

Empire Trade Co-operation Will Lead to Prosperity

T. B. Macaulay Would Banish Existing Internal Tariff Walls Cited United States As Striking Example

The immediate need for linking the Empire by stronger ties of trade formed the subject of T. B. Macaulay's address to the Empire Club in Toronto recently. He compared the prosperity of the United States without internal tariffs and conserving its own markets with the state of affairs in the British Empire, divided by over 30 tariff walls. Mrs. Macaulay said:

"I propose to say a few words on Empire trade co-operation. Unless this great question can be satisfactorily solved the countries composing the Empire can never attain the maximum prosperity possible to them, and I shall at present speak only from the dollar standpoint.

"Let us contrast our position with that of the United States.

"U.S. Conserves Own Markets

"The United States conserves the markets of that country for its own people, while as a contrast, we of the Empire are divided into over 30 sections each with a tariff against not merely the rest of the world, but against the other parts of the Empire. The people of the United States think nationally, while we, unfortunately, as a rule think only sectionally.

"It is easy and natural, of course, for the people of the United States to think as a unit because their land is continuous from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is separation by the sea that encourages sectional thinking. Distance creates difficulties," he said.

Britain to Develop Her Flying Boats

New Flying Boats to Have Pullman Accommodation for Forty

R-100 TO GO TO TROPICS

London.—Out of the airship disaster which has befallen England two conclusions are already becoming clear.

The first is that until America's new airships prove their capabilities the Air Ministry intend to concentrate increasingly on "flying boats" bigger but of the same general type as the R-100 now operating on the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic.

The second conclusion is that Britain will continue to use her best big airship, the R-100, but will fly her fleet of smaller airships now operating on the Mediterranean and on the Atlantic.

The R-100 is the largest airship in the world. It is 215 feet long, 45 feet in diameter and has a gross weight of 250,000 lbs. It is capable of carrying 40 passengers and 10 crew members. It is also capable of carrying 40 tons of cargo.

The R-100 is the only airship in the world which is capable of flying over the ocean. It is also the only airship in the world which is capable of flying over the Arctic and Antarctic regions.

The R-100 is the only airship in the world which is capable of flying over the equator. It is also the only airship in the world which is capable of flying over the North and South Poles.

The R-100 is the only airship in the world which is capable of flying over the entire world. It is also the only airship in the world which is capable of flying over the entire world.

Eggs of Dinosaur Now Found in U.S.

Located in Montana—Mammal Which May Account for Disappearance

Princeton, N.J.—The first discovery in America of eggs of the dinosaur, prehistoric animals ranging from the size of toby cats to 30-foot lengths, was announced recently at Princeton University.

The eggs were found last summer near Red Lodge, Southern Montana, along with discovery of another fossil which suggests an answer to one of the great riddles of evolution, why dinosaurs became extinct after populating, possibly the whole earth and seemingly dominating it.

The other discovery, indicates that they collided with a higher form of intelligence.

Announcement of finding the eggs was made by Dr. Glenn L. Jensen, director of the Scott Fund Expedition of Princeton University, who unearthed them.

This is the second authenticated find of dinosaur eggs. The first were found in Mongolia by Roy Chapman Andrews of the American Museum of Natural History. The Mongolian eggs, nearly a foot long, at first were presumed to be of a dinosaur, but later, an estimate which was raised to 95 million years last winter after scientists had checked the radio activity of the minerals which turned them to stone. Describing the Montana work, Dr. Jensen said:

"A number of broken remains of eggs were found. In fragments not more than an inch in diameter. Their age is estimated at millions of years. The fragments resemble those found in Mongolia in several particulars, both occurring in closely similar geologic formations. The American ones were found in the upper layer, formation which was deposited in upper Cretaceous times.

"The suggestion of the Dinosaur's fate came from finding near the eggs a small tooth of an apparently contemporary animal, a mammal possibly of the Possum family. The early mammals, though small, had better brains than the Dinosaurs, which were reptiles despite their legs, various horns, arms, claws, and teeth.

"The little mammals had the intelligence presumably to eat Dinosaur eggs, a prolific source of food.

"This competition from some higher form of intelligence has been a favorite theory to account for extinction of Dinosaurs, but mammals have been largely left out of the picture because evidence of their beginnings is found mostly in a later age.

Not So New Potatoes

Potatoes are still new, but as new potatoes they are not the novelties they were earlier in the season, and though it still seems a sin to bake them, we feel we do not always want to boil them!

Very slicing them in thin slices, putting them in a baking-dish, and covering with a little milk to which a sprinkling of chopped parsley has been added, as well as salt and pepper to taste. Leave until slightly brown.

Again, try boiling or steaming the smaller potatoes first, then tossing them in butter and cooking until golden brown.

Baked old potatoes are much improved if they are boiled first and baked afterwards.

Special Containers

It is wise to place canned food in a special container, rather than leave it in the opened can, before putting it in the refrigerator.

Expedition Discovers Fossils Believed 30,000,000 Years Old

Peking (China)—Discovery of 20 fossils of animals unknown to science and believed to be some 30,000,000 years old was reported by Prof. Walter Granger, chief paleontologist of the Roy Chapman Andrews expedition, who returned here from Mongolia.

The fossils, which were discovered in the Gobi Desert, are believed to be the remains of a group of animals which lived in Central Asia. Prof. Granger

Comet Has Missed Old Mother Earth

Schwassmann - Wachmann Meteor Veers Away After Menacing Globe

Paris—French astronomers at the Meudon observatory have announced that all danger of a collision of the Schwassmann-Wachmann comet has passed. The comet has swung as close to the earth as it will ever come and is now disappearing, having missed this globe by the comparatively small celestial space of five million miles.

French scientists insist that the earth had a narrower escape than most laymen ever imagined. Had the little comet come on at the speed and angle it did when it was discovered by the German astronomers, Schwassmann and Wachmann, on May 1, 1930, it would have put a dent in the globe and perhaps knocked the earth out of its smooth-running circuit.

If It Hit Us

Scientists are lost in weird conjectures of what might have happened had the collision actually occurred. Some argue that the earth would have broken into bits at the impact, others believe that like a Derby ball, the earth would have been dented but nothing more serious would occur.

The comet was travelling at a pace which would have left the world far behind. Through the telescope, astronomers could see the comet streaking through the field of stars, its progress being such that movement was visible to the eye.

The Schwassmann-Wachmann will be back in five years but its circuit will be even further away from the earth. Instead of being 22 times as far away as the Moon, it will be 30 times, so that from now on there will be lessened danger of collision.

The Third Escape

French astronomers point out that there have been three comets come dangerously close to the globe in the past few centuries. Lexell's comet, the nearest, missing the earth by 1,147,000 miles on July 1, 1770, while the Pons-Winnecke passed by just 4,389,000 miles off on June 27, 1819.

The Meudon scientists succeeded in photographing the new comet, and have been able to figure its size as 400 yards in diameter instead of tens of hundreds of thousands of miles as astronomers first believed. The rest of the visible mass is ultra-refined carbon gas which makes the comet far much larger than it really is. Scientists point out that there are meteor showers of that size strike the earth, but proved of little damage because they came at much less speed, instead of coming directly down, and because the comet was much less dense than the meteor.

In North-Eastern Arizona is a meteor crater 1,200 yards in diameter, and 150 yards deep.

Ground Crew Foil Fog of Victim

Novel Method of Burning Gasoline Creates Hole in Dense Fog

A successful small-scale experiment in the artificial dissipation of fog is described in the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society on the authority of R. C. Sney. Here is the story as quoted in Charles Fitzhugh Talman's Science Service feature "Why the Weather?" (Washington):

The pilot taking off from Cleveland for New York was informed that while the air was clear above, below, Pennsylvania, and Hadley Field, New York, the visibility was decreasing, and clouds showed a tendency to close in.

The pilot, however, decided to risk the flight, thinking that he could land at Bellefonte in case Hadley Field were foggy. Reaching Bellefonte, the pilot found the field foggy and the landing impracticable. Hadley Field was still clear.

When half-way from Bellefonte to Hadley there came the report by radio that fog had closed in on Hadley, which put the flyer in a bad predicament.

"Without sufficient gas to return to Cleveland, and with no landing practicable at Bellefonte, the pilot continued toward Hadley. The ground organization at Hadley, of which Mr. Sney was then a member, could soon hear the airplane circling overhead, and now then throttling down and almost making a landing, but zooming up again just before it could have touched the ground.

"The fog was too dense.

"Realizing that the pilot would soon be out of gas and would have to land somewhere, the ground organization undertook to burn a hole through the fog by pouring, and igniting two fifty-gallon hoseheads of gasoline in the center of the field. The pilot, who was apprised by radio of the plan, circled around the fire, watching for a hole. As the fire died down a hole appeared, through which the pilot dived to a safe landing on the field.

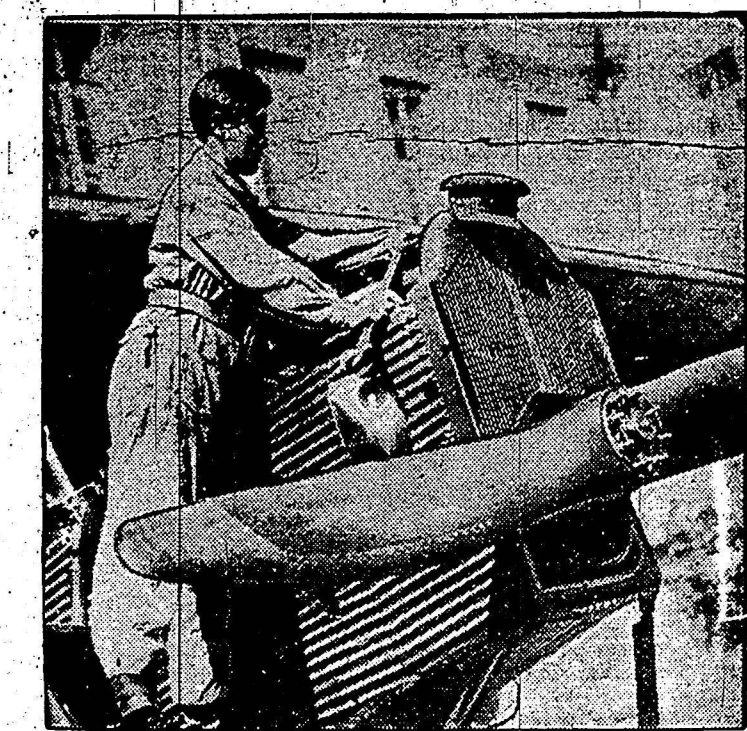
"Presumably, Mr. Talman adds, the fog in this particular instance at least, was shallow, and the air was very probably calm. "Generally speaking, the dissipation of a fog by heating it is, according to circumstances, either physically impossible or prohibitively expensive."

Volcano Cause

London—Volcanic eruptions may be caused by radioactive substances in the earth which create an intense heat to melt up rocks and cause the explosions. That's the belief of Prof. Joly, eminent English geophysicist. This substance is unevenly distributed throughout the earth, he says, and at the site of a volcano is in greater quantities than elsewhere.

Diminutive arm tables with medium sized lamps will increase the comfort of your living room if used with your largest arm chairs.

Russia's First Woman Air Mechanic



Young Myra Zeidenberg briskly at work on an aeroplane at Leningrad in her capacity as first woman aeroplane mechanic to be recognized in Soviet Russia. She was trained at military aviation school.

Canadian Revenue Drops \$37,098,574

Ordinary Expenditure Rises \$7,639,043 in Same Half-Year Period

Ottawa.—The half-way mark in Canada's fiscal year was reached on September 30 last, and figures covering the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Dominion during the past six months were issued today by the Department of Finance.

These show a reduction in the total ordinary revenue of Canada during the past six months, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year, of \$37,098,574. Ordinary expenditure on the other hand, shows an increase of \$7,639,043. The net debt of Canada on September 30 last was \$2,146,728,568, or \$3,612,522 less than on September 30, 1929.

The statement issued today represents only the receipts and expenditures which actually passed through the books of the Finance Department up to the last day of September.

The major part of the decrease in Canada's ordinary revenue, according to the statement, results from a fall-off in customs revenue collected during the past six months, as compared with the corresponding period last year. Customs duties collected during the past six months totalled \$75,555,050 as against \$97,751,892 in the same period in 1929. This is a decrease of \$24,196,842.

The total amount derived from excise taxes (sales and stamp taxes) during the past six months was \$17,897,923. This was a reduction of \$10,547,523 from the 1929 six-month total, which was \$27,945,446.

Income tax collections were higher during the past six months than in the same period of 1929. They amounted to \$65,478,299 in the six months just concluded as against \$62,036,700 in the 1929 period.

Province Solves Medical Problem

Saskatchewan Grants to Doctors Sparsely Settled Areas

Regina, Sask.—The problem of medical service for sparsely settled areas is being solved in Saskatchewan by a system which provides for municipal doctors. Distinct progress has been made under a law which is slightly more than a year old.

Of Saskatchewan's 866,700 people, scattered over 251,700 square miles, 14.4 per cent. live in the eight cities, 7.7 per cent. in the eighty towns, 8.4 in the 377 villages, 65.3 in the 301 organized rural municipalities and 2.9 per cent. in unorganized territory, the remaining 1.5 per cent. being Indians on their reservations. Thus there is an extensive area needing medical service, but which makes little appeal to the young doctor seeking to earn an immediate livelihood and to establish himself professionally.

The new Rural Municipal act gives to every municipality the right to make a grant up to \$1,500 annually to a legally qualified medical practitioner who is a resident or is easily accessible by call, or it may guarantee his income to that figure. The municipal doctor must give free medical service to indigents, and if necessary perform the duties of health officer. In the demand of twenty-five taxpayers, the council must submit a bill to the electors empowering the council to engage a physician for full-time services at a salary not exceeding \$5,000 a year.

Already under this co-operative health measure, there are thirteen rural municipalities paying medical grants of from \$900 to \$1,500 annually. Nineteen other municipalities have engaged municipal doctors at salaries varying from \$3,500 to \$5,000 per year. The system is giving much satisfaction for it guarantees to the physician a reasonable income and gives the settlers needed medical service.

RUBLES ARE SMART

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Rubles are being mentioned as one of the smartest stones in autumn jewelry, particularly when they are used with a white evening gown.

Vivid Colors of Railways Give Motorists Warning

Red and Yellow Fronts, Visible from Afar, Are Designed to Prevent Level-Crossing Tragedies

Montreal.—Red and yellow are colors that the human eye can detect at great distances. That explains the festive-looking cars that are beginning to appear on the lines of the Canadian National Railways. They were not painted to put gaiety into railroading. But they were intended to relieve the minds of the men concerned in operating, who are continually exerting themselves to find new devices to make railway crossings proof against the reckless motorist. Self-propelling cars which in some sections take the place of steam locomotives are equipped with bells and horns, but special caution to caution the railway was adopted a scheme to make them even more conspicuous. Sir Henry Thornton has approved a plan to have the fronts of all self-propelling cars of the system painted a bright red and yellow, and the work is now being carried out. Oil-electric, gas-electric, and battery cars are all affected, and when they come swinging along the track they will make their presence known for miles, to the eye as well as to the ear.

Mock Mine-Blast Injures Forty

Fifteen Suffer Serious Hurts, 25 Others Receive Minor Wounds, When Tons of Explosives are Exploded at Flagstaff, Arizona

Flagstaff, Ariz.—Fifteen persons were injured seriously, two perhaps fatally, and 25 others received minor hurts on Oct. 12th, in a mock mine-blast on a motion-picture location in Dinosaur Canyon, 70 miles northwest of here.

Of the 25 receiving minor injuries, 15 required medical attention at the scene. Physicians went to the location from Flagstaff, the nearest settlement of any size.

The mishap occurred during the filming of one of the last scenes of a desert picture by Pathé Studios, Inc. The more seriously hurt:

William F. Wallace, Flagstaff, chauffeur; Gaillard, powderman and electrician, Hollywood; Howard Higgins, film director, Hollywood; Bert Gilroy, studio business manager, Hollywood; Walter Hoffman, powderman, Hollywood; Hubert Morgan, helper, Flagstaff; William Garrett, Hollywood; Jim Cunningham, Hollywood; Marvin Peterson, Hollywood.

Film officials said two tons of explosives had been placed in the face of a 400-foot cliff and in an old mine tunnel, this explosion being expected to crumble the cliff.

Unexpected presence of hard rock lent the blast violence that had not been anticipated, and showered rock and stone over an area of nearly half a mile.

Higgins, the director, was in the lead of several men near the mouth of the tunnel. He and his companion were struck down by hurtling rock.

William Box, leading man in the picture, and Chuck Gable, the film villain, were 200 feet from the point of the blast, but escaped injury. A piece of rock fell between them, striking neither.

Helen Twelvetrees, leading lady, had left the location and was en route to Los Angeles.

Camera-men had been spotted on platforms near the face of the cliffs to photograph the expected landslide, which was to wipe out a mining settlement. Travels (element). Four were knocked to the ground. Three of five cameras in use were shattered.

Brazil Has Strange Mixture of Races

Race Prejudice Unknown in Country Where New People are Being Evolved

Brazil is interesting. As you arrive at Rio de Janeiro, writes Antonia Valentim in "Das Unterhaltungsblatt," Berlin, a twenty-two-storey skyscraper appears before your eyes; but at the same time you know that in various nooks of the country Indian tribes still live in the most primitive kambo cottages and get their sustenance by means of bows and arrows just as they did many hundred years ago. Even this contrast would not be so disconcerting if we didn't find all cultural forms of the development of mankind together at the same time in Brazil.

We find not only cave men and the most sophisticated modern intellectuals, but hundreds of phases of human history mingling in a kaleidoscope—the middle ages feudal knights, conquistadores, primitive peasants, ancient primitive made right next to the most modern speedy commerce in the United States manner.

No Race Prejudice

The biggest obstacle for any stranger who wants to understand Brazil is the mixture of races. The strongest instance of African blood with the Negroes who were first imported as slaves and fitted excellently into the equator. After the abolition of slavery in 1850 they became well paid workmen.

The Brazilians are proud of having no prejudice against any race. There fore the strangest mixed marriages happen. You need only visit one of the popular cheap theatres of Rio de Janeiro to learn something about the possibilities of differences in shade of the human skin—from black via Latin blood to redheads which. Negroes, even coal black as the African head sit next to coffee-brown blonds. Women kinky heads sit next to Indian sleek hair; dark brown men sit next to lighter brown ones and they accompany blond European girls. Often only the fingers indicate the Negro man or woman.

The Brazilians believe that the dark Negro blood finally will be lost in the streams of white blood immigrants. They know of no Negro problem.

Portuguese Intense

Yet there is a high pressure Brazil in melting pot. Brazilian patriotism, in its intense and rather intolerant form, is of rather recent date; but perhaps just because of it is demanded an unconditional assimilation of all the various streams of immigrants. The Brazilian methods of assimilation are soft and amiable; but nobody can escape them. The first means of assimilation is the language. The Brazilian Portuguese, which is a different from the European Portuguese as the American language from the English language. According to the experts the Portuguese dialect of Brazil is richer and more varied than the original Portuguese.

The language of the educated people and of the intellectuals is French. There is a large contradiction between the language spoken by the United States, but the Portuguese and science are French. Even a few French novelists are immediately read at Rio de Janeiro. All girls of good families are educated by French nuns. Brazilian science is based on French science. Each French intellectual movement is transplanted to Brazil.

Artificial Lungs Save Girl's Life

Paralyzed Breathing Muscles Restored to Normal Condition Again

Chicago.—Three weeks of being buried in a clanking steel coffin, which automatically forced air in and out of her paralyzed lungs, ended on Oct. 12th for Miss Frances McGann, 25-year-old student nurse.

She remained in the whirring, vibrating machine, but physicians said her lung muscles had returned so near to normal that they expected to release her as cured within a few days.

"It is simply marvelous," commented Miss McGann, whose head protruded from the machine, which subsisted her body alternately to air pressure and then to vacuum. "Three weeks ago I was dead, or just as good as dead, and now, well, I'm almost well again."

Three weeks ago Miss McGann was stricken suddenly with a mysterious and complete paralysis of the lungs. She was rushed to the hospital, apparently dead. Attendants quickly clamped her in the respirator, turned on the motors, and immediately she began to breathe, unconsciously.

When she was revived, the machine became for her an instrument of exquisite torture.

Apple Pasty

Roll out rich pastry as thin as can be handled. Spread one-half with thick sliced peeled apples, sprinkle with sugar and a few dots of butter. Make slices in the other half, fold over, and pinch edges together. Bake as any pastry.

Induction of Artificial Fever Effectively Cures Pneumonia

Major Also States "Feverization" is Successful in Combating Diphtheria and Rheumatism

Chicago.—Induction of electricity of an artificial fever of 110 degrees is the latest and one of the most effective cures for pneumonia, Dr. C. C. Vincent of New York, secretary, recently told delegates at the opening of the 40th annual convention of the American Physical Therapy Association.

"Fever, which kills disease germs, is Nature's method of combating sickness," Dr. Vincent explained. "We simply have found means of aiding Nature. Also, we have learned that a temperature of 100 degrees leaves no ill effect on a patient."

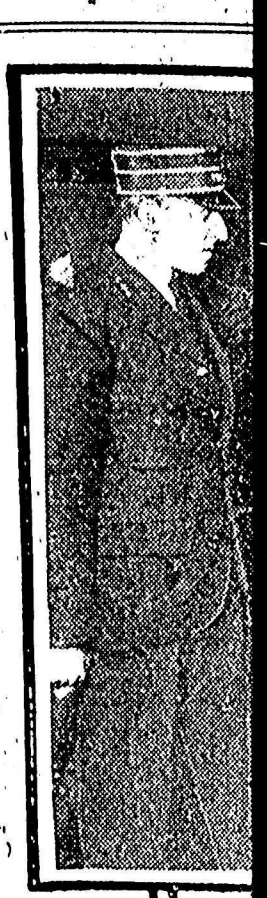
Dr. Vincent said the use of "feverization" also has proven a valuable form of treatment for scarlet fever, diphtheria, and rheumatism. In asthma and other lung affections, he said, two physicians are using it to cure, usually by killing germs of the spinal cord and nervous system.

The treatment is accomplished, Dr. Vincent said, by applying heat-radiating electrodes to the body and wrapping the patient in blankets. The electrical system makes it possible to keep the temperature under control.

Smokes Cigars!



What to do with a six-year-old boy, who has a mustache, shaves regularly, smokes cigars, talks in deep voice and does "strong man" stunts—this question is puzzling Toledo school officials, as well as parents of Clarence Kehr, who is three feet five inches tall, weighs 84 pounds.



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