

CANADA

POLICE RADIO EQUIPMENT
The equipment of Canadian police with radio broadcasting sets is interesting in view of the fact that through the work of the radio patrol in Old London, the number of automobile thefts has been reduced from 100 per month in 1932 to about 10 in 1935. A car is no sooner reported stolen than its number and description are broadcast over the entire metropolitan area. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

TREATMENT GIVEN TREKKERS IS PRAISED

Editorial comment on the visit of the relief camp strikers to Ottawa, appearing in newspapers throughout the country, is practically unanimous in approving of the manner in which the Federal premier and his colleagues received them, and of the answer the Prime Minister gave them. The Woodstock Sentinel-Review feels that Canadian farmers and other industrious citizens are rather tired of the demands of single men who are being comfortably housed and fed pending their reabsorption into gainful occupations. — The St. Thomas Times-Journal declares that the strikers' claims are altogether preposterous, that they were quite aware that these claims could not be granted, and that what they really wanted was the refusal which they got.

The Bramford Expositor says: "The people of Canada without regard to political affiliations will be constrained by good judgment and their interest in the welfare of the country to support Premier Bennett in his attitude toward the relief strikers. . . . The whole tenor of this interview at Ottawa showed that the strikers were endeavoring to instigate trouble and Premier Bennett is to be sincerely commended for the firm manner in which he dealt with the men. For them to leave the camps under the conditions which prevail at a time when the country is burdened with the problems of unemployment, and when it is endeavoring to do its utmost for those who, through no fault of their own, are out of work is a perversion of loyal citizenship." The Kingston Whig-Standard observes:

"It will be generally agreed that Mr. Bennett adopted the only possible attitude in refusing to entertain the demands of the deputation. Clearly, the first of these, for wages of fifty cents an hour and an abbreviated working day and week, is quite out of reason. As a whole the demands were only partly related to camp problems specially; for the most part they represent an extremely socialized programme that would effect the whole population of the country. The deputation can hardly have expected any other reception than they received and there is little to show in the reports of the interview that they were prepared to discuss or offer suggestions as to how the work and life of the camps could be made more satisfying and productive of greater benefit to the men in them."

The Chatham News asserts that it would be impossible for any Ottawa Government to grant the strikers' wishes, that the strikers are clearly led by Red agitators, who are seeking to sow seeds of strife throughout the country, and that their real object is to overthrow Canadian institutions and substitute therefor impossible Communist practices. Not one of the newspapers thus quoted is Conservative in stripe. Every one of them is an independent publication. In dealing with the subject under discussion they all have the welfare of the whole Canadian people in mind.

It should be added by way of prospect that the Red agitators have had, unfortunately, too much encouragement from such men as Mayor Gerry McGreer of Vancouver and Attorney-General Roebuck of Ontario. It was the latter who told a crowd of hunger marchers some months ago to go back home and organize until they got strong enough to return and force their views upon any Government in Queen's Park. If the trokera at Regina are well advised they will continue to accept the Government's generous hospitality until work can be provided for them.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

WOULD ESTABLISH COMMUNISM

Arthur Evans, leader of the Vancouver relief camp strikers, has never been in a relief camp in his life. He is in the argument, not because he is anxious about the welfare of camp workers, but because he is interested in establishing Communism in Canada and he thinks this is his chance to help along the idea.—Chatham News.

KING GEORGE.

King George has been the recipient of many richly deserved compliments during his Jubilee year, but none more aptly phrased than an appreciation voiced during the course of an address by Rev. John Gardner, in the Cathedral of the Incarnation, Long Island, N.Y. His reference was as follows: "King George V. of England is a man of rich and rare sanity and a great deal of his power comes through his sagacity in knowing what to say when to say it, and when not to say anything." This summarizes an ideal which it would profit all to follow.—Bramford Expositor.

REMEMBER YOUR PETS.

With the arrival of a month late of real summer weather, people are moving out rapidly to their summer homes in the country. The time is therefore appropriate for making an appeal to those who possess pets not to forget them when leaving city residences. It is difficult to believe, but each year the number of cats, dogs and birds left locked up in houses or apartments, where they slowly starve to death, is painfully large. The number of complaints received from neighbors by the S.P.C.A. would amaze the public, and these are but a tithe of the actual cases. It is safe to assume. It is inconceivable that anybody who cares for a cat or a dog or a bird sufficiently to look after it all through the winter and spring would deliberately abandon it when summer comes. Only thoughtlessness can explain why so many forget. It is to urge them to keep their pets in mind and to arrange for their care or for their merciful destruction by the S.P.C.A. has issued its annual appeal, which we heartily endorse.—Montreal Star.

BEAVER COLONY

Both by the introduction of new stock and a further strengthening of regulations governing trapping, the Ontario Government, it is said, intends to make a determined effort to restore the beaver to its position of eminence among the forest animals of the province.

In the forwarding of this program it is to be hoped that the colony established for some years in the immediate neighborhood of Brockville will not be overlooked. It would mean something from both conservation and attraction standpoints to have a well-regulated colony of beavers almost at the back door of the community, and the manner in which the members of the existing colony have resisted all

Roaring Fire Destroys Derailed Train



This locomotive and seventeen box cars burst into flames after being derailed at Little Rock, Ark. Unidentified man was killed and three were injured. Picture shows blaze at its height.

official efforts to remove them elsewhere proves that the surroundings are well adapted to them.—Brockville Recorder.

THE NEWSPAPER AND SALES.

Modern life is much different today from what it was a decade ago. Today, a great deal of buying is done over the telephone.

This, in turn, means that opportunities for purchases, advantageous to the buyers are now almost completely centred in newspaper advertising.

The modern housewife knows what she wants, knows by brand name, and orders in that manner—because advertising has taught her how she should do it and why it is profitable for her to do so.

Imagine ordering from an unknown grocer "some breakfast food," "some bacon," "some coffee," "some bread"—and so on, as in the olden days before advertising became the powerful force it is today!—Kingston Whig-Standard.

THE EMPIRE

A NEW WIND BLOWS

India has many villages and few towns, but in these days of science and system the village receives much less direct attention than of old. The motor car and cycle, the importance of secretariats and the growth of secretariat correspondence are among the causes; the big official rushes by in his car; touring on horseback with pencil and pocket-book is almost a forgotten custom; few nowadays move about leisurely with tents. Officials have not the time to spare.—The Statesman, Calcutta.

CUPS THAT CHEER.

Australia is declining. Until a few years ago it had the reputation of being the greatest tea-drinking country in the world. Now we are fourth on the list. So says a representative of the tea-trading interests of Ceylon. This gentleman, Mr. R. B. Williams, attributes the decline partly to the popularity of "soda fountains" and milk bars, and partly to the poor quality of the tea served in houses of refreshment. No doubt he is correct. There seems to be little to commend in the American vogue of theiced tea, which it is proposed to introduce into Australia. Moreover, thefad would not last. Such fads never do. The sour-milk drinking which was fashionable some 20 years ago endured over two summers. Therefore, a trade in iced tea is not likely to be of permanent value to the merchants of Ceylon.—Melbourne Australasian.

The Week In Ottawa

Ottawa—In the twilight of the final session of the present Parliament, the Commons heard Prime Minister Bennett on Thursday evening tell Mackenzie King that the government was ready for an election at the soonest possible date. The Opposition leader made brief reference to the Liberal victory in New Brunswick, but there was grim determination in the face of the government leader when he said he was ready for the federal battle. Then both leaders went into a half-hour huddle. What they said was not made known; but they spoke not of union government, according to Mr. King. The bill to set up a grain board for government supervision of wheat marketing is the major issue yet before the House. Of course, there will be votes on supply and supplementary estimates, but these are not expected to take up much time. Back in January the speech from the

Throne forecast amendments to strengthen the powers of the Natural Products Marketing Act of 1934. Last week Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, introduced these amendments to the House, bringing pulp and paper and other forest products within the scope of the measure. Should another amendment go through, local boards set up under the provisions of the act will be enabled to carry on until funds have accumulated in the natural course. One million dollars have been set aside in supplementary estimates for this purpose.

While some opposition members staged another attack on the Marketing Act, the Minister of Agriculture forecast a price differential scheme for the dairy industry. Details of this scheme have not been worked out, but the general idea would be to place levies against one section of the industry for the purpose of butter prices were above the world market, producers shipping to creameries might be taxed and the proceeds used to bonus farmers who shipped their milk to these factories with prices considerably lower.

The government's \$10,000,000 housing bill hit a few hard curves on its road through the House, but there was no division on third reading. There was practically a general assent upon the measure. The potshots, however, did little damage and on the suggestion of some opposition members Sir George Perley amended the bill. So municipalities could deal direct with the government and not through a loan or insurance company. As it finally passed, the bill provided a fund of 10,000,000 under the control of the Minister of Finance. From this, advances could be made to a limit of 20 per cent of the cost of the house, providing loan or insurance companies or municipalities put up 60 per cent, and the owner the remaining 20. The interest to be charged by loan companies will be 5 1/2 per cent, with the government rate 3 1/2 per cent.

In the parlance of the pugilistic ring, unscrupulous directors and promoters got one "right on the button" when the Commons passed a bill recasting the law governing company incorporations and management along the lines suggested by the price spreads commission. In effect, the blow would cause company directors to pass a resolution that money received for par value stock was just and equitable. Then, if a court found otherwise, the directors would be liable to the company for the balance.

CHARACTER STUDY OF T. E. LAWRENCE

By L. B. Namier, in the Manchester Guardian

I had a slight acquaintance with Lawrence in our undergraduate days, but knew nothing about him. A day or two after war had been declared he took me to a disused rifle range in North Oxford to practise shooting. I do not remember how I fell in with him that day, nor where he got the rifle, and it strikes me only now that this cannot have been his first visit to the range. With what plans or dreams had he been practising there?

After that for several years I heard nothing of him, for only when I met him in the lounge of the Hotel Majestic at the Paris Conference in a colonel's uniform did I realize

that he was "Lawrence of Arabia." We do not easily credit our friends with anything surprising or, inversely, extraordinary things surprise us in those we think we know.

It was in 1920, when I was at Balliol and he was at All Souls, that I came to know him. He was accessible and communicative, and there must be hundreds of people who have known him as well as I, or better. He was retiring and yet craved to be seen; he was sincerely shy and naively exhibitionist. He had to rise above others, and then his humble himself, and in his inflicted humiliation demonstrate his superiority.

It was a mysterious game which amused or puzzled some, annoyed or put off others. A deep cleavage in his own life lay at the root of it. I wonder whether he himself ever knew why he did it, or rather had to do it.

One day in 1925 I met him at the gate of the British Museum in his private's uniform.

"Hullo, Lawrence."

"Do you recognize me?"

"Of course."

Then he said: "The whole afternoon I have been walking about the museum where every attendant used to know me, and not a single one recognized me. till I inquired about someone I missed. Then the man knew me." Yes, what was the good of disguising if no one recognized him?

As a private he would ring at the door of a field marshal and ask the butler whether his Lordship was in. He was not. Would he lunch at home? Yes. "Then tell his Lordship that Aircraftman Shaw will lunch with him."

This game he had started long before he became a private. It was childish—a superficial ripple which people took too seriously, or not seriously enough. He himself enjoyed it in a quaint, whimsical manner. It is distressing to think how such stories will fill books about him. He was a man of genius, an immensely rich personality, a great artist, and a man who has suffered as few ever suffer. Had he been born on the fringe of a desert he would have become a prophet. ("Go into the desert a few years and you will return a prophet. If you stay there too long you will never speak again.")

Had he lived in the Christian Middle Ages he would have become a saint.

He had the instincts and negotiations of both, without their faith, and under modern conditions had to turn it all into an incomprehensible joke. When I saw him last, in 1930, I showed him a passage in my forthcoming book and asked whether he objected. He did not. Here it is:

There are men who crave for mortification, "la mia allegrezza e la manicomia." But unless this desire assumes a standardized religious form—hair-shirt or hermit's hut—and can be represented as a profitable bargain for another world men dare not admit it, even to themselves. It proved beyond doubt it is described as madness. Educated men may become monks, but must no tenalist as privates in the army.

There was a deep negation of life in him—"It were better there was naught." But he wished to believe that his mode of life was the result of his philosophy, and not the other way round. "Trees grew down by the river, till they grew above its bank and saw the ruins of Troy, and they withered away." It was this deep negation of life which drew him to the desert, and next to the sterility of garrison life.

Besides, there was the infinite capacity for suffering, and even the downright desire for it. He could bear any pain, outside the Arabs on a camel, do without sleep and food; at times it would almost seem as if he had no physical existence. He was small, but not so well proportioned that, except by comparison, one barely realized how under-sized he was. He had sad, piercing eyes; his greatness was in them. He spoke in a low, soft voice. When he talked seriously people would listen spellbound. He had style in talking and style in every line he wrote. . . .

The thing which was wholly absent from Lawrence's mental makeup was a legal conception of fact or mathematical idea of accuracy. He was fond of Cubist paintings, and his statements sometimes partook of a Cubist character. It was easy to arraign them on formal grounds, but if probed they would often be found to express the truth better than would a formally correct account. He never bothered or conceded to make his statements "foolproof." On one occasion he accused someone of having "packed a delegation." When afterwards I repeated to him a passionate denunciation of what he had said, he replied, "The man asked the delegation whether he might have some of his own friends present. He filled the room with them. There people do not understand these nice distinctions. It was like a football game on an Irish village green; soon the entire village is playing. The room was packed, and that sufficed. In fact, the man afterwards boasted how clever he had been."

A SOLDIER LOOKS AT BYNG OF VIMY

(From a letter written by Lieut. T. Alex Rowat, 23rd Canadian Battalion (D) Company, to his parents on June 9, 1917, three weeks before his death by shell fire.)

"Yesterday we went out to see Sir Julian Byng, the O.C. of the Canadian Corps, and to hear him say good-bye to our Division (Officers). He has been promoted from a Corps to an Army Commander. He was greatly affected with emotion, and said only a few words, among which were that we had gained his promotion for him, and that he would never forget it as long as he lived. He said the last year (during which he was Canadian Corps Commander) was the happiest of his life, if any year could be happy during the war.

"He wished us all good-bye, good luck, a speedy termination of the war, and all success and happiness afterwards. It was a dramatic sight, the scene in front of the Chateau de la Haie, an old residence on a lawn completely surrounded by trees, the officers drawn up in two double lines on either side. He came in quietly, walked up between the two lines, turned about and faced the Chateau, and, without looking at anyone, started to speak. It appeared that he was afraid to look at anyone lest he become overcome with emotion.

"After he had spoken he walked away alone, head down, and everyone could only stand and stare, till one of the other generals walked off with him, and we all ran around to a road leading from the Chateau to see him pass and cheer him. He is a wonderfully solid looking man with, I should say a rather large head, not tall but rather stocky looking, simple, unaffected, and of course sad looking and mannered as was natural. He said when he started to speak, he had come to do one of the saddest and hardest things he had ever done.

"The war news seems, here at least, to be cheerful; the only cloud in the sky is Russia, but it is hard to discern the truth amid all the rumors from here. My leave is yet a thing of hope, but I think it will come soon at least I see nothing very serious in the way, unless it be 'my untimely taking off' as Shakespeare says; but I am very careful and I never take any unnecessary risks. My paths have led so far, in very fortunate places, but I must not spoil my luck by saying anything."

Three weeks after this letter was written Lieut. Rowat was killed instantly by a shell fire while an officer of "D" Company during the operation which resulted in the capture of La Coulotte and Avion. He was a native of Winchester, Ont., a son of Rev. Andrew Rowat.

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The Web

(Nora Hunter)

I watched a spindly spider weave his web with patient care, And thought how very slender was the net he fashioned there. He wove in rhythmic circles from the center to the rim, And wrought a thing of beauty, very delicate and trim. But when the morning dew-drops made it sparkling, filmy lace, I thought I never saw a finer masterpiece of grace.

I passed that way at noonday and I saw to my dismay This gem of striking sculpture was a snare to trap the gay, For that voracious spider held a fly with cruel claws, Ensnaured among the net-work of his silken mesh of gauze. And, as I walked, I pondered o'er the thing that I had seen, And asked myself with wonder what this spectacle could mean.

With suddenness of lightning was its import o'er me flashed. The startling revelation made me stand there quite abashed, For many beckoning pleasures with a questionable phase Had coaxed me to enjoy them and be lured within their maze. But now I saw with horror why this sparkling web was wrought, And thanked the spindly spider for the lesson he had taught.

\$50,000 Stamp

Rarest and costliest of the world's postage stamps, the incomparable 1 cent British Guiana of 1856 is once again in the auction market. Its present owner, the widow of Mr. Arthur Hind, the famous New York philatelist, has insured it for \$10,000. Collectors are convinced that specimen is a printer's error, 1 cent being imprinted on it in mistake for 4 cents; all efforts to trace a similar stamp have failed. Originally a Deception schoolboy, into whose collection it came by accident, sold it for six shillings. On the last occasion it cropped up for sale, at Paris in 1922, it realized £7,300.

CHINA'S CHALLENGE

(New York)

If the western world is to be written on the Great Wall, the wonder of the world will be the West had a borders the Hang Babylon, and with the Great Pyramids, the Temple of Jupiter, the statue of Juno, the obelisk of Thebes, the lighthouse Alexandria, and Rhodes, which was earthquake while it was building. It was one who, abolishing "King," proclaimed "Shih Huang-Ti. Only First," is dead past whose books only had to do with astrology, agriculture, and the like. The wall, for offense, stretched for a distance of a hundred miles—walled, through valleys, streams, and passes, as were forced labor, and it is added that 200,000 of soldiers about their bodies until they died in the foundations equivalent of Russian Siberia of political prisoners. But these were not the undertaking of a wall twenty feet high, and with towers at intervals of a few yards, about as New York to Denver perched drafted additional, as it said, every newly welded empire in this one public.

The wall ceased to be defense. Genghis ever it; Marco Polo, crossed it several times, mention of it, unless mind when he referred to Gog and Magog, a barrier was set. It is as a permanent fortress as an ancient land whose removal the world as a whole will in the ancient world.

Thou shalt be neighbor's land, they of old time. A people with China serves the respect of whose arts have been developed. Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, books already in circulation with political economy, religion, agriculture, war, music and the other able types having been in circulation.

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Headquarters Call



The Utah highway patrol officers don't drop into headquarters to report, but wait for headquarters to roll around. Pictured is the trailer "station house" which contains a radio set, a telephone which can be plugged in anywhere, first aid equipment, files and a bed and a stove.