

Canada's "Peril" From Bootleggers

Literary Digest Picks Out Comment From Our Press on Vital Current Situation

American prohibition is reported as a hot political issue in Canada as well as in the United States.

This stands out clearly in the comments of various newspapers of the Dominion on the speech of the Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in which he advocated the bill prohibiting the export of liquor from Canada to the United States or to any country into which its importation is contrary to law.

According to E. George Smith, an Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, the spectral threat of Anglo-American strife raging along the Canadian-American frontier and "the international immorality of Canadian Government officials aiding gangs of criminals and run-runners to violate United States dry laws" inspired the Mackenzie King Government to move to forbid further liquor exports to the United States.

If the Liquor Export bill is enacted into law, this correspondent goes on to say, it will cut off Canada's annual \$25,000,000 liquor trade with the United States. He tells us further that the total Federal revenue from the trade has been estimated in Canadian Government returns at \$15,000,000.

In an Ottawa dispatch to the Toronto Mail and Empire, Harvey John Hickey notes that the bill designed to end the shipment of intoxicants to the United States passed its second reading in the Canadian House of Commons "in a blaze of oratory such as Parliament rarely witnesses" and "with but one voice raised against it."

Curiously enough, this correspondent relates, the solitary opponent is a government supporter. He is Maj. C. G. Powers, Quebec city Liberal, "who broke with his party" and denounced the measure as so much "dumb, cant and hypocrisy" which would "transfer to Canada the menace of gunmen gangs shadowing the United States."

As quoted in the press, Prime Minister Mackenzie King's high note of alarm was sounded in these lines: "So perilous do I believe the situation to be, that I would no longer assume the responsibility in the matter of external affairs in this regard if I were not sure that I had the support of this Parliament in any policy which I believe to be necessary to prevent a condition which might prove perilous to this country any day, or failing the support of this Parliament, the support of the people of Canada in a matter as grave as this."

The bill to stop the flow of liquor from Canada to the United States may be enacted as law before Easter, predicts William Marchington, another staff correspondent of the Toronto Globe at Ottawa, who goes on to say: "In view of the fact that the principle of the bill was endorsed in the House of Commons with only one dissenting voice, the bill likely will pass through Committee of the Whole House, and receive third reading before March 25, when the Senate meets again."

"Interest now shifts to the attitude of the Upper House, the bill having been accorded the support—virtually the unanimous support—of all parties in the Lower House."

"It is believed in Parliamentary circles that members of the Senate, while not so responsive to public opinion as the Commons, will not go the length of flouting the opinion of the better element of the people, as reflected in the attitude of members in the elected Chamber."

"Premier King gave a plain intimation in his speech on Friday that he would not hesitate to appeal to the people if the bill were defeated in Parliament."

"It is confidently believed the Senate will approve the bill, and that it will be among the first measures of the present session to receive the Royal Assent. Indeed, it is quite possible the bill will have passed all stages in the Senate before Parliament adjourns on April 11 for the Easter recess."

"In that event it will be ready for the Royal Assent the first time his Excellency, the Governor-General, visits Parliament Hill. Official clearance of liquor from Canada to the United States will therefore cease before May 24, at the latest."

The Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Manitoba Free Press (Ind.) advises us that:

"Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, endorsed the bill in principle, thereby assuring it an immense majority in the House of Commons."

"But while approving the principle of the bill, he criticized the Government for being dilatory in bringing it down."

"The condition had existed for several years, he asserted, and ought to have been dealt with long ago. Mr. Bennett, however, found no fault with the terms of the bill."

Among the Conservative press, we find an Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Mail & Empire, T. H. Blacklock, saying sarcastically that after eight years of sponsoring the rum-running business, by issuing clearances to vessels with liquor cargoes, Prime Minister Mackenzie King discovered a few months ago that "criminal gangs are engaged in the liquor-smuggling business." We read them: "Warned of this four years ago by

the Customs committee, and asked to prohibit; warned three years ago by his own royal commission, and asked to prohibit it; he takes belated remedial measures now, after his and his Government have fostered by administration and declaration the huge expansion in liquor production in Canada."

An Independent-Conservative newspaper, the Ottawa Journal, delivers a severe attack on the Liberal Government's policy on liquor clearances from 1923-29, and it avers that:

"One of the outstanding characteristics of Mr. Mackenzie King is his capacity for being in a state of sanctifying grace under all and any circumstances."

"No matter how many times Mr. King changes sides, no matter which side he takes, he is always on the side of the angels."

"His inspiration is invariably heavenly."

On the other hand, the Toronto Globe (Ind.-Lib.) is convinced that the great majority of the Canadian people will view with more than ordinary satisfaction the united attitude of all parties in the House of Commons toward Prime Minister King's effort to abolish the granting of clearances for liquor to be smuggled into the United States. Also the Independent Ottawa Evening Citizen is positive that the national credit of Canada must have been considerably enhanced by Parliament's unanimous approval of the Mackenzie King measure. This daily proceeds:

"The bill to withhold clearance papers from consignments of liquor for export to the United States cuts the official connection between the Department of National Revenue and the liquor-smuggling agencies in Canada."

"When the bill is made law, the Dominion will no longer collect tribute from the business of smuggling."

"The corrupt employers of criminals and morons will lose the privilege of using Canada as an operating base in the liquor war against a friendly neighbor."



Robert J. C. Stead of Ottawa, director of immigration, author and poet, whose latest book, "Grain," has been published serially.

Gandhi's Arrest Believed Imminent

Authorities Reported Perturbed When Food is Refused

Bombay, India, April 13.—The arrest of Mahatma Gandhi was believed imminent in some circles to-night, a week after he started an India-wide campaign of civil disobedience against British rule.

J. E. B. Hotson, commissioner of the northern division of Bombay presidency, arrived in Surat, near Gandhi's headquarters, and was understood to be awaiting instructions from Viceroy Lord Irwin. After conferring with Surat police, Hotson was said to have written a complete outline of the situation to the viceroy.

The authorities were reported perturbed not so much by the illegal salt manufacture, which Gandhi launched as the opening move in his campaign, as by the organized boycott against village officials who refused to resign at his request. It was feared this boycott, which in some cases meant denial to officials of all foodstuffs except salt, might interfere with local administration.

Violation of the salt laws continued, Gandhi's followers becoming increasingly emboldened by the failure of authorities to arrest him.

"National week," which opened last Sunday with the first instances of law-breaking, closed to-night with great demonstrations in Bombay and elsewhere. The meetings were in commemoration of the so-called Amritsar massacre of exactly 11 years ago, when British troops fired on Indians as the result of a general strike called by Gandhi.

A Hot Cross Bun
When he's feeling fine and sunny
Brother Rabbit is a bunny;
In the ribs you soak him one—
He comes a hot cross bun.

Bob: "I'm going to ask Grace to marry me." Tom: "Do you want her to?" "I don't know—It depends on her answer."

100 to 8 Shot Wins World's Most Famous Jumping Race



"SHAUN GOLLIN" MAKING DRIVING "NOSE" FINISH
"Shaun Gollin," owned by D. H. Midwood, thundered home to victory by a neck at Aintree on March 28, in the most thrilling finish of the Grand National steeplechase since the war. Melleray's Belle, a 20-1 shot, finished second.

Clemenceau Dips Pen in Acid For War Leaders

Accused Foch of Abuse and Recrimination, and Scores Pershing and Wilson

New York, April 11.—Georges Clemenceau's last sharp retort to his late antagonist, Marshall Ferdinand Foch, will be published in book form here under the title "Grandeur and Misery of Victory."

Writing beside his death-bed, the French "Tiger" has taken the ghost of the Allies' generalissimo to task for "recriminations and abuse."

The Treaty of Versailles, to the wartime minister of France, was "mutilated by America's separate peace," he says. General Pershing comes in for comment for what Clemenceau called a "fanatical determination to delay the arrival of the star-spangled banner on the battlefield." For this delay in the employment of the American forces, Clemenceau largely blamed Foch's "hesitations and tempering of authority."

"The marshal," he wrote, "had the power to command; on his own admission he preferred to suggest!"

Clemenceau also accused Foch of insubordination in refusing to transmit a telegram containing a summons to

the plenipotentiaries of Germany to Versailles, to receive the text of the peace preliminaries fixed by the Allies.

Says Wilson Did His Best
As for President Wilson: "He acted to the very best of his abilities in circumstances, the origins of which had escaped him and whose ulterior developments lay behind his ken." President Wilson in another passage is described by the "Tiger" as a visionary, with an insufficient knowledge of Europe to carry out his idealogy.

"In France," Clemenceau concluded, "the vital spark is gone."
"Our allies, disarmed, have contributed largely to this result and we have never done anything to deter them. England, in various disguises, has gone back to her old policy of strife on the Continent; and America, prodigiously enriched by the war, is presenting us with a tradesman's account that does more honor to her greed than to her self-respect."

EXTREMES
Extremes are dangerous; a middle estate is safest; as a middle temper of the sea, between a still calm and a violent tempest, is most helpful to convey the mariner to his haven—Swinnoek.

Doris: "I don't like John. Last night I wanted to show him how well I could whistle, and when I puckered up my lips—" Daphne: "Well, what then?" "Ho! let me whistle."

When Jacko Escapes

The recent "alarms" and excursions in the neighborhood of Regent's Park, London, following the escape of some monkeys, suggest that people in this country have something to learn from South Africa.

There it has been found that monkeys can be caught fairly easily in the following manner. A pannikin of sweetened rum is placed on the ground in view of the monkeys. Then a man dips his finger in it, sucks it, smacks his lips—and generally expresses enjoyment.

When he departs, the monkeys' curiosity usually gets the better of their discretion, and they descend to sample the liquor. In a short time they are sufficiently "under the influence" to be caught without difficulty.

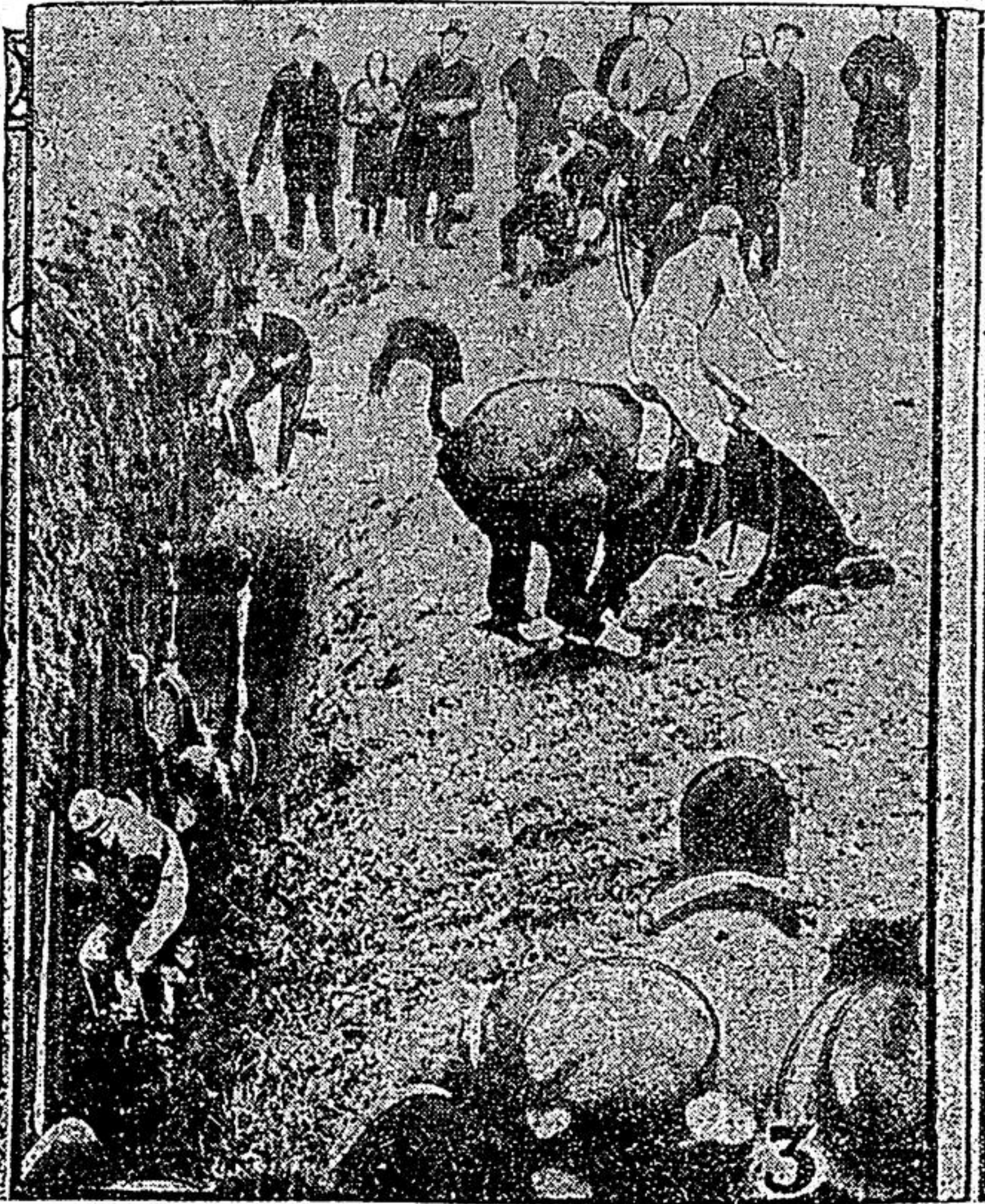
"The morning after," of course, is apt to be rather painful; for monkeys, as well as humans, can have headaches. But this method of catching them has been advocated as more humane than the "huo and cry" which is sometimes instituted after an escape.

BROKEN RESOLUTIONS

Do not expect visitors if you shut yourself within high walls surmounted by broken resolutions.

"To the poor man liquor is the chloroform that allows him to endure the painful operation of living."—George Bernard Shaw.

A Heart Breaking Course Tests Man and Horse Alike



THIS PICTURE GIVES A GOOD IDEA OF THE TERRIFIC JUMPS AT THE GRAND NATIONAL
The photograph shows the accident to May King, with the rider just about to be thrown from the saddle and the horse ready to topple over. Close to the bank can be seen other unfortunate riders keeping out of harm's way after being thrown from their mounts, and also one of the horses which has fallen on his back with legs outstretched in the dip in front of the jump.

The Markets

PROVISION PRICES

Toronto wholesale dealers are quoting the following prices to the trade:
Smoked meats—Hams, 23 to 28c; cooked hams, 43 to 52c; smoked rolls, 28c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 40c; backs, peamealed, 34c; do, smoked, 46 to 56c.
Pork loins, 31½c; shoulders, 21½c; butts, 26½c; hams, 26 to 28c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., 24c; 70 to 90 lbs., 22c; 90 to 110 lbs., 21c. Heavyweight rolls, 40c; lightweight rolls, 25c.
Lard—Pure, Herces, 15c; tubs, 16c; pails, 17c; prints, 17 to 17½c.
Shortening—Tierces 13c; tubs, 13½c; pails, 14c.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Toronto wholesale dealers are buying produce at the following prices:
Eggs—Ungraded, cases returned, fresh extras, 27c; fresh firsts, 25c; seconds, 22c.
Butter—No. 1 creamery, solids, 30½ to 31c; No. 2, 29½ to 30c.
Churning cream—Special, 34 to 36c; No. 1, 33 to 35c; No. 2, 30 to 32c.
Cheese—No. 1, large, colored, paraffined and government graded, 20 to 20½c.

LOCAL GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade are making the following quotations for car lots:
Man. wheat—No. 1 north, \$1.20½; No. 2 do, 1.18; No. 3, \$1.15½; No. 4, \$1.12½; No. 5, \$1.08; No. 6, 81½; feed, 76½c (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports).
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.20½; No. 2 do, \$1.18; No. 3, \$1.15½; No. 4, \$1.12½; No. 5, \$1.08; No. 6, 81½; feed, 76½c (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports).
Man. oats—No. 1 feed, 53½c; No. 2 do, 51½c.
Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1; No. 3, do, 97½c; No. 4, do, 95½c.
Millfeed, del. Montreal freebills, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$31.25; shorts, per ton, \$33.25; middlings, \$38.25. Ont. grain—Wheat, \$1.10; oats, 50 to 55c; barley, 52 to 55c; rye, 73 to 75c; buckwheat, 80c.

LIVESTOCK

Heavy beef steers, \$10 to \$11.25; butcher steers, choice, \$10.50 to \$11.25; do, fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.50; do, com., \$9 to \$9.50; butcher heifers, choice, \$10.50 to \$11; do, fair to good, \$9.50 to \$10.25; do, com., \$9 to \$9.50; butcher cows, good to choice, \$9 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6.50 to \$7.75; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.25; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$7.50 to \$8.75; do, med., \$7 to \$7.50; do, bolognas, \$6.50 to \$6.75; baby beef, \$9.50 to \$12.50; feeders, good, \$8.75 to \$9.50; stockers, good, \$8.50 to \$9; do, fair, \$7.50 to \$8.25; calves, good to choice, \$13 to \$13.50; do, med., \$10 to \$12.50; do, com., \$7 to \$9.50; springers, \$50 to \$110; milkers, \$75 to \$90; lambs, choice, \$12; do, bucks, \$9 to \$9.50; sheep, good, \$8 to \$8.50; hogs, bacon, w.o.c., \$12.75; do, selects, \$1 per hog premium; do, butchers, \$1 per hog discount; do, trucked in, 50c cwt. under w.o.c.; do, f.o.b. price, \$1.25 cwt. under w.o.c.

Regular Zeppelin "Sailings" Near

Regular transatlantic aircraft service, envisaged with increasing confidence as the number of aerial conquests of the ocean has increased, now appears within the reach of economic possibility. Dr. Hugo Eckener's announcement of arrangements with American financial and industrial concerns brings almost within grasp his long-cherished plan to link the two continents with giant dirigibles.

The National City Bank, the United Aircraft & Transport Company, the Union Carbide Company and other strong organizations now are definitely aligned with the program of the famous German airship designer. The capital for the International Zeppelin Transport Company, formed in October, 1928, has been fully subscribed, Dr. Eckener said, promising that the technical studies which have been in progress for some time will be completed by the end of the present year.

It is an engaging picture which he paints. Giant dirigibles, nearly twice the size of the Los Angeles and larger and faster than the Graf Zeppelin, would be built for the transoceanic flights. This service would be joined with heavier-than-air operations from the transatlantic terminals which would link all parts of the United States and Europe with the ocean air line. It is even hinted that huge DO-X flying boats, capable of carrying more than 150 passengers, would be used as feeders on the European side of the proposed dirigible line. In such an arrangement Dr. Eckener sees a significant link between airplanes and airships; each fulfilling a task to which he feels it is best suited.

The probabilities are that, because of meteorological conditions, the service will operate between Seville, Spain, and some point on the southern Atlantic seaboard of the United States. Undoubtedly the route by way of the Azores, which Dr. Eckener has repeatedly demonstrated is practical, will be favored as the new airship lane.

Meanwhile there is no need to cancel accommodations on a four or five-day steamship in expectation of an immediate airship crossing. The best that could be hoped for would be completion of one of the new giant dirigibles within two years. But even inauguration of definite scheduled ocean flights within three to five years would be an accomplishment far beyond any serious anticipations a decade ago.—Scientific American Monitor.

Spring in China

In the spring Chinese fancy, we are told, lightly turns to thoughts of war.

That is why some Japanese editors rather cynically observe that civil war in China is like a festival elsewhere. It has become almost an annual observance at the return of the warm weather, says the Osaka Mainichi.

It involves relatively little bloodshed apparently, and does not contain most of the atrocious elements of modern European warfare. According to this daily:

"It affords an interesting and remunerative pastime to thousands of brigands and deadbeats who suffer from ennui in time of peace."

"They join the Army just for the sake of getting food, or enjoying the thrill of sacking villages and towns. The danger of death does not enter into consideration any more than the question of principle or loyalty—to live in the Army is perhaps safer than to be exposed to plagues and starvation elsewhere."

"That is the reason why there is no dearth of 'soldiers' for any general who can afford to feed them. And since war is but a bloodless sham fighting, it breaks out anywhere at any time, provided the climate is agreeable for camping and it does not rain, for then, the soldiers' clothes will get wet."

"Some of the Western peoples—Americans in particular—are in the habit of regarding the Chinese civil war with much alarm, ascribing to it the gravity of the civil war they themselves had some sixty-odd years ago."

"While war is war, however conducted, it is necessary to recognize that it is precisely its relative harmlessness which prevents its entire termination in China."

Yet this Osaka journal is deeply concerned because China is not unified under a truly national government.

Through dint of long traditions, we are told, the people are getting along among themselves, unmindful of constant warfare, and indifferent to the rise and fall of one political faction or another. But—

"Admirable as the autonomy of this kind is, it is not compatible with the ever-progressing tide of affairs in the world outside. While other nations are advancing by leaps and bounds through the application of scientific knowledge to national activities, China alone can not long linger in medievalism, however peaceful and comfortable the old usages may be."
"She too must get a sound national government which will assume leadership of the nation in material and cultural advancement en masse."

Giants are certain victims of a disease of a certain gland which controls the growth of the bones.

Great men work as those who know that the night cometh when no man can work.—Sir Arthur Helge.



Alexis Thompson, fifteen, who is to receive entire estate of from two and a half to five million dollars of his father, late David P. Thompson of Chicago.

Cockfight Raided By Rochester Police

Rochester, N.Y.—Tipped off anonymously, humane agent William J. Boyink and a big force of police raided one of the biggest cock fights in the annals of the department. The fight was in full swing in a building in Spring Street. Fifty-nine men were loaded into the patrol wagons, and forty-five birds and three dead warriors were taken with a large amount of paraphernalia, including a fully equipped bar.

PEACE AND JOY

Peace is better than joy. Joy is an uneasy guest and is always on tip-toe to depart. It tries and wears us out, and yet keeps us ever fearing that the next moment it will be gone. Peace is not so. It comes more quietly, it stays more contentedly, and it never exhausts our strength, nor gives one anxious, forecasting thought.

Jones (buying new overcoat)—"I can't wear this, dear; it's three sizes too big." Wife—"Yes, you can! Remember it got to go over the radiator of the car in cold weather. That's what we have to consider first."