

THE BALKAN SITUATION

Experts Agree The Strained Relations are Ominous

Another Balkan war is predicted by the editors of some of our most conservative dailies unless European Powers intervene to check the growing hostility between Yugoslavia and Albania. The rupture of diplomatic relations between these two Adriatic countries on June 4 would mean little, observe the Washington Post, if only these two Balkan States were concerned, "but in view of the strained relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, the incident may be the forerunner of highly important events." The French Foreign Office, reports J. G. Hamilton, in a Paris dispatch to the Baltimore Sun, has agreed with Great Britain to do its utmost to prevent a situation, frankly recognized as dangerous to the peace of Europe, from developing further. The League of Nations also has been asked to investigate the rupture of diplomatic relations between the two Adriatic countries. To the Louisville Courier Journal:

"The break between Yugoslavia and Albania is both sudden and ominous. It is comparable to the cataclysmic rupture between Austria and Serbia which brought in its wake the World War. Like Austria, the post-war country of the Serbs is the dominating power over the Balkans. Like Austria, it has made what have been declared humiliating demands upon a smaller country. Like Austria, it has behind it a powerful European nation. And, as in 1914, the smaller country is upheld by a larger one.

"As Austria was supported by Germany and Serbia by France's ally, Russia, so Yugoslavia is allied with France, and Albania is a protectorate of Italy. Certainly the rupture will increase the irritation between Yugoslavia and Italy, which since the notorious Treaty of Tirana has threatened open conflict. Mussolini has refused to submit the quarrel to the League of Nations, and has rejected the offer of France, England, and Germany to smooth out the difficulties.

"The break with Albania is in effect at least a break with Italy. The question just now is how far can the Fascist State carry on its policies of defiance of the rest of Europe. Italy defied the world in the seizure of Fiume, it defied the League of Nations in the bombardment of Corfu. It ignored the Continent when it made Albania, whose independence was guaranteed, an Italian protectorate. Can it now defy Yugoslavia, and confine its quarrel with that country to a brawl across the Adriatic?"

—Literary Digest.

IMAGINE THIS

Negro Charges Peonage, Says He and 50 Others Were Held on Georgia Plantation

Atlanta, Ga.—Governor Clifford Walker has started a rigid inquiry into charges made by James Felton, a negro, at Danville, Va., that he had been kept in peonage for nearly a year on a farm owned by a "Dr. King" in Oglethorpe County, Ga.

He said that fifty other negroes were being held in a virtual state of slavery there and that they were guarded by twenty-five men to prevent their escape. The negro also added that five prisoners were murdered during the time that he was on the farm.

He said that he was on his way to Virginia from Florida, and when his automobile broke down near the plantation of "Dr. King" he was shanghaied to work there, escaping only two weeks ago.

The Governor is inclined to doubt the truth of the sensational charges. It was pointed out that Dr. W. R. King of Oglethorpe County has been indicted on charges of peonage, involving not only negroes but also two or three white men. Dr. King is a prominent doctor and farmer. His trial will begin in the United States court in Athens.

Those who always see present-day youth as the "worst ever" may have difficulty in explaining away the fact that drinking amongst students in America is greatly diminished.

A new book soon to be published is called "Frenzied Atlantic." Why not another entitled "Pacific Pacific"?



Thomas Neville Stack Who received the air force cross in recognition of his flight with Bernard Leete from London to Delhi.

HEARTY SUPPORT Young and Old, Rich and Poor Respond to Red Cross Appeal

Quite as remarkable as the contrast in contributions made to the Red Cross Campaign, which have varied from a few cents to many thousands of dollars, is the contrast among the contributors themselves. None more striking has been noted than the gift of five thousand dollars from one of Ontario's wealthiest citizens which reached the Headquarters Office side by side with a letter containing five dollars from one who signs herself "A Friend" and writes: "I am an old woman and poor, but I can spare this for the Red Cross."

Returns are still arriving, as few of the big centres have completed their canvass. It has been most encouraging to note that the counties which have already contributed, and the smaller centres which entered with zest into the business of a Red Cross campaign and reached their objective, were those in which an Outpost Hospital was situated and which knew most about the work of the Red Cross in pioneer districts. If the cities do as well as these small places, there is every prospect that Ontario will be outstanding among the provinces when the final analysis of the National Campaign is reached.

Many hundreds of letters have been sent out to firms and individuals in places where no house to house canvass has been organized and replies enclosing cheques and money orders are being received daily at the Provincial Headquarters. It will require the help of everyone if Ontario's objective is to be reached; a generous response is still urged in order that the work of the Red Cross in the province may carry on and increase.



"I see you like your flowers the same way I like my girls."
"How?"
"Wild."
"Uncle Ezra says—'De deeplomah am mighty pretty, but hit ain't a meal ticket.'"
"I have just been officiating at a wooden wedding," said a minister. "A wooden wedding" asks da friend. "Yes," explained the good man—"I married a couple of Poles!"

Sunday School Lesson

July 10. Samuel's Farewell, 1 Sam. Chapter 12. Golden Text—Thy lovingkindness is before mine eyes: and I have walked in thy truth, Psalm 25: 3.

ANALYSIS.
I. SAMUEL'S INTEGRITY AS JUDGE, 1-6.
II. HIS APPEAL TO THE WITNESS OF HISTORY, 7-15.
III. CONFESSION AND EXHORTATION, 16-25.

INTRODUCTION—With the solemn acceptance by the people of Saul as King of Gilead, the old order marked by the occasional and local rule of judges came to an end. Samuel, whose authority had been exercised chiefly in the region immediately north of Jerusalem, from the Jordan westward to the Philistine lowland, but who had also been recognized as an outstanding national and religious leader by all the tribes of Israel, now felt it to be his duty to resign the high office which he had held so long. While he had not opposed the will of the people, he seems to have felt that their demand for a king implied dissatisfaction with his own administration of justice. He may have felt this all the more keenly because his sons had not walked in his ways, and had by their misconduct in the office to which he had appointed them brought dishonor upon his own name, 8:1-4.

I. SAMUEL'S INTEGRITY AS JUDGE, 1-6. Samuel's address is made to "all Israel," that is, to the representatives of the people of Israel, assembled at Gilead to "renew the kingdom there," 11: 14, 15. He was not an old man, v. 2. The date of Saul's accession to the throne cannot be fixed with certainty, but must have been at least as early as B.C. 1020, and possibly twenty years earlier, and Samuel's rule as judge must have extended over the thirty or forty years before that time. In his old age he had appointed his sons to be judges at the ancient town and high place of Beer-sheba, but they "turned aside after their own eyes, and took bribes, and perverted judgment," 8:1-3. His reference to them here is pathetic, in view of their well-known character. He may also have recalled his own first prophetic speech when, as a boy, he had denounced the iniquity of the sons of Eli, ch. 2: 12-17, 22-25; ch. 3: 11-18. Samuel rebukes himself now to the judgment of the Lord and his anointed king, Saul. The people are his accusers. Let them bear witness against him if he had ever done them any wrong. In v. 3 the ancient version has, "From whose hand have I received as a bribe even a pair of shoes?" Answer against me and I will restore it to you. The people here bears emphatic witness to his integrity. He has done no man any wrong. Now Samuel declares that henceforth God and the king are witnesses that they have found no fault in him. "The Lord is witness," he said, "the Lord that appointed Moses and Aaron and that brought your fathers up out of the land of Egypt" (Revised Version).

II. HIS APPEAL TO THE WITNESS OF HISTORY, 7-15. Samuel proceeds to reason with the people. He recalls well known facts of their early history, the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, and repetition of the Lord's oppression, of that of Moab and Ammon, is also told in the book of Judges, of the deliverers mentioned whom God raised up: Jerubbabai is better known as Gideon, and Bedan is otherwise unknown. For "Bedan" the ancient Greek and Syriac translations have "Barak" and that is probably correct. See his story in Judges, chs. 4 and 5. It is not at all likely that Samuel included his own name in the list of great deliverers, but his name has probably been added by some later writer or editor of this book. According to v. 12 it was when Nahash, king of the Ammonites, came against them that they asked for a king. This statement is, at first sight, not in harmony with the previous story in which the demand for a king preceded the Ammonite invasion (compare 8:4 and 11:1). But it is quite reasonable that the siege of Gibeon was the last of a series of warlike invasions by the Ammonites, and that we have in this fact, and not in the fear of a Philistine invasion, the reason for the desire to have a king to lead their united forces



Typical Peace River Park Lands. Perhaps the major portion of the whole country consists of coppice or park-like areas in which patches of light open woods alternate with grassy, tree-free tracts of varying extent. These park lands comprise much of the unsettled agricultural land, the open prairie having been practically all disposed of some time ago. While more work is involved in their development it cannot be said to be a formidable task and the land, once improved, is of the very highest fertility. While a change of climate in any district as a much disputed question it cannot be denied that the clearing up and draining of wooded and wet areas permits of an earlier and hence safer season. The introduction of earlier maturing varieties of seeds still further reduces the hazard of injury by frost to growing crops. Bearing these factors in mind and considering the prevailing favorable climate and luxuriant vegetation as observed over a period of a century and a quarter it is safe to assume, declares the report in concluding a chapter on climate and vegetation, that the Peace River country will ultimately be one of the world's great grain-producing areas.

NEW JELLIES AND JAMS

Progress is constantly being made in the various forms of knowledge necessary for maintaining a successful modern home. Every year one learns of new discoveries in regard to foods and textiles and of inventions, large and small (that lighten labor and give the homemaker more time and money to devote to the higher interests of the family. It is this steady march of progress that keeps even the homemaker with the keenest intellect ever on her toes if she is to avail herself of the most successful homemaking methods.

One of the steps in this march of progress has to do with the making of jams, jellies and marmalades. For generations, women have been making these delicacies from only a few of the fruits available, experience having proved that the knowledge they possessed could not overcome the difficulties encountered with the other fruits. Gradually they learned, too, that if their jelly was to "jell," they must make it from fruit that was still slightly green. The longing to preserve the delightful deliciousness of the ripe grape, peach, strawberry and raspberry went unsatisfied. With all the knowledge the greatest expert along this line possessed some 20 odd years ago, it could not be done.

A Discovery.

Then some one discovered that by adding the juice from green apples to fruit that was a little too ripe to jell otherwise, one could obtain excellent results. From this discovery it was a comparatively short step to the marketing of concentrated pectin that one sees advertised in almost every newspaper and magazine to-day and finds on the shelves of almost every grocery store.

With this liquid on hand to add to fruit juices, one can make delicious jams, jellies and marmalades from any kind of fruit at any degree of ripeness. If the simple directions that come with the bottle are followed to the letter, all the element of uncertainty is removed from this work that formerly depended much upon judgment for its success. Hours of time in the kitchen over a hot stove are eliminated by the use of this liquid, too, and the consequent evaporation of juice and the darkening of the resulting jelly. At least 50 per cent. more jelly from any given amount of juice is obtained by this newest way of making jelly, and there is never any waste because the jelly failed to "jell." Another advantage is that one gets best results by using small amounts of fruit juice at a time. This does away with the dread of jelly making experienced by housekeepers when confronted by a large amount of material that must be made up at once lest it go to waste.

Jams From Dried and Canned Fruits.

One of the foremost cooking experts in the country tells how, with the aid of this pectin, she makes delicious jams from canned and even

BRITISH WILLING TO LIMIT SIZE

Delegate to Naval Parley Would Reduce Battleships of the Future

Geneva.—Reduction in the size of battleships of the future from the present limit of 35,000 tons to under 30,000 tons was recommended by W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, Great Britain's representative at the tripartite naval conference, who thus opened matters which had been settled by the Washington conference.

Mr. Bridgeman advocated limiting the size of individual submarines to 1600 tons. He also suggested making the life of battleships 26 instead of 20 years, and that the three powers waive their rights under the replacement tables agreed upon at Washington.

The British delegates further proposed limiting the size of all future cruisers to 7500 tons and their armament to 6-inch guns, this limitation to be effective after an agreement was reached on the number of 10,000-ton displacement instead of 27,000; reduction of guns on aircraft carriers from eight inches to six, and reduction of guns on battleships from 16 inches to 13.5.

Check Girl—"How do you know this isn't the hat you just left off?" Patron—"Because it's the one I left here last week when you gave me the one I left here to-night."

MOSCOW HARD HIT BY BRITISH ACT

Moscow is Now Unable to Get Funds in Berlin

STALIN'S FATE

Must Have Foreign Credits and Turns to United States

Berlin—The internal political fight now going on in Russia will have more bearing on Soviet foreign policy, and more to do with deciding whether war shall follow the difficulties with England and Poland than the negotiations of Russian and foreign diplomats. This is plain from information reaching Canada from a quarter fully conversant with the Russian situation.

Seek U. S. Funds

The Stalin government—or dictatorship—is trying to pursue a moderate policy since the break with England. This policy is opposed to the offensive tactics urged by Leon Trotsky and other Russian opposition leaders. It is believed the Soviet foreign minister stressed this in his talks with German and French statesmen, bankers, and business leaders during his visit to Berlin and Paris. He is said to have made the point that the Soviet Government, in order to combat the political opposition at home, must have something more tangible than arguments to fling in the faces of its foes. This tangible something, M. Tshetverim pressed upon those with whom he talked here, must be credits to Russia. Only in this way, he maintained, could the Bolshevik die-hards be held in check.

So far as can be learned here, the force of his arguments may have been appreciated but he made little headway with the money powers in either country. There is reason to believe the political and financial authorities here have agreed with him in principle but made it clear that Germany was unable to extend further credits to Russia now.

There is good reason to believe these same supporters of a pro-Russian policy for Germany now hope the United States will assume the part in supplying money to Russia that was played by Great Britain before the break.—(Montreal Star.)

Tiger Leads Hard Life These Days

A story from Calcutta illustrates the most peculiar feature of a tiger's temperament—his timidity.

A native driving his bullock cart down a jungle track near Mysore was startled to see a Tiger appear on the roadside; so startled, in fact, that he fell out of the cart. (I can well believe it; I have known one of my foremost rangers scorch six miles on his push-bicycle under the mistaken impression that a panther, casually encountered, was giving chase the while.) writes a big game hunter in the London Daily Mail.

But the tiger, acting on its feline instinct to prey upon the helpless, actually grabbed the man. The fellow's number would have been up had it not been for the presence of his intelligent chokra (small son), who seized an empty petrol tin in the cart and beat upon it to such effect that the tiger, alarmed, dropped his victim and made off.

India has changed much in the course of fifteen years. In most places the motor-car has usurped the place of the horse and the tiger has learned to fear its load of rifle-bearing sahibs.

These changes are superficial. Tigers are still plentiful, but their ruling characteristic is their timidity. When they are hunted, driven towards the hidden ladders upon which their slaying awaits them, a single rag hanging on a bush will suffice to turn them from their path towards the rifles. A contemptible but effective scarecrow for the jungle lord?

By day the tiger leads a haunted life. The dire necessity which urges him to remain hidden would drive any human being to nervous breakdown. Throughout all his days his food and his life depend upon his invisibility; consequently he is seldom surprised by man. But the ubiquitous monkeys in the tree tops spot his slightest indiscretion, broadcast his presence with raucous oaths, "Cherch! Cherch! Cherch!" and everything with ears within half a mile is warned of the presence of striped or spotted death. The tiger grows his disgust and fasts another day.

In the night he will kill, and gorge himself so full that it will torture him to move when the terror of the "beat" descends upon him in his retreat.

Chico, it is said, is "tryin' to get on his own feet." It is not his feet that are in the way, but his arms.

"The South will prove that it takes more than a flood to make the count."

After all, study is sport and sport is study, especially if you major in either.

Byrd is getting ready for his next flight. So are the punsters.

Traffic sign, 1930: "Keep to right around cloud."

SIXTH OF NINE HISTORICAL SKETCHES BY JEFFERYS

(CUT OUT AND SAVE)



STEAM AND SAIL TRADER ON PACIFIC COAST



BEAM ENGINE VESSEL ON GREAT LAKES



A WHALEBACK GRAIN CARRIER



GREAT OCEAN LINER AT QUEBEC