

## His Majesty King George Opens World's Naval Limiting Parley

Greatest Broadcast World Has Yet Enjoyed Was Started by King's Voice and Followed by Britain's Premier

### THE KING'S SPEECH

The King's Speech  
 "It is with sincere satisfaction that I am present here to welcome the delegates of the five principal naval powers assembled with the object of eliminating the evil results of wasteful competition in naval armaments. Every nation represented here is proud of its navy; proud of that navy's past achievements and its inspiring traditions. It is not the fault of these traditions nor of our navies if competition in naval construction, due to the supposed necessities of policy, has led to a feeling of insecurity between nations and even to the risk of war.

"Since the Great War all peoples have determined that human statecraft shall leave nothing undone to prevent repetition of that grim and immense tragedy. In the edifice of peace which we are seeking to build up one of its most important columns is agreement between the maritime nations on the limitation of naval strength and reduction to a point consistent with national security. The practical application of the principle of the reduction of naval armaments has in the past proved a matter of extreme difficulty. Great success was achieved in the conclusion of the Washington treaty of 1922 imposing certain limitations on the construction of capital ships and aircraft carriers. But hitherto all efforts to advance beyond that point have failed.

"I believe that you to whom your Governments have entrusted the high mission of continuing the task begun at Washington are animated with single-minded intentions of working, not with any selfish and exclusively nationalistic purpose, but with the noble inspiration and resolve to remove, once and for all this particular obstacle from the path of ordered and civilized progress.

"All nations have varying needs demanding special consideration, but if each is equally determined to make some sacrifice as a contribution to the common good, I feel sure that your deliberations will confer a great and lasting benefit not only upon the country which you represent but upon mankind generally.

"I earnestly trust that the results of this conference will lead to the immediate alleviation of the heavy burdens of armaments now weighing upon the peoples of the world and also by facilitating the future work of the League Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, hasten the time when a general disarmament conference can deal with this problem in an even more comprehensive manner. In this hope I shall follow your deliberations with the greatest interest and closest attention."

Mr. MacDonald, for Britain  
 The gracious speech to which we have just listened both conveys to you the hearty welcome of this country and also expresses the hope, which the people of every nation share, that our labors here may be crowned with success.

"It is peculiarly appropriate and it is a cause of the most ardent satisfaction to us that this should be the occasion of His Majesty's first public speech since his recent illness and I venture to offer to him in your name our most hearty thanks and congratulations.

"Every country to-day—wealthy and poverty-stricken alike—feels the burden of arms, dreads their competitive development, doubts the value of the security they give and would like to escape from their influence and power. And yet, as has been shown again and again, the difficulties in the way are manifold. All, however, come principally from one source—a lack of confidence.

Spirit of Doubt  
 "The spirit of doubt whispers there will be some state which will refuse to carry out its obligations to the community of peaceful states; the machinery of arbitration will break down somewhere and somehow, do what we may, a situation will arise one day, when a deadlock of some kind will have to be faced and there will be but one remaining method—the old-fashioned one of a fight."

"Thus a habit of mind nurtured by the experience of many generations controls our thinking and our actions, casts a shiver of hesitancy over all our peace efforts and prevents a great change in our attitude toward militarism as a means of national security. As a matter of fact the generations of experience, which fear urges to pen us up in spellbound fastnesses of militarism, ought by their failures to enlighten us so that we break the spell and seek for peace and security by other means.

"That will come—how marvelously slow it has been! How easy it is to retard the progress of states when old habits can be enlisted to fight enlightenment!

"The whole world, it may be said with almost literal accuracy, is turning its eyes upon us to-day. It expects that we shall deliberate and negotiate on the assumption that having put our names to pacts of peace we mean to respect our signatures. It prays that we shall not only relieve it of burdens but establish it still

more securely in the ways of peace. Broad Creative Field

"It begs us to give public opinion a chance and to lift our program out of the narrower scrutiny of the technical experts and to put it on the broader field of the creative statesmen. Above all it demands from us an agreement to stop the competition which has recently begun to show itself both in the types and the number of ships. If we are not careful we shall be once more involved in a feverish competition such as preceded the outbreak of the recent war.

"At the same time if the Conference and its work are to be judged justly some appreciation must be shown of the nature of its task. Since 1919 the securing of peace has occupied much of the attention of nations and very considerable progress has been made.

"The League of Nations has steadily built up its authority and in various clauses of its covenant provides mutual security to well-doers and punishment for evil-doers among the nations.

"The peace pact signed in Paris in 1919, which, though lacking in machinery except that which the covenant supplies for members of the League, is nevertheless a mighty moral bulwark against war and we must never underestimate the effectiveness of moral bulwarks with no bayonets nor bludgeons behind them.

"The entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, the growing confidence in the court, and the increasing number of nations who have signed the optional clause, marks a definite and, I believe, irrevocable step in the displacement of military power by judicial process in the settlement of international disputes.

Not Yet Found  
 "Public servants like us will fall in our duty if we do not diminish military power in proportion to the increase of this political security. On the other hand no one can say that an absolute security for peace and justice has yet been found."

"There are risks on which ever side one leaps but I think the practical view is that political securities must determine the amount of military preparation; that excessive military preparation is not only a wasteful use of national resources but a weakening of political security; that military preparation which any one nation feels to be necessary at any given moment must be determined to a considerable degree by the military preparations of other nations so that no nation is free, except by international agreement to pursue the policy of disarmament beyond certain rightly defined limits.

"The disarmament must be international by agreement; the agreement itself (whatever language is used for figures inserted) must not menace the freedom of other nations. They should be subject to review at frequent intervals so that the political movement for security may be used for a policy of progress to disarmament.

"This Conference has, therefore, to value the securities now afforded to nations by the political guarantees it has referred to, and agree mutually upon how far they can, on the assumption of a continuing peace, be resumed.

"I dare to affirm that in the naval programs of the leading nations there is a margin between real security needs and actual or projected strengths, and the world expects this conference to eliminate that margin.

Different Obligations  
 "It will both smooth and shorten our work, perhaps, if we would assume two things in our discussions. The first thing is that we have different obligations imposed upon us by geographical position, world responsibility and responsibility in the event of war.

"Conferences have broken down because there has been an unwillingness, or an inability, to understand that this is so; that, therefore, a ton used in ships for one purpose is a totally different thing from one ton used in ships for another purpose.

"I know that the plea of 'need' can be stretched almost to infinity and that in it lurks danger but if peace is in our hearts and reduction of armaments in our minds, the substance of what constitutes our 'needs' can be fairly admitted by each of us regards the other and can be satisfied in the form and provisions of an agreement, and the conference will be a conspicuous success.

"The second thing which we might assume is this, that although armaments cannot be divided into water tight compartments, naval, land and air forces—for practical purposes, we must discuss them separately, always remembering when coming to our conclusions regarding each, that each arm has a relationship to the other two.

"If we are willing to make a good naval agreement now, when it comes to be reviewed a few years hence our attitude will depend on what other powers have done as regards land and air armaments in the meantime. All

## The King Speaks to His People



HIS MAJESTY MAKES APPEAL FOR NAVY CUT AT OPENING OF NAVAL PARLEY

Here is a telephoto picture transmitted from London, Eng., showing the King at the "Mike" delivering the opening address of his five-power naval conference in London, when he expressed a hope that some agreement on naval limitations would be reached and every possible measure be taken to prevent another disaster such as the world war. As the King spoke into the microphone the whole world listened to his words. It was the first time the monarch had spoken thus to his people. On the left may be seen standing Premier Ramsay MacDonald.

nations have not the same interest in each arm of armaments, but they have an interest in the general armed state of the world. The way of Great Britain is on the sea for it is a small island.

"The stock of its people came from the sea; its defence and its high roads have been the sea, its flag is a flag of the sea. Our navy nowhere is a superfluity to us. It is us. If this peace which will be one of deeds as well as one of words, it must be as a naval power.

President's Proposals  
 "That is why, last June, after several attempts had been made, unsuccessfully to get such an understanding between the United States and ourselves as would make a wide international agreement possible. President Hoover, through his newly appointed Ambassador to London, proposed to me that we should explore our differences once more.

"He said that if we could overcome what had hitherto divided us we might ask the naval powers which had taken part in the naval conference at Washington in 1922, to meet again to try to agree upon an equilibrium in strengths and competitive building, reduce expenditures on ships and bring fleets down in size, and, as a result, present to the preparatory disarmament commission sitting at Geneva, an agreement which can be related to its wider work and form part of the material which will ultimately go before a general disarmament conference.

"This was the sole purpose of our conversations and journeys, and that is why we are here. This place and that where we are to meet subsequently (at St. James' Palace), have seen a great many great gatherings come and depart, many deeds done which history guards with zealous pride and watchful memory.

"It may well be that this conference, which has been conspicuously opened this morning by His Majesty, will be destined to rank with the most memorable and most beneficial of them all. If we can limit and reduce by agreement one of our most powerful arms without diminishing national security, but indeed strengthening it by that very act, the London naval conference of 1930 will undoubtedly take its place among the great landmarks, which tell the stages and events by which mankind has advanced in wisdom and enlightenment."

## All Canadian Stone For Customs House

Quarry Head Claims Great Durability for Queenston Product

All Canadian stone will be used in the construction of the new Toronto customs house on the southeast corner of Bay and Front streets.

O. M. Doolittle, president of the Queenston Quarries Limited, who has secured the contract, commented that the Canadian stone was dense and finely grained, and therefore durable.

"With the new building's proximity to the Union station and the Royal York hotel, which is built of Indiana stone, comparisons will be inevitable, and we confidently invite intelligent criticism," he said. The Dept. of Works is to be complimented on thus helping a growing Canadian industry.

## League of Nations Says Fur Trade Have Busy Session

Discuss Matters from German Reparation to Wailing Wall of Jerusalem

Geneva, Switzerland—Great Britain's proposal for creation of a special board of inquiry to study and determine the claims and rights of Jews and Moslems regarding the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem was approved by the Council of the League of Nations last week.

It was agreed after Foreign Secretary Right Hon. Arthur Henderson gave a brief statement of the British attitude that the Commission should consist of three independent persons none of whom shall be British, and that they should be men of high judicial standing.

The Commission is to consider only the question of the Wailing Wall. Great Britain will nominate the commissioners subject to the Council's approval.

With regard to the general troubles in Palestine, the Council postponed the extraordinary session of the Mandates Commission, originally called to consider the whole problem. In March, until the British Board of Inquiry is ready to report.

This board will not touch the delicate question of ownership in the holy places in Palestine, but its findings as to the Wailing Wall will have practical finality.

Personnel Announced  
 The personnel of the important committee, which will have the task of bringing the League's disarmament covenant into harmony with the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, was made known.

The members, meeting on February 12, will be: M. Adachi of Japan; Lord Cecil of Great Britain; B. W. Von Bulow of Germany; Edouard Coblan, Spain; Mariano Cornejo, Peru; Pierre Cot, France; Vittoria Scialoja, Italy; Francesco Sokal, Poland; Nicholas Titulesco, Rumania; M. Unden, Sweden, and Woo Kai-Seng, China.

Their task will be to fill in the gap in the League covenant which tacitly allows armaments consistent with national security and implies action by League members against a nation which starts an aggressive war. The latter part of Paris renounces war altogether.

The Council decided to call a conference of maritime countries to consider measures for the unification of bouyage and lighting of coasts. The meeting will be held at Lisbon on October 6. Preparatory work for this conference will include technical studies in Canada and the United States.

Germany formally accepted the right of the Allied Powers to enforce sanctions or guarantees of reparations payments.

The German acceptance of the sanctions clause gave the creditors full liberty of action in case an international court should decide in the future that the German Government's action at any time in the future, destroys the Young plan.

More depressions and fogs are reported to be on their way to this country. We can only hope that the former lose their way in the latter.—"London Star."

"It is rare for science to give a final 'yes' or 'no' to any question propounded to her."—Sir James Wilcox Putnam.

## India Celebrates Independence Day

National Flag Hoisted at Various Centres Aimed Revolutionary Cries

WATCHED BY POLICE

Communists Cause Disorderly Scene and Denounce Gandhi's Program

Bombay, India.—Sunday last was celebrated in various parts of India as "Independence Day," in accordance with the decision of the all-India congress at Lahore last Christmas.

A great meeting at the Bombay headquarters of the congressional committee opened the independence day program by hoisting the national flag amid cries of "Long live the revolution," "Up with the national flag," and "Down with the Union Jack." Speakers urged the crowd to carry on an unceasing but non-violent campaign to free the country from foreign domination and make their independence a reality.

After the meeting a mile-long procession marched through the Indian quarter, the marchers carrying banners and shouting independence slogans. Police were posted all along the line of march.

At Ahmadabad, a walled city 310 miles north of here, Vallabhai Patel, leader in the Bandoli no-tax campaign last year, presided at the ceremony of hoisting the national flag, exhorting his audience to be ready to die for the honor of their ensign. The proceedings there also were watched by the police. Before the meeting leaflets were distributed urging Mohammedans to abstain from the independence day celebration as they had suffered by participating in the non-co-operating campaign.

WEAPONS PROHIBITED.

At Bangalore the district magistrate issued orders Sunday under the Mysore police regulations prohibiting the carrying of weapons, including cudgels and the collection of stones or other missiles. The order also forbade street speaking and singing, as well as delivery of informal harangues. The order was issued on receipt of information that plans had been made to conduct processions through the streets at which messages from various leaders would be read.

Three hundred communist mill-workers rushed the platform at Choupathy sea face Sunday while a monster crowd was holding an independence day meeting, pulled down the independence flag and sought to hoist the red flag in its place.

DISORDERLY SCENES.  
 A disorderly scene followed. Communists denounced Mahatma Gandhi for his "lukewarm congressional program." Eventually the communists were ejected. A number of women seated around the platform, among them the wife of Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Nationalist congress, were rescued from their precarious position. This clash was the only serious one reported up to late Sunday night.

British officials had awaited the independence day celebration with some trepidation and police everywhere had been greatly reinforced as a preventive of trouble.

Huge processions were held here and in New Delhi, Calcutta, Lahore and Ahmadabad, but the police had a comparatively easy task in confining the demonstrations to raising of the national flag and shouts of "Down with the Union Jack."

## Rivera Puts Onus On Army and Navy

Is Willing to Resign if Those Who Placed Him in Power Say So

Madrid.—General Primo de Rivera, premier and dictator of Spain, growingly impatient at reports at home and abroad of the weakness of his government and of impending trouble, on Sunday called upon the army and navy which had placed him in power, to say flatly whether he should continue his efforts to govern the land.

The premier issued a formal note to the heads of the army, navy and civil guards at 4 a.m. Sunday, seemingly impulsively, for he had given no previous indication of any such intention. With a dramatic gesture, he said he would resign within five minutes should the reply be that he is no longer wanted.

The dictator said that the best answer to reports of army disaffection was for the army itself to state its opinion. In an interview later he suggested his formal statement by saying: "As I have often said, I want to leave office when time is propitious and a proper man of good faith is available to succeed me. Unfortunately for me, I have not yet found that man, but I will never be willing to be forced out in an improper manner by anyone and against my will."

A group of the highest army officials stationed in Madrid met Sunday night to discuss the matter, but made no announcement. The full responses may not be known for several days.

The premier visited the royal palace and it was supposed that he explained to King Alfonso the situation.

"Only the surface has been scratched as regards the possibilities of radio."—Walter Damrosch.

## Need Protection Dairymen Claim

State Attitude on Australian Treaty to Tariff Board

Ottawa.—Consideration was continued by the advisory board on tariff and taxation on the representation of the National Dairy Council of Canada, which is appealing for an upward revision of the tariff on importation of butter and cheese. The request had particular bearing upon the Australian and New Zealand butter, while cheese is admitted free. It is asked that a four cent rate be imposed on butter and two cents on cheese.

Recently, H. M. Carr, president of the Ontario Creamerymen's Association, of Campbellford, Ont., told the board of the "distress prevalent among the producers due to the operations of the Australian treaty" and supported the representations of F. E. M. Robinson, president of the National Council, which were made.

A UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

J. F. Gibbons, president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, questioned the accuracy of the Government's statistics on butter production in Canada. He thought they were excessive. He hoped the board would be seized of the fact that the group who were now making their appeal, representative as they were of producers and dairymen, were unanimous in their request. It had been stated quite correctly that a farmer whose cows produced 5,000 lbs. of butter fat annually merely broke even, while there were cows that produced as high as 15,000 to 20,000 lbs., the vast percentage of farmers had herds which came under the 5,000 lb. figure.

There was no encouragement for the farmer to continue in that branch of industry, and consequently no inducement for young men to stay on the farm. Boys and girls born in the farm were now being given a good education but the result of that education was to send the young people to the cities, for the reason that farming was holding out no inducements.

C. W. Macmillan, of Arnaud, Man., representing the Manitoba Dairymen's Association, declared that the Canadian farmers did not want to destroy the Australian treaty. All they wanted was a stimulant, sufficient to make agriculture, and particularly dairying, attractive.

Mixed farming had in the past proved a solvent for many agricultural problems, and it was reasonable to think that it should similarly be effective in ameliorating the ills of the Canadian farmer.

REPRESENTS QUEBEC.  
 August Trudel, president of the Montreal Produce Men's Association, declared that butter production in Canada was not satisfactory, and the Province of Quebec was no exception. It was evident the butter industry had not progressed comparably with other branches of agriculture or manufacturing.

Mr. Trudel did not agree with statistics regarding the production of dairy butter.

The figure 15,000,000 pounds had been given last year for Quebec. Yet, although he had a close acquaintance with that province, he could not understand how that figure was arrived at. He asked Mr. Robinson to give a figure covering the Eastern Townships, and showing what proportion of farmers were making dairy butter. Mr. Robinson placed the figure at 5 per cent.

## Investigation Into Sale of Muskrats

Ontario Government Plans New Regulations Covering Dealings

Toronto.—The Ontario Government is considering legislation which will bring into effect new regulations covering the sale and purchase of muskrats for fur-raising purposes. Col. Walter W. Denison, registrar of companies and brokers, tells us.

Col. Denison said several firms in "the muskrat business" have been checked, but there are still many more who will be scrutinized.

As an example of how citizens were being hoodwinked by certain people in this business, Col. Denison instanced a sale of muskrats where the purchasers had paid \$350,000 for 5,000 pairs. The price was \$70 a contract, as the pairs are called technically, whereas the current price in Northern Ontario is \$11 a contract.

Half this price had gone to the salesman who put through the deal and the other half to the company owning the muskrats. The company, in question, the registrar said, had no assets whatever. Such abnormal conditions had been found the rule rather than the exception. Col. Denison found in his check-up.

Visitor—"I suppose this rain will do the crops a lot of good?" Farmer—"Ye're right, sir. A hour of it will do more good in five minutes than a month of it would in a week at any other time."

He—One kiss from you, Miss Gladys, then I would gladly die. Miss Gladys—Yes, I know that story, and afterwards you'll continue to die, time and time again.

Memory is the looking-glass of the past.