

SCHEDULE OF PROPOSALS AT GENEVA ARMS PARLEY

The American, British and Japanese Proposals for Further Naval Limitation, Now in Collision at Geneva, Listed

America (5-5-3)
Cruisers—For the United States 250,000 to 300,000 tons. For Great Britain 250,000 to 300,000 tons. For Japan 150,000 to 180,000.
Destroyers—For the United States 200,000 to 250,000 tons. For Great Britain 200,000 to 250,000 tons. For Japan 120,000 to 150,000.
Submarines—For the United States 50,000 to 100,000 tons. For Great Britain 50,000 to 100,000 tons. For Japan 50,000 to 100,000 tons.
The age limit for replacement to be: Cruisers, twenty years; destroyers, fifteen to seventeen years; and submarines, twelve to thirteen years.

Great Britain
Cruisers—Acceptance of the existing ratio of 5-5-3 for cruisers of 10,000 displacement carrying 8-inch guns.
Limitation of all future cruisers to 7,500 tons and 6-inch guns, after the number of 100,000 ton cruisers is decided upon.
But only destroyer leaders limited to 1,500 tons. Destroyers limited to 1,000 tons.

Japan
Submarines—Five submarines limited to 1,500 tons and smaller submarines of 500 tons, both with 8-inch guns.
Cruisers—The first Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. B. H. Lyster, suggested reduction of the number of future battleships from 23 to 20,000 tons, and in the case of 14-inch to 13.5-inch guns from 10 to 8, and 27,000 ton to 25,000 ton in the case of 8-inch guns.
"What, Mr. Barron, is the keynote for 1927?" was the next question.
"Full employment for labor at good wages," he answered. "The Saturday night payroll was never larger, and it is the Saturday night payroll that limits purchasing power; and don't forget that more than 90 per cent of what labor produces labor consumes."

Japan
Formal proposal submitted by Viscount Saito about tonnage of cruisers, destroyers and submarines.
Proposal that the Powers shall not adopt any new building programs during specified period, to be agreed upon.
In determining tonnage to be allotted each Power, adequate consideration must be given the existing status of each nation.
Exclusion from the foregoing of (A) ships not exceeding 700 tons displacement; (B) certain armed surface ships; and (C) aircraft carriers under 10,000 tons.
Regulations to govern replacement construction in order to avoid sudden displacements of naval strength as between the three Powers, and to equalize annual construction.
Proposed useful life of surface auxiliary craft: Above 3,000 tons, sixteen years; under 3,000 tons, twelve years. Submarines, twelve years.
The State Department indicated that the British proposals in so far as they would affect capital ships and aircraft carriers covered in the Washington Naval Treaty should not be taken up at Geneva on account of the absence of France and Italy, both of which are parties to that treaty.

MOTOR SITUATION

No Such Thing As Saturation Point For Any Serviceable Commodity

"What is the outlook for motors?" C. W. Barron, editor of "Barron's Financial Weekly" was asked.
"The problem is how far Ford can recover his footing in the motor field," Mr. Barron replied. "By holding tenaciously to what he knew was a good piece of mechanism without any regard to its art, appearance, Ford has gone down over a billion gross business a year to nearly half that, and from 2,200,000 motors a year to about half that number. General Motors has advanced until it is now selling 1,200,000 motors and doing a business of over a billion a year, and the General Motors is strongly entrenched in organization, offices, salesmanship, and above all, in its magnificent engineering departments.
"It will take many months to determine Mr. Ford's future position. He has set a struggle before him such as no man ever had before in history of mechanical arts. He is one man against organized finance, organized engineering, and organized merchandizing, such as the world has never before seen.
"Isn't there a saturation point for motors?" Mr. Barron was then asked.
"There is no such thing as a saturation point for any serviceable thing," he replied, "there is no such thing as a saturation point for men and women on this planet; there is no such thing as a saturation point for human service, and the motor car is the greatest element in modern human service for it is under all transportation, social order and progress."
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A POOR TIME

Don't Buy Now for Investment When Stocks Are Too High

We do not advise buying any stocks for investment at this time. We expect the market to continue in its upward trend for the near-term yet there is no question but that stock prices are too high from a standpoint of earning, yield and prospects for the future—which is merely another way of saying that they must and will have a much larger reaction than we have thus far witnessed before the investment buyer can actually get his money's worth by purchasing good stocks.
The man who buys stocks to-day should be fully aware that he is paying more than they are worth. His only reason for buying should be realization of the inflation processes which are still at work and which promise him a higher level at which to sell than the level at which he buys.—R. W. Sobackner in Forbes Magazine.

Level Crossings
Toronto Telegram (Ind. Cons.): One minute's delay on the part of each motorist would make every level crossing safe for democracy. Level crossings are in the townships and suburbs of Ontario to stay. Not so the people who run themselves and their friends to death on level crossings. Committees will not spend enough money to insure the safety of people who refuse to spend enough time to insure their own safety. Motorists can buy security for their own lives with delay. Taxpayers or railway shareholders will not buy security for other people's lives with dollars.

Small Visitor: "Is this cottage very, very old?"
Hostess: "Yes, dear, more than four hundred years old."
Small Visitor: "I thought it looked a bit shabby."

Sunday School Lesson

July 17—Samuel Ananias David, 1 Sam. 16: 1-12. Golden Text—Let an man despise thy youth; but he thou an example of the believers in conversation, in chastity, in spirit, in purity.—1 Tim. 4:12.

ANALYSIS.
I. SAMUEL'S VISIT TO BETHLEHEM, 1-5.
II. THE CHOSEN OF THE LORD, 6-12.
INTRODUCTION.—Early in his reign Saul found himself in deadly conflict with the Philistines. These ancient neighbors and enemies of Israel had been for some years, while Samuel was judge, disposed to keep the peace. Now they became more aggressive. They appear to have occupied Gibeah, maintaining a fortified camp there, and holding the neighboring country in subjection (10:5, Revised Version Margin). This was Saul's own home town and a conflict was unavoidable. His brave and energetic son, Jonathan, made an attack on this Philistine post (ch. 13: 3-4, Gibeah). The Philistines quickly responded to the challenge and came up into Saul's territory with a great army. For the story of this war and its results see chs. 3 and 14. The history tells us that the war continued "all the days of Saul," and that Saul established and maintained a small but effective and disciplined standing army, chs. 13:2; 14:52.

The causes of the breach between Saul and Samuel are not difficult to discover. In the first place Saul was quite evidently not of a religious turn of mind. When we first meet him we note the fact that he knows nothing of so famous a prophet as Samuel, although his servant, who accompanied him, knows him very well, 9:5-10. It is a matter of surprise to his friends that he should have been found on one occasion in a company of prophets, and "it became a proverb, Is Saul also among the prophets?" While, no doubt, profoundly influenced, and for a time changed, by the interest which Samuel took in him, and the remarkable experience of being called and consecrated to the kingship (10:5-12), this influence soon passed and under the stress of war his old jealous and imperious nature reasserted itself. The stories told in chapters 13 and 15 show plainly how he chafed under the restraint put upon him by Samuel, who assumed the right as God's prophet to bring him messages and commandments from God. To Samuel the divine kingship was still supreme, and the earthly king but God's viceregent. When we first meet him he saw that Saul cared little for the things for which he cared much, he declared that God had rejected him from being king. In contrast to Saul, David proved to be the man after God's own heart. There is no doubt that Samuel, true prophet of God, trusted and gloried by the people, and far-seeing with the experience of many years, and power and responsibility, would have added to his strength to Saul's kingdom had Saul been wise enough to retain his counsel and his friendship. It is pathetic to see how, in after years, when Samuel was dead, he bitterly regretted and vainly sought the counsel which he now rejected.

I. SAMUEL'S VISIT TO BETHLEHEM, 1-5.
The breach between Samuel and Saul at Gilgal seems to have been final (see chap. 15). "Samuel came no more to see Saul until the day of his death." They met again but once and that when Saul was at Ramah in pursuit of David and found Samuel there. But, the historian adds, "Saul mourned for Saul; and the Lord repented that he had made Saul king over Israel," 15:35.

Samuel is now divinely commissioned to go to Bethlehem to find a successor to Saul among the sons of Jesse. This Jesse of Bethlehem was the grandson of Boaz and Ruth, of whose marriage we are told in the book of Ruth (see 4:18-22). Samuel goes upon his mission expecting to be guided by the same inward voice which had warned him of the coming of Saul, ch. 9:16-17. But he is now an old man, and does not move with that fearless confidence which marked his earlier activities. He goes, therefore, ostensibly to perform a sacrifice, and thus conceals his real purpose. This, of course, was necessary for the safety of the house of Jesse and of the son that should be chosen as well as for his own safety. The elders of the city came to meet him trembling, either because they feared to receive him, knowing of his estrangement from Saul, or, more probably, because his previous visits had been as judge

to call them to account for some fault or crime of which they had been guilty, and they feared that this visit might be for the same purpose. Samuel invites them to the sacrificial feast.

II. THE CHOSEN OF THE LORD, 6-12.
It was, no doubt, in the privacy of Jesse's house that Samuel met his sons. The first of these, Eliab, must have been a young man of fine appearance, for Samuel said to himself, "Surely this is the chosen one." But he had learned wisdom from the failure of Saul, and no longer put his trust in outward appearance. Thus the inward voice admonished him, "For the Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart."
At last the youngest was brought in from the field, where he kept the sheep. His red hair and fair skin were accounted marks of unusual beauty. He was "of a beautiful countenance and goodly to look on." He was chosen, and to him also came the spirit of the Lord, giving new direction, and new and purified ambition. And so it was said of him long afterwards that the Lord chose David also his servant. And took him from the sheepfolds. To feed Jacob his people, and Israel his inheritance.
So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the skillfulness of his hands.—Ps. 78:70-72.

Channel Islands Are British But They Observe Norman Law

New School
A Government School of Baking in Ontario College of Agriculture

A distinct innovation in Canadian educational work is the opening of a school of baking at the Ontario College of Agriculture in Guelph, Ont. Trent Institute is the name of the new school, a splendid structure which has just been officially opened and formally presented to the Ontario Government by J. Dutton, president of the Bread & Cake Bakers' Association of Canada, which organization, together with the allied trades, was responsible for the construction and equipment of the building.

The school developed from a short course in baking. It is named after H. E. Trent, the man who has been chiefly responsible for the campaign put on to collect for its construction. At the official presentation, Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario and Minister of Education, expressed the hope that the example would be followed by other trades. Among those who gave addresses on this significant occasion, which marks the linking up of trade and the higher education, were Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto; W. R. Motherwell, Federal Minister of Agriculture; John Martin, Provincial Minister of Agriculture; H. E. Trent and H. E. Barnard, head of the American School of Baking. Mr. Trent presented to Professor Reynolds a check for \$500 for a scholarship for the first year. Mr. Wiltshire, on behalf of the Fleischmann Yeast Company, made an offer to contribute \$500 a year for ten years for scholarship purposes. Eight students comprising Trent Institute's first class were presented with diplomas.

Warming Ourselves

(Luke 22:55)
Peter sits by the fire—the night is cold!
And warms himself, rubbing his numbing hands,
While Jesus at the bar of Annas stands,
Where baseless charges are against Him told.
Prejudice is for justice robed—and stoled.
Peter's denials by the bird of dawn
Are timed; days are recalled that, now seem gone
Down life's dead slopes, for Memory's glances hold
Like naught beside. So it has often been.
Comfort's fire burning bright, the world outside
Lost like a traveller on his starless way,
While Compromise, Fear, Faith sit side by side;
But when a like glance in those eyes is seen,
Life's loyalties soon know a brighter day.
—Alexander Louis Fraser, Halifax.

Militarism in China

London Round Table: For millions of Chinese peasants life is expressed in terms of "ping," that is "soldiers." The word implies almost inconceivable misery. To be "squeezed" by those in authority is the accepted lot of the peasant, but before militarism took shape the extent was regulated and more or less calculable. It had its limit, for after a certain point a district would turn and bring the traditional Chinese weapon of riots and trade-guild strikes to bear against the officials. To-day masses of brutalized undisciplined and unpaid soldiers are moving about the country eating it up like locusts, taking the farmer's cattle and crops, stealing his tiny savings, cutting down his trees, and even tearing the timbers out of his roof to use as firewood.
Especially if Someone Else
"I'm almost sure that's an old acquaintance of mine sitting over there."
"Then why don't you speak to him?"
"Well, he's so shy that he might feel awkward if it turned out to be someone else."

Deputation of French Law Professors Watch Unique Proceedings in the Guernsey Courts

Guernsey—An outstanding event in the annals of the island of Guernsey, one of the beautiful Channel Isles, was the recent visit of a group of French law professors, which emphasizes in an interesting manner the close historic relationship between Normandy and all the islands composing the Channel group.

In Guernsey, though English barristers are not denied a hearing on occasion, the local "advocate" is required to pass certain examinations in law at the University of Caen, because of the fundamental connection between Guernsey land tenure and the ancient laws of Normandy. To this similarity of laws Guernsey owes its selection as the meeting place of the eminent French lawyers for the "Semaine de Droit Normand."

The visit coincided, too, with the transference from the descendants of Victor Hugo to the City of Paris, of Hauteville House where the great poet and writer spent so many years of exile and where those masterpieces of literature, "Les Misérables" and "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," were written.
Among the visiting lawyers were Henri Nazard, dean of the "Faculté de Droit," Charles Aston, M. E. Binney and M. R. Genestal, professors of the "Faculté de Droit de Caen," Max Babin, professor of the University of California, U.S.A., and many others noted in historical research. These visitors received a warm welcome in Guernsey, Sir Haviland de Saumarez, lord of Guernsey, was the president of the occasion, and the bailiff of Jersey, Sir Venables-Vernon was also happy to welcome the guests.

The Royal Court House was placed at their disposal and most learned were the papers discussed while the visitors in their turn were given the opportunity of visiting historic sites, attending feudal courts and watching the inherited laws of Normandy in active operation through the Royal Courts of Guernsey. One paper of noteworthy interest was contributed by a local advocate, describing the action of the most feudal court in the British Empire, that of the island of Sark, which was instituted by charter of Queen Elizabeth and which, with modifications granted by successive sovereigns of England, remain to-day the governing system of that gem of the Channel Islands.

Nationality and Nonsense

Leonard Woolf in the London Nation and Athenaeum. Racial delusions . . . explode as soon as they are touched by the facts regarding the racial constitution and history of existing nations. . . . The amount which is really known about the racial stocks from which the nations of Europe are descended and about their physical and mental influence upon nationalities is extremely small; most of the "facts" relied upon to prove that this or that race or this or that nation is the salt of the earth are found upon investigation to be merely the pinnacle of a pyramid of hypotheses. And when I find a nationalist who believes that he and his countrymen belong to a race which is not the purest, the noblest, and the most energetic in the world, I shall begin to think that dolichocephalic (or brachycephalic, as the case may be) has at last ceased to be only another word for jingo.

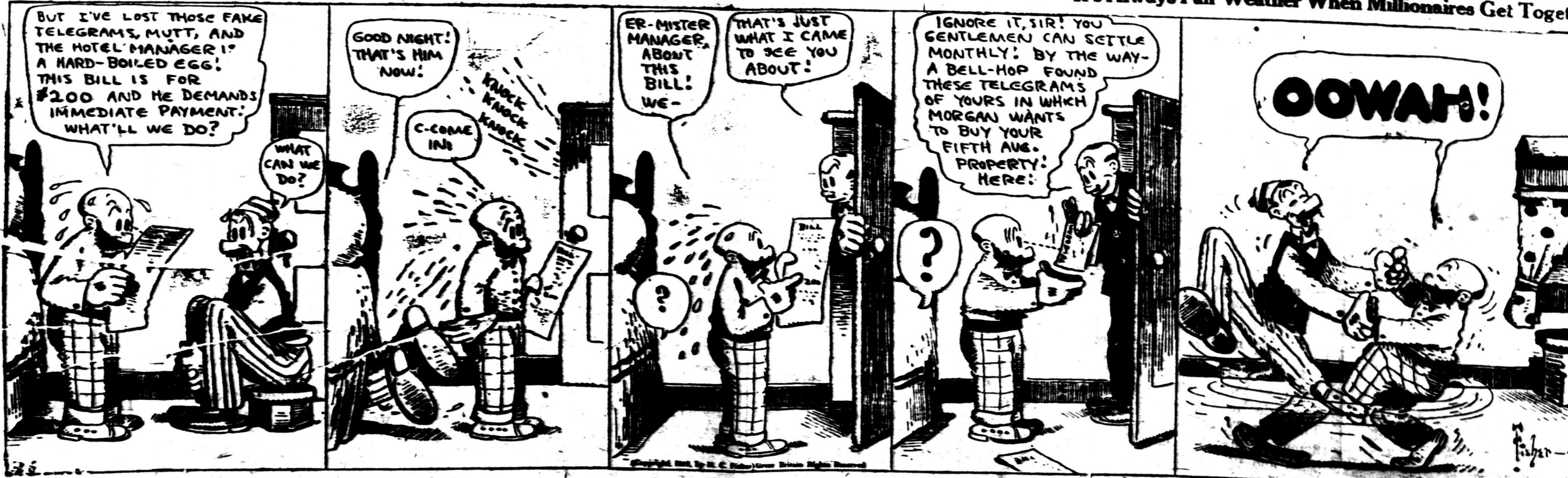


How Fish Grow.
"Fish grow in a miraculous way in this region."
"I can scarcely believe that."
"Well, just get one of these anglers to tell you more than once about some fish he's caught."



The Real Thing.
Mrs. Suburbson—"John, I'm tickled to death with the new drug store."
Hubby—"How come?"
Mrs. S.—"They are really selling drugs."

MUTT AND JEFF—By Bud Fisher.



It's Always Fair Weather When Millionaires Get Together.