

# BRITON BOOSTS RECORD TRAVELS 206.95 MILES PER HOUR

Flashes a Mile Under Seventeen Seconds—But Nearly Has Fatal Spill

Daytona Beach, Fla., Feb. 19.—Captain Malcolm Campbell, British ace, today established a new-world's speed record when he drove his huge Napier Blue Bird Special over the hard beach course he set an average speed of 206.95602 miles an hour.

Literally burning up the sands with his giant machine equipped with a powerful 12-cylinder motor of the British Air Service, Captain Campbell exceeded by 3.16 miles an hour the former record of 203.79 set here last year by Major H. O. D. Segrave, of England, in his mystery Sunbeam special.

Taking a four-mile run start, Capt. Campbell made his first run south with the wind, negotiating the official mile in 16.76 seconds for a speed of 214.79713 miles an hour, which was 11 miles an hour faster than Major Segrave's record. On his return trip north, made against a strong wintry wind, the Englishman covered the official mile in 18.83 seconds for a speed of 199.66722 miles an hour.

His average elapsed time, both ways over the course, was 17.395 seconds and his average miles an hour was 206.95602.

**HAD NARROW ESCAPE.**

Immediately after he had crossed the wire at the end of the official mile Capt. Campbell narrowly escaped what might have been a serious accident, when his huge machine struck a soft bump on the sand and for an instant the driver lost control of his car. Swerving dangerously at such a tremendous speed, the machine, for an instant, seemed to head for the soft sand dunes, which undoubtedly would have resulted in the death of the Englishman and demolishing of the car.

The bump, which was located higher on the beach than the Britisher had intended to drive, threw him half way out of the seat and for an instant his feet bounced completely off the brakes and accelerator. His goggles slipped down over his eyes, obstructing his vision, but he righted the machine and it roared on down the course stopping near the end of the beach, four miles away. Mrs. Campbell, witnessing the epochal run from the grand stand, gasped when she saw her husband's car strike the bump, and she covered her face with her hands.

**NOT AFTER RECORD.**

Fearing that a serious accident had happened, Mrs. Campbell did not look up until friends told her that her husband had completed his run safely. On his second run north Capt. Campbell drove his machine farther out on the beach where the sands were hard packed. The wind slowed him up perceptibly and he was able to average only 199.66 miles an hour over the official mile course. After he had completed his run, the Englishman drove his car back to the pit and was greeted with cheers from the grandstand. Frank Lockhart, Indianapolis, who is here seeking to establish a new world's record in his Stutz Blackhawk special, was the first person to rush up and greet the Britisher.

For thirty minutes, Capt. Campbell and his machine were surrounded by hundreds of spectators who rushed to extend him their congratulations. About 5,000 saw the run.

Captain Campbell insisted he had not intended to go after a new record today, but merely wanted to try out the beach, which was decidedly improved over what it had been for the past three days.

**LONGER START NEEDED.**

Capt. Campbell declared that the performance of his machine today proved to him that he would need a longer rolling start if he should decide to make another attempt later to better his own mark.

"I did not have my machine opened up at any time during the trial," he said. "When I entered the official mile stretch after taking a four-mile start, my machine had not even started to pick-up, and it did not begin to

pick up until I had covered half of the mile. Just before I crossed the final wire I glanced at my instruments and I was making 226 miles an hour. My instruments are accurate and I knew all during the runs just what speed I was making."

Asked if he intended to try to break his own mark during the speed classic here, which officially ends next Wednesday, Campbell said, "I don't know for sure, but I might." He said, however, that if Frank Lockhart succeeds in breaking the record set today, he undoubtedly would make another trial.

**U.S. DRIVERS READY.**

Shortly after Campbell had made his run, Lockhart brought his car onto the beach for several test runs. On two trials, with and against the wind, Lockhart clipped off 181 miles an hour but said he would not attempt to set a new record before tomorrow. Lockhart's car, which weighs less than 3,000 pounds, and is equipped with two eight cylinder Miller marine motors, is said by racing officials to be the last word in racing car design. The motors are capable of developing 400 horsepower, and its cigar-shaped body has been designed to offer a minimum of wind resistance.

J. M. White, Philadelphia, who intends to establish a mark in his 36 cylindered triple machine, brought the creation onto the beach today, but after Campbell and Lockhart had concluded their runs. The tide was so high he was not able to make a preliminary trial.

Tom Rooney, Chicago, in his Blackhawk, established the first stock car record over a mile straight away under revised rules of the American Automobile Association, requiring strictly stock body and gears. His average time two ways, was 97.759 miles an hour.

**IS GOOD SPORT.**

Major H. O. D. Segrave expressed pleasure when informed that a fellow countryman, Capt. Malcolm Campbell, had advanced his own world speed records for motors.

He advised, however, against being too optimistic about Campbell's holding the record "as I fear Frank Lockhart may beat it. If he does then I certainly will try again for the record to regain it for Britain, otherwise Campbell may keep it as far as I am concerned."

Sir Charles Wakefield, the donor of a thousand-guinea gold cup to the record maker, with an income of a thousand pounds a year until 1930, unless the record is again broken before then, said that he was delighted at Campbell's time, but that it was only what he had expected after he saw the Bluebird.

**\$911,000 Voted For Agriculture**

Ottawa.—The House of Commons has approved expenditures for the Dept. of Agriculture totalling \$911,000. The individual items in this total were: Dairying, including a grant of \$5,000 to the National Dairy Council, \$265,000; cold storage warehouses, \$30,000; fruit, including a grant of \$8,000 to the Canadian Horticultural Council, \$241,000; seed, feed and fertilizers control, including a grant to seed fairs, \$376,000.

To investigate all phases of the tobacco industry Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, has appointed a commission, E. P. Teller, former member of the Ontario Legislature for North Essex, and H. J. Archibald, Wallaceburg. A third member will be a tobacco expert from the Dept. of Agriculture.

There's no excuse now-a-days for a fellow who doesn't see a good deal of his girl.

Last year was a record one for visitors to the London Zoo; 2,155,203 people passed the turnstiles.

**Upholding Britain's Record**

The Napier-Campbell Bluebird automobile. Non-explosive gas and oil tanks are a feature of its construction. Malcolm Campbell drives it in defense of Britain's supremacy at Daytona Beach, Fla.

## The Late Earl of Oxford and Asquith



**BRITAIN'S DISTINGUISHED STATESMAN AND SCHOLAR PASSES**  
The Rt. Hon. Herbert Asquith will long live in the memory of the British people as a great statesman and a thorough English gentleman. The two photos above show him in mufti and also in a ceremonial naval uniform.

### Earl of Oxford Dies in England

**War Time Premier Passes After Severe Illness—Family Was With Him**

**WAS SEVENTY SIX**

London.—The Earl of Oxford and Asquith died on Wednesday morning last at his country home, the Wharf, Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

Members of his family, including Lady Oxford, better known as Murgot Asquith and their daughter, the Princess Bibesco were with the former Premier when he died.

When the Earl was suddenly taken ill he seemed to feel that his end was approaching and expressed the wish that all his family should come to him as soon as possible. Sir Maurice and Lady Bonham-Carter joined the other relatives at the bedside. Sir Maurice served his father-in-law as secretary for six years.

For some time, beginning after his retirement from active politics in 1926, Lord Oxford had been in ill health. Throughout the country, great sympathy is expressed for the dead man who was one of the great figures in British political life of the last decades.

He first entered the Cabinet more

than thirty-five years ago; for eight years, two of them war years, he was Prime Minister of England, and for several years he was joint leader with David Lloyd George of the Liberal party, now sunk to third rank in British political life.

The heir to his Earldom is Julian, Viscount Asquith, fourteen-year-old son of the former Premier's oldest son, Raymond Asquith, who was an officer in the Grenadier Guards when he was killed at the battle of the Somme.

### OPENING OF INQUIRY THIS WEEK LIKELY

The investigation relating to the Hollinger-Mine disaster to be conducted by a Royal Commission under His Honor Judge T. E. Godson, will in all probability commence its work this week. The inquest which is to open at Timmins Tuesday is expected to adjourn the same day, and the arrangements for the commission's inquiry will follow immediately.

Judge Godson said that if the inquest were adjourned he would carry on as quickly as possible and probably would be ready to begin by the end of the week.

A judge has ruled that dogs have the same rights as pedestrians in crossing a road. The S.P.O.A. is understood to be protesting on behalf of the dogs.

## A PROSPEROUS CANADA PERMITS REDUCED BUDGET

Fifty-five Million of Gain in National Surplus, Thirty-nine Million of Our Debts Paid and Nineteen Million Reduction in Taxes

### A COMMENDABLE RECORD

A national-belated but nevertheless welcome—Christmas present was handed the ratepayers of Canada in the fifth Budget of the Hon. James H. Robb, made public in Ottawa, Thursday, February 16th. In short, the chief items of interest are as follows:

**Tax Reductions**  
Income tax—Ten per cent. reduction in personal.  
Corporation income tax—reduced 8 per cent.  
Sales tax—reduced from 4 to 3 per cent.

**Tariff Changes**  
Cottons—The maximum rate under the general tariff is reduced, with one exception, from 37½ to 30 per cent.  
Duties on coarse yarns are lowered, but a 15 per cent. general tariff duty is imposed for the first time on yarns of 40's count and finer, except mercerized yarns, which remain free under the British preference.  
Material reductions in a large range of household cottons.  
British preference widened.  
Woolens—Duties reduced on woolen and worsted fabrics imported for dyeing and finishing, and on many lighter weights of such fabrics imported in finished condition.  
Rates on knitted underwear and woolen socks and stockings to be adjusted so that more expensive lines pay higher rates, while lines more commonly in demand will be reduced.  
Yarns for weaving are made free.  
Textile machinery made free under the British preference.  
Linen—British preference rates on finer grades reduced.  
Mining machinery—Reductions in duties are made on many items to help the mining industry.  
Press and stereotypers' blankets are to be free under the B.P. and greatly reduced under the general tariff.  
Drawback of 80 per cent. of duty

is to be granted on certain papers used in the production of magazines.  
Aluminum net floats are free; and parts of engines for fishermen's boats are reduced.  
Non-alcoholic disinfectants made free.  
Drawback of 50 per cent. to be allowed on materials used in making aero engines.  
Certain crude petroleum not in its natural state, for refining, to be admitted free until July 1, 1931.  
Drawback of 60 per cent. to be allowed on materials used in the manufacture of tools when 50 per cent. of production cost is incurred in Canada.  
An increase from 25 to 50 per cent. in the percentage of labor and material which must enter into Empire goods to secure for them British preferential rates.

**Financial Statement**  
Estimated total revenue for present fiscal year, \$419,480,000.  
Estimated total expenditure, \$341,685,000.  
Estimated surplus, \$54,815,000.  
In five-year period ending March 31, 1928, total debt reduction will be \$144,700,000.  
Debt refunding operations in the present fiscal year have enabled the Government to effect annual interest savings of \$3,697,809.  
Estimated net debt reduction this year of \$33,815,000.  
Total estimated revenues this year show an increase over last year of \$19,027,520.  
Total estimated expenditures show an increase over last year of \$9,630,312.  
Trade for the first nine months of this fiscal year shows: imports, \$323,054,000, an increase of \$55,000,000; exports, \$970,154,000, a decrease of \$28,000,000.  
Favorable trade balance for nine months, \$147,100,000.

## THE LEGISLATURE WEEK BY WEEK

After a most auspicious opening, brightened by the cheery colors of the bedeckings of Ontario's fair sex, and the new curtains on the assembly room windows, the Legislature got down to business on Friday the 10th.

Joseph P. Earney, Kenora member, sounded "the call of the North," and Horace S. Collier, Prince Edward representative, moved and seconded the Speech from the Throne, clearing the way for real business on Tuesday, 14th.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15TH—**  
Mr. Earney is a newspaperman who talks as well. He launched a message straight at the heart of old Ontario.

"We in the North," said he, "rather pity you for your lack of knowledge. Come and visit us. Spend two years in the North, and when you come back here you will be better equipped to give relative opinions on the North and the South. It has been said that we Northerners come down here looking for money—always wanting something. Of course! But we also come down and offer opportunities to the people. It is false to say that we are always getting something, and giving nothing in return."

After Mr. Collier spoke the Liberal Leader, William E. N. Sinclair, adjourned the debate until Tuesday.

**MONDAY 13TH—**  
Inquiry into Hollinger Mine disaster promised by Premier. Later Judge T. E. Godson was announced as in charge of the investigation, with Peter White, K.C., as the Government legal representative.

A bill to amend the Succession Duties Act, and providing for three chief changes, was introduced by Provincial Treasurer Monteith.

Dr. Monteith also introduced a bill to amend the Mothers' Allowance Act, the change providing that two years' residence in Ontario, instead of two years in Canada, be the requirement.

A bill to amend the Public Health Act was also introduced by the Provincial Treasurer. The object of this is to grant power to municipalities of over 100,000 population to charge up to capital account all expenses necessary to the preliminary investigation, such as sanitary engineering, etc., that precedes a large construction program, such as sewage plant, etc. The idea is to make possible a more thorough investigation for the sake of sanitation and public health.

**AMENDING OTHER ACTS.**  
Bills to amend the Municipalities Act, the Local Improvement Act and the Bulk Sales Act were introduced by Attorney-General Price. The first is to provide for the paying of interest in compensation proceedings. The second is to allow a corporation to assume more of the cost of any particular work than it ordinarily would where a general by-law has not been passed, applying to work of certain character.

Under the suggested amendment a corporation might, in the case of an old Provincial highway running through the community, assume some of the cost that would be fixed to abutting land.

The proposed change in the Bulk Sales Act is to give a Junior Judge, as well as a Senior Judge, the right to appoint a trustee if the vendor has not appointed one.

Hon. William Finlayson brought in a bill to provide the necessary legislation in regard to Ontario's part in the power development on the English River. His bill is entitled: "An act respecting the Lac Seul storage."

Frank W. Wilson (Con., Windsor) tried to introduce his "Beer by the glass" motion but was ruled "out of order."

**TUESDAY, FEB. 14TH—**  
This day saw real fireworks. Hon. W. E. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, sprang his "wandering ballots" sensation. He terminated the best speech the House has ever heard him make with an amendment to the Address which, in effect, will place the members on record as to whether or not the Government has been guilty of neglect in its failure to legislate this session for old-age pensions.

**CRITICISM ALL ALONG.**  
Mr. Sinclair clubbed the Ferguson Administration, and from every conceivable angle. "Not only did he carry his warfare to Mr. Ferguson and various departmental activities of the Government, but to subordinate just without the Queen's Park confines. In this connection "Strong Man" Hanna, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board, who he charged, was paid \$20,000 a year to "rubber-stamp appointments made by patronage committees."

Mr. Sinclair varied his criticism. It ranged from "bowling alleys" to the Administration Building to an appeal to the Prime Minister to keep politics out of the constitutional issue with respect to power rights. At times it was feathery in substance, but (unprovoked) other times it was heavy, compelling serious consideration. But at all times it was, to say the least, exasperating, if not galling, to the Government.

**PROGRESSIVE LEADER SPEAKS.**  
Then followed John G. Lethbridge, the new Progressive pilot, making his maiden debate speech, arguing the old question of Ferguson v. Drury, directing further fire against the Liquor Control Act administration, which, he alleged, was "efficient" only in the sense of selling liquor and not controlling.

Mr. Lethbridge stressed the point that the whole act was a sales promotion piece of business and that the

Government, as well as the brewers and distillers who threw their whole weight behind it before the election, realized it when they brought it in.

The Premier followed and promised full investigation into the ballot situation and answered, in part, some of Mr. Sinclair's attack.

Aurelien Belanger (Liberal, Russell) moved the adjournment of the debate.

**WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15TH—**  
Now contentious Bills took up the proceedings of the House.

**THURSDAY, FEB. 16TH—**  
The debate on the Speech continues. Aurelien Belanger, French member, for Russell, bared the feelings of the French-speaking people of the province.

With a force and an eloquence which at times stirred even the Government benches into applause, Mr. Belanger pictured the French-Canadian as a far more loyal and more desirable citizen than the Communist-infected immigrant from London; pleaded for a better understanding of his accomplishment and his aims; and urged that the Government extend rather than restrict the present use of French in the schools so as to enable French-Canadian children to obtain the education they required, and to which they were entitled.

**DEFENDS LOW STANDING.**  
Mr. Belanger displayed a "let bygones be bygones" attitude with regard to Regulation 17; claimed that even where it had been applied conscientiously it had proved a failure; and defended the low standing of the schools and pupils in his county by charging that lack of departmental support—for instance, the sending out of 17 and 18-year-old girls with third and fourth class certificates—had been responsible for the conditions.

His attack was met forcibly by the evening sitting by Rev. W. G. Martin, Con. member for Brantford, who denied that Ontario was a bilingual province; who said that English must be taught—and "no bluffing, either!"—and who implied that Mr. Belanger had trod on dangerous ground with his remarks about London immigrants infected with the virus of communism.

**FIRST TO LEAVE.**  
The Brantford member, amid cheers of his fellow-benchers, said the fact must not be overlooked that it was the English reservist who was the first to leave Canada for battle at the call of war.

R. H. Kemp, Progressive member for Lincoln, the third speaker of the day, warmly criticized the Government in respect to its rural Hydro policy.

### Research List Tabled in House

Canadian Commons Informed of Work Undertaken by Council

Ottawa.—Following the Government's recent announcement of its intention to spend the sum of \$3,000,000 upon laboratories for the Council of National Research, the House of Commons was furnished recently with a list of the investigations which the Research Council is at present conducting. While somewhat lengthy in its entirety, it specified the following nine national problems as being at present the subject of research:

1. The use of Canadian iron ores.
2. Cereal-grain rust.
3. Tuberculosis in man and animals.
4. Reforestation problems, with specific respect to New Brunswick.
5. Best methods of obtaining accurate results in testing varieties, strains and yields of grain.
6. Problems of the grain industry.
7. Heating and insulation of buildings.
8. Storage of fruit in warehouses.
9. Utilization of Canadian magnesite.

In addition to the above investigations by committees of the Council itself, important researches are being carried on into upwards of 100 industrial and scientific problems, by the aid of funds granted by the Council, principally through universities. Perhaps the three subjects of greatest economic and general interest which are being studied are:

1. The effect of light on life processes.
2. The effect of violet rays upon laying hens.
3. Means of improving the quality of maple syrup and sugar.

### Imports and Exports

La Presse (Ind.): (Exports from Canada) have decreased, while imports have increased. The necessity of importing into the country arises directly from our need to export our own products. The problem consists, from the national point of view, not in reducing the number of our importations, but in the exercise of adequate judgment in the choice of those imports so that they will serve the needs of our national production.

"I see," said mother, reading the evening paper, "that they are asking for more duty to be put on silk stockings." "Put more duty on them!" exclaimed the 21 man. "What else do they expect 'em to do? Why, they make their stockings cover half their bodies, as it is."