Plotted to Kill Entire Belgian Royal Family

Communist Agent Confesses Conspiracy to Bomb Train on Way to Rome For Wedding

Brussels, Belgium. — A widespread anti-Fascist plot which took "violence" for its watchword was described by Brussels police the day before Christmas after the arrest of two young Italian radicals.

The secret organization, which police said was prepared "to kill prominent Fascists in Italy," was indirectly linked to the recent attempt to assassinate Crown Prince Humbert on his visit to the Belgian capital. Police said documents showed the organization extended to Paris, Berlin and other cities.

Two youthful Italians, Luigi Berneri and Pasquale Rosconi, were arrested. Berneri was said to be an associate of Fernando de Rosa, who is held for attempting to kill Crown Prince Humbert.

Police denied reports published here that Berneri had confessed a plan to assassinate the Belgian Royal Family about the time of Princess Marie Jose's marriage to Prince Humbert January 8. The reports of such a plot involving a purported plan to bomb the royal train, were widespread despite the police denial.

Police said Berneri arrived here to organize anti-Fascists in an armed league. Several automatic revolvers were seized when he was arrested. Another revolver was found in the home of Rosconi, an associte of Berneri, and Rosconi was arrested, later on a charge of false passport papers, but released.

Asked for evidence to show that Berneri was plotting attacks on prominent living Fascists was a photograph of the Italian Minister of Justice, Alfredo Rocco, who will arrive here on Jan. 15.

"We have never any Fascists so we will kill them," Berneri was quoted as telling police.

Police said the organization apparently was extensive and that Paris and Berlin headquarters were merely [illegible] of action.

Convicts Fight Against Dire Fate

Portuguese Convicts Mutiny on Prison Ship; Quelled After Desperate Fight at Sea

Lisbon, Portugal. — The Colonial Office reports that a serious mutiny among convicts on a Portuguese prison ship bound for the African penal colony at Loanda, Angola, had been quelled only after desperate hand-to-hand fighting.

The report said the convict ship Guinea was delivering 126 long-term prisoners when the outbreak came. The ship was within five miles of the coast when the convicts made a wild dash for freedom, savagely attacking the guards and crew.

It was only after a desperate fight that the guards, who were armed with rifles and bludgeons, succeeded in overpowering the men and locking them up in the hold.

A second attempt at a break-away was made as the Guinea was going into port, the convicts smashing their fetters and rushing on deck. They were again overpowered, this time by reports supplied aboard the ship by [illegible].

All of the prisoners finally were [illegible] ashore under a strong guard.

Moscow Sore At Canada's Act

Soviet Foreign Office Official Explains Russia's Attitude

EXPULSION RANKLES

Moscow.—The Soviet Government has sent a representative to Canada, one of the heads of the Soviet Foreign Office told a correspondent recently. In view of the fact that the last Soviet trade delegation was expelled from Canada at the behest of the British Government and for no other reason, the Soviet Government will not of its own accord to open negotiations either for trade or diplomatic relations with Canada.

Asked what, if any, material advantages would entail from having such a delegation in Canada, the Soviet official pointed out that from 1924 to 1926 there was a considerable volume of trade between Russia and Canada. "Russia still imports large quantities of horses, livestock, agricultural equipment, cement, etc., but because of the unfriendly attitude of the Canadian Government, we prefer to buy these elsewhere now," he said.

Would Be Considered

In reply to a question as to whether the Soviet Government would send such a delegation if the Canadian Government were to reconsider its decision and decide to renew diplomatic relations, the Foreign Office stated that on the ground that it was a purely hypothetical question, he could not make any answer. The correspondent is of the opinion, however, that any friendly gesture from Canada would be well received here.

Talkie or Movie?

London Daily Chronicle (Lib.) Are there not perhaps millions of people throughout the country who go to the films for a sedative rather than a stimulant? It may prove to be the case that the greater demand on the attention made by the "talkie" is not what they will habitually seek. This much, at least, is certain—it has already been established that the silent film is doomed.

Statistics Show Crime on Increase

Figures For Canada Give All-Round Jump of 15.31 Per Cent.

MINOR INFRACTIONS

Traffic Violations Contribute to Total—Gambling Fever Grows

Ottawa.—Crime in Canada is increasing, the annual report on criminal statistics issued recently discloses. The increase for Canada in criminal offences was 15.31%. This is the greatest increase in crime since the year of the outbreak of the world war in 1914, when the increase was 17.02% over the previous year.

In respect of summary convictions (non-indictable) the increase was still greater, being 27.18% over the previous year, the greatest since these statistics have been instituted, over half a century ago.

This augmentation is due principally to infractions of traffic regulations, which were almost 17% more numerous than in 1927.

The increase in criminal and other offences was general all over Canada. The Maritime Provinces led in percentage increase in criminal offences while Ontario and British Columbia show the lowest percentage increase. With regard to minor offences (summary convictions) Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Alberta increased most, while in British Columbia there was a decrease. When comparing individual offences it is revealed that the increase was also of a general nature.

Convictions for murder rose from 11in 1927 to 13 in 1928, which increase is but incidental, as the number of murders fluctuates from year to year. The average number of convictions for murder in Canada during the last 53 years has been 13.23 per annum, the lowest number was three in 1906 and the greatest was 31 in 1915. The principal increase during the year in offences against the person was in common assault, which rose from 951 to 1,283, which, however, is but 22 cases above the figures for 1926. Burglary, shop and housebreaking increased by 12.53 per cent. in 1928 over 1927 and by 37.17 per cent. over 1926.

Theft, as usual, contributed to increase, the figures for 1928 being 10.58 per cent. over those for 1927 and 18.02 per cent. over 1926. In the miscellaneous class greatest augmentation is shown in branches of gambling and lottery cards, which in 1928 were 51.57 per cent. above 1927 and 177.09 per cent. above 1926.

The total of all convictions of adult offenders in 1928 was 267,185 as against 212,075 in 1927 and 187,361 in 1926.

Of the 25,693 charges for indictable offences in 1928, there were 1,918 acquittals, 19 cases of nolle prosequi, or stays of proceedings, 7 cases in which "no bill" was returned by the grand jury, and 28 persons were detained for lunacy, leaving 23,720 convictions.

New Land Found In Antarctic

Norwegian Flag is Raised on Territory Found Near South Pole

Oslo, Norway.—Capt. Riiser Larsen, participating in an Antarctic exploring expedition in the steamer Norkeeg, reports to the newspaper, Tidens Tegn, Dec. 23, that he and his fellow airman, Lieut. Luetzow Holm, have discovered new land between Enderby Land and Coats Land.

The two airmen left the Norwegian plane and alighted on the open ice near the land. From there they went ashore and raised the Norwegian flag, taking possession of it in the name of their country according to international forms.

They then returned to the Norwegian ship, which was waiting 100 miles away.

Enderby Land is located at the eastern extremity of the so-called Enderby Quadrant of Antarctica, in about 50 east 65 south. Coats Land is located at the western edge of the Enderby Quadrant, at about 20 west 75 south.

Dinner Delayed

Girls Discover Chloroform "Killed" Turkeys Come to Life

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—A good story is being told here at the expense of a group of bachelor girls in an apartment here who ordered a turkey from a farmer.

A few days later a weighty box arrived at the apartment and upon being opened was found to contain a nice plump turkey very much alive.

None of the girls had ever killed or dressed a turkey, but, being unwilling to let the butcher know of their dilemma and trying hard to be domesticated, they decided to do the job at home.

After lengthy deliberation it was agreed that the most painless and humane method would be chloroform, and they proceeded to carry out the plan.

They made a splendid job of plucking and singeing, and laid the bird in a pan in a closet until next morning.

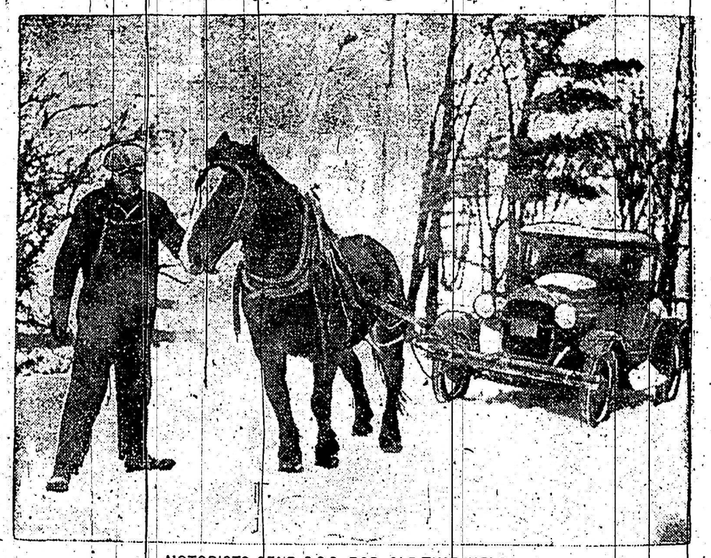
Then, while one prepared the dressing and another the cranberries, a third undertook to get him ready for the oven.

But when she opened the closet door, out stepped the turkey, minus feathers, and gobbled at her angrily.

EVIL

The world is bad enough to darken and distress my noble mind; yet thank heaven, the words of Schiller are still true, that "No man can love evil for evil's sake as he can love for goodness' sake."

Our Heavy Snows Chaanged Transportation Views



MOTORISTS SEND S.O.S. FOR OLD-TIME HELP

Husky farm horse was needed here to get this car up the steep hill, near Cooksville, after highway was cloaked in recent snowfalls.

Civilization May Destroy Eskimos

Arctic Natives Threatened With Extinction, Authorities Say

WHITE MAN CAUSE

Easily Succumbs To Ailments of Almost Every White Child

Ottawa.—Six thousand Eskimos living cheerfully in Arctic and sub-Arctic Canada, are threatened with ultimate extinction by the spread of civilization towards the Arctic circle, authorities on the far north predict.

Disease and death, brought slowly but surely as the white man advances northward, are creating a menace to the Eskimo which will prove one of the dilemmas of northern development, they say.

Totally without immunity to white man's diseases, the Eskimo succumbs to ailments which are considered minor misfortunes in the life of almost every white child. He suffers from malnutrition when fed white man's food, and yet he gorges himself with it whenever possible. He contracts tuberculosis from wearing store clothing under unsuitable conditions, and yet he likes them. Measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, grippe and other ailments he gets from the white man himself, and yet he is most happy in his company.

GREAT KILLER

He turns the advantage of trade with the white man into an agency for his destruction. Despite his friendly nature, and good-heartedness he is a great killer. With his new-bought rifle he shoots all the game he can find, and ultimately may transform a naturally bountiful country into a land of hunger.

Six thousand persons spread over a land as long as the northern coast of Canada are an asset, officials declare. They point out that the Eskimo is, and will be still more, the agent of the white man in fey lands where the latter cannot live long.

Those who have been associated with the Eskimo longest say civilization, uncurbed, will do one of three things to him: Absorb him, kill him, or drive him northward.

EDUCATION NEEDED

They are confident, however, that something can be done to help the Eskimo save himself. Education, they believe, will develop within his happy-go-lucky mind a sense of providence which will enable him to look after his future food supply and to treat his personal property less recklessly. Medical service, they think also, will save him from the disease he seems bound to contract in settled districts, while his own predisposition to health will save him when he is far away from the white man.

Given help in combating the two major threats of his own wastefulness and sickness, they declare, his own native intelligence will probably enable him to exist indefinitely as an Eskimo without absorption.

There is only one menace they can think of from which the Eskimo is free, local Arctic authorities say. He does not like liquor. He will take a drink if he is pressed to do so, but does not seem to care if he never has another.

Will of Chinese Novel Document

Strange Wording Used in Disposal of Estate Worth $11,000

Toronto.—Wong Yuan Pui, Chinese laundryman, left an estate of $11,160 and his will, filed for probate, reads, in part: "I, by parental name, Yuan Pui, being wicked in my lifetime and, therefore, devoid of offspring, do hereby bequeath to my adopted son, Jack Sang, the whole of my ancestral estates and appoint him the executor.

"Jack Sang should recall the labors of my lifetime before coming to these fruits, and, therefore, should exert his every effort to manage the same properly.

"As for my wife and myself, the living is to be provided for and the dead to be buried. However, care must be paid to the expenses. They should not be over ostentatious nor too miserly.

"In case of any wicked persons attempting to seize these said estates, you are to use this as evidence."

The estate is made up partly of real estate in China, being a brick house in the village of Dunbeaton-Toysun, Canton, $3,000, and cash in King Sun Bank, Canton, China, $2,000.

The beneficiary named in the will is a laundryman in Toronto.

Prince of Wales Plans Lion Hunt

Jungle Adventure and Hunter's Life For Six Weeks

London.—Plans are now maturing for the Prince of Wale's African tour, which begins early in the New Year. Formalities are to be dispensed with as far as possible, and the royal traveller will live as a hunter among the hunters, sitting at the same camp fires and sharing the same food.

The democracy of the jungle will claim for him six glorious weeks, and in shorts and open-neck shirt he will seek to bag those animals—the elephant, the rhinoceros, the buffalo, and the lion—which eluded his gun during the last year's visit, dramatically curtailed by the news of the King's illness.

"The Prince's program will be a very elastic one," said a member of the Prince's household recently, "and it is impossible now to say precisely what his movements will be.

"Captain Denys Finch-Hatton, brother of the Earl of Winchilsea, who is a big-game hunter, and who conducted the Prince's big-game hunting last year, will again be in charge."

Provisional arrangements have been made for the Prince to sail from Southampton for South Africa on the Union-Castle liner, Kenilworth, on January 3.

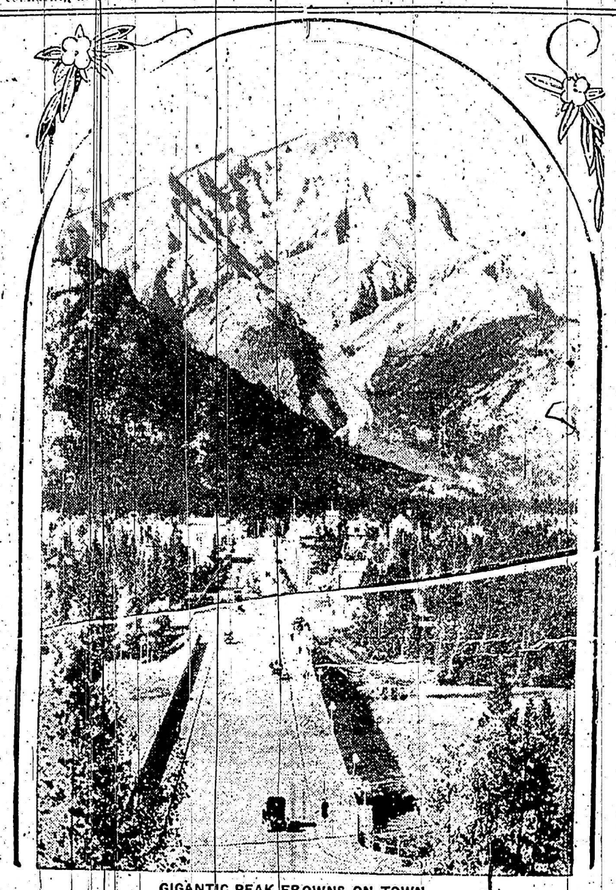
At Capetown he will stay at Government House as the guest of the Earl of Athlone and Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone. This is a long overdue visit, as the Prince would have spent last Christmas with them had it not been for the King's illness.

He will remain about a fortnight in South Africa before proceeding to the lion country in East Africa.

Already Nairobi is anticipating the Prince's tour and the people of Kenya are speculating on how much of his journey from the Cape to Cairo he will do by air and how much by road. They believe he will travel as far northward as possible by motor-car.

LOST OPPORTUNITIES

Who can tell another's shortcomings, lost opportunities, weigh the passions which overpower, the defects which incapacitate reason?—What extent of right and truth his neighbor's mind is organized to perceive and do?



GIGANTIC PEAK FROWNS ON TOWN

Here is shown magnificent view of Cascade Mountain, at Bow River Bridge, Banff, Alta.

Will Not Buy R-100 From Government

Offer of Airship at Half Contract Price Turned Down

London. — Lieutenant-Commander Sir Charles Dennistoun Burney, who has superintended the construction of the airship by Messrs. Vickers, Limited, at Howden, Yorkshire, said recently, that either the Government must come forward with a concrete definite program over no less than five years which in his opinion, would cost at least $15,000,000, or they had better leave airships alone.

Amplifying the above report additional particulars concerning the building of R-100, given in Commander Burney's speech, follow:

Sir Dennistoun told the guests, who had lunched on the airship, that the dirigible had cost $2,220,000. The contract which they had with the Government was for $1,500,000 apart from a capital grant of $250,000 towards the expenses of the hangar. There had, in fact, been much greater expenditure in adapting the shed, and this had cost the firm another $250,000. This meant that a commercial firm had contributed $700,000 to aeronautical science and airship development.

Never Again

"I am authorized by the chairman of Vickers, Limited," said Sir Dennistoun, "to say that, so far as they are concerned, they would not again undertake a contract similar to that under which this ship was built. They are prepared to contribute towards aeronautical development, but they cannot afford to contribute on a scale such as has been necessary under this contract.

"This privately built ship has cost less than the State built airship R-101, the cost of which appeared in the Air Estimates as $2,375,000, apart from $265,000 spent on engines.

Sir Dennistoun did not mention that his company had the option of repurchasing the airship from the Air Ministry after trials for use on an approved British transport service at $750,000—half the contract price.

Asked if they contemplated taking advantages of this, Sir Dennistoun shook his head and said: "No, unless we can get a big subsidy it would be a very costly undertaking.

"There is no use blinking the fact," he said. "That we have got to make further technical progress before we shall achieve our ambition of a really efficient commercial vehicle."

French Defense Fund $116,000,000 To Guard Rhine

Fortifications on Alsace and Lorraine Frontier to Cost $40,000,000

Paris.—The Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 28, voted appropriations of 2,900,000,000 francs (approximately $116,000,000) for national defense. This is the complete program of expenditures for the years from 1929 and 1931 along French frontiers.

An apropriation of 1,000,000,000 francs for 1930 along the Rhineland frontier in Alsace and Lorraine was voted Dec. 27.

The defense of the French frontiers as planned by the general staff and approved by the army commission of the Chamber of Deputies, envisages the placing of preponderant emphasis on anti-aircraft defense, the president of the commission told the Chamber during renewed discussion on the frontier defense measure.

The complete measure outlines a program costing 2,900,000,000 francs, of which 1,000,000,000 francs for 1930 were voted.

In a brief discussion of the naval defense program, it was brought out that the French Navy in the Mediterranean must be able to transport immediately in case of war 400,000 men from northern Africa.

FALLEN LIVES

Recently a man, prospecting in the mining regions of Arizona, found a remarkable natural bridge. It spans a deep canon, forty-five feet in width. The bridge is made by a great petrified tree that lies across the gorge. Scientific men say that many ages since this tree was prostrated by some terrific storm and fell across the canon. By the effects of the water and time, it has passed through many stages of mineralization, and is now a wonderful tree of solid agate. And there it lies, making an agate bridge over which men may pass from side to side. This tree seemed to be a failure when, that day in its prime, it was broken off by the storm and hurled to the ground. But, instead of being a failure, to what nobler use could it have been put than thus to become a bridge of agate, to stand for ages, and on which countless human feet may walk across the chasm? This fallen tree is an illustration of countless human lives which have fallen, and seemed to fall, but which in time have proved to be bridges over which others can walk to honor, success and triumph. —Rev. J. R. Miller, D.D.

High Commissioners

Auckland Star, N.Z.—It is suggested lately from the custom of appointing a political supporter to the High Commissionership is worth making if a suitable man can be found. The difficulty is, however, that both inside and outside politics the necessary combination of qualities is very hard to come by. The position has grown much more important than it was a generation ago. The High Commissioner should not be only a first-rate business man and a good speaker, but a diplomat well versed in international affairs. He now has to go to Geneva and represent New Zealand at a gathering of sixty nations. Are there many such men in New Zealand? We should not like to have to make the choice.

Sunday School Lesson

January 12. Lesson II, Baptism and Temptation of Jesus—Matthew 3: 13 to 4: 11. Golden Text—This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.—Matthew 3: 17.

ANALYSIS.

I: THE BAPTISM, 3: 13-17.

II. THE TEMPTATION, 4: 1-11.

INTRODUCTION.—The Gospels are practically silent on the events of the life of Jesus between his birth and public ministry. The only incident given is that which describes his journey to Jerusalem, and his conversation with the doctors of the law when he was about twelve.

I: THE BAPTISM, 3: 13-17.

V. 13. The preaching of John the Baptist had created a profound impression on the people of the land. It was felt that a new religious leader had appeared, and that the promise of God was now to be fulfilled. Jesus would naturally hear of this great revival, and he decided that he must take some part in it, either to show his sympathy with it, or else to carry it farther on. Accordingly he goes to the Jordan where John was baptizing crowds of people, and he presents himself as a candidate.

V. 14. However, Jesus seems to feel that there was something about a man that made him different from others, and he therefore hesitates to Baptism to him as the symbol of repentance, and Jesus did not think that Jesus belonged to his class of sinners. He therefore opposes the request of Jesus.

V. 15. Jesus urges John to baptize him; but from this we must not infer that Jesus was conscious of sin, or that he wished to confess himself of repentance. Jesus knew he was neither was guilty of sin. The reason which he gives is that it is part of his work to stoop down for him. Jesus is one with his brethren, he has come to seek and save them, and to do so he must take on himself all that is human. This is an instance of the humiliation and self-sacrifice of Jesus. It is also an illustration of the law that he who would have others do a thing with them. It was a dominant messianic love."

V. 16. At his baptism of self-abnegation Jesus receives the recognition of divine favor. The heavens open and the spirit descends like a dove as a token of God's favor. We are not told that Jesus received the spirit before, but now the spirit comes in fulness and equips him for the special mission for which he has been anointed.

V. 17. The voice from heaven expresses the entire satisfaction with God has with his Son. Jesus is conscious of his great work. He knows the way is clear before him, and he will not turn to the right or left. However, he must pass through a testing which comes to all those who dedicate their lives to noble service. This is what we have to study in Temptation. In the Gospel of Luke we find further and important comments on the subject of the Baptism. Luke 3:1.

II. THE TEMPTATION, 4: 1-11.

V. 1. This is one of the very important events in the life of Jesus, and has at all times greatly interested thoughtful students of the Bible. Jesus had learned at the Baptism that was to fulfill the office of the Messiah, and the question naturally arose in the way in which he was to accomplish this. He pondered into the mode of the desert to think over the matter, and then temptations gathered round the subject of his mission. These three temptations that come represent the different ways by which he might carry on his work. But they are all finally rejected because they are not according to the will of God. Jesus has as his guiding star to do the work of his Father.

Vs. 3, 4. He is tempted to turn the stones into bread, and this may mean that it was suggested to him that he should be a social reformer, bringing bread to the hungry, and healing the sick, reforming society. It would be a noble enough work for some, but not for him, since he could not be satisfied with giving material help. Man cannot live by bread alone. He knows that the soul of man is of infinite value, and Jesus must try to bring men back to God in whom alone we find eternal rest.

Vs. 5, 6. The second temptation is usually understood as a suggestion that he should use his miraculous power to impress the people, that he should go forth as a wonder-worker, and thus compel the admiration of the world. It is perhaps possible that the pinnacle of the temple here stands for the entire system of the old priesthood, and that Jesus was considering whether he could make a compromise with the Jewish officials, and work along with them. But this he rejects.

Vs. 6, 7. In the last temptation Jesus is carried in vision to the top of a high mountain, and sees the glory of the world, chiefly the marvels of the Roman Empire, which has its soldiers in every land, which is able to dictate laws to mankind, and whose force none can withstand. Jesus wonders whether he might not work in peace with Rome. Instead of antagonizing the Emperor, could he not come to terms with this mighty ruler, and use their help to spread his own teaching of the kingdom? But this would be treason against God. He cannot use the forces of the world. He must rely on spiritual influence. He must trust the Father.

Australian Finance

Johannesburg Star.—The new Labor Government will have no light task in adjusting the economic conditions of the Commonwealth to what are its obvious requirements. One of the chief problems is the raising of the public revenue to the level at which it will meet the current expenditure, including the heavy annual interest charge on the national debt—either that or such a reduction of expenditure as seems hardly practicable. Another problem is to stimulate production without lowering the wage level throughout the country, an exceedingly difficult task for a Labor Government.

GRACES

Virtue and genuine graces in themselves speak what no words can utter.—Shakespeare.

A domestic servant has written a play. It is said to contain one good situation after another.