The Empire Ideal and An Empire Idea

Sir Robert Hadfield Proposes a New "British Empire Development Board as Though We Were All on One Continent Instead of Being Scattered"

"It is generally recognized that the growth of the Dominions and Colonies in prosperity reacts immediately on the Mother Country. They are our best customers, relatively to their population, and as they become richer and make fuller use of their natural resources they buy more and more of our manufactures and provide steady employment for our dense industrial population.

"Sir Robert Hadfield now comes forward with a proposal to accelerate the movement by setting up an Empire Development Board, composed of leading men from all parts of the Empire, drawing its funds from public and private sources, and holding aloof from party politics."—The Spectator, London.

"It has long been my conviction that the British Empire should have an Imperial Development Fund of considerable magnitude, to be raised and used, under agreement with our fellow citizens over the seas, for the purpose of developing the Empire's resources and opportunities. The basis on which the money should be found, and the uses to which it should be put, would be matters for discussion," writes Sir Robert Hadfield, Bart., in the Empire Mail under the heading of "A Plea for Organized Empire Development." He makes the following pointed suggestions:—

"In order that such discussion might proceed continuously and decisions put promptly into effect, I suggest that a Federal Council of Empire Development Board be formed, with representatives from all parts of the Empire and with a permanent organization and personnel in each country.

"The sessions of the Central Board need not be continuous, but they should be more frequent than the meetings of the Imperial Conference, for example; and they should be held in Great Britain and the various Dominions and principal Colonies in rotation, so that every member might have first-hand experience of the conditions, requirements and possibilities of different parts of the Empire.

A Permanent Organization

"We in the United Kingdom pay £109 per annum to each of 615 legislators in their capacity as Members of Parliament (apart from the fees appertaining to special boards) in consideration of their services in guiding the affairs of this country. Members of Legislatures in other parts of the Empire receive more liberal emoluments; thus Australia pays £1,000 per annum plus expenses to 112 Members; Canada pays $1,000 per session to about 215 members; and New Zealand pays £150 per annum to 80 members. Yet there is no comparable body of men dealing specifically with the development of the Empire as a whole—the largest and wealthiest Empire the world has ever known.

"It is not reasonable to maintain that the utilization of the resources of our imperial estate is a task demanding the wholetime activities of a representative Council, and one worthy of the best brains in the Empire? While some might be honorary workers, I see no reason why the permanent staff should not represent highly-paid officials, thus drawing on our very best.

"It would probably be neither practicable nor desirable for one set of men and women to serve continuously on the Empire Development Board or Council. But the board itself should be a permanent institution with a continual supply of newly-elected members. The period of service need not be rigidly specified; each member might be elected for a minimum period of two or three years, subject to extension if he or she were engaged on a particular scheme at the end of that period.

"This and other details do not affect the plan as a whole and, in my opinion, no consideration of time, distance or expense affects the urgent need for a permanent and adequate organization devoted solely to the great work of helping on Empire development.

On the Broadest Possible Lines

"In order to provide a basis for discussion, I would suggest that the Board should interpret 'development' on the broadest possible lines. Thus, apart from such obvious work as improving the existing facilities for trade and transport, the Board should devote special attention to the work of expansion by assisting the opening up of new means of transport—railways, tramways, roads, harbors, docks, dams, canals, construction of hydro-electric power plants, the foundation of new industries, the opening out of new districts for farming, the control of forestry, and so on.

"These matters, it may be said, are the business of the countries concerned. Undoubtedly, so far as the ultimate control and operation of these works is concerned, but I am confident that an Empire Development Board, duly constituted and elected, working with a full knowledge of conditions throughout the Empire and possessed of suitable financial resources, could assist enormously in the rapid and efficient development of the gifts of Nature and the opportunities of mankind in the various parts of the Empire, without touching the susceptibilities or infringing the rights of the country concerned, or any of its citizens.

"My suggestion is that this Empire Development Board, representing the whole of the Empire, should be constituted in such a manner as to make it as attractive as possible. The main organization should offer tempting posts to men of the highest ability, who should be more than well paid.

First Steps and Principles

"The first step is to set up a Federal Council, whose activities will not be subjected to the influences of party politics; that is, it would be kept out of the political arena. The next is to raise an adequate Empire Development Fund.

"Co-operation, not dictation, must be the guiding principle. Party politics must be rigorously excluded, and it must be clearly recognized that there is no suggestion that Great Britain should in any way domineer over or exploit the overseas parts of the Empire.

"The principle of Empire development does not in any way preclude fair competition from those outside the Empire but it does demand that all Empire citizens should give first consideration to Empire interests.

"At present we interpret 'home development' and 'internal affairs' in far too narrow a sense. Our true interests are those of the Empire as a whole just as though we were all on one continent, instead of being scattered.

"The time is long overdue for really active development of Empire resources. We are neglecting the greatest opportunity in our history or that of any other nation. Words alone are of no use in matters of this kind. Action is demanded.

"In a Prayer Book dated 1646, and used by Oliver Cromwell, he wrote the following words: 'Qui cessat esse melior cessat esse bonus.' A free translation of this is: 'He who ceases to aim at better things will cease to do good things.' Indeed, a fine motto for us to ponder over both individually and nationally. Let the spirit of these words be the aim of us all and then there need be no fears for our position in the future.

"In order that the matter may be advanced beyond the stage of general discussion, steps should be taken to form a representative committee which would then proceed to enlist the interest of both home and overseas parts of the Empire with a view to setting up the Empire Development Board itself at the earliest possible moment.

"A sympathetic attitude on the part of the Home Government would be invaluable, if not essential, to the smooth working of the scheme."

Truth Telling Sells Old Stocks

Washington.—"Winter Coats—Vintage of 1927; Men's Suits—Hardly as Stylish as They Used to Be; Warm Woolen Blankets—but Ugly." Those candid headlines were actually used by a department store in the southwestern part of the country to advertise a "white elephant sale" described by Ray M. Hudson assistant director, Bureau of Standards in the United States Daily.

Merchandise featured in the sale was an accumulation of "shelf warmers" that were out of date or unpopular. Perfectly frank descriptions of the goods were published in the advertisement. Goods that were old and shopworn were so described and, if the merchandise was out of style, mention was made of the fact. By noon of the day of sale, the major portion of the goods was reported sold.

Work that the Bureau of Standards is doing will make fewer and fewer "white elephants" on merchants' shelves; eight years it has assisted industry in simplifying 110 commodities, limiting them only to those varieties which are in constant demand by consumers, Mr. Hudson says.

Dead Sea Claim Rejected by British

Jerusalem.—A categorical rejection of the French claim to the pre-war Turkish Dead Sea concession which France wants to bring before The Hague Tribunal is made in an authoritative statement issued here.

The concession in question was granted in 1911 to Turkish journalists in Constantinople, the statement says. After the war the alleged concession was assigned to a British subject who for several years made repeated representations to the British Government, but without result. This claimant being a British subject, could not use his own Government before the International Court.

He therefore made arrangements with French citizens that they should appear as formal claimants to this pre-war concession. This French group sought the aid of the French Ambassador in London, but the British Government has been unable to recognize the claim.

Some Expense

"Yes, I have five healthy, up-to-date daughters."

"How can you afford to buy cigarettes for them all?"

British Bluntness

Washington Post—Snowden probably will win. His plea on behalf of Britain is backed by a brand of national spirit and blunt sincerity that can not be checked by protestations ostensibly based on international goodwill but in reality prompted by self-interest. The difference is that other statesmen are out for the interests of their own peoples and are using internationalism as a cloak for their designs, while Snowden is fighting for the British and has the courage to say so.

Ontario Champions

MAKE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP STERLY AFFAIR

Olive Wade (right), who defeated her sister, Mrs. Elsie Gray (left), for Southern Ontario tennis championship. Miss Wade is also Canadian Women's Singles champion.

Communists Show Lack of Stamina

Put to the Test Reveal They Are But Human

AT MOCK INVASION

Dramatic Method Adopted to Discover Fitness for Responsibility

Moscow.—At least one localized "revolt against the Soviets has been admitted, and admitted with some pride, by the loyal press here.

It happened in the village Noshenskaya, in the Kansky district of Siberia, a district that remembers all too vividly the horrors of civil strife which drenched Siberia in blood in the first years of the Revolution. Like a thousand other places which carry the wounds of those years, Noshenskaya has jumpy nerves on the subject of revolts and counter-revolts.

It jumped with all alacrity one night recently when a group of "Whites," in the uniforms of the dreaded Kolhak officers and heavily armed, swooped down on the village while it slumbered peacefully.

The invaders went about their job quietly and efficiently. They awakened a leading Communist, informed him that the Soviet regime had been overthrown and that he was under arrest. They made the same announcement in turn to one after another of the important Communists and social workers, gradually gathering a considerable number, mostly in nightshirts.

Panic Prevails

The triumphant "Whites" were especially interested in watching the behavior of these Reds who went to bed as rulers and awoke as prisoners of war out of their untroubled sleep. One of the eminent figures in village politics was so frightened that he jumped out of a window and ran madly through the streets. Some pleaded for mercy. Others were stoic. A few were defiant and ready to fight for their cause.

Despite the quietness of the proceedings, the news of the coup-d'etat spread through Noshenskaya like wildfire. There was a measure of panic. The cry "Kolchak is coming! Kolchak is coming!" passed from house to house, and some of the frightened villagers rushed to the thick forests nearby for protection.

By morning, however, the "revolt" was ended. The alleged "Whites" removed their uniforms and revealed themselves as members of a commission which was investigating the calibre of local Communists and social workers with a view to determining their fitness for their various jobs. The whole business was a naive make-believe to test the stamina of the Communists under fire, so to speak. It was all part of the "tchistka" or cleansing now under way everywhere in the Soviet Union.

Is Cowardice Communistic?

Unfortunately for the scheme, it raised a great many philosophical questions for the commission to answer, and practical jokers are not necessarily glib philosophers. When a Communist, faced by hopelessly superior enemy forces, runs for cover—is his behavior cowardly, unworthy of a Communist, or merely decently discreet? When a defeated Communist gives himself up proudly to the conqueror, is he a hero or merely a fool?

At this writing the clever commissioners are still struggling with such questions. What is more, the local population is peeved as it has ample cause to be, about its disturbed sleep.

A real civil conflict, bitter and enduring, runs like a thread of fire through the life of the vast agricultural stretches of the Soviet land. It is not always visible on the surface to the casual observer, but it is there none the less, and breaks through the surface often enough in acts of violence and terror.

Civil Strife Prevails.

It is the conflict in tens of thousands of villages between those actively supporting the government's policies and those who attempt in every possible way to tear it down. The reports of village Communists beaten or killed by "kulaks" or rich peasants are so frequent that they no longer constitute news. By the same token the reports of kulaks condemned to death for terrorizing active poor peasants, for burning their houses, and the like, are so frequent that no one here pays much attention to them.

It is not without good cause that the Communist Party and its millionfold supporters insist that the revolution is still going on, that the country is still in a period of war.

True glory lies in the silent conquest of ourselves.

Urge Control of Beam Wireless

Canberra, Australia.—Wireless stations in Australia should all be controlled by the Government; overseas telegraphic communication should be Government-controlled; and cable and beam wireless services are equally reliable.

These are the main findings of the select committee which was appointed to investigate the possibilities of a rate of two cents a word for beam wireless messages from England to Australia.

The committee recommended immediate adoption of a rate of three cents a word for beam wireless messages, with a minimum of 16 words. There was no doubt if the beam wireless rates were reduced the cable rates would follow suit. The committee declared.

The committee also urged that the Government should thoroughly discuss the whole matter before ratifying the Imperial merger of cable and wireless communications, which would tend to delay the coming into force of cheap communications, in its view.

Arson From the Air

Detroit Free Press.—A person who has sense enough to run an airplane really ought to have sense enough not to drop lighted cigar and cigarette stubs overboard, particularly when travelling over a forest. But evidently there are aviators who do that very thing. Which is another demonstration of the fact that skill and wisdom are by no means one and the same thing, and that when the first materially out-travels the second, a nuisance is almost certain to develop.

Refreshing Dessert

A refreshing dessert easily prepared is made by cutting brick ice-cream into slices for individual servings and dipping each slice in fine macaroon crumbs. The macaroons will crumb more easily if they have dried for a day or two.

Do you suppose that duck man will ever say to his grandchildren: "Yes, I was the first man to discover where Lindbergh was on his honeymoon." And they'll say "Where who was?"

Always Popular With Overseas Visitors

MISSES FROM SOUTH AFRICA ADMIRE POMP OF HORSE GUARDS' SENTRIES

These Girl Guides are from South Africa, in London for the great international scout jamboree. They admire the accoutred gentleman on the horse very much and don't hesitate to show it.

Farm Notes

.... Grades of Market Hogs

The grading of hogs has gone through several stages, each change bringing the grading system into more nearly perfect relationship with the conditions and needs of the industry. The grades, which are now nine in number, and designated as Select Bacon, Bacon, Butchers', Heavies, Extra Heavies, Lights and Feeders, Roughs, Sows, and Stags, are clearly defined in a new pamphlet, No. 40, of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The grading of the hogs is done by official graders at stock yards, abattoirs, and at such other points as may be found necessary from time to time. New swine grading points or centres may be established on the recommendation of a provincial swine breeders' or provincial producers' association who find that the centres already in operation do not adequately serve the territory in question. The utmost care has been taken by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture to meet every contingency that may reasonably arise in order to give effect to proper grading, which at all times gives first consideration to the rights of hog raisers. This pamphlet, numbered 40, which is a handbook on the bacon hog and hog grading, describes and pictures the different breeds suitable for bacon, and good, bad and indifferent types of market hogs.

Transplanting the Iris

Among the herbaceous perennials no class has made greater progress in recent years than the Iris. The bearded iris in particular has been developed, improved, and multiplied at a rapid rate. No garden is complete without a few iris plants which, when once given a good location, rapidly multiply into good large clumps. There are many shades and combinations of color in the iris. Bulletin No. 113 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, entitled "Herbaceous Perennials," contains a list of thirty-five varieties, including early and late bloomers and many colors, and names a number of varieties of each of the best colors. The twelve best varieties, according to Miss Isabella Preston, the author of the bulletin, are Albert Victor, Alcazar, Flavescens, Knysna, Lohengrin, Mrs. Alan Gray, Opera, Pare de Neuilly, Prosper Laugier, Quaker Lady, Sherwin Wright, White Knight. The iris season, which commences in early June, lasts about one month, and during the few weeks following the plant reaches maturity many of the blades fading out into a brown wilted condition. It is when this stage is reached that the plants may be divided and set out in new quarters. This bulletin, published by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, gives corresponding information for practically all of the worth while herbaceous perennials as they are found to prosper in each of the provinces of the Dominion.

Dressing and Cutting Lamb Carcasses

The killing of a lamb is an operation to shrink from by those who have not had experience with it. It is, however, an operation necessary in the economy of providing meat food. A lamb for killing should be fasted for at least thirty-six hours but may be given a plentiful supply of water to drink during that period. The equipment for slaughtering consists of a pulley, a killing cradle which resembles a sawhorse, saw, knife, steel, two pails, three feet of strong cord, and a plentiful supply of pure water. Skewers and backsets, which may be readily made from a piece of soft wood with a pocket knife, also form part of the equipment. Pamphlet No. 8 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa describes in detail the various processes and shows by illustrations how it is carried out until the carcase is cut into pieces ready for the hands of the cook. A matter of importance, according to the author of the pamphlet, is not to wash the carcass, but to use a damp cloth to wipe away minor bloodstains. The carcase should then be suspended where the air circulates freely for a period of twenty-four hours. It is then ready for splitting and cutting up into such pieces as may be desired and are suitable for the requirements of the family.

A Lamb Circle.

Neighboring farmers who keep sheep may have fresh lamb as a change in the meat diet without having to use a whole carcass of their own killing. Beef rings have been operated for many years and now lamb rings are recommended for farmers and villagers. A very suitable lamb ring may be made up of eight members. A ring of this size can operate without special delivery, as in the majority of cases boys or girls could call for the meat after school hours. A lamb ring may be operated within a beef ring when eight members desire to use mutton instead of beef. The operation of a lamb ring is described in Pamphlet No. 8 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Members in turn supply each a lamb which is taken to be killed and cut up by one of the members who has been accustomed to this kind of work. This pamphlet, which is obtainable from the Publications Branch of the Department, recommends the splitting of the carcass and cutting each side into four portions, namely, the leg, the loin, the rack, and the shoulder. The cuts should be made so that the portions are divided as equally as possible in weight and in proportion to cheap and choice meat. The pamphlet contains a chart that may be used by eight members each of whom receives a change of cut each week for four weeks, which uses one side of the carcass, and repeated for the seond four weeks, using the other side.—Issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Laziness

Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has to do, the more he is able to accomplish; for he learns to recognise his time.—Judge Hale.

British Premier Firm Believer In Democracy

Egyptian Prime Minister Has Views With Regard to Future of His Country

Major E. W. Poson Newman, who is an authority on Egypt, has an interesting contribution in the "Contemporary Review" on "Progress in Egypt," which is of special interest in view of the recent resignation of Lord Lloyd and the recent debates in Parliament. Both Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, assert that there is no undamental change in British policy, but Major Newman says the time is obviously ripe at hand when constitutional government in Egypt will be restored in some workable form. Writing of Mahmoud Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, the man who is likely to be responsible for carrying out any agreement that may be made, Major E. W. Poson Newman, in the "Contemporary Review," says:—

"Mahmoud Pasha has several main objects in view. First he is determined to crush out of existence the class of professional politicians who enter political life for the sole purpose of lining their own pockets. Secondly he is concentrating his attention on improving the condition of the fellahin and the workers in the towns, who together make up the great mass of the people of Egypt. Thirdly he intends to prepare the way for a return to constitutional government as soon as the country is ripe for it.

"The Prime Minister is not a dictator in the ordinary sense of the term, and is, in fact, far more democratic than the Wafd Cabinet that preceded him. He is a democrat who believes in democracy, and is determined to guide Egypt towards a fuller and more democratic form of government by avoiding the serious shortcomings that have led to the downfall of previous Egyptian governments.

"He has concentrated his attention on the regeneration of Egyptian national life to its normal channels and the reestablishment of Egypt's ancient prestige, without which it would be impossible to carry out the programme of reforms essential to the progress of the country.

"Mahoud Pasha is trying to restore to robust health a politician born in difficult circumstances, and to see in Egypt an honest, progressive politician and a great country, worthy of a great country, can have a powerful influence on the less enlightened people of the East. Free from the taint of party politics and intrigue, the Prime Minister has a great opportunity of building strength and prestige for the independence of the nation and of building up a new national constitution which will enable the outstanding differences of Anglo-Egypt to be viewed from a more satisfactory and more to the British and more acceptable to the Egyptian people.

"The progress made in internal affairs should enable Egypt in a better position to shoulder certain responsibilities, without which further concessions cannot be contemplated by the British Government and should establish in the country a further confidence in the rights of the Egyptians to manage their own affairs. The process of education, resulting from a clean slate of education, a clear exposition of political realities, and improved conditions of the fellahin and workers should enable the people to see the direction of their true interests.

"Moreover, the changes envisaged by Mahmoud Pasha should help to build up that trust which is an essential condition of a successful settlement. The Prime Minister, therefore, deserves every possible support both in Egypt and in Egypt; and there is every to believe that the constitution which he now lacks will be forthcoming in due course."

British Collect Trade Balances

Washington.—Great Britain had the world's unfavorable trade balance, the United States had the largest favorable trade balance, according to Dr. Ray Hall, acting chief of the finance and investment division of the U.S. Department of Commerce, who has just completed an analysis of Anglo-American trade.

"Each year the United Kingdom collects, in the form of American merchandise, some $500,000,000 of the revenue in investments," Hall said. "This means that the United Kingdom, having an unfavorable balance with the United States, pays for her American purchases by revenues received from other countries."

Thirty per cent of the international trade of the United States, both import and export, is with Canada, and of the United Kingdom, Mr. Hall's figures showed.

More Time For Study

"I wish I had time for reading and study," is the remark made by many homemakers. One housewife has increased her leisure by the use of an alarm clock. When she puts food in the oven, or on the stove, or starts something that must have her attention in time, she sets the alarm for the period. Then she can take her study with freedom, for the clock always tells her when she is needed. Some days the alarm hand travels the whole dial. Those are the days when she is enabled to enter joyously into the rich world of books and to travel farthest in the realm of thought.

Oh, yes, our [illegible] is sublime,
And nicely we [illegible]
I talk about [illegible] time
And so does [illegible]