Three Parties Finally Declare Against Pacts

Why Conservative, Liberal Labor Supporters Cannot and Will Not Come to Any Arrangement with Each Other Before the Election

"During the week there has been a good deal of talk about a Conservative pre-election pact with the Liberals. We deprecate this talk for the simple reason that the thing is outside the bounds of possibilit

"Let us consider the facts. Mr. Baldwin is the man who took the initiative in breaking his party away from the Coalition under Mr. Lloyd George; he holds his position as Prime Minister and head of his party in virtue of that action. Is it proposed that this man shall now go cap in hand to the ex-Coalition Premier and ask him for quarter? Plainly the thing is impossible on this ground alone.

"Even were he willing, Mr. Lloyd George would not be. Add to this that the camps are already pitched, most of the candidates chosen, and the battle virtually joined and the impossibility of th eidea is finally demonstrated. This being so, the less said about it the better, for it is likely to have a bad effect on the moral and prospects of Conservatives by creating the impression that they cannot, and that they themselves think they cannot, win the election on their own merits."—Saturday Review (London).

"The political strategists are busy in giving lavish and contradictory advice to the party at present in power," says the Times (London).

"One school of thought urges them to be uncompromisingly truculent; the other beseeches them to seek allies almost at any cost.

"Yet both these extreme counsels seem to be based on very questionable assumptions. It is really not necessary for them to accept as inevitable either complete victory or utter defeat; nor to ask the Liberal Party, because it has upset the traditional two-party system either to commit suicide or to become the dictator of national policy.

"Bravado and despair alike forget that, although the Liberal leaders may, with some difficulty, agree upon a distinct Liberal policy, it is by no means certain that its appeal will induce the mass of Liberal voters to vote for Liberal candidates. It is still conceivable, at all events, that the experience of the last election, when large numbers of Liberals refused to waste their votes on forlorn chances, will be repeated; and it is at least premature to ask the Conservative Party to settle its strategy before the publication of the full details of its program.

"The mistaken assumption of the advocates of truculence is that the Liberal vote is not worth considering; but at least equally mistaken is the assumption of the advocates of compromise that all Liberals are more horrified at Socialism than at Conservatism. The truth is that the Liberal Part is very sharply divided into a Right and Left wing, and that, although the former is liable to swoop towards Conservatism, the latter, which is probably also the stronger, is not averse to a flight towards Socialism."

A Liberal Retort

"Your correspondents," writes Professor Ramsay Muir in a letter to the Times, "waste their time and your space in discussing the possibility of an arrangement between the Conservatives and the Liberals for the next election. The Liberal Party would commit suicide if it contemplated any such arrangement, as certain, as if it were to make a similar arrangement with the Labor Party. Even if the party leaders were to agree (and there is no suggestion that any of them would do so), the rank and file would not follow them.

"Some Conservatives seem to fear that the electoral gamble may give a Parliamentary majority to the Socialists, who are certainly in a minority in the country. They could have made this impossible by a reasonable measure of electoral reform, while they had the power. They threw away this opportunity. Perhaps they will be wiser next time. But they need not fear.

"The revived strength of the Liberal Party ensures the country against a Socialist majority in Parliament based upon a minority in the country; just as it ensures the country against a continuance of minority government by the Conservatives, who were in a minority of votes even in 1924. In short, the Liberal Party is the main safeguard against minority government."

"No one in his senses imagines the Conservative Party could or should make any advances," says the Sunday Times. "The majority of the candidates on both sides are already chosen; few of them would be willing to retire. They are already busy vilifying one another's policies in the constituencies: are they at a given signal to desist, withdraw their accusations, and shake hands as though they had always been in agreement? The electorate would be very quick, we may be sure, to see through so palpable a fraud."

"What possible political morality could attach to a Conservative-Liberal coalition?" also asks the Yorkshire Post. "What answer could be made to the instant claim of the Socialists that they represent the only united, consistent, and politically honest force in the field?"

"What temptation could there be," is the point made by the Daily Chronicle, "for Liberals to mislead the country and misrepresent themselves by joining hands with either of their rivals in the fight that is almost on us? Who that commands a hearing in their ranks would yield to such an unbelievable folly?

"No leader—of that we feel certain; and if any conceivable chance shaped such an opinion, the wind that blows through the party would simply blow it away. Shakespeare's old advice in 'Hamlet'—'To thine own self be true'—is no bad slogan for a party which knows its own mind; and upon the most vital issues of to-day—not least, upon that of unemployment—the Liberal party, thanks to years of unsparing uphill work, has won more of that precious knowledge than any other."

Finally, the Labor Party will have nothing to do with pacts, for the Daily Herald says:—

"If the Labor Party enters the coming fight with the belief that it is not going to win, it will indubitably lose. And one of the best ways of ensuring a partial, instead of a complete, victory spirit is to blether about pacts with the Liberals, or with any other opposing party. The right way to go to work is to stand four-square, without fuss or doubt, against all comers, and to go all out for a majority over all.

"Harping on hypothetical contingencies, which may not, and, given the right will, need nt arise, is ill-preparation for the greatest political struggle in this country's history."

"Suggestions are made," said Sir Herbert Samuel, "in the press from time to time that we should arrive at some accommodation with one or other of the opposing parties, and that some mutual arrangement should be made to withdraw candidates sometimes. The suggestion is made for an arrangement with Labor and sometimes with Conservatives. The Liberal party has not for a moment contemplated any such understanding. As chairman of the Liberal party organization I say categorically that the party has not made and will not make any such compact with either of its opponents."

A Conservaitve Rejoinder

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on the same day, was equally emphatic. He stated:—

"There are some who suggest that the Conservative party would do well to enter one of these new combinations. To my mind that would be a policy of cowardice and futility—cowardice because it suggests that we should try to save our skins by sacrificing our principles.

"I speak for myself, but I have no hesitation in saying that not even the pleasure of sitting alongside Mr. Lloyd George in the Cabinet would induce me to support him in putting into operation ideas which I am convinced are utterly impracticable, and, if embarked upon, would involve the country in inevitable disaster."

"You must see I love you. Don't I spend all my time with you?"

"Yes, you're a regular spendthrift—with your time."

Just Early Chick for Next House

Miss Jennie Lee at Home Making Her Maiden Speech

London—Miss Jenny Lee, 24-year-old Labor member of Parliament made her maiden speech in the House of Commons recently and twitted David Grenfell, Labor member from Glamorgan, who is 59, for his "unmitigated praise of the budget." She had no praise for it herself.

Miss Lee said the women of the North consider the remission of the tea tax, announced by Winston Churchill in his budget speech, as overdue and merely "a penny thrown to the voters." Miss Lee modestly referred to herself as "the chick of the next Parliament, precipitately hatched."

Accused of wearing too thin skirts,
Sis stands against the sun;
Now, any dull can see through this
There's really only one.

The Socialist Party

London Times (Ind.): The Independent Labor Party serves at least one useful and honest purpose. Socialist to the core, it has no tolerance of inconsistency or excuses for the recusant who shrinks from avowing the full purpose of Socialism and accepting the consequences. It refuses to turn aside into the byways of Liberalism with certain more easygoing members of the Labor Party. Incensed by every appearance of timidity in those who avow the Socialist creed, it has undertaken the functions of a conscience as well as of a brain to the Labor Party.

PLAYS STRENUOUS GAME

Eating Pork Did the Trick

Afghan Bandit Monarch Cries For Blood of "Infidel" Enemies

Peshawar, India—A Moslem bandit King, who raised himself to the throne of Afghanistan last winter, cried for the blood of his "infidel" enemies recently as the spring war beyond the Khyber Pass approached a critical stage.

Bacha Sakao, former water carrier and erstwhile brigand, issued a proclamation at Kabul, Afghan capital, offering 10,000 rupees and one gun for the head of Nadir Khan, his outstanding military foe. The same price was offered for the capture of Nadir Khan. Stirred to high indignation by the "westernization" of his foes, the bandit King charged Nadir and his brothers with the murder of the late Amir, father of former King Amanullah. Amanullah was forced to abdicate by the advance of Bacha Sakao's army. Nadir Khan once was the chief lieutenant of Amanullah.

Bacha Sakao said the "murderers" had migrated to "the infidel land of France."

"I," he continued, "being Amir, took mercy and allowed them to return but because, while in Europe, they partook of ham and bacon, which permeates their blood vessels, they rose against me and instigated the people to rebel.

"Therefore I consider it lawful to take their blood."

As an afterthought, the King added a reward of 30,000 rupees and a gun for capture of each of Nadir Khan's brothers.

Hon. David Tennant To Operate Ranch

Ottawa, Ont.—Hon. David Tennant, nephew of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith, arrived unheralded in the capital recently and confided to newspapermen that the chief object of his mission was to establish business affiliations in Canada. He stated, however, that he had not yet decided upon the exact nature or scope of these affiliations.

Questioned further, Mr. Tennant admitted that during his stay in the Dominion he would look over some of the ranches in Western Canada with the ultimate prospect of probably becoming a Canadian landowner. He did not desire to operate a ranch for profit, but rather as he put it, "to own it just for the pleasure of being a rancher."

The Investment of Capital Abroad

London Times Trade Supplement: This country has probably less to fear from the investment of American capital abroad than from the attraction of gold to the United States. So long as the speculative fever rages in America and money commands higher rates than here, so long will it be necessary to take steps to prevent the export of gold by financial measures which check commercial enterprise, and the chief cause of anxiety in this country in regard to America is her failure to control wild speculation.

The I'm Alone Case

Canada's national dignity is worthily upheld in the correspondence with the United States over the sinking of the I'm Alone. The terms of the Canadian protest are courteous but firm. The attitude of the United States is equally friendly, but the two governments are so far apart in their conclusions that arbitration is the only possible way out of the impasse. There are two main points at issue—the speed capacity of the sunken schooner and the right of the American coastguard to pursue the ship two hundred miles out to sea and then sink her.

The Canadian Minister has stated the matter very fairly and clearly. He makes a special point of the fact that the deliberate sinking of the schooner afforded proof of punitive intent. The American Note in reply merely said the sea was running so high at the time that boarding was impossible. It failed to make any comment in regard to the putting of the lives of the entire crew in deadly jeopardy in such a case.

The matter will now go to arbitration. A board of three, one representing Canada, another the United States and the third, neutral, chosen by these two, will discuss the matter and issue their decision in due course. In the meantime the public will suspend judgment in so far as the merits of the case are concerned. If out of this arbitration there emerges a clear and incontrovertible interpretation of the present confusing rules and regulations in regard to pursuit at sea, then the case may well turn out to have been a beneficial event to the world.—Montreal Star (Cons.).

Britain, the World's Air Centre

London Daily Express (Ind. Cons.): Only a decade or two hence and airplanes and airships may be leaving British ports for all quarters of the Empire and of the world as regularly as steamers do now. From coach to railway, from sailing ship to the steam and oil-driven leviathans of to-day, from the horse to the car, from the balloon to the airplane, the great job of annihilating time and space goes on. And at each new step in each successive phase, British inventiveness, British engineering, and British pluck are to the fore. In the air as on the waters Nature has marked us down as the centre of the world.

To India in a Week

London Observer (Ind.): The Air Mail Service to India has begun. Its first cargo of letters left Croydon yesterday, March 30, an dis due at Karachi next Saturday, April 6. . . . It is in the air that we must seek the new sinews of Empire. Beyond those of every other Power, our resources are diffused, and we can hold our place only by employing all the aid that science offers to knit them closer. The Air Mail habit must be fostered by all that authority can do to make the world familiar with its opportunities, and by readiness for instant expansion to accommodate its growth.

Happy marriages usually result when love is mixed with a little common sense.

Italy's Dictator Shows Difference

Mussolini On British and Italian Conditions

"Why should you apply your British standards and ideas to Italian conditions?" says Signor Mussolini in an interview with Professor Charles Sarolea, recorded in the English Review. "After all, we in Italy must be allowed to have our own standards and methods, because we have our own traditions and our own difficulties. You have a Parliamentary system which is the outcome of your own experience, and which is the growth of many centuries.

"Our Parliamentary system was a foreign importation; it was the growth of one generation and it had struck no roots in our soil. You are one of the oldest of European States; we are the youngest. You have achieved your national unity in a distant past. Italy within the memory of men still living was a conglomerate of heterogeneous communities, where city was pitted against city, province against province, and the foreigner was master of the situation.

"You have built up a world-wide empire and a world-embracing trade and industry. Our industries are of yesterday, and our raw materials—coal and iron—have all to be imported from abroad.

"Yours is a tradition of law and order. Ours has been a tradition of revolution and aranchy, of secret societies and conspiracies. We are inveterate individualists. Until the advent of Fascism we felt no loyalty to the State. The main task of Fascism was therefore to inculcate that sense of discipline and loyalty which are the conditions of a peaceful and prosperous corporate life.

"From the school upwards we are teaching every little boy or girl who is donning the 'black shirt', who is giving the symbolical Roman salute, the value of obedience and public service. We make them forget sect and class and party, and we make them realize that they only exist in and through the State."

Londoners Mark Founding of Press

First Successful Daily, Started in 1702, Honored in Fleet Street

London—The London press has just been marking the 227th anniversary of the city's first successful daily newspaper. It was named the Daily Courant, and described itself as published by E. Mallet "against the Ditch at Fleet Bridge." Seven years earlier, in 1695, the Postboy had been started as a daily paper, but only few numbers appeared.

The Daily Courant did not mark the foundations of the newspaper industry in Britain—that honor goes to the Weekly News, produced by Nathaniel Butter in 1665.

The Daily Courant consisted of a single page of two columns and professed to give only foreign news. It assured its readers that it would not give any comments of its own "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves."

London's first daily newspaper came to an end in 1735 when it was absorbed in the Daily Gazetteer.

Money the Peacemaker

Manchester Guardian (Lib.): (American foreign investments, which now exceed $15,000,000,000, are increasing at the rate of $1,000,000,000 to $2,500,000,000 a year.) American capital is a power in every contingent, and in almost every country throughout the world. So much the better. There is much talk about ourselves, indeed about Europe, becoming an "American colony." But if everybody became everybody else's colony (after all, the United States are not the only exporters of capital and, in South America, for example, they are still far behind Great Britain) the peace of the world would be secure.

The Women's Vote

London Daily News and Westminster (Lib.): Women are talking politics in the factory, the workshop and the office; and they are not talking politics on stereotyped lines. They are eager, direct and resolute. They know precisely what things they want done, and why they want them done. They present, in fact, an unfamiliar and formidable phenomenon to the average candidate in all political parties. And woe betide the candidate who, through ignorance or levity or stupidity, falls foul of the phenomenon!

Algeria Pushes Sahara Barrier Steadily South

Rail, Telephone, Motor and Air Routes Pierce Desert—Touring Encouraged

Paris—Steady penetration southward by rail, telephone lines, highways and properly equipped aviation routes is being pushed by Algeria, according to the information department of the Algerian Government.

The Sahara must be traversed by adequate communications, and Algeria is the natural starting point. Much has already been done in this direction and special impetus is expected to be given the work by observance next year of the centenary of French occupation of this territory.

Air-Mail Service Studied

Aviation interests have at last taken steps to explore the possibilities of a regular postal service from Colomb Bechar to Reggan. This distance of more than 500 miles has regular landing grounds and stone markings set out every 12 miles.

To the military air arm has been left the job of routes although a company known as Air-Afrique has announced an ambitious project of linking France and Madagascar by air via Algeria and the Sahara.

M. Pierre Bordes, Governor-General of Algeria, has announced competitions to be held for automobile manufacturers and amateur motorists on trans-Saharan routes. The idea apparently is to make known the new motoring roads of the country and to test the feasibility of completing others which have been outlined.

Motor Touring Encouraged

Tourists are being increasingly encouraged to bring their cars from France and enjoy the picturesque scenery of north Africa.

The telephone services have been revived of late and are being extended to Colomb-Bechar, which is the present official outpost on the desert edge. Experience has shown that the wireless cannot entirely take place of the telephone and fresh building has begun.

There is manifest in many directions a keen desire on the part of French to develop as rapidly as possible the communication systems of their African empire. When the trans-Saharan railway is completed the present dream of a United French Africa will probably not be far from realization.

Canadians Mark Long Peace With United States

British Empire Club For Good Relations Between Neighbor Nations

Providence, R.I.—That there never came when disputes between the United States and Canada be settled other than peacefully, the sentiment pervading the recent meeting of the British Empire here.

Hance J. Logan, K.C., of Nova Scotia, said that regardless of what differences of opinion Canada and the United States might have regarding such affairs as the "I'm Alone" and the recent discussion on tariff schedules, both nations are, above everything else, desirous of peace.

"Between the two countries," Logan said, "have arisen many differences of opinion. These have been connected with boundary points, with fishing rights and interpretation of treaties. Angry words have been spoken on both sides of the line particularly in election campaigns, but when the smoke of battle blows away judicial arbitration takes the place of the instruments of war. We settle our differences as Christian neighbors, supplying and obtaining farm...."

Music Competitions at Toronto Exhibition

The syllabus of the music competitions to be held at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, August 23rd to September 7th, has been issued, and shows that this year's competitions will be on a much larger scale than those of previous years.

Competitions are divided into classes, not including the classes for bagpipe and harmonica and for old time fiddlers. There are eight classes for choirs and choral societies, some of them graded according to the population of the places from which they come. Six classes are given for quartets and duets, male, female and mixed; thirteen classes are given for vocal solos, which cover nine different kinds of voice, and two classes each for boys and girls. Piano and violin solos have each four classes—under 9 years of age, under 16 and open; there are four classes for piano duos and one for cello solo. In the brass department there are two classes each, under 18 years and open, for cornet, trombone and brass quartet. There are further three classes for harmonica, one for mouth organ band and one for old time fiddlers. The piano competitions are divided into three classes and the professional championship of North America will be competed for.

In addition to the ordinary prizes which are medals, with a challenge shield for choir, four scholarships of $75 will be awarded—one each for woman's voice, man's voice, piano and violin.

Every competitor must be an amateur—that is, a person whose principal means of livelihood is obtained by non-musical work and who does not receive for musical services more than $150 per annum.

Information, entry forms, etc., may be got from J. S. Atkinson, 207 Jarvis Bldg., Toronto, or the Canadian National Exhibition, Lansdowne 2141, Toronto.

Guiana Hindus Prosper Under Britain's Rule

Indian Agitators Discover Transplanted Moslem Enjoys His Present Status

British Guiana—The migration to these lands of Hindu from India finally has resulted in a situation that is beginning to attract British government concern. Half of the population is now of the East Indians have intermarried with the blacks and mixed as well as with the French and white residents here. The Hindus come here to stay and they become not only leading factors in business and commerce, but have entered the professions as well.

The government depends upon India to increase the population tenfold during the next half century. The Indian National Congress regards this immigration as a political question. To further the interests of that portion of India which is working for British rule Rev. C. F. Andrews, a politico-missionary, has been sent here from Bombay to stimulate the spirit of freedom among the Hindus. The Rev. Charles Freer Andrews is a professor in the International University of Rabindranath Tagore in Bengal, accepted by the Swaraj political party as their greatest authority on immigration.

He is met here with the fact that the Hindus enjoy greater freedom in British Guiana than anywhere else in the world and they have greater possibilities for advancement. The Indians here are not held down by the shackles of the caste system, and the years of residence here have made them in common with those of Bombay or Calcutta.

While the East Indian population here has been building up steadily at an unusual frequency. Among other things they have decided to purchase a press and expand to publish an independent weekly news paper. The most serious problem facing the Indians is the government announced plan to impose an income tax here. The tax would affect all East Indians in Guiana according to Hindu and Moslem standards as much as such taxes would be considered local taxes.

The income tax would [illegible] only among those who [illegible] and would depend [illegible] on money earned [illegible] finally. The tax would be of any [illegible] aged person.

East Indian A[illegible] is presented to the Governor of the colony [illegible] the same point [illegible] property income tax [illegible] who wives and children [illegible] and thinks he should [illegible] Red to go home [illegible] Lord of Government.

Finland's Map Program to Be Finished in 1960

Per Cent. of the Country Has Already Been Charted by New Method

Helsingfors, Finland—According to Pentti Aratajä, General Director of the map-making Bureau, the last 10 per cent. of the area of Finland has been mapped in the new scale 1:20,000 and 1:40,000.

That is 55,000 square kilometers of Finnish territory is now mapped according to the [illegible] method. The maps are but partly printed. This has great import, as general for economic map-making in the whole country. In this last case only about 9,000 square kilometers has been published, consisting of 18 maps, 12 of which have been printed during the last 10 years. It is reckoned at that the whole of Finland with its lakes will be fully mapped by 1960.

Although during the year 1919-1930 and received 2000 marks annually for map-making, during the Russian period map-making was slower than during the period of Finland's independence. It did not then develop as fast as was the case in the other northern countries.

But New Finland has been awake to the need of rapid map-making for civil as well as commercial purposes. Map-making in Finland is still associated with surveying. The personnel of the surveying council consists of 29 men to-day as compared with 25 in 1915. The expenses for surveying yearly amount to 5,000,000 marks, of which 2,300,100 marks is used by the topographic department. The development in this line is seen to be rapid.

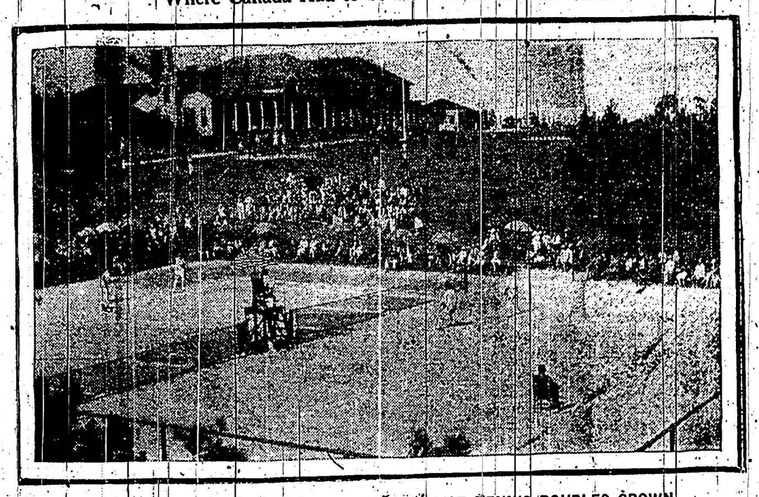
Topographical map making is progressing in southern Finland and [illegible] on the scale 1:20,000.

First India Air Mail Arrives at Croydon

London—The first India England air mail plane arrived at Croydon on April 14, two minutes ahead of echo, [illegible]. The air liner carried five passengers and 500 pounds of mail, and negotiated the 5000 miles from Karachi in seven days.

One of the passengers was Vice-Marshal Sir Viell Mylan, who left Croydon on March 30 on the inaugural air mail trip to India, arriving at Karachi on April 6. He departed on the return flight within 24 hours, having thus covered 10,000 miles in 14½ days.

Where Canada Had to be Satisfied in Second Place



AMERICAN STARS DEFEAT THE CANADIANS FOR TENNIS DOUBLES CROWN

Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn (right side of net), aspirants for places on the United States Davis Cup team, defeated Marcel Painville and Jack Wright, members of Canadian Davis Cup team, and captured men's double crown at Pinehurst, N.C.