

# NEWS GLEANINGS FOR WEEK

From Russia and India To Northern Quebec, From Aviation to Alchemy

## LORD'S REVISION DROPPED

### Russia in Bad Way

Riga, Latvia.—With serious uprisings reported in many Provinces in Russia and with the steadily increasing cost of living and unemployment and non-partisan political organizations of the workers growing steadily, the Soviet Government is facing the most serious internal crisis of the last two years.

Even the revival of the Red Terror by the Cheka, a little more than a fortnight ago, after the assassination of the Soviet Minister to Warsaw failed to halt the increasing number of attacks on Soviet officials.

Executions of hostages held in Lubianka Prison in Moscow and Gorkavaija Prison in Leningrad are having little effect on the population, which refuses to be terrorized. A foreign diplomatic official stationed in Moscow reported that the present violent anti-British campaign being conducted by the Soviet authorities is an attempt to distract the attention of the population from domestic foreign questions. The Bolshevik chiefs hope the war scare will create support for the Soviet Government.

### Religious Unrest Gripping India—Moslems Arm for Holy War on Hindus

London.—The Evening News Allahabad correspondent says that religious unrest is reported from many parts of India and that despite orders to the contrary mass meetings, attended by thousands of persons, are being held at Lahore.

The correspondent says that Syed Bukhari, self-appointed leader of the Moslems, has asked every Moslem to carry a native weapon and to eat beef in order to gain muscular strength, while women have been invited to carry knives "in preparation for a fight to maintain Moslem honor."

An appeal has been made to the government to remove Chief Justice Sir R. B. Shadi Lal, a Hindu, and to substitute an Englishman or a Moslem. The correspondent says that the support of the demonstrators' funds probably comes from the Khalfat committee. The religious influence of the leaders was described as considerable, with support of the Moslem masses for a holy war against the Hindus is assured.

### PRACTICAL AVIATION

### Six Planes and Equipment to be Taken for Survey Work Extending Over Eighteen Months in Hudson Bay Territory.

Ottawa.—Arrangements have been completed for the departure from Ottawa this week of the Government's aerial expedition to Hudson Strait. It is proposed to establish three aerial bases, one in the vicinity of Port Burwell, at the east end of Hudson Strait, one in the vicinity of Nottingham Island, at the west end of the Strait, and one in the vicinity of Big Island, on the north side of the Strait, about midway between the two. The distance between Port Burwell and Nottingham Island is 500 miles.

Six planes are being taken in—two for each base. The type of aircraft to be used is the Fokker Universal. It is equipped with the Wright whirlwind engine of 200 horsepower, the same type of engine as used by Colonel Lindbergh and Chamberlin on their trans-Atlantic flights. Each machine is capable of carrying four persons, together with the pilot, with an endurance of seven hours. The speed, full out, is 100 miles per hour, and, when cruising, 85 to 90.

The flying officers selected for the work are all men of tried experience. The arrangements for the expedition have been worked out by a board of officials representing the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Department of Railways and Canals. The arrangements have been reviewed by Hon. G. A. Dunning, Minister of

Railways and Canals, on behalf of the Government, and at the final meeting of the board the airmen who are accompanying the expedition were received by the Minister, who wished them bon voyage on behalf of the Government, and also to explain, in a general way, the objective of the Government with regard to the entire Hudson Bay project.

### NOT VINDICTIVE

### U. S. Lucky 'Twas Britain Who Conceded Independence

London, July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated in London to-night by the largest dinner ever held by the American Society in London. Ambassador Houghton was chairman, and the speakers included Kermit Roosevelt; Lord Darling, noted as England's wittiest Magistrate, and H. Wickham Stead, ex-editor of The London Times. The dinner received felicitations from President Coolidge.

A feature of the celebration was the singing of the Ohio Wesleyan Glee Club, which earlier in the day held a memorial song service on the estate of Lady Astor for American soldiers buried in her grounds who died of wounds or illness during the Great War at her home, which was then a hospital.

Kermit Roosevelt, replying to the toast "To The Day That We Celebrate" gave recollections of Fourths spent with his father on British soil, characterizing the late President as "a great friend and admirer of the British Empire." Lord Darling, saying that he was a species of twentieth century "Caractacus," who was dragged at the chariot wheel of Britain's ancient conquerors, declared: "It is lucky it was Britain from whom you gained your independence, for if it had been another nation they never would have forgiven you."

Wickham Stead ventured the prophecy that a day greater for the world than American Independence Day would be the day of America's declaration for interdependence and co-operation for the advancement of human rights, human liberties and human respect for the law.

### LONDON TO OTTAWA

### Aviators Propose to Start Within Two Weeks for Trans-Atlantic Aerial Trip to Canadian Capital, and Then Fly Back

London.—Decision to attempt a trans-Atlantic flight from London to Ottawa, Ont., instead of from London to New York, as previously planned, has been reached by a group of British pilots, seeking to make a trans-Atlantic flight.

The pilots of the plane will be Lieut. Col. F. F. M. Nicholson of the British Imperial Airways, and Leslie Hamilton, a British air taxi owner, who has just returned from a three

months' air tour of the Continent. Capt. Robert H. MacIntosh, also of the British Imperial Airways, may be taken along as a passenger.

The aviators plan to start within two weeks for Ottawa, to refuel there and then to fly back to the European continent, as far as their gasoline supply will carry them.

### BALDWIN TO DECIDE MATTER IN CANADA

### Will Confer With Mackenzie King Regarding Appointment

London.—Decision as to who will officially represent the British Government in Canada will be made by Premier Baldwin when he visits the Dominion at the end of this month. He will also decide what the representative's exact functions will be.

Several names have been suggested, but Mr. Baldwin wants to discuss the matter with the Canadian Prime Minister before making his decision.

### GEN. PERISHING VISITS QUEBEC

### U. S. War-Time Commander-in-Chief Enchanted by Scenery

Quebec.—General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American forces during the Great War, paid his first visit to Quebec on the occasion of Confederation, together with two of his sisters and a son. In addition to it being his first visit to Quebec, it was likewise his initial trip to Canada. He arrived on Friday night by auto from Indianapolis, which is his own home town, and visited the citadel, the battlefields, park and all other places of interest in the Ancient Capital, stating that he was perfectly enchanted with the quaint atmos-



HENLEY-ON-THAMES  
Where Joe Wright so nearly won the Diamond Sculls.

phere of Quebec and its old-world appearance.

### Pass Up Bad Job

London, July 6.—Announcement in the House of Commons to-day by Premier Baldwin that the Government's scheme for the reform of the House of Lords, which has created something of a political furore, was merely "a basis for discussion and criticism" is taken by political observers to indicate that the reform of the Lords may be dropped completely for the time being.

During the debate, which aroused Parliamentary interest only as a discussion of the fate of Great Britain's upper Chamber can arouse it, there was no affirmation of Lord Birkenhead's recent assertion in the House of Lords that the reform would be rushed through in the life of the present Parliament.

Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labor Opposition, moved a vote of censure on the Government on the question of the reform of the Lords, basing his motion on the charge that the Government had received no mandate from the people for its proposed changes. The motion was defeated 362 to 167.

The Prime Minister had to listen to criticism from Laborites, Liberals and Conservatives. John Buchan, newly elected to the House, voiced in his maiden speech the views of the dissenting Conservatives.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal Leader, declared that in the past the Liberal Government, in considering reform of the House of Lords, had decided to leave "the ramshackle thing where it was."

Discussing the hereditary aspects of the reform proposals, Mr. Lloyd George questioned whether there were 200 Peers who, by training, experience of mental qualities, had the necessary qualifications for revising

## Grain, Produce and Live Stock

TORONTO.  
Man. wheat—No. 1 North, \$1.68; No. 2 North, 1.64; No. 3 North, \$1.56 c.i.f. ports.  
Man. oats—No. 2 CW, nominal; No. 2, not quoted; No. 1 feed, 67½¢; No. 2 feed, 66½¢; Western grain quotations in c.i.f. ports.  
American corn, Toronto freights, No. 2 yellow, kiln dried, \$1.11½; No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, \$1.10¼.  
Millfeed—Del. Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$32.25; shorts, per ton, \$34.25; middlings, \$41.25.  
Ont. oats—57c, f.o.b. shipping points.  
Ont. good milling wheat—\$1.58, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.  
Barley—Malting, nominal.  
Buckwheat—Nominal.  
Rye—No. 2, nominal.  
Man. flour—First pat., in cotton, \$9.15; in jute, \$9, Toronto; second pat., in jute, \$8.50.  
Ont. flour (old crop)—Toronto, 90 per cent. pat., per barrel, in carlots, Toronto, \$5.90; seaboard, in bulk, \$5.05.  
Beans—Can. handpicked \$3.60 to \$3.90 bushel; primes, \$3.45 to \$3.60.  
Honey—60-lb. tins, 13 to 13½¢; 10-lb. tins, 13¼ to 13½¢; 5-lb. tins, 14 to 14½¢; 2½-lb. tins, 16c.  
Comb honey—\$4 to \$5 per dozen.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imported gal., \$2.25 to \$2.30; per 5 gal., \$2.15 to \$2.25 per gal.; maple sugar, lb., 25 to 26c.

to 34c; do. prints to jobbers at No. 1, 35 to 35½¢; No. 2, 33 to 34c.  
Churning cream—"Special," 35 to 36c; firsts, 34c; seconds, 31c.

### PROVISIONS—WHOLESALE

Wholesalers are quoting to the trade:  
Smoked meats—Hams, med, 82c; cooked hams, 40 to 42c; smoked rolls, 25c; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30c; backs, boneless, 32 to 42c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$21; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 to 100 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$11.50; heavyweight rolls, \$8.50 per bbl.  
Lard—Pure tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 15 to 15½¢; pails, 15½ to 16c; prints, 16½ to 17c; shortening tierces 13¼¢; tubs, 14c; pails, 14c; blocks and tins, 16½¢.

Heavy beef steers, choice \$9; do. fair, \$8 to \$8.25; butcher steers, choice, \$8.75 to \$9; do. fair to good, \$7.25 to \$8; butcher heifers, choice, \$8 to \$8.50; do. com., \$6 to \$7; butcher cows, good to choice, \$6.00 to \$6.75; do. fair to good, \$5.25 to \$6; do. com. to med., \$4.50 to \$5; do. canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$4; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do. med., \$4.25 to \$4.75; do. bolognas, \$4.25 to \$4.50; baby beef, \$8.50 to \$12; feeders, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do. fair, \$6.25 to \$6.75; stockers, \$6.50 to \$7; do. fair to med., \$5.50 to \$6; springers, choice, \$90 to \$115; 6c; cows, choice, \$90 to \$110; plain to med. cows, \$45 to \$65; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do. med., \$7 to \$8.50; do. grassers, \$4.50 to \$5.25; spring lambs, choice, \$14 to \$14.50; sheep choice, \$6 to \$7; do. heavies, \$4 to \$5; do. culls, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, select, w.o.c., \$9.75, do. f. and w., \$9.45; do. thick smooth w.o.c., \$9.25; do. f. and w., \$8.90. Regular discounts on inferior grades.

### CATTLE

Butter—Creameries are selling—Solids, No. 1, 84½ to 85c; No. 2, 83

light landed in some more northeasterly part of the continent.

### LORD BYNG SPEAKS ON "PERSONALITY"

### Cannot Be Dissected, Former Governor-General Says

London.—Shrewd sense and lively humor were characteristically intermixed in the speech delivered by Viscount Byng of Vimy when he and Sir Robert Borden were guests of the Rhodes trustees at their annual dinner at Oxford.

Speaking upon personality, Lord Byng described it as a quality which nobody had been able to define. Though it was the biggest reality ever conceived, it could not be dissected. The opposite to the men with personality were stereotypes.

People with personality would, by reading a book, take out its ideas, think it over, utilize it, and then form their own ideas of what they had read. Stereotypes took the book word by word, sponged it up into their complexes, and then acted to the very letter of it.

In the army they had some most magnificent, full-blooded, transcendental stereotypes, people who imagined that the standardization of efficiency meant that men were not human and that everybody was to be brought not only bodily but mentally to the same pitch of efficiency. They would never realize that every man was something different from the man who stood shoulder to shoulder with him.

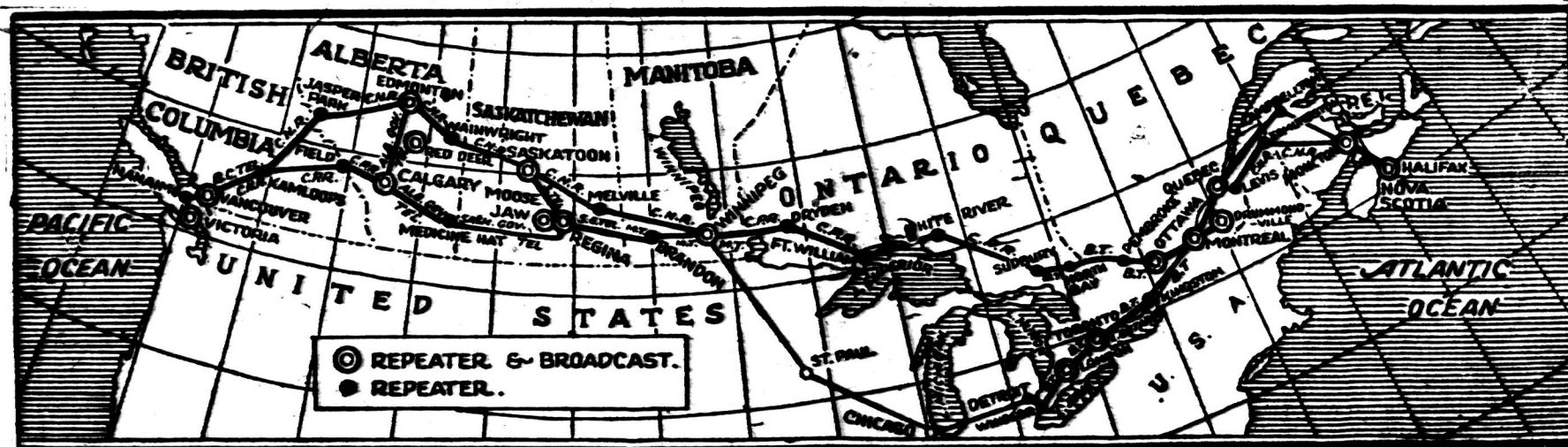
Among school-masters there were also to be found some splendid stereotypes. Every school-master stereotyped himself first and then his pupils. The first report written on himself (Lord Byng) by his master at Eton was fair at Latin and indifferent at Greek. He himself knew better. He knew that he was bad at both.

The master, in his stereotyping mind, was writing the same garbage about him and 24 other pupils.

No Doubt.  
Judge—"The policeman says you offered resistance when he arrested you."  
Prisoner—"Well, your honor, that was all I had. Maybe I'd have been more successful if it had been a \$10 bill."

Wife—"Why don't you help me out of the car? You're not so gallant as you used to be when I was a girl."  
Hubby—"And you're not so buoyant as you used to be when I was a boy."

### Detailed Map of Radio Tie Up On July First



### HOW IT WAS DONE

The above map shows how the All Canadian Broadcast which was enjoyed by an estimated number of over 5 million Canadians on our Confederation Birthday. The program originated at Ottawa and the double circles indicate centers from which the rebroadcasting was done. These and the single black circles were all repeaters connected by telephone and telegraph lines with Ottawa where the station CNRO took care of the initial amplification. From Drummondville the low meter Government Beam Station was successful in reaching England, Brazil, Mexico and many other countries. This is the most pretentious world-wide broadcast ever undertaken.

### HISTORICAL SKETCHES BY JEFFERYS

(CUT OUT AND SAVE)

