

# "Be Just to Great Britain" Says American Journal

(From Christian Science Monitor.)

According to a statement issued by the British Government, a debt payment was made early this week on the part of that nation to the United States Treasury of \$34,329,000. Of this amount \$28,000,000 is for repayment of principal, while the balance represents interest. Since the funding of the British war debt that nation has paid to the United States \$1,285,750,000, of which \$232,000,000 represents repayment of principal. Roughly speaking, therefore, Great Britain has paid the United States as interest something over \$1,000,000,000.

If one is interested enough to look up the Treasury figures regarding these payments it will be found that Great Britain pays in interest approximately 3.26 per cent. The rates vary during different portions of the sixty-two year period in which the indebtedness is to be discharged. It will be learned at the same time that France pays approximately 1.64 per cent, although France is now recognized as the most prosperous nation of Europe, if not indeed the most prosperous in the world. Belgium pays 1.79 per cent, and Italy, the last named, the highest chief ally, 0.45 per cent.

It is needless now to go into the justice of these different rates of interest charged against the former associates of the United States in the World War. They were fixed at the time of the various refunding agreements in accordance with what was believed by the representatives of the United States to be the capacity of the debtor countries to pay.

The British agreement alone was not affected by any such conditions. That nation, first of all, approached the United States with the proposition to fund its debt, and assumed honorably the staggering burden of interest payments thereon. It made no plea

of incapacity to pay. It urged no considerations of war-time fellowship in a common undertaking. Animated by that sense of commercial honor which may fairly be ascribed to the British public as a whole, the British Government cheerfully accepted its obligations and entered into an agreement with the United States for this discharge.

As a result, the spectacle is presented of Great Britain paying on its obligations to the United States a rate of interest more than double that paid by Belgium or France, and something like eight times as much as that exacted of Italy. The reward of commercial honor does not seem to have been quite adequate.

Today innumerable plans are being proposed for the utilization of the sums paid to the United States as interest on the war debts for various purposes advantageous to the countries making the payments. America is asked to repeat to a degree its benevolent gesture toward China when the whole amount of the Boer indemnity was remitted, the revenues to be employed in the education of Chinese students. Doubtless a certain urgency on the part of the American conscience is responsible for the suggestion of like action with reference to the war indebtedness, and probably in time out of that will proceed some measure for the revision and perhaps lessening of the nation's claims.

But pending that general action, it would appear to be a proper recognition of the honorable action of a worthy ally should the United States now reduce the rate of interest charged on the British debt to that, let us say, paid by France. There seems to be no just objection to this proposition, while innumerable considerations justify such action.

ing animals, remaining dormant in the cold weather. Tropical pitchers, on the other hand, are active all the time, ever on the alert for prey. Like all plants, also, the pitchers have a day and night behavior, the breathing apparatus or stomata that open in the day to take in carbon dioxide and to give out oxygen—just the opposite of man—close at night and give out carbon dioxide.

## A PLANT OF THE JUNGLE.

South American pitcher plants, although separated from their cousins by salt water and with no near relatives within 1,500 miles, are probably related to the northern varieties, botanists say. Most are found in steamy jungles and in the hot lowlands on one isolated mountain. Mountain rainforest, near the borderland of Brazil, Venezuela and British Guiana, says Dr. H. A. Gleason, curator at the Botanical Garden, who has made a special study of this variety.

Here, high up, above a 4,000-foot level of forest, the holiamphora, meaning "pitcher of the swamp" was first discovered in 1840. The only place it has been cultivated for long outside its native habitat is the Botanical Garden of Edinburgh, where it never fails a temperature higher than 60 degrees, and where it has grown contentedly for half a century. Specimens of this South American pitcher-plant are to be seen in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden Museum.

Again, two of the more modest varieties of nepenthes, the brilliant, showy Asiatic pitcher-plant often used by florists are also found in a conservatory of the Manhattan institution. Awake and ready, these pitchers, green with maroon trimmings, swing vertically on tendrils from firm, glossy leaves, their tiny trap-doors invitingly open.

Crimson, pale green, and richer, darker reds—these Oriental plants grow well in their transplanted state.

## Radio Trains

Those who travel by the 10.10 a.m. train from London to Leeds, or by the 5.30 p.m. from Leeds to London, are able to while away the hours of the journey by listening to broadcast programs. Every carriage is fitted with sockets connected by wires to a receiving set in the guard's van. On payment of a quarter, a pair of telephones can be hired from the train attendant. All the passenger then has to do is to plug in and listen.

The receiving set travels in a padded wooden case to protect it from jolts and jars. The aerial is a wire 30 feet in length, suspended over the roof of the van. During the first experimental run excellent reception was obtained.

One point noticed is that the strength of signals dies down considerably when the train is passing through a tunnel or a deep cutting, for the earth acts as a screen from the wireless waves.

## New Feed Product

Fort William, Ont.—What is reported to be a new and valuable feed product commonly known as oat groats is being manufactured at Fort William at the rate of about 100 tons per day. Through the use of new machines the oat groats are made by hulling mixed feed oats. These hulled oats are said to contain about 15 per cent of protein—almost equal to middlings—and to carry higher percentages of fat and lower percentage of fibre than do middlings.

## The Census

Ottawa.—Preparations are under way for the taking of the 1931 census of Canada in which some 15,000 field workers will visit every Canadian home and take note of the number, sex, religion, nationality and other details of the occupants. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which has the work in hand, will also require the services of some 700 clerks to sift out and compile the information gathered. Examinations are being set to test the capacity of applicants for such clerical work.

# Sunday School Lesson

March 8, Lesson X.—The Good Samaritan—Luke 10: 25-37. Golden Text—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Leviticus 19: 18.

ANALYSIS.  
I. THE LAW OF LOVE, 10: 25-28.  
II. THE PARABLE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN, 10: 29-35.  
III. OUR NEIGHBORS, 10: 36, 37.

INTRODUCTION.—According to Luke the lawyer asked his question in order to "tempt" or "catch" Jesus. What answer did he expect Jesus to give? Possibly he was asking Jesus what distinguished his teaching from that of the other rabbis; perhaps he thought that Jesus might disparage the law of Moses and thus alienate Jewish sympathy; it is far from clear. In Mark 12: 28-31 the incident is differently told, perhaps more accurately, or possibly it is a different incident.

I. THE LAW OF LOVE, 10: 25-28.

V. 27. This combination of Deut. 6: 5 with Lev. 19: 18 was familiar in the teaching of the rabbis of the day.

V. 28. Jesus' answer must be taken to mean that a man can save his own soul by good works; for "love" is not a work, but an attitude that issues in works. It is hard to find much real distinction between "saving faith" and "saving love." To "live" in this verse means to enter into eternal life, for, as we say, heaven.

II. THE PARABLE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN, 10: 29-35.

V. 29. A parable is a story taken from one aspect of life to illustrate or interpret another. Thus the working of yeast illustrates the secret growth of the kingdom. The Good Samaritan story, therefore, is not strictly a parable, but a direct illustration. Presumably the story was told in Judea, where the dangerous Jericho road would be well known. It is some twenty-one miles from Jerusalem to Jericho, a steep and rocky mountain path often crossing high narrow gorges in which were caves where robbers could hide. So steep is the road that in fifteen miles it descends nearly four thousand feet.

V. 31, 32. The priest and the Levite knew that they were bound to help a "neighbor," that is, a fellow Jew, but a direct illustration. Presumably the story was told in Judea, where the dangerous Jericho road would be well known. It is some twenty-one miles from Jerusalem to Jericho, a steep and rocky mountain path often crossing high narrow gorges in which were caves where robbers could hide. So steep is the road that in fifteen miles it descends nearly four thousand feet.

V. 33. The Samaritans were regarded by the Jews as being both foreigners and heretics. When Samaritanism came to the old northern kingdom, had been sacked seven hundred and more years ago, it had been largely repopulated by foreign immigrants. No doubt the Samaritans in the time of Christ were a mixed race, but so in fact were the Jews to a less extent. The Samaritans worshipped the same God as Israel, and it is by no means clear that they were spiritually unclean. But sectarian hatred between Jews and Samaritans would not welcome a story of a Samaritan who was the hero. There is still a handful of Samaritans living in Palestine at Nablus, the ancient Shechem.

V. 34. The Samaritan was a commercial traveler, he would have one ass for himself and another for his pack. About half way down the road there are still to be seen the ruins of an ancient khan or hostelry which may mark the site of the one mentioned in this story.

V. 35. The sum corresponds to about fifty cents, but it would buy more than that today.

III. OUR NEIGHBORS, 10: 36, 37.

V. 37. What is to "do likewise"? Our neighbors are not merely the man who lives close to us, or who belongs to our own race, or party, but any person who needs our help. The application of this principle is infinitely more complicated today than it was in the days of the Bible. Those who live in our cities never grow the food they eat; these who live on our farms never make the machinery they use; common articles of everyday food, tea, coffee, cocoa, rice, sugar, salt, pepper come to our doors from the ends of the earth. When the women of Europe and America give up wearing hairnets, thousands are thrown out of work in China; the price of soap in our markets affects the lives and fortunes of the islanders in the Pacific. Through the economic unification of the world the problems of civilization, in their fabric, of our need and responsibility have become most intricate. We cannot say that, because we have never seen the miners who hew the coal for our furnaces or coolies who tend the tea which we drink or the darkies who toil over the cotton fields for the fabric of our clothes, therefore they are not neighbors of ours. On the contrary, the support of home and foreign missionary work, the faithful service in politics and business are required of Christian neighborliness today.

## World's Best Car Drivers

Every now and then Londoners are amazed to see a car threading its way in and out of the traffic at great speed. It seems to brush aside lorries and motor-buses and to pass through gaps between vehicles so narrow that another coat of paint would have meant an appalling smash.

"That fellow must be mad," you may hear people say as one of these cars dashes headlong through a congested street. Not a bit of it. It is being driven by one of Scotland Yard's Flying Squad chauffeurs, and it is dashing in headlong pursuit of some criminal gang.

All of the drivers are specially chosen for the job. Each is a police officer who has previously undergone a special course in driving. Flying squad drivers are kept in perfect training, so that their eyes, nerves, and muscles are always in perfect condition. No man allowed to drive a Flying Squad car has less than ten years' real experience, and none retaining his post long unless he shows that he is capable of driving at top speed and with perfect safety through the densest traffic.—Tit-Bits.

# Doctor of Literature



Miss Evangeline D. Edwards, teacher at school of oriental studies, London, England, is first woman upon whom an English university has conferred the degree of doctor of literature in oriental languages.

## That Sinking Feeling

When you get into the wrong car, and having driven a matter of half a mile, realize that you never decorate your dashboard with roses.

When demonstrating the speed of your car and your hat blows off.

When, after telling your passenger you are certain you are on the right road and that she is insane to suggest that you are not, you discover from a signpost that she was right all the time.

When, just as you are passing that road hog who has been crowding the road for ten miles or more, you drop your lighted cigarette down your vest.

When, after offering to assist a lady driver who has got into a mess in a traffic jam, you find yourself in a worse mess.

When you stop to help a stranded motorist and discover that the car concerned is your old one, which you sold a month ago as mechanically perfect.

When, hooting like mad, you roar past the chap in front and, glancing at the driver, you recognize the big chief at the office.—The Motor.

## Artificial Epilepsy Cases

Cincinnati.—Artificial epilepsy is produced in animals at the University of Cincinnati.

This Cincinnati discovery adds to accumulating evidence that this disease is associated with a small area in the base of the brain, called the tuber cinereum. The artificial attacks are produced by injuries to the tuber, worked out by Dr. Lawrence O. Morgan, assistant professor of anatomy in the College of Medicine.

He has found that epileptics have diseased or abnormal conditions in this little area, and that it has a direct relation to fever and control of blood pressure. The Cincinnati research follows work of other brain experts, who find the tuber cinereum related to hot and cold "flashes," changes in utilization of food, loss of recovery of consciousness, activity of hormones and changes in size of the pupil of the eye.

## Electricity in Ireland

The progress of the electrification project of the River Shannon, in Ireland, was recently described by the managing editor of the board. In 1930, according to the report, the three largest cities of the Irish Free State—Dublin, Cork and Limerick—and twenty-four country towns which formerly obtained their supply of electricity from local generating systems, were brought into the Shannon system.

## Old-World Charm



City can rival any European medieval city for narrow and winding streets, as witness this glimpse of the fortified town.

# 1931 May See Many New Speed Records

World is Gripped by a Craze for Speed

The world is speed mad. Britain cannot hope to retain the world's speed records without challenge, for skilled engineers all over the world are determined to wrest them from us this year.

Capt. Malcolm Campbell made an attempt to beat Sir Henry Segrave's record of 231.262 miles per hour, and an Australian motorist has announced his intention to try to win the honor for the Dominion.

The world's water record, 93.7 miles an hour, set up by Sir Henry Segrave, is to be challenged by Kaye Don with Miss England II, the boat in which Segrave lost his life.

In aviation, many countries hope to beat the 357 miles per hour achieved by Squadron-Leader Orlin; an attempt will be made to fly higher than the 41,704 feet attained by W. Nervenhoten, the German; and three Englishmen are likely to make an effort to fly round the world in record time.

At the moment, they flew 27,000 miles in 325 flying hours.

Several swimmers will try to beat the record English Channel time of 11 hours 5 minutes, held by G. Mitchell. Both universities have ambitions of improving on the Oxford record of 13 minutes 29 seconds for the Varsity boat race.—From "Pearson's Weekly."

## Russia Organizes Work On Island of Sakhalin

The Soviet Union, through its newly organized Company for the Development of Sakhalin, is proceeding with the exploitation of that island off the east coast of Siberia. The company is now colonizing 10,000 new settlers, mainly builders, miners and fishermen, recruited from various parts of the Union. These colonists have raised the population of the island to about 22,500.

Special attention is being paid to agriculture, lumber and the fishing industry. Four large State farms are being organized to produce potatoes and other vegetables as well as meat and dairy products. Until now these articles were mainly imported from Vladivostok. In the lumber industry, the company has begun the construction of two large mills, a veneer factory, a barrel and box factory, and a tie mill. In the fishing industry the 1929-30 output was more than quadrupled in 1929-30.

Preliminary operations for the exploration of coal and oil deposits on the island are now being undertaken, and some mines are being prepared for exploitation. Other developments include the construction of about 200 miles of dirt roads.

## New British War Plans Attains 194 Miles Per Hour

London.—Official announcement was made on Feb. 22nd that secret tests had been completed of a new type of fighting airplane, which may revolutionize air combat.

Although the machine is only a single seater biplane, it carries six machine guns, controlled in unison and firing a cone of lead converging a few hundred yards ahead of the ship. Two guns fire through the propeller, the others are set on the wings. Four 20-pound bombs also are carried by the fighting craft, which has a surface ceiling of 25,000 feet and a sustained speed of 194 miles an hour.

## Merger of Canadian Chemists

Ottawa.—Significant of present-day manufacturing trends and a matter of direct concern to all Canadian process industries, numbering more than 35, is the step taken by Canadian chemists and chemical industrialists to merge into a single national organization, the Canadian Chemical Association. This association will be concerned with development in all the chemical industries, with scientific and technical education and scientific research, and its membership embraces such varying manufacturing methods as ceramics, foodstuffs, dyes and textiles. J. R. Donald, of Montreal, chemical engineer, is president, and J. Houston Wilson, of Toronto, secretary.

## German Populace Like Polished Shoes

Washington.—Indicative of the German desire for cleanliness is the official estimate that for each pair of leather footwear purchased, the German consumer buys five tins of shoe polish.

"Although shoe-shining parlors do not exist and bootblacks are few in number, it is an uncommon sight to see anyone, even children, wearing shoes worn down to the uppers or even unpolished," Edward A. Dow, consul at Frankfurt-on-Main, reports to the Department of Commerce.

Taking the average retail price of a box of shoe polish at 35 pence (30 cents), the annual consumption of shoe polish in Germany would amount to 300,000 ordinary sized boxes valued at about \$25,000,000, according to Mr. Dow. The kind sold in tubes leads in sales.

Client: "Yes—never mind that. It's probably my husband's first wife. I know all about her."

A woman's life is divided into two great periods. The first she spends looking for a husband, and the second looking after him.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

The pope has blessed the automatic telephone exchange at the Vatican. Nobody ever blessed automatic telephone exchanges in this country.—Punch.

# Japanese Revere English Seaman

The people of Gillingham, Kent, are endeavoring to raise funds for a memorial to a famous son of their county, who was the first British subject to settle in Japan. Not only that, but the Japanese have made him a god! He is a recognized Japanese deity, and a "fast day" has been dedicated to him. A street in Yeddo is called after him.

Pilot Major William Adams was one of the most romantic seamen adventurers of his day, though his name is unknown to the average Englishman. Indeed, it is a source of bewilderment to the Japanese that the people of our country have not long since some signal recognition of him long before this.

He was beloved by the Japanese during his life among them, and became a friend of the reigning emperor. When he died, a tombstone on a beautiful hill near Hemi, a suburb of the thriving seaport of Yokosuka, was erected in commemoration.—From Pearson's Weekly.

## Visiting Gillingham

London.—Twenty-two fortunate British schoolboys are shortly to set foot on the most famous of all the small islands dotted about the oceans of the world.

This is Robinson Crusoe's island, which is one of the ports of call in the sixth Public Schools Empire tour. The tour is to the West Indies and British Guiana, and another of the memorable sights which the twenty-two will see is the famous Kaieteur Waterfall.

As a result of these Empire tours numbers of young men have a much more vivid idea of the meaning of Empire—and can help to make others realize it as well.

A somewhat similar scheme, designed to promote Anglo-American friendship, is now being started. Fifty British schools—boys', girls', and mixed—have been paired with similar schools in the United States and are exchanging letters, photographs, school magazines. It is hoped that eventually exchanges of teachers and pupils will also be possible.—"Answers."

## Predicts Television Will Be General In 1933

Toronto.—Radio television will probably become the general thing in 1933, D. E. Replague, Acting Director of the Jenkins Television Laboratory, Washington, told the Toronto Institute of Radio Engineers in the University of Toronto Mining Building recently.

"This fall will see enough television broadcasting on the air to interest the set manufacturers, and inside of a year there will be television receiving sets in every dealer's store," he said. Already two Chicago stations are broadcasting television concerts, and two New York stations are having television broadcasting equipment installed.

His lecture, which discussed the technical aspects of television, was also delivered to the Toronto Motion Picture Projectors' Association.

## Soap-and-Water Baths Now Urged For Plants

Plants, like young children, should be washed with soap and water, according to the Colorado Agricultural College, which recently has found this treatment effective in ridding house plants of certain insect pests. A soft brush or cloth may be used on plants with strong leaves. Plants too tender for this treatment may be sprayed; and the stems and leaves thoroughly doused in a pail of soapy water.

## Cows Brought to School For Children's Observation

Los Angeles.—The Board of Education has discovered that 25 per cent of Los Angeles school children have never seen a cow, and 50 per cent have not glimpsed a calf. But the board is attempting to fix that.

Each day a big truck snorts away from adjacent Meadowland, bearing one cow and two calves bound for public schools. Wide-eyed pupils stare at the strange horned creatures, and learn all about milk and steaks and things.

## Silver Hours

Come, lovely Morning, rich in frost On iron, wood and glass; Show all your pains to silver-gilt Each little blade of grass.

Come, rich and lovely Winter's Eve That seldom handles gold; And spread your silver sunsets out In glittering fold on fold.

Come, after sunset; come, Oh come—Your clear and frosty Night; Dig up your fields of diamonds, till The Heavens all dance in light! —W. H. Davies, in The Observer.



"Turkey an' chicken bote an' sh' costin' a heap jes' now." "Hub, it ain't 'cos' ob fowls dat worries me, hit's jes' dey scarceness."

## Better Grain

Toronto.—As an aid towards the production of better grain at a cheaper cost, the Ontario Government, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, are offering farmers of the province assistance in the installation and equipment of power seed-cleaning plants. Hon. T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, announces that assistance will be given in the form of grants amounting to 50 per cent of the invoice cost of cleaning machines, plus freight to the local station, the grant not to exceed \$500.