

rest in British
ection Centres
in the Women

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to the polls this spring to
members in the House of
and thereby decide which
all form the Government, a
bloodless revolution will
accomplished—one of the
most striking in all the
of democracies.

With the exception of some 52
out of a total of 391,
then England up through
of Scotland, the women vot-
er than the men. If they
their full strength Britain
woman-raised country so far
west, where the fight was
and, only a railway man-
first elected. Women
at least 10 before they got
They had to have certain
and property qualifications.

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New Welland
Ship Canal

A Strategic Link in the Great-
St. Lawrence Water-
ways Which Will Provide
Ship Navigation Be-
tween Lakes Erie
and Ontario

One of the most important of the
inland waterways in Canada is the
Welland Canal. It is one of the prin-
cipal links in the great St. Lawrence
waterways connecting the Atlantic
Ocean with the Great Lakes.

The Welland Canal connects Lake
Erie with Lake Ontario, crossing the
Niagara Peninsula about ten miles
west of Niagara Falls. It overcomes a
difference in level of 326½ feet. The
original canal, opened in 1829, extend-
ed from Port Dalhousie on Lake On-
tario to the town of Port Robinson,
where a connection was made with
the Welland River.

Several years ago it was found the
canal was entirely inadequate for use
by the modern steamships which
plow the Great Lakes. As is generally
known an important part of the busi-
ness on the Great Lakes is that of
grain carrying, and the constantly in-
creasing output of the grain fields
of Western Canada has resulted in the
development of a particular type of
"Upper Lake Vessel" built to carry
immense cargoes of grain. These ves-
sels of 600 odd feet in length, loading
at the upper lake ports, while able
easily to navigate Lakes Superior,
Huron and Erie, are forced to dis-
charge their cargoes at the foot of
Lake Erie, either at Buffalo, N.Y., or
Port Colborne, Ont., because of the
restricted dimensions of the Welland
Canal.

The Canadian Government in
1908 provided a million bushel eleva-
tor at Port Colborne to facilitate the
transshipment of grain from the up-
per lakes vessels to canal sized vessels
bound for Montreal, where it is ship-
ped to Europe. This elevator accom-
modation was soon found insufficient
and twice since, in 1912-13 and again
in 1923-24, additions were built, so
that the Government has now a 2,000,
000 bushel modern concrete elevator
the capacity of which is already taxed
to the limit.

World's Largest Stock
In order that there may be com-
plete protection to the canal and ves-
sels in it, there is being built in ad-
dition to the seven-lock gates, a guard
lock near the southern, or Lake Erie
end in the canal. The lock, known as
No. 8, is 1,350 feet in length between
the inner gates. It is the longest lock
in the world and is approached in size
only by the two United States' locks
at Sault Ste. Marie, which are 1,350
feet long.

The Lighter Side of Europe's Freeze Up



While many loud complaints are voiced about the recent cold in Europe, enthusiasts such as these skaters on Wimbledon Common, London, don't care how long it continues.

further interest. The useable length
of the locks is 820 feet as compared
with 255 feet in the present canal,
the ship canal having locks of 80
feet width, as compared with 45 feet
in the present canal. The width of
the canal proper is to be 310 feet at
the water line and 200 feet at the
bottom. The immense locks are built
to take 30 feet of water on the sill;
the canal reaches are to have 25 feet
depth, which may be increased to 30
feet when the need arises.

Terminal at Prescott, Ont.
It is planned to erect twenty-one
movable bridges of the most modern
type across the canal, as in such a
populous area there are many high-
way lines. Each bridge is designed
to carry the particular kind and vol-
ume of traffic offering at its particular
location. In all cases the need of
navigation have been remembered,
and the type of bridge and modern
machinery provided for their operation
have demonstrated in the cases of
those bridges that are already in op-
eration, that delays are reduced to a
negligible quantity.

At both ends of the ship canal large
harbor works are located. At Port
Weller, the Lake Ontario entrance, a
new and artificial harbor has been
formed by the construction of two
embankments extending into the lake
for a distance of nearly one and one-
half miles. The entrance is 400 feet
wide and widens out to a bottom width
of 800 feet in the harbor. The harbor
is a little more than a mile long and
covers an area of about 150 acres.

With the completion of the Welland
ship canal the upper lakes freighters
drawing up to 25 feet will be enabled
to proceed all the way down to the
foot of Lake Ontario. This will mean
that there will have to be established
a terminal for these vessels for the
purpose of trans-shipment grain cargo
the smaller vessels navigating the St.
Lawrence canals. At the last session
of the Canadian Federal Parliament
the sum of \$1,500,000 was voted for
the purpose of commencing the con-
struction of the necessary terminals
along the Lake Ontario and Montreal.
It is proposed to have these terminals
ready, including dockage space and an
adequate elevator, by the time the
Welland ship canal is completed, prob-
ably in the spring of 1930.

King's Son Heads
Church Assembly

Duke of York Named Lord
High Commissioner of
Scotland

CHOICE IS POPULAR
Announcement is Received
With Pleasure and
Surprise

London.—The announcement that
the Duke of York had been appointed
Lord High Commissioner of the Gen-
eral Assembly of the Church of Scot-
land was received with pleasure and
surprise throughout Scotland, where
it is believed to indicate the King's
approval of a union between the
Church of Scotland and the United
Free Church of Scotland.

The long-drawn-out negotiations
between the two churches are drawing
to a close, and final approval will
be given in May to the incorporation
of the two churches as a united body.
The appointment of the Duke of
York also puts an end to agitation to
have the meetings of the General As-
sembly postponed until after the elec-
tion.

Meanwhile, there appears to be
some doubt as to whether the appoint-
ment of a member of the Royal Fam-
ily to such a post creates a precedent.
It will be the first occasion, however,
that a member of the Royal House has
attended in an official capacity since
James the Sixth removed the courts
to London after the union of the
crowns in 1603. In 1597 James the
Sixth occupied a position as Lord
High Commissioner and was also pre-
sent at General Assemblies in 1598,
1600 and 1602.

HELD BY PEER.
Since then the position has been
generally held by a member of the
Scottish peerage, though when Ram-
say MacDonald was in power, James
Brown, Ayrshire miners' leader, acted
as Lord High Commissioner.

Mental Balance
Is Off in Spring

Suicides and Crimes of Pas-
sion are Numerous Dur-
ing April and May

Cologne, Germany.—That people are
apt to be a little crazier in the spring
than at other seasons is the conclusion
of Dr. R. Hopmann, of the University
of Cologne, who has collected statistics
of the fluctuations of many kinds of
human disease during the months of
the year.

There is a popular belief, world-
wide in the temperate zone, Dr. Hop-
mann reports, that spring is a seas-
on of special danger to health. This is
why our grandparents swallowed such
"spring cleaning" mixtures as sulphur
and molasses and used so many
"spring tonics" compounded of var-
ious roots and seeds.

For some diseases, Dr. Hopmann
finds, the statistics do not support
this idea that springtime is unhealthy.
They do support it notably, however,
for diseases of the nervous system.
There is evidence, he concludes, that
mental equilibrium is less stable in
the spring than at other seasons.
Persons apt to lose their mental bal-
ance anyway are more likely to suc-
cumb in April or May.

Those also are the months, Dr. Hop-
mann points out, in which the police
departments report the highest num-
ber of suicides and of passion.
Dr. Hopmann considers plausible
the idea that spring disorders may be
due in part to lack of ultra-violet rays
during the long winter, but he feels
that other weather changes may be
of importance also, and advocates fur-
ther studies of disease statistics both
by physicians and by weather experts.

Prince Henry Off
on Trip to Japan
Duke of Gloucester to Invest
Emperor With Order of
Garter

London.—The Duke of Gloucester
left recently for Tokio where he will
invest the Emperor of Japan with the
insignia of the Order of the
Garter.

Lloyd George
Again Declares
He Will Aid Labor

Liberal Leader Scores Tri-
umph in Huge Meeting
at the Albert Hall

London.—Mr. Lloyd George had a
well-staged triumph, recalling the
post-war ovations in his meteoric care-
er, at the Albert Hall on Tuesday
night, where he repeated to a crowded
Liberal audience (his speech being
also relayed to 14 other halls) his
much-discussed claim to be able to re-
duce unemployment to normal in a
year without cost to the taxpayer.
Fifty thousand people who heard him
were also thrilled by his plea for a
reduction of armaments, his closing
words, "Let's take some risks for
peace," being cheered even more en-
thusiastically than the adroitly arranged
presentation of two Liberals who have
won seats from the Government in re-
cent by-elections.

Regarding unemployment, Mr. Lloyd
George declared emphatically, "Of one
thing I have no doubt—we shall be in
the position to compel the fulfillment
of our pledge." This was in reference
to the fact even if the Liberals fail
to obtain a majority in the next Par-
liament, there is now a generally re-
cognized probability of their being in
sufficient strength to swing the bal-
ance of the other two parties. An-
other striking point was, "Mr. Bal-
win is paying \$75,000,000 a year and
getting nothing in return. We propose
paying two or three times that amount
for honest, good, valuable work."

In the audience was Lord Roth-
mere, the newspaper proprietor, whose
usually conservative organs are now
telling their readers, "The way to
give it to the Liberals." Just before
the Albert Hall demonstration Mr.
Lloyd George strolled into the House
of Commons, where he was greeted
with ironical cheering from the Con-
servative benches and cries of "Why
weren't you here last night," this hav-
ing reference to the fact that he did
not attend to defend his proposals
when they were under debate.

Immigration
Chicotini Progress du Saguenay
(Ind.): Our policy of immigration
has not given the results which have
been expected of it. Exact statistics
show that, for many years, we have
been losing by emigration more hu-
man capital than is brought to us by
ships from Europe. And to this loss
must be added the millions which have
been spent in the enterprise.

Toronto Growing
An expenditure of \$12,000,000 for
the carrying out of plans designed to
relieve traffic congestion in the city
and to develop proposed beautification
schemes has been recommended to the
Toronto City Council by the Advisory
City Planning Commission. Toronto,
the capital of the province of Ontario,
has grown rapidly in recent years. It
has a population of about 600,000 and
is the second largest city in Canada.

Manchus Lose Out
in Modern China

Proud Race Bows to Inexor-
able Elimination of Drones

Peking.—The proud race of Man-
chus, who ruled the Chinese Empire
for more than two centuries, are a
vanishing race, and are likely to dis-
appear almost altogether within the
next two or three decades, in the opin-
ion of Dr. Jermyn Lynn, Chinese pro-
fessor of law at Chaoyang University
here, who has made a study of the
Manchus for years.

The Manchus are like the famous
Jewish colony in Honan province, Dr.
Lynn believes, which managed to
maintain a distinct existence for 400
years, but eventually was overwhelm-
ed, being absorbed by the Chinese.
At present, Dr. Lynn estimates, the
Manchus in Peking number about
350,000, a full third of the population.
As long as their emperors ruled in the
Forbidden City, they kept somewhat
to themselves, living in separate parts
of the city from the Chinese, and not
intermarrying so often as they do
now. In those days, Peking, like many
cities in Europe and America, had its
"Chinese Quarter," even though it
was the capital of China.

A SHELTERED RACE
But since the Manchu emperors
abdicated in 1911, the plight of the
Manchus has become steadily worse.
They had become somewhat more
arrogant race, treating the humble
Chinese with undue severity.
VERY ANCIENT RACE
The Manchu bannermen, or soldiers,
were so undisciplined in their attitude
toward the Chinese that the Manchu
emperors tried to divert their atten-
tion by persuading them to train birds
and roll walnuts in their hands, di-
versions still common among the Man-
chus.

The Manchus are a very ancient
race, Dr. Lynn points out. They first
appear in Chinese chronicles as early
as 2330 B.C. when they sent tribute
to the Chinese emperor. They were
vassals, but always very independent,
becoming stronger as the Chinese
weakened, until their conquest of Pe-
king in 1644.

Canada and the League
Ottawa Journal Cons.: Canada
joined the League of Nations as a
separate entity. This, as a Nor-
wegian jurist pointed out, is in the
World Court statutes and in the
League Covenant. More than that,
Canada and Australia and the other Do-
minions have never recognized the
right of British delegates to vote for
them or to speak for them. They are
to use a homely phrase, on their own.
But states like Greece cannot grasp
that. To them the British Empire
suggests an Empire with all that the
term has implied and meant in the
story of the past. It is something
that will prove difficult to overcome,
but which must be. If Canada is go-
ing to pay her shot of the expenses
of the World Court and the League
and be responsible for their decrees,
then Canada cannot accept any posi-
tion of inferiority or leave the deci-
sion of matters vital to her to those
English or otherwise, who may not
know the circumstances of her case.

Plea Is Made
to the British
to Save Fauna

Increase of Sanctuaries and
Reserves Advocated—Lon-
don Societies' Aims

London.—Experts are agreed that
the formation of sanctuaries, reserves
and national parks is the most effec-
tive method of preserving wild life
from the encroachment of civilization
and from the ravages of the fur, hide,
and plumage trades.

The Preservation of the Fauna of the
Empire, Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton,
explained the aims and activities of
the society. He said that it was real-
ized that permanent improvement in
insuring that beautiful and rare spec-
ies of living creatures should be
saved from extermination could only
be effected by enlisting the sympathies
of the general public in Great Britain
and in the overseas dominions and de-
pendencies, and by educating it to
realize its responsibility with regard
to the heritage of wild life with which
nature had endowed each country.

The society desired, for instance, to
insist on the people of each country to
insist on the formation of suitable
sanctuaries where the natural fauna
of the particular region could be per-
petuated. This has been done with
great success in South Africa, where
a marvellous national park had re-
cently been declared. There were also
national parks in Canada, while many
colonies possessed reserves which had
not yet reached the status of national
parks.

Continuing, Colonel Stevenson-
Hamilton said that as the fauna be-
came generally scarcer, great assem-
blages in national parks in Africa,
Canada and elsewhere would be one
of the greatest attractions to travel-
ers; and, further, a spirit of pride in
the collections of wild fauna would in-
evitably grow up among the peoples
of the dominions and colonies who had
been wise enough to establish adequate
park of wild life. He was convinced,
he said, that as years passed the more
it would be realized that, though hu-
man progress must not be stayed, all
people calling themselves civilized
must see to it that adequate reserves
were everywhere set aside for all the
large birds and beasts native to the
soil, before it was too late. Stuffed
specimens lasted but 100 years or so,
and unless the living creatures were
preserved, scientific and educational
museums would not be able to replace
their exhibits, nor could zoological
gardens replenish their stocks.

The "March of Civilization," con-
cluded Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton,
would not make the extermination of
wild life inevitable if his, and similar
societies throughout the world, re-
ceived only a fraction of the public
support accorded to the preservation
of buildings such as St. Paul's Cathed-
ral and Westminster Abbey.



THEY'RE LIKE THAT
Tessie Turtle: How do you find Mr.
Snake?
Tessie Turtle: Charming.