

Boy Enters Lion's Cage To Pay For Operation To Cure Cripple Sister

London.—A modern Daniel who dared the terrors of a lion's den has been found in Alfred Garcia, a 16-year-old messenger boy. Alfred did not risk his life for his faith, but he put it in jeopardy for the sake of his little sister, in order to obtain enough money to pay for an operation to enable her to walk.

Alfred's sister had been a cripple since her birth when the boy heard that a lion tamer offered to pay £250 to anybody who would enter the cage with the lions that formed a big attraction of a circus then playing at Sheffield. Nothing daunted by the distance Alfred walked to Sheffield from London, offered to accept the dare of the lion tamer, entered the

cage with several huge circus lions and emerged unscathed to receive a cheque for the promised amount.

The well known surgeon to whom the boy took the cheque and told his story refused to charge any fee for operating on the cripple girl and now, three years after the operation, she is able to walk for the first time since her birth. The story came to light during the visit of Prince Henry to the National Orthopaedic Hospital where the girl had been treated since the operation. The hospital's charges far exceed the £250 which Alfred earned in the lion's den, but those in charge of the institution will refuse to press their claim in view of the heroic devotion shown by the brother for his baby sister.

Explorer Makes Plea For Eskimo

Arctic Natives Dying of Starvation, Capt. Munn Says

GIVES REASONS

Caribou and Reindeer Essential as Food for Northerners

The little known area lying east of the Mackenzie River and west of Davis Straits, wealthy in its minerals, its furs and its reindeer development was orally explored and its features of interest brought to the minds of a numerous audience by Capt. H. T. Munn, F.R.G.S., pioneer explorer of the Canadian Northwest, addressing the Canadian Club luncheon in Montreal recently. Capt. Munn also voiced a plea for measures to prevent the extinction of the Eskimo race in the Northwest.

As a preliminary he drew attention to the huge herds of reindeer now roaming around in Alaska, all the result of settlement of 120 reindeer some years ago by the United States. Coming to the Mackenzie River territory, he spoke of the ravages worked by the white man in the destruction of the caribou. There were places in which the Eskimo natives were dying of starvation to-day because of the extermination of the caribou. The caribou was the most important animal to

the Eskimo, because it not only supplied food but clothing of the best kind for the Eskimo.

Fur Stations.

He regretted the practice of fur collecting stations giving the native a high-power rifle and telling him to go inland, shoot caribou to live and trap as many foxes as he could. The temptation of the new toy was too great for the native, and he would kill caribou until there was no ammunition left or no caribou.

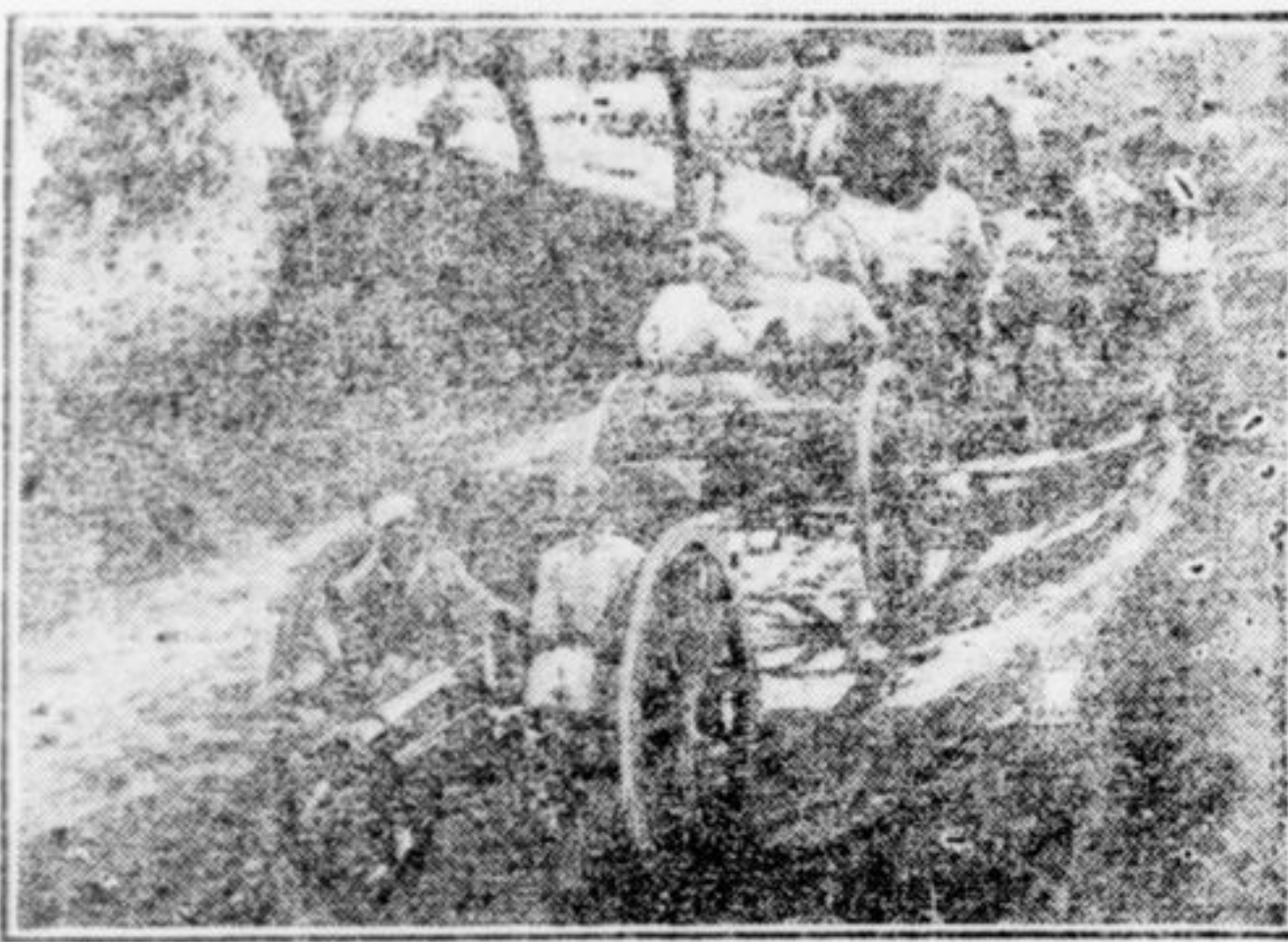
This northern territory was the natural habitat of the Eskimos. If it were to be developed as reindeer pasture, or as a land of white settlement for mineral development, the help of the Eskimo population of British territory was steadily diminishing. He pointed to experiments which the Danish Government had carried out in protection and education of Eskimos, with great success. He believed the establishment of reindeer pastures, the settlement of the land by proper traders, the introduction of police, medical officers and so on, to teach the Eskimo to take care of himself in his new condition, would do a great deal to prevent the extermination of the Eskimos.

Present Population.

The present Eskimo population of the Mackenzie River territory was about 5,500. A few years ago it was 10,000. He was afraid the depletion of the Eskimo population was not altogether to the credit of Canadian administration.

Capt. Munn concluded with a series of anecdotes illustrating the simplicity and generosity of the Eskimo's nature.

The War In China



HELPING THE CHINESE

"White" Russians, refugees from the Bolsheviki, manning artillery for the defense of Shantung, China, against the southern Nationalists army from Nanking.

Canada to Have All Red 'Phone

Cross Continent Telephone System to Be Built at Once

Saint John, N.B.—A decision to join with the Bell Telephone Company of Canada in the construction of an all-Canada telephone line from Saint John to Montreal, which next year will be part of an "all-red" direct through connection by telephone from the Atlantic to Pacific, was reached at the regular quarterly meeting of the board of directors of the New Brunswick Telephone Company, Ltd., held in their offices here recently. The New Brunswick Company expects to expend approximately \$80,000 in its part of the work.

There will be three copper circuits in this line, so that ample facilities will be provided for people in Eastern Canada to talk through from Halifax to Sudbury, Ontario, without having to use lines running through the United States.

At present, all calls between Saint John and Montreal go via Boston.

Early in the spring, the Bell Telephone Company will commence the construction of a copper circuit from Sudbury to Winnipeg to connect with the Manitoba telephone system. This, in turn, will connect with the Saskatchewan system and, further, with the system in Alberta. A copper circuit will be erected next spring on C.P.R. telegraph poles, linking up the Alberta system with British Columbia and giving direct through connection from Halifax to Vancouver.

Not So Easy

James J. Montague.

Long years ago I learned to sow
The seeds in their appointed places,
And smiled to see the plantings show
Within a week their cheery faces.
But when they withered over night
I learned that I could never grow 'em
Unless I toiled with main and might
To hoe 'em.

Next season I attained this art,
I hoed the things through sun and shower,
And with a glad and hopeful heart
I watched them come to perfect flower.
But lo, they dropped upon the dirt
And I, each season growing wiser,
Discovered that they needed fert-
lizer.

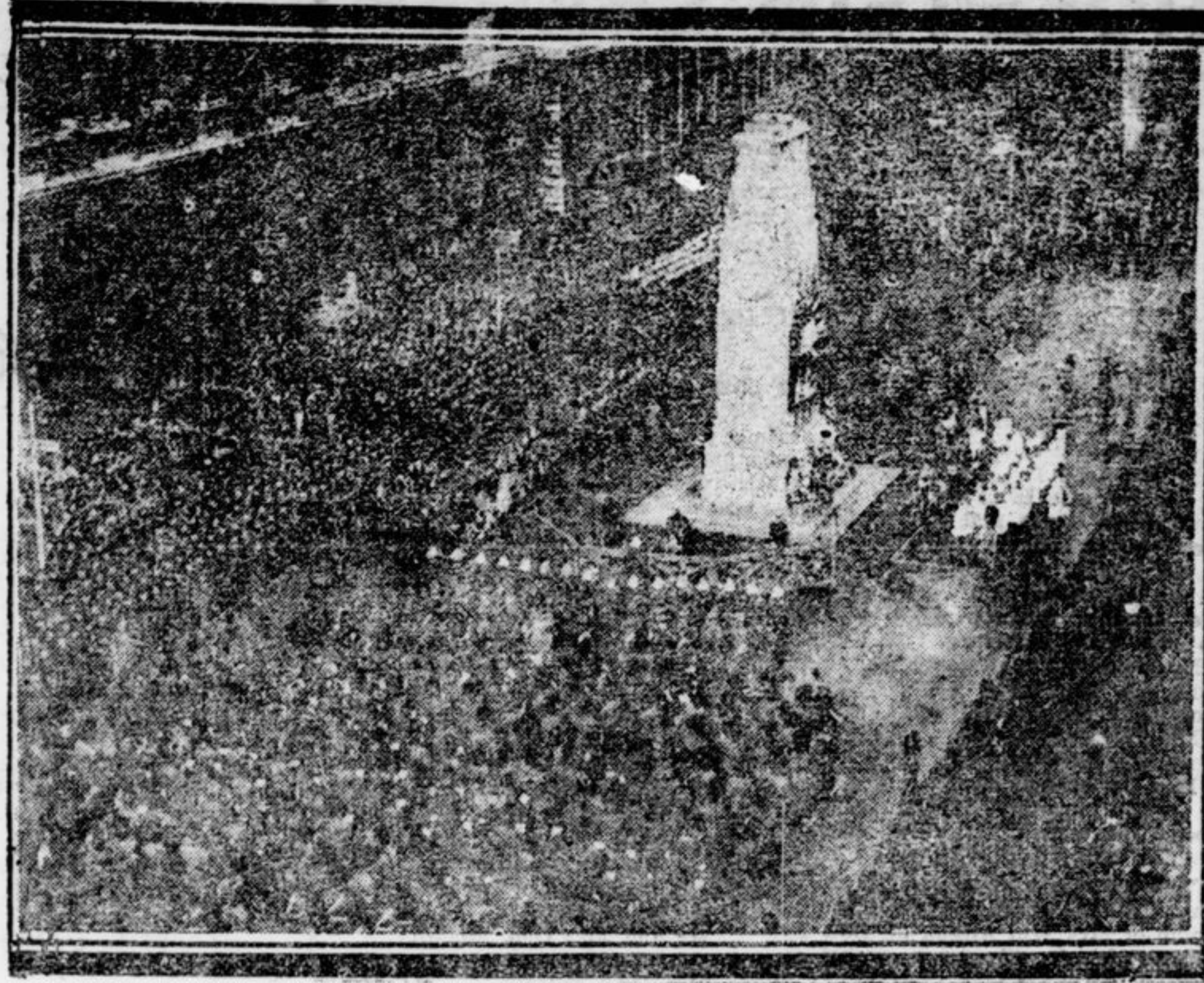
I fertilized the following year,
And my tomatoes, I remember,
Thrived healthily and flourished clear
Until the fifteenth of September.
Then bugs swept down upon the lot
And I was powerless to stay 'em;
They ate my plants, for I'd forgot
To spray 'em.

There's always something I forget,
Each year I've toiled and milled
and panted
Around that garden patch, and yet
I've never reaped where I have
planted.

I think perhaps the soil might give
A fair return from my endeavor,
If I could find some way to live
Forever.

He—"And why do you think I am
such a poor judge of human nature?"
She—"Because you have such a good
opinion of yourself."

The Day of Remembrance in London



Where the British nation remembered their million fallen dead on November 11th.

Canadian Senate May Be Reformed

Mackenzie King Believes He Is Warranted in Working Out His Theories

W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, had two thoughts in mind principally in calling the recent conference of Provincial Premiers. He desired an expression of opinion on the advisability of reforming the Senate, which is the Upper House of the Canadian Parliament; and he sought the views of the provincial governments on the proposal that Canada should assume the right to amend her own constitution—which is contained in the British North America act as passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1867 and since amended some seventeen times. On neither question were the delegates unanimous, but at the close of the sessions, Mr. King said he had received sufficient support to warrant his Government in proceeding to work out his theories. These are questions of first importance in the logical evolution of our national status, and perhaps worthy of a little explanation.

Appointed for Life

The Senate in many ways is modeled upon the British House of Lords. Senators hold office for life—and one of them recently observed his 100th birthday. It was the theory of the Fathers of Confederation that they should be appointed from the elder statesmen of the nation, representing the highest types of national life. Actually they are named by the party in power from its party friends, and if they possess any qualifications for public service superior to those of plain Members of Parliament it is because they are secure—at \$4,000 a year—against the uncertainties of elections and the humors of the people. The Senate cannot initiate legislation having to do with public finance, nor interfere with the Government's budget proposals, but if it happens—as at this time—to have a majority of a political faith contrary to that of the Administration it can, and sometimes does, play havoc with other details of legislative programs.

When a party is in office for a long term, it builds up a Senate majority which can be overcome, when in due course the Opposition becomes the Government, only as vacancies are created by death.

Senate reform has been in Mr. King's platform for some years, but it has not gone beyond the stage of academic debate. There have been many tentative schemes for creating an Upper House more responsive to public opinion. Rather curiously there is no serious demand for its abolition, but there is a widespread feeling that appointments should be for a limited period, possibly eight or ten years, and that a system might be evolved which would make it more literally representative of national learning and culture. It is believed Mr. King has some plan of this sort in his mind.

The Link With London

This subject is linked with the British North America act because, under our present Constitution and practice, the Senate cannot be reconstructed without the sanction of the British Parliament. The Mother of Parliaments never has refused an official request from Canada for a constitutional amendment and the B.N.A. act is not in any sense a restriction on Canadian liberty, but there is a section of opinion which considers it humiliating that even in a formal sense, we should have to approach London for authority to amend the basic law under which the nine Provinces entered into the Dominion. Mr. King, it is understood, proposes a compromise which would give the Dominion official, as she now has actual, control over her own Constitution within certain limitations. In an issue affecting the rights of minorities or Provinces it would be possible to make an amendment only with the unanimous approval of all provincial Governments; in matters concerning trade, taxation and the general business of the nation the approval of a majority of the Provinces would suffice.

In a general way the Western Provinces were in favor of reforming the Senate and of Canada taking to herself full powers over the Constitution; the East, traditionally more conservative, hesitated to venture from the security of accepted paths. In

particular, Quebec, the French-Canadian Province, expressed hostility to any action which might deprive her powerful minority of their rights of language and customs guaranteed by the Act of Confederation. Quebec sees in the patriarchal Senate, for instance, a stout safeguard against radicalism, and in the British Parliament a guarantee that the rights secured in 1867 will not be sacrificed on the altar of nationalism. Not lightly will she surrender either bulwark of her ancient institutions, and if Mr. King can evolve a formula to allay her alarm and, at the same time, capable of meeting the demands of the newer Provinces for a fuller measure of national self-expression, he will have accomplished a neat job of diplomacy and statesmanship.

As a matter of fact, these two issues are of concern mainly in political circles and there is little evidence that the general public are disturbed to any considerable extent. There is a wing of the Liberal Party, largely confined to the Western Provinces, which would cut us loose from allies with British except such as are implied in formal allegiance to a common sovereign through the Governor General, his personal representative in the Dominion. This section of political thought would abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council—the traditional "Foot of the Throne"—and proposes a distinctive Canadian flag. It is a notable fact, and illustrative of the innate stability of the Canadian system, that these views found no expression nor any support in the conference of premiers and cabinets.



TREATS HIM LIKE THAT
"You know Jerry that wife of mine leads me a dog's life."
"How do you figure that, Joe?"
"Well, only this mornin' she told me I was sufferin' from distemper."

Successful Cruise in Canadian Arctic

Government Ship Boethic Patrols Arctic Waters Under Difficulties

Ottawa.—Canada's 1927 patrol of the Canadian Arctic has been a marked success. Carried out under most unusual ice and weather conditions—such as the oldest Arctic navigators now in service have seldom experienced—the cruise was completed within the schedule time of 51 days. At Lake Harbor, on Baffin Island, a new post was also established.

Continuous fogs, coupled with the prevalence of easterly winds and gales instead of northwest winds usual in the summer, made navigation of the official party's ship—the S.S. Boethic—extremely difficult. In the patrol of the Arctic waters north of the magnetic pole this condition was especially true. Here the navigators had to find their way by judgment born of experience. Here too, the easterly winds packed the ice in dense masses along the east coast and in the bays and inlets which precluded the drifting of the vessel toward the middle of Davis Strait.

Yet combatting the elements successfully the Boethic slowly plowed her way into the Port of Godhavn, Greenland, on the afternoon of July 23. There the official party was received by Governor Rosendahl of Greenland and Mrs. Rosendahl. Many Greenlanders took advantage of the occasion to visit the ship, where moving pictures of previous expeditions and of Canadian scenes were shown.

Practically all the islands in the Canadian Arctic archipelago were visited and posts were re-visited. The only part of the program which could not be completed was the proposed visit of the Canadian Government cache on Melville Island. Abandonment of this call was necessitated owing to the complete closing of Barrow Strait by ice.

Plenty of Food.

Eskimos at the posts and villages visited were in good health. Hunting it was found had been good in the year since the previous inspection, and the natives were generally well supplied with food and clothing.

Dundas Harbor, on Devon Island, was visited on July 27. In addition to the usual supplies, materials were left at this port to enable a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to complete repairs to post buildings which has been unroofed about a month previously in one of the worst storms ever known in the region.

Passing on to Craig Harbor, on the southeast shore of Ellesmere Island, it was found that ice blocked the way. Moving up northward into Smith Sound, Etah, on the Greenland coast, was first touched, and then a dash—the most anxious phase of the voyage—was made across the sound to Bache Peninsula. The ice was crowded back into the folds and inlets owing to heavy east winds but eventually the post at Bache Peninsula was reached in safety.

Landings her supplies speedily the Boethic, under steam, headed for Rice Strait, which connects Buchanan Bay with Smith Sound. Continuing her cruise by way of Craig Harbor the ship's head was finally turned to the east, and after touching at Port Leopold and Arctic Bay she proceeded to Pond Inlet. A call was then made at Clyde Inlet and then the course of the Boethic was directed to Lake Harbor, on the south shore of Baffin Island, where the new post was established. Three days were spent at Lake Harbor and the vessel, calling at Port Burwell, completed her voyage by returning to North Sydney, N.S.

Lady Iveagh Wins British By-Election

Another Woman Member Added to Those Already in British House of Commons

London.—The Southern parliamentary by-election has resulted in a triumph for the Conservatives and it is also notable as raising the number of women members in the House of Commons to seven. The Countess Iveagh polled 21,000 votes, defeating the Liberal candidate by 1000 and Labor by 16,000, which, though slightly less than what was done by Lord Iveagh (then Viscount Eldred) at the last elections, nevertheless was unexpectedly a considerable victory, as by-elections in Great Britain are usually difficult for the members of the party in power.

Lady Iveagh makes a notable addition to the already distinguished group of women members in the House of Commons. She has proved herself an effective speaker and it is recalled that as secretary to her father, the late Earl Onslow, ex-Governor-General of New Zealand, she has acquired a knowledge of public affairs which should render her a valuable colleague to the Duchess of Atholl, Mrs. Hilda Phillips, Viscountess Astor, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Miss Susan Lawrence who have won remarkable respect both for themselves and for the women's viewpoint in one of the most critical assemblies in the world.

Allenby Praises Cavalry

Says It is Still Indispensable, Though Less Useful

London.—The cavalry's wartime usefulness has been diminished, but it is still indispensable, Field Marshal Lord Allenby declared at a dinner of the Old Comrades Association of the Royal Bucks Hussars.

He described the work of cavalry in the Palestine campaign at the charge of El Mughar, which, he said, cut the Turkish Army in two and captured 2,000 prisoners and a large number of guns.

"Whatever pacifists say," he declared, "we have not done fighting. If we have another war, there will be countries where we must have cavalry."

Worth Trying.

Trans-Atlantic travel would be quite a bit more comfortable if a way could be found to supply short wave lengths to the ocean.

The collegiate three-letter man is not so designated because he has mastered the three R's.

New Cook—"The mistress must be an optimist." Parlomat—"How's that?" "She planned the menus with me for a whole month."

We are all waiting to read about the man getting arrested for speeding on his way to church in order to get there in time.

First Tramp—"I see you've got your golf socks on to-day." Second Tramp—"What do you mean by golf socks?" "Why, they have 18 holes, haven't they?"

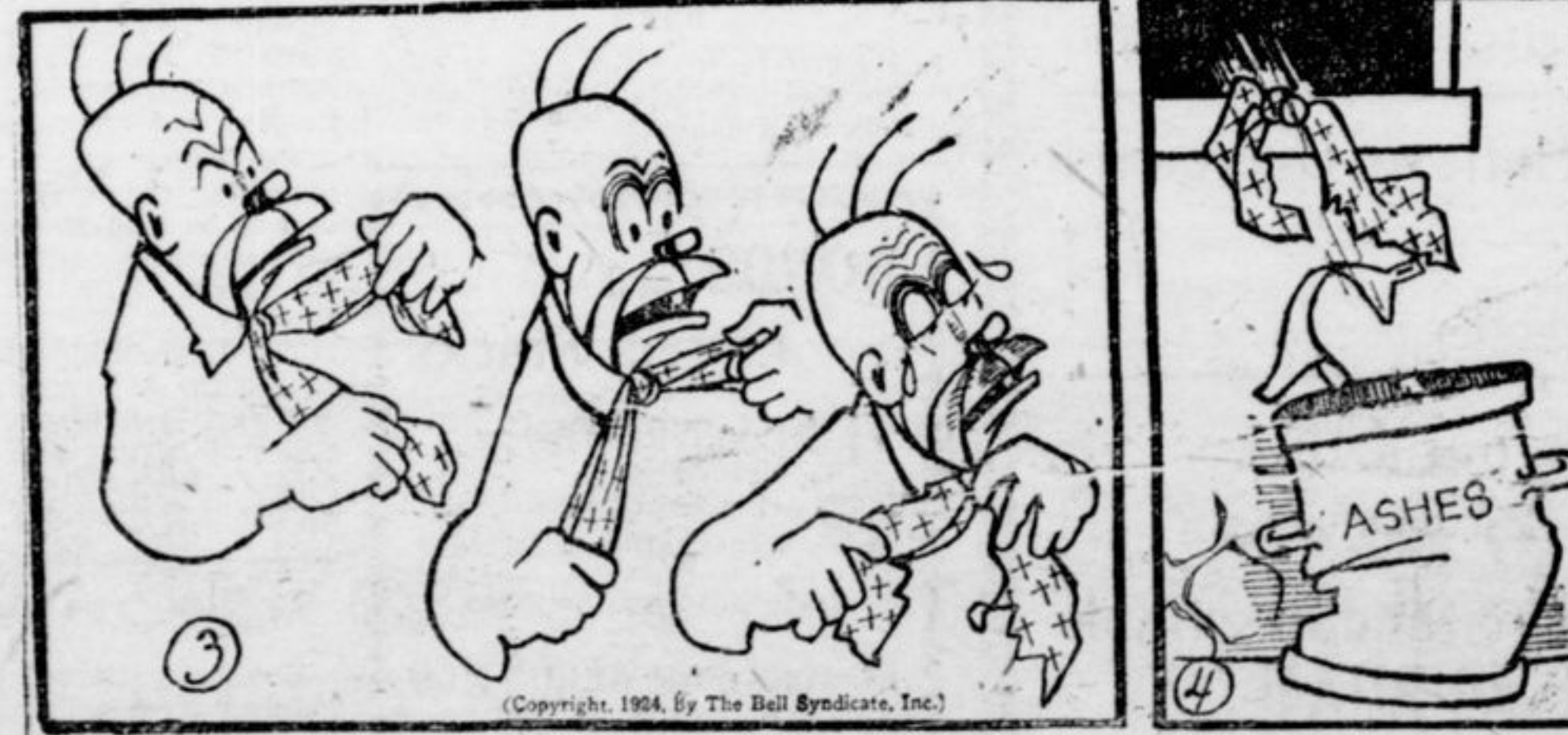
The poet and ornithologist differ in ways absurd. One writes—"The bird is on the wing." The other answers—"No such thing! The wing is on the bird."

"If your grey-haired wife shows up one day with Auburn tresses, ask me questions," advises a speaker. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof!

On a corner plot of land in Erdington, Birmingham, is a notice board announcing that this particular area of land has been reserved as a site for a church, towards the cost of building which an appeal for funds is made. Just recently another placard has been displayed in close proximity to the other. It reads: "Don't worry; it may never happen."

A little village in Massachusetts had a farmer who owned a mule, and set a great store on this rare-in-New-England animal. One day the mule disappeared, and after a vain search the owner offered a dollar reward for it. The village lackey, an hour later, appeared leading the stray mule. After handing over the dollar, the owner, curious to know how it was done, asked the finder the secret. "Wa-al," replied the mentally deficient one, "I just thought where would I go if I was a mule, an' I went there, an' so 'so 'so."

"ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES"—By O. Jacobson.



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Campaign to Draw Youths From Cities

Perth, W. Aust.—Means for assisting British emigrants to become successful farmers were discussed at a largely attended conference of country representatives of the New Settlers' League. The Governor, Sir William Campion, in opening the first meeting, said that a vigorous policy of decentralization was desirable throughout Australia, and an effort should be made to induce the men—especially the young single men—to go into the country.

It was explained in the speech by the Minister for Lands that great haste is being made by the Government to make land available to the young men of the State, and to emigrants. Every available surveyor is engaged on new country and the work is proceeding as rapidly as possible.



CLOSE RELATIVES
"I understand he has a number of close relatives."
"Yes; they're all Scotch on his father's side."