Seeing the News in Your Home

How Television Will Affect Our Lives

By Shaw Desmond

Is the theatre doomed? Are we about to see Hollywood abolished? Will it soon be possible to see inside our own homes a Tokio street scene, a police charge upon New York strikers, or a battle in mid-Europe?

These are but a few of the questions raised by the coming of television.

Television is no longer an experiment. It is actually in existence. Even now it is possible to speak with and to see a man many miles away.

Only yesterday the range of the telephone was but a few miles. To-day we can speak across the Atlantic.

It will, I think, be the same thing with television, or "seeing at a distance."

Television, if my memory serves, was originally the invention of a Polish schoolmaster about thirty years ago.

Then it had no commercial possibilities, and consequently failed to mature.

To-day those possibilities, in conjunction with the films, are admitted. There are probably nearly one thousand inventors at work to-day upon its development.

To-morrow, I believe, we shall be able to speak to any of our friends over the television telephone, seeing them as if they were in the room with us. As time goes on our film theatres will be able to show us the events taking place in any of the world's principal cities at the actual moment of happening. Later, as a further development, television is likely to make all parts of the earth's surface free and accessible to the human eye.

Every authority appears now to be agreed upon these points. If this is so, what is going to be the effect upon the film theatre, the theatre proper and upon broadcasting?

Mr. M. A. Wetherell, the famous producer of the "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Somme" films, tells me that he is of opinion that the coming of television (1) will kill the theatre, and (2) will never hurt the films, save the topical news reels.

He, with others, believes that the ordinary theatre will be killed, because the drama of real life, so to speak, will replace the artificial drama of the stage.

When the day comes that we can see the most exciting occurrences at the actual moment of happening all over the world, the average man and his wife are, in the view of many film experts, not likely to trouble about similar "made" occurrences on the stage. "Seeing the news" would be a powerful magnet to draw pople away from the theatre.

I know that some of the great film interests are seriously perturbed by the coming of television. They, and the shareholders behind thm, are naturally concerned for the millions now invested in present film methods.

It might even be a question as to whether Hollywood, on its present lines, could survive a perfected television.

Others do not believe this. One of the greatest living producers, who is now engaged upon a gargantuan film under British auspices, writes to me in a letter: "News reels are doomed—not the film drama. The settings and locations of the film are so varied that I cannot see for the moment how they could be combined.

"The drama of the film, comedy or drama lies in the great variety of setting. Interior one moment, exterior the next. Television cannot hurt that, for it cannot in a constructed picture take us to one end of the world one moment and bring us back to a London interior the next.

"That television will play mischief with much that exists I have no doubt." One authority states that the advent of "seeing the news" will enormously broaden the field of broadcasting.

This seems obvious, but the fact of "seeing everywhere" will, in my opinion, do much harm to the novelist, whose work is already badly maimed by the coming of the ordinary pictures and also by radio.

Indeed, the popular novelist may even find his occupation gone. Already some 30000 novels appear in this country each year, of which only a tiny percentage are successful. Publishers tell me that, in face of the comptition from the motion picture, the output of novels is likely to be reduced by one-third. What, then, is going to happen to that remaining two-thirds in face of the competition of television?

Carrying prevision about television but one step further—what is going to be the effect upon the newspaper itself?

There are those who already predict the disappearance of the newspaper, as indeed kas done when radio first made its appearance. It is a fact, however, that great newspapers have since the coming of radio sent up their circulation by leaps, which acts as a salutary cold douche to fevered imaginations run riot.

One cannot be too careful about prognostication. The event nearly always falsifies the prophet. I believe that will be to a large extent the case with television.

I do not believe the theatre will ultimately suffer by the coming of television. What television will do will be to introduce the theatre proper to a bigger public. It will be possible to "see inside" any theatre in London from your own home or from the television picture palace of the future as time goes on and seeing at a distance becomes perfect.

Will Hollywood Close Down?

This I believe also holds good for the printed word. More people than ever, despite radio are reading newspapers. Nothing can ever replace the printed word, not even the "living picture."

The former gives us time to think—the latter changes and is gone. For this reason, also, the real novel, which is worthy of the name as a stimulator of thought, will persist in spite of television.

It is possible and even probable that in its earlier stages television, whilst still new and with new avenues opening up, may throw out of work thousands of screen actors and actresses. It may even temporarily close down places like Hollywood and endanger the capital sunk in the film.

As time goes on, however, this capital, whether of man or material, will gradually find its outlet in the new channel.

Also against the contention that television will kill the film news reel there is to be set the fact that it will not always be possible or convenient for a man during working hours to rush into a television theatre at the moment something is happening thousands of miles away. There will always be an "after work" public for the film proper.

That, however, we are about to see far-reaching changes in the ordinary methods of transmitting the news is, I think, beyond question.

Television is going to affect the life of each one who reads these lines.

Melting Of Steel By Electric Current Is New British Process

London.—The manufacture of steel by means of heat generated by wireless electric current, which has been successfully accomplished in Sheffield puts Great Britain again ahead of the world in modern methods of steel production.

The new process eliminates the heavy manual labor necessary under existing systems, cuts out the use of all external heat, does away with the necessity of coal or coke in the operation and makes steel of the highest purity which will be especially valuable for high grade tool manufacture.

Under the new process raw steel is placed in an insulated crucible in which it is melted by means of high frequency of electric current, which without any direct contact with the crucible induces such a heat that the steel melts in a quarter of the time taken by the old method.

The value of the discovery is such that its promoters feel certain that it will place Britain ahead of the world in the production of tool steel. They also expect, after further development, to apply the same system to the mining industry, thus cheapening and simplifying present smelting processes.

The importance of this discovery to mining in Canada, where electric power is cheap and plentiful, is obvious.

GOOD IN ANY ROLL

"That actor does pretty well in that role."

"A ham actor ought to do pretty well in any roll."

Mistress (to cook who is leaving)—"Well, Linda, I hope the man you're marrying is a worthy one."

Cook—"He ain't of the best, ma'am, but I'll mak him do for a bit."

Coll's Widow Thinks Her Share Too Small

She Complains Bulk of American Fund for Family Went to Parents of Lost Flier

Marseilles — American generosity appears to have failed to bring the solace intended to the widow of Captain Francis Coli,, companion of Charles Nungesser in an ill-fated attempt to cross the Atlantic by air last May.

Mme. Coli is deeply dissatisfied with the apportionment of the share of the Coli family of the fund subscribed in America for the Nungesser-Coli families. The apportionment was completed recently and Mme. Coli is starting an active campaign of protest.

She has written a long and bitter letter to Premier Poincare, expressing the hope that he will give consideration to the situation in which she has been placed. She desires that the French Government compensate in some form for what she alleges to be injustice on the part of the committee handling the fund.

The committee allotted 593,000 francs (roughly $23,720) to Coli's mother and father and 97,000 francs (roughly $3,880) each to the widow and three children, which represents a monthly income of $20 apiece, Mme. Coli points out.

Another thing which rankles is the French law governing inheritances. By this at the death of Coli's father and mother, what is left of the 593,000 francs must be divided into two equal portions, one going to Coli's brother, who, she says, doesn't need it, the other being divided again among three daughters. Mme. Coli says that if Coli was called upon again to risk his life it certainly would not be for his brother.

Altogether she contends that the object of the subscribers—to try to remedy the injustice of fate by making easier the lot of the bereaved families—has hardly been attained in the opportionment. This has resulted, she says, from the fact that the fliers' mothers were consistently kept in the foreground, while she, the widow, and her children were kept in the background. She asks if their American benefactors ever knew of the existence of herself and her children.

Pulled Candy From Fruit Juices

Pulled candy made from fruit juices gives a great deal of fun and is a delicious delicacy. Measure a pint of fruit jelly stock into a convenient sized kettle or saucepan and put over the fire. When it has come to a boil add sugar according to taste, for most people about a pound, and boil to the "hard crack" stage, that is, until a few drops of the candy in cold water will form a very hard lump and sound like a piece of ice when tapped against the side of the dish of cold water but which yet may be pulled without cracking. Pour immediately into a well-buttered shallow pan. As the candy cools, fold the edges in so that they will not become too hard and when cool enough to handle pull to a smooth even consistency.

A long pull will lighten the color; in general about 15 to 20 minutes of pulling will be enough. Afterward the candy should be formed into round strips as long as is convenient and about one-half inch through. After a thorough dusting with powdered sugar, the candy may be cut into pieces that are convenient for the mouth. If not to be eaten immediately the small pieces should be wrapped in waxed paper.

This candy can be made from any kind of jelly stock prepared as for making jelly, and is very delicious. If cerealose is used in place of a part of the sugar the tendency to stick to the teeth will be entirely eliminated.

Says Bad Temper Is Safety Menace

Commissioner Stoeckel Finds That Anger in Traffic Difficulties Interferes With Driving Efficiency

Robbins B. Stoeckel, Motor Vehicle Commissioner of Connecticut, has made an appeal to automobile drivers in that State to exercise good-nature and courtesy instead of displaying bad temper under irritating situations. Owing to the large volume of motor travel this season, which has been especially noticeable on the New York and Boston Turnpike, possibilities of accidents have been increased, making it more necessary for drivers to maintain self-restrain and patience.

"Temper enters into motor vehicle driving just as eyesight or hearing or any other qualification which particularly fits an operator to meet emergencies," says Mr. Stoeckel. "A reasonably even and unruffled disposition is more necessary for safe and san driving than any other single requisite.

"The driving of a motor vehicle is an activity which calls for give and take. Most people believe that it is principally give, and there are a few who think that it is principally take. In order to be considerate one must be even-tempered. He must not start with a pessimistic point of view, and the attitude of mind that the world is against him. In many instances situations which have affected his temper have preceded a traffic emergency, and, because they have upset his equanimity, they have made him less fit to operate. When an emergency arises he is not his normal self and is not so ready to meet it, and a breach of law or accident may easily occur.

"If a man loses his temper to a point where his attention is more absorbed in his anger than by necessary care in driving, he is momentarily in an abnormal state of mind, and for the time being he is not a safe driver.

"Slow thinking is probably more often an inconvenience than a real danger in motor vehicle operation.

"This, however, is a day of speed. The human machine has speeded up as has transportation. In the motor vehicle world it is likely that, because the development of the auttomobile to such a high point of perfection has made it possible to do fast work and snappy thinking, this characteristic may show many instances of overdevelopment.

"As between the slow thinker and the fast thinker, the latter is apparently the more dangerous, although probably less annoying to other persons. The slow thinker is almost invariably cautious, and often caution is the reason for slow thinking. Both slow and fast thinking should be distinguished from poor co-ordination, because it relates to the operating mechanisms of the human machine instead of the automobile, and means that the human machine does not obey the mind with sufficient promptness. Wherever this is the case there is danger, and accidents will follow.

"Poor co-ordination almost reaches to the subject of mental defect. It ought to be a well-established principle in motor vehicle operation that no person with a mental defect of any type should be allowed to operate a car."

Prairie Swine Herds Increase

During the five years between 1921 and 1926 the number of swine on farms in the Prairie Provinces of Canada increased by 547,244 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The figures for the two census years follow: 1921, 1,055,245; 1926, 1,602,389.

Quoted at Par.

Santiago Pahati, a teacher of the Rizal elementary school, and who was mentioned in a news item published in this column yesterday, is not married and is still negotiable, as erroneously indicated.—Manila paper.

Window Box Gardening in England

Although more often than not, the town dweller is deprived of that mine of inexhaustible interest, a garden, pleasure and pleasure may be acquired through window-box gardening, dealing as it does with gardens in miniature, and sharing with gardens of a wider range similar failures and successes, trials and experiments. The seasons of spring or summer with their varying flowers are just as eagerly anticipated by the owner of a few window boxes as by the possessor of many flower beds and borders, for enthusiasm spurs one to overcome difficulties.

The boxes chosen for the purpose should be as wide as possible, of a fair depth and made to fit to the measurements of the window, and the mold used should be of good quality. Adequate drainage is most necessary, as a water-logged soil is fatal to success. If the weather is at all dry, a thorough soaking should be given to the soil the day before planting is carried out.

As the space at command is necessarily restricted, the great objective is to obtain flowers for as long a period as possible. Therefore plants which have a long blooming season should be chosen, and while perennials, the smaller and earlier bulbs may be planted to form a succession during the early months.

An effective scheme in an English home for a spring window box which combines color and fragrance is found in a combination of dwarf wallflowers in varying shades of bronze and copper, pale and dark blue muscari grouped toward the edge of the box, with yellow and purple crocus corms planted between the wall-flowers to give a touch of color in February and March.

Dwarf forget-me-nots, and May-flowering tulips in rose pink and amethyst, planted in groups of threes and fives, with clusters of snowdrops and the cheery yllow winter aconite between the forget-me-nots, to brighten the box, is another attractive scheme.

Where a glow of vivid color is desired, as on a north facing, the window box can be filled with orange cheiranthus (Alpine wallflowers) and a few clumps of the delightfully fragrant pheasant's eye narcissus.

France Reduces Cost of Army

Only Three Nations Have Done Likewise, Is Claim

Paris—While disarmament questions were being considered at Geneva, speakers in the French Chamber of Deputies took occasion to laud France's achievement in reducing military and naval expenses, declaring that France has taken the lead since the war in voluntary efforts for peace.

France, Germany and Russia alone of the Great Powers have reduced the gold output for the maintenance of armies and navies since 1914, M. Bouilloux-Lafont reported for the Finance Committee and declared that of these three, France had achieved thegreatest reduction.

The United States, he said, increased its military and naval expenses by 98 per cent. in gold cost since 1914, England 45, Japan 145,, Italy 55 and Spain 128. France, Russia and Germany on the other hand, hesaid, showed a reduction amounting approximately to 25 per cent. with France achieving the most in this direction.

Estimating that under the new army plan the French Army would be reduced to 580,000 effectives in 1928 from the 900,000 in 1914, he declared that this represented the greatest proportional reducion in sanding armies.

A patchwork peace that doesn't wear well generally results from trimmings and scraps."

As a member of the Harbor Board he was attending the first meeting. The Board was discussing a proposal to plac two buoys at the entrance to the harbor, for the guidance of mariners.

"I beg to propose an amendment," said the nw member, "that one man should be placed there instead of two boys, as the latter are two young for such a responsible position!"

Wampum Exhibit Recalls Old Mint

Newark Exposition Contains Examples of Bead Money Money Made for Use of Tribes on Plains

Among the exhibits in the Indian exposition at the Newark Museum are specimens of wampum money made in a New Jersey factory that for four generations made Indian currency for use on the plains. The wampum mint of the Campbells at Pascack has long since fallen into ruin but for more than a hundred years it turned out the bead money of the Indian. Not until 1887 did it close its doors.

John Jacob Astor and other great fur traders of the early days were callers at the Campbell mint, where they purchased the mampum with which to buy the skins of beaver, bear and buffalo from the Indians of the north and west. Until the middle of the last century stores in the vicinity of Pascack accepted the wampum as currency for small accounts, knowing that the firm would always buy it back. It was made by the wives and daughters of farmers, under the Campbell's direction.

The decline of wampum as Indian currency commenced in 1830 and practically came to an end when the Government gave the Black Hills, reservation to the Indians. Virtually all the Campbell wampum went to the prairies of the Far West as the red men of nearer regions had become accustomed to real money.

The famous wampum mint of Pascack was founded by John Campbell about 1775. From a private business endavor in his own house it grew to a plant of its own. For black wampum the Campbils used to obtain clam shells by a long rowboat journey to the Long Island Coast. On returning with a load they laid the clams under the trees and invited the neighbors to eat them, with the promise that the shells be saved. When Washington Market was opened in New York City the Campbells contracted for all its empty clam shells. The conch shells from which the white wampum was made came as ballast from the West Indies to New York piers.

Once Counterfeited.

For four generations the Campbells carried on their wampum manufacture, Abraham Campbell, last of four brothers engaged in the trade, died in 1899. In Colonial times not only the Indian but the white settler recognized wampum as legal tender and on the statutes of several Eastern States it was admitted to be currency. So wid was its use at one time that counterfeit wampum made of stone came on the market.

Atchoo!

Chilly Dovebber with his boarding blast
Dow cubs ad strips the beddow ad the lawd,
Eved October's suddy days are past—
Ad subber's gawd.

Boston Transcript.

Betting Tax Has Cut Horse Race Crowds Asserts Jockey Club Critic of Churchill

London.—During the last horse-racing season gate money fell off by as much as 16 per cent. from the proceeds of 1925. Raw weather and bad trade may have had something to do with this, and the competing attraction of greyhound racing also possibly kept people away from the courses where the sport of kings has its local habitation.

But the chief cause of depreciation, according to Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, one of the "big pots" of the Jockey Club, has been the betting tax by which Winston Churchill sought to increase the national revenue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer got what he wanted to the tune of about £2,500,000, but the racing associations suffered owing to the diminished attendance at the meetings and now are faced by the alternative of either increasing the entrance charges or reducing their money prizes.

They are reluctant to do the former lest they scare away even more of their former patrons and they are averse to doing the latter because the owners and breeders of racehorses will be tempted by bigger money prizes to send their horses abroad.

Lord Hamilton thinks a solution of the difficulty can be found by legalizing the Totalisor betting machine or by authorizing the racing companies to charge the bookmakers for the privilege of plying their vocation. Either of these courses would entail a further step in the State recognition of betting. So far, that recognition has only gone to the extent of levying a tax on betting.

Lord Hamilton's plea will doubtless insure the eventual recognition by Parliament that the betting laws as they at present stand are illogical, but what used to be called the non-conformist conscience of this country will be gravely disturbed before such a consummation is attained.

Hunger Lends Bravery

POSING FOR THEIR PHOTOS

The mountain sheep, shyest of creatures, are glad enough to partake of the man-provided fare in the Banff Park Reserve when snow buries the sparse winter feed on the mountains.