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### What Mr. Snowden Has Accomplished

Some Personal and Political Aspects of the Issues Raised at the Hague

"Whether Mr. Philip Snowden had a good case at The Hague," writes Mr. Sisley Huddleston in the New Statesman, "or whether it was, in itself, worth making a fuss about it, I do not know; it may be that after so many years of drifting, it is no particular consequence." For do I pronounce upon his manner, whether or not he should have pursued more prettily, and have been less forthright. "But his merit is that of a man who brings a breath of reality into an atmosphere of unreality. He has smashed the net work of pretence and compromise and private bargaining and platitudinizing that wraps so many conferences. It flows trivially and suddenly to be this secret lining-up of forces in the lobby. A man support it on this point, if B will support A on that point; and the majority, which has been written in hotel rooms, will pleasantly acquiesce. And afterwards, each delegate, making the most of a little under-arranged triumph and smarting under a veritable defeat, will publicly receive the litany of peace!

#### A Perilous Method

The method has always seemed to me to be perilous. When we are talking business, let us talk business. When we are talking diplomacy, let us talk diplomacy. It is such and such a state of affairs, justifiable, if this, or that, is justifiable, is it abandoned? Are certain anomalies to be rectified? Is it to be peace—that is to say, justice—not no? Yes or no—but not yes and no in the same breath. And yet Snowden is covering us and covering you, Mr. Philip Snowden, who has been called for his pains a sick man with unstrung nerves, and who has provided the typical hint or threat of a Franco-German understanding to the exclusion of England, is simply the honest man among the old diplomatists.

"We are, by the sheer ineptitude of the power, the most taxed and the most beleaguered nation on the face of the planet," writes Mr. Leo Maxse, editor of the National Review, in the Sunday Dispatch. "We have a little right to show for the while in that we submit but accept a loss of face from China to Peru."

"If Mr. Snowden is as sick of this routine as the vast mass of the elector he will continue the road which he has begun at The Hague, and other departments, and will demand an amount of support that will astonish the civilized world. The restoration of British self-respect, the recovery of British independence, the conditions precedent of stable and enduring peace, in other words, to be the object that is nearest and dearest to the Socialist Party."

#### An Outspoken Critic

The only note of free criticism comes from Mr. H. N. Brailsford, in the New Leader, who writes:—"Mr. Snowden has made three main demands: the restoration of the Spanish Republic, a greater share of the 'international' and 'general' changes in the system of international law, the last is, surely, the most important of these claims, for it directly affects employment. But Mr. Graham had only to make one of his persuasive speeches on this matter to win at once a promise of at least partial satisfaction."

"It is on the first demand that Mr. Snowden has insisted with special urgency. On his reckoning it amounts to a matter of £2,000,000 per annum. A large sum? To you and me a colossal sum, but one must measure it in relation to our national budget. We are threatening to wreck the settlement of Europe for the sake of less than £2½ millions in a budget of over £800 millions. What would one think of a man with a comfortable middle-class income of £300 who turned the whole upside down for the sake of £2½?"

"It is true that the French, Mr. Brailsford continues, 'will receive much the greater benefit of the unconditional payments. But is this a wholly fair way of putting it? Their claim is for reparations proper, the actual restoration of their devastated areas. Did not all of us concede that such claims stand in a wholly different class from the rest of the Allied demands upon Germany?'"

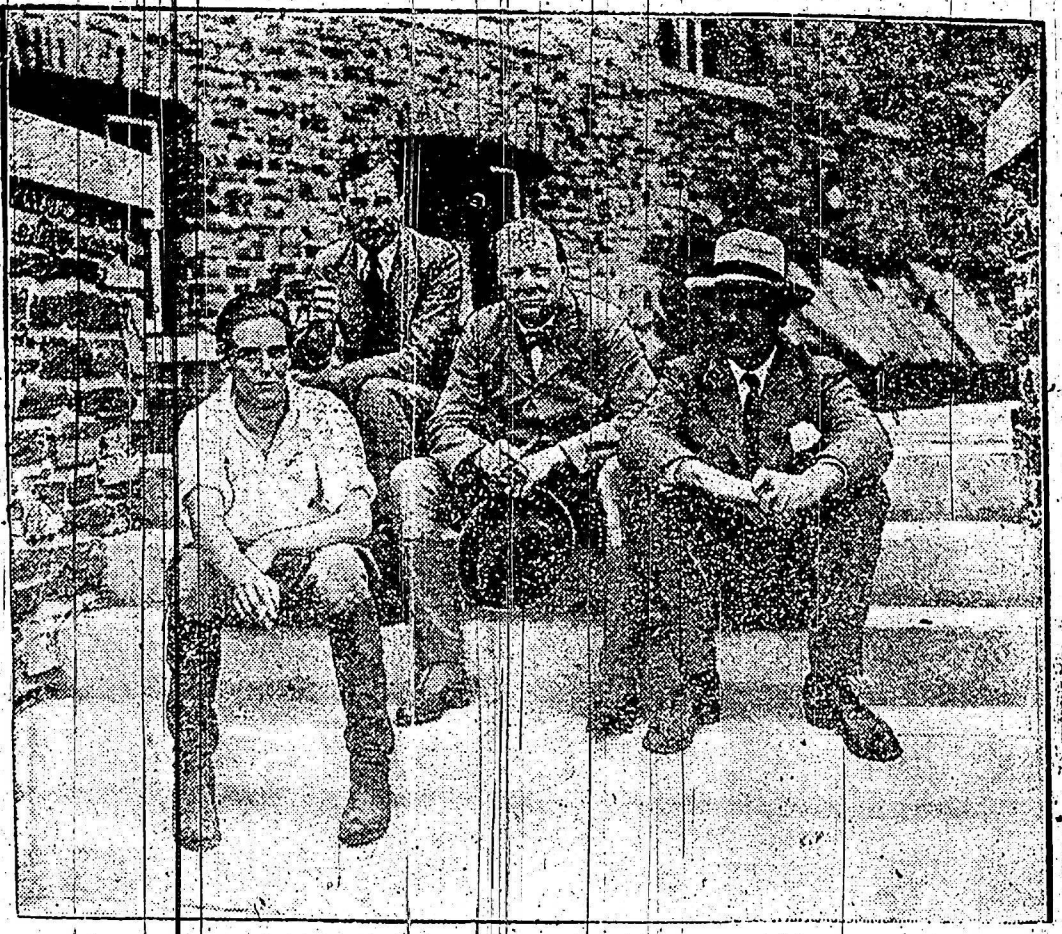
"Has not the Socialist International repeatedly drawn this distinction? And has not the Labor Party itself in its official publications challenged the whole basis on which the British claims were reckoned? This episode for a while there is still time for a little more justice in proportion. Even if our financial case is widely sound we are not so poor that we must wreck Europe to gain £2,000,000 per annum. The Labor Government if it takes this risk with its own hands, and its own career of into national service."

"What is meant by 'justice' in it," asks the Glasgow Herald. "The interlopers for he puts on this phrase will be a sound test of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's political and diplomatic qualities."

"What will be Mr. Snowden's attitude? Will he know just how far to push his policy of 'no compromise'? As he has observed, the sums of money under dispute are a secondary matter to the principle at stake. Other European Powers have been taught that we have economic and financial rights as equal as theirs, and that we cannot be relied upon in the future to make sacrifices on the altar of European peace."

"To drive home this lesson it is probably unnecessary for us to secure the final penny of the demands framed by Mr. Snowden. His estimate

### Eminent Guests Enjoy the Rockies



WINSTON CHURCHILL AND PARTY ENJOY BEAUTY OF CANADIAN ROCKIES. Left to right—Rudolph, John, Rt. Hon. Winston and Major John Churchill, taken during their stay at Banff in the Canadian Rockies, where they enjoyed the air and magnificent scenery of the well-known resort.

### Forces of Britain and France Unite in Pacifying Near East

Invasion of Syrian Arabs Into Palestine Checked by Repressive Measures—Jews Arrested in Haifa and Tel Aviv for Possessing Firearms

Jerusalem—British repressive measures, it is said, in the Arab villages in the vicinity of Jerusalem and 100 Arabs of Liffia, near Mt. Zion, were arrested. Thirty-four Jews were arrested in Haifa and 17 in Tel Aviv on charges of possessing firearms for defense. The High Commissioner, Sir John Chancelor, was said to have refused numerous requests that scores of Jews imprisoned on charges of possession of arms be released, or to permit distribution of arms among settlers in colonies in the north.

The Jewish telegraphic agency also reported that the Greek Orthodox Church in the Christian community in Beisan was attacked by Arab Moslems. There were casualties, but the exact number was not known. It was said also that a conference of Jewish and Moslem leaders resulted in an agreement which prevented an Arab attack on Tiberias, in Galilee. Arabs attacked two Jewish colonies in the Tiberias district, but both were repulsed by inhabitants. One attack was on Hippin, colony of Orthodox Jews. The other was directed against Mizpah, where the farm of Lord Mochet, British Zionist leader, is located.

At Haifa, 23 Fatiz, first sikh of the Heul Sakhi tribe in Transjordan, who was arrested last week after preaching Jerusalem by a ruse, has been released on parole after having given his personal assurance not to take up arms against Great Britain.

### M.P.'s 80-Ft. Home in the Thames

Opposite House of Commons. A good deal of his reading changed to be political, as was natural with a civil servant (the village school of had put him in the way to mass examinations and begin to serve in Scotland); and so this concentration made him an intrepid politician. But his intemperance in an easy habit, which had been something of an athlete; you may know that by the grasp of his hand, believe, too, that lameness has served to give him a certain calm and self-control greater than he might have acquired without it for this is very marked in him, and not a characteristic of the Snowden family. Strength and calm, with the honesty of his nature, have come to show themselves at last in a very full brain commanding all its resources.

### Success

Success based on the forest is like a flower growing in the field; success due to ability is like a flower planted in a pot; success gained by trickery and force is like a rootless flower in a vase; it can be seen to wither even as it is watched.

### A Family to be Proud of



THE NUTHALLS ARE ALL DEVOTEES OF TENNIS. Pay, Jimmie, Molly, John and Thelma Nuthall, brothers and sisters of Betty Nuthall, English tennis champion, who is now competing in America.

### Motor Revenue Steadily Increases

Million Cars Soon Owned in Canada—Increases All Along Line

Ottawa.—In the calendar year of 1928 the registrations of passenger automobiles in Canada approached the million mark, the actual total being 921,396, a numerical increase over the previous year of 131,147, and a percentage increase of 13.9. By provinces, the 1928 registrations were as follows: Ontario, 429,424; Quebec, 116,157; Saskatchewan, 102,859; Alberta, 78,302; British Columbia, 70,828; Manitoba, 63,384; Nova Scotia, 30,227; New Brunswick, 25,064; Prince Edward Island, 4,952; Yukon Territory, 116.

Motorists' registration last year was 85,347 (passenger) and Toronto's, 80,347. The total revenues accruing under the Provincial Motor Vehicle Acts and Highway Acts amounted to \$31,551,249, according to a comprehensive survey of Canadian highways and motor vehicles just issued by the Department of State Affairs. Of the total revenue \$19,044,276 was from registrations and \$12,547,073 from the gasoline tax.

#### TOURIST PERMITS

Under the regulations of the Department of National Revenue each motor tourist entering Canada is required to take out a permit for the length of time it remains in Canada, viz.: (1) for a period not exceeding 24 hours, but not exceeding 60 days (this permit is taken out by all motor tourists not returning the same day they enter and returning in 60 days or less); and (2) for a period exceeding 60 days, but not exceeding six months. Canadian cars leaving Canada for touring purposes in the United States are likewise required to take out an export permit, but only one form of permit is used, whether the car remains in the United States one day or six months. Cars crossing the border every day, however, are required to take out only a seasonal permit, and consequently the total number of permits does not represent the total number of cars crossing the border, although it does fairly accurately represent the total number of cars.

The Bureau of Statistics has issued a separate report, "The Tourist Trade in Canada for 1928," which estimates the expenditures by United States automobile tourists in Canada at \$167,394,000 and the expenditures of Canadian automobile tourists in the United States at \$29,735,000, compared with \$134,233,000 and \$57,052,000, respectively, for 1927. It is interesting to note the proportion which automobile tourist traffic bears to the whole. In addition to the motor tourists there are tourists travelling by train and by boat. The estimated expenditures by the two latter classes in Canada were \$72,521,000 and \$10,596,000, respectively, in 1928, and the estimated expenditures by Canadians departing to other countries by train were \$24,623,000 and by boat \$18,827,000. Out of a total expenditure in Canada of \$246,334,000, 67 per cent was by automobile tourists, while of a total expenditure by Canadian tourists in other countries of \$103,245,000, 58 per cent was by tourists travelling in automobiles.

A census taken on Ontario highways July 11-15, 1928, compared with the census taken for the corresponding week in 1927, showed large increases at practically all stations. The heaviest traffic was recorded at Long Branch, on the Windsor-Toronto-Montreal Highway, where a daily average of 15,365 vehicles was counted, which was an increase of almost 20 per cent over the 1927 census. At Burlington the daily average was 7,807 vehicles, and at Windsor 5,542 vehicles. The total of the daily average at twelve stations on this highway, extending from the gas-tram to the western limits of the province, was only a third less than the total for the heaviest day at each station, indicating a fairly steady traffic. The counts showed a daily average of 4,926 vehicles for the 12 stations and an average maximum of 7,223 vehicles, against averages of 3,611 and 5,117 vehicles respectively, in 1927. The count of Highway No. 8 from Niagara Falls to Godfrey at three stations showed a daily average of 6,523 vehicles, as against 5,472 vehicles and \$390 vehicles, respectively, in 1927, and other highways showed similar increases.

### India's Agriculture Undergoing Reform

Bombay.—The nation building department of the National Government continues to be busy work, according to the administration report of the Ministry of Agriculture for 1927, which has just been published. The report of the experiment stations in the various districts, is comprehensive. Experiments are being conducted in the economical growth of crops suited to the soil by the use of different fertilizers and improved types of implements. A notable feature of the activities of the department is the propaganda carried on in popularizing the use of modern implements and machinery, and inducing the people to grow different kinds of crops for which prices of the state were once payable. These foreign scholarships are granted by the Government for agricultural education.

### East Indians in South Africa

Madras Hindu Weekly: So far as the Nationalist Ministry in South Africa is concerned, it must be said that it has so far tried to stem the tide of white opposition to the elementary rights of Indians. But this negative attitude, useful as it has been, cannot be expected to redress the grievances, many and irritating, of Indians throughout the Union. It will be necessary, therefore, for the Government of India in South Africa to press them to the Government of South Africa with as much emphasis as he can put, and put the issue before the public before then that there can be no last-minute friendship between Indians and Europeans unless and until the former are enabled to be as much entitled to political and other rights as the latter.

### Dangers of the Road

Cork Evening Echo: Experience goes to show that the more cars we have, the greater the risk on the highways. The accidents, fatal and otherwise, are increasing yearly, and there is no reason to hope for better times with the development of the traffic. Many motorists are in the control of individuals who, in point of fat, should not be permitted to take charge of wheelbarrows. While such people are given liberty to drive, not only the increase in the number of motorists cannot be lightly regarded.

### Farm Notes

Spreading Farm Manure

The use of a manure spreader as compared with hand work was included in the study of the cost of producing farm crops carried on by the Dominion Field Husbandman and his assistants of the Field Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farms. When loads were hauled an average distance of 82 rods one man and a one-horse wagon disposed of 10% tons in a day. One man with two horses but not 12½ tons, while two men with two horses loaded and spread on the field 15.62 tons, while when three horses were used on the spreader 21.03 tons were spread in a day. These results are contained in Bulletin No. 115 of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, which covers studies extending over several years into the cost of producing farm crops in Eastern Canada.

#### Eradication of Couch Grass

It has been found by an experiment conducted by the Field Husbandry Division of the Experimental Farms that couch grass plants will be greatly weakened if the plant is kept clipped back to the surface of the ground for a period of two months. The clipping back was mechanically done and would correspond with close grazing. Clipping was continued up to the first week in October. The following spring the plants were reduced in vitality as to produce only very weak shoots bearing no seed in the month of September. Another experiment with couch grass was carried out to ascertain the effect of cultivation so carried out as to cut up the plants into small pieces. The root stalks were separated into pieces of 1 inch and half-inch lengths and each piece containing a node or joint was placed in the soil under conditions suitable for growth. Eighty-eight per cent of the inch pieces and fifty-two per cent of the half-inch pieces produced healthy shoots.

Still another experiment by which the live couch grass root stalks were brought entirely to the surface was carried out. It was shown that under dry and hot weather conditions ten days exposure was sufficient to dry out the root stalks to such an extent that they were incapable of further growth.

The report of J. S. Hopkins, the Dominion Field Husbandman, for 1928, gives the results of other experiments with couch grass and recommends a separate report, "The Tourist Trade in Canada for 1928," which estimates the expenditures by United States automobile tourists in Canada at \$167,394,000 and the expenditures of Canadian automobile tourists in the United States at \$29,735,000, compared with \$134,233,000 and \$57,052,000, respectively, for 1927. It is interesting to note the proportion which automobile tourist traffic bears to the whole. In addition to the motor tourists there are tourists travelling by train and by boat. The estimated expenditures by the two latter classes in Canada were \$72,521,000 and \$10,596,000, respectively, in 1928, and the estimated expenditures by Canadians departing to other countries by train were \$24,623,000 and by boat \$18,827,000. Out of a total expenditure in Canada of \$246,334,000, 67 per cent was by automobile tourists, while of a total expenditure by Canadian tourists in other countries of \$103,245,000, 58 per cent was by tourists travelling in automobiles.

#### Demonstrating the Value of Improved Live Stock

In the Eastern Provinces, Manitoba, parts of Alberta and British Columbia, the Illustration Stations operated by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa are beginning chapters of live stock improvement. At these stations high bred live stock are being bred and flocks and herds of very good sheep and hogs are being established. The majority of the station operators are now using pure-bred sires. They are keeping individual milk records and making butter fat determinations in order to learn the production of each cow. In his report for last year the Chief Supervisor of the Illustration Stations shows that the year's production of milk and butter fat differs greatly on the different station farms while the average production of fat in the station herds varied from 105 to 121 pounds—a cow was found that yielded only 71 pounds of butter fat. These records show the need and possibilities of systematic testing and selection. During the past year there were sold for breeding purposes by the operators of Illustration Stations 292 sheep—issued by the Director of Publicity, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

#### Arab and Jew

York Journal of Commerce: The Jewish Journal of Commerce has referred to the vast of capital that the Jews of Palestine poured into Palestine colonization and development. It is pointed out that this has been in raising the level of the Jewish community from a state of poverty to a state of affluence that has been the result of the Jewish immigration to Palestine. It is noted that the Jewish community in Palestine is now a well-to-do one, and that the Jews are now able to support a large and expensive education system. It is also noted that the Jews are now able to support a large and expensive education system.

#### Trade and Empire

Times of India: The Times of India has published a statement by a British official, explaining the reasons for the British Government's policy of trade and empire. It is pointed out that the British Government's policy of trade and empire is based on the principle of reciprocity. It is noted that the British Government's policy of trade and empire is based on the principle of reciprocity. It is also noted that the British Government's policy of trade and empire is based on the principle of reciprocity.

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### Canada's Future

Not Discussed De-C.P.R. President, W. Beatty

"In an interview here W. Beatty, K.C. president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the company was entered plans for the construction of a Port Churchill. The not been discussed by the company, but Beatty cannot look very far ahead, he added. Speaking of the future, Beatty said: 'We are ready for anything. Our other lines were not built by the company, but they are making a ton of the company with special the company.'

Langdon line now under way and expected to be finished by the end of the year. Beatty will be a valuable Regina territory, says Mr. Beatty. 'It will open up a large north and put it in touch with the rest of the world. The Canadian National for into Prince Albert has been arranged, he stated. 'The line will be a great asset to the province, and will correspond with close grazing. Clipping was continued up to the first week in October. The following spring the plants were reduced in vitality as to produce only very weak shoots bearing no seed in the month of September. Another experiment with couch grass was carried out to ascertain the effect of cultivation so carried out as to cut up the plants into small pieces. The root stalks were separated into pieces of 1 inch and half-inch lengths and each piece containing a node or joint was placed in the soil under conditions suitable for growth. Eighty-eight per cent of the inch pieces and fifty-two per cent of the half-inch pieces produced healthy shoots.'

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