

Women and the Future Empire How Youth Views the Future

The Vote Extended to All Women of 21 Conjoins New Conditions As Seen in London "Time and Tide" PRIZE ESSAY

(Time and Tide, (London) reproduces this essay on "The Vote and Foreign Affairs" by a student of McGill University, written for a recent competition open to women under 30, held by The Women's International League, of England.)

On the leaflet announcing this competition it is asked how the young women of Great Britain are going to fit themselves for the vote. There is no question of young women fitting themselves for the vote. Whether men or women are fit to vote may be questioned, but the line between those who are and those who are not, is in no way connected with sex. The leaflet also states that "the great questions of international peace will be the responsibility in part of the Young Women." The mere giving of the vote will certainly not give any responsibility at all to women under thirty. The vote gives up political equality, but only as we acquire absolute equality in the world will we have no responsibility in foreign affairs. Give us equality and we will work up peace; but do not try to sidetrack us on to peace before giving up absolute equality.

Foreign affairs as they are at present managed, unlike home affairs are not settled by the elections, they need quick decided action, they cannot wait for general elections to obtain the opinion of the people. The most the elections do is to put a party in power with its policy, but home not foreign affairs are always stressed at election time and the average voter knows far too little about foreign affairs to predict European crises. That is one reason why we will not have any responsibility. To anyone who doubts this, I say, "What effect did the reform acts of 1832, 1867, 1884 and 1918 have on foreign affairs? Women under thirty are neither superior nor inferior individuals that our vote would have any effect upon foreign affairs. A more important reason is this. Who occupy all the important positions in the Foreign Office?—men—who are in the Cabinet?—men—who in fact are responsible for the whole foreign policy and affairs of the Country?—men. No wonder that peace has not been maintained. For why should one half of the world manage its affairs? That women are just as intelligent as men has been proved both by psychological tests and by everyday life, and it only requires a little thought to realize that women inherit from their parents as well as men, and yet for centuries men have been considered superior to women. This has resulted in unintelligent men striving to govern intelligent women and intelligent women striving to fit themselves to unintelligent men with the result that many homes are full of misery and discord. What wonder that nations who cannot keep strife from their homes fail to keep it from their foreign affairs.

Remove strife from the home and you will remove it from the world. As long as men and women are occupied by unhappiness and troubles in the home there will be unhappiness and troubles in the world. Remove these troubles by removing the economically dependent state of women and both men and women will have time to turn their attention to wider spheres. Women can hardly be expected to feel citizens of the world when we are not true citizens at home.

The aim of foreign affairs should be to maintain Peace without any reservations. The way to ensure this Peace is to break down Nationalism and to build up Internationalism. At present Great Britain wants Peace but must protect her interests in China. The United States wants Peace but must protect her interests in Nicaragua, France and Germany want Peace but—the Rhine zone. Every nation has its "buts." What is the cause of these "buts?" Nationalism. Until every man and woman realizes that they are citizens of the world and that Great Britain, United States, France and Germany, etc., are mere geographical terms there will always be these "buts." Is not the fallacy of Nationalism obvious when every nation thinks itself the best, and the mere accident of birth determines which nation one is to support? At present everyone puts their country first, everyone enjoys standing up for their National Anthem, saluting their national flag and boasts of his or her patriotism. Nationalism is at the bottom of war. Take away all national anthems, patriotic songs and emblems and then try to recruit an army. These things may seem only a trifle surface, and economic causes at the root of the troubles but these would disappear with Nationalism. When no one belonged to a nation but to a World, who would care whether one part of the world had the trade. The best goods would be sought, not "British" just because they were British. This desire for the best would be the consumer's stimulant to good trade instead of nationalism and the desire to help his country. This nationalism cannot be removed by the use of the vote and until women are able to enter all walks of life on equal terms with men it will remain. Internationalism must be based on absolute equality between the sexes.

It is to be hoped that the new voters will use their votes to bring about this equality and thus better foreign affairs, and not try to better foreign affairs and forget about the position of their sex. A strong and active organization should be formed to see that women use their votes to bring about complete political, economic, industrial, and social equality, for thus and only thus will we better foreign affairs, for then we will be able to rise above this false national pride and be citizens of the world. A better prize for this essay than a week abroad studying foreign affairs would be a week at home studying the reasons why women get unequal pay for equal work, unequal promotion and unequal chances all along the line. The League of Nations itself, which hopes to make peace, discriminates against women. men are given better positions with better chances of promotion, and merely because they are men, not on account of their ability. The League also favors the so-called "protection" of women workers that puts thousands of women out of jobs and is really protection for men against feminine competition. How can a League which has such weaknesses and cowardice at its very centre expect to be just and true enough to keep International Peace?

atmospheric oxygen. As a consequence of its weight light produces a definite impact when it falls on and illuminates a surface; a man could be knocked down by a sufficiently strong light as surely as by a cannon ball. This impact of light makes it possible to measure the weight of light, just as one might estimate the weight of a cannon ball from the impact with which it hit a target. It would, of course, be necessary to know the speed of the cannon ball, but the speed of light, 186,000 miles a second, is accurately known.

Each square inch of the sun's surface emits as much light and heat as a fifty horsepower searchlight, and this amount of light and heat carries away weight at the rate of an ounce in 2,000 years. This seems small enough, but when we multiply it by the total number of square inches in the sun's surface, we find that weight is pouring out of the sun in the form of radiation at the rate of about 4,000,000 tons a second—roughly, 150 times the rate at which weight is pouring over Niagara in the form of water.

But whereas the Niagara River is continually replenished by falls of rain, the sun undergoes no replenishment of appreciable amount. Its weight must, then, be forever diminishing. To-day it is a smaller body by 360,000 million tons than it was yesterday, and by to-morrow it will weigh 360,000 million tons less than to-day. Here we have the ultimate underlying cause of progressive changes in the stars; they are transforming their substance into radiation, which they then pour away. Our sun destroys its own body to provide the light and heat which are essential to the lives of its children.

Clearly such a process cannot go on forever, but the sun has substance enough to continue to emit light and heat at its present rate for 15,000,000 million years to come. It will not, of

Looks Peaceful Enough Now



SHIP ON WHICH EIGHT STOWAWAYS MADE TROUBLE OFF CEYLON COAST
The liner Jervis Bay, which gave the world a thrill by its wireless message announcing trouble with eight desperate stowaways, arrives at Southampton.

course, do this. The stars are incomparably nearer than we are to extracting a ton of radiation from a ton of matter, and Nature leaves but little ash and cinder behind, yet the sun is not likely to destroy itself utterly to its last ton. Neither can it maintain its radiation continuously at its present rate. Each year that passes sees a reduction in the sun's weight, and this reduces its radiating capacity. Incidentally it also weakens its gravitational hold on the planets, so that their orbits continually enlarge; the earth, for instance, is receding from the sun at the rate of about a yard per century. Thus each year is a shade longer and a shade colder than its predecessor.

The changes are so slight that, if the course of events continues as at present, the cumulative changes of the next 1,000,000 million years will not produce conditions very different from those of to-day. Of each pound now in the sun only fifteen ounces will remain, the year will be some ten per cent. longer than now, and the earth's climate perhaps 20 to 30 degrees colder, but life on earth ought still to be possible 1,000,000 million years from now.

But will the course of events continue as at present? The sun probably came into being some 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 million years ago, as a globe of very tenuous gas set free from a spinning nebula. Its size and weight would be many times greater than now, and its radiation many times fiercer. Its intervening history has been one of melting away of substance, fading of glory and contraction of size. This contraction has probably not been continuous or steady; it has more likely been spasmodic or jerky, since the observed stars do not form a continuous steady sequence, but rather tend to form patches of distinct sizes. There are "giant" stars so large that millions of stars like our sun could be packed inside one of them, there are normal "dwarfs" of about the size of our sun, and there are the minute "white dwarfs" hardly larger than our earth, whose substance is so closely packed that a hundred tons would hardly fill a tobacco-pouch.

This variety of sizes may probably, as I have suggested, be traced in the last resort to the different sizes of stellar atoms. Inside the "white dwarfs" the heat is so intense that the atoms can retain no protecting rings of electrons; everything is dismantled and packed in the smallest possible space. In the cooler "ordinary dwarfs," like the sun, most atoms retain a single ring of electrons, which clear a space round them, so add enormously to their size, while in the still cooler "giant" stars, each atom has two or even three rings of electrons in attendance. But,

Northern Settlers Road Classics

Toronto.—Residents in the scattered settlements of Northern Ontario have a predilection for constitutional history, applied science and the classics to a surprising extent according to the teachers in charge of the Ontario Government school and library railway cars that operate in that part of the country.

The two cars that have been traveling in Northern Ontario for about two years have proven so popular that three more cars are to be put into service in September.

The libraries in the two cars began with 300 books in each, among which were some of the more popular works of fiction. It was soon found that the principal demand was for histories, biographies, the best works on applied science, etc., and the Ontario Government is augmenting the libraries with the standard books on the subjects the settlers evidently prefer.

These cars stop at different points along the National Transcontinental line running from Cochrane, Ontario, to Winnipeg, where there are no schools, and give the rudiments of education to the children of settlers who live in districts remote from permanent schools and also loan books to both children and adults. The venture has proved a very encouraging success.

Canada's Population Estimated 9,658,000

Ottawa.—Canada's population is estimated by the Bureau of Statistics as 9,658,000, an increase of 139,000 over the estimate for last year. For the different provinces estimates of population are:

	1927	1928
P. Edward Island.....	86,700	86,400
Nova Scotia.....	643,000	647,000
New Brunswick.....	411,000	415,000
Quebec.....	2,604,000	2,647,000
Ontario.....	3,187,000	3,229,000
Manitoba.....	601,000	655,000
Saskatchewan.....	836,000	851,000
British Columbia.....	575,000	583,000
Yukon.....	3,470	3,500
N. W. T.....	9,050	9,200
Canada.....	9,519,000	9,658,000

When the last Dominion census was taken in 1921, the population was computed at 8,738,000. The increase in the last seven years, therefore, amounts, according to the estimate, to 870,000, or an average of 124,000 per year. The increase in population between 1911 (the year of the previous census), and 1921 was 1,582,000, and average of 158,000 per year.

Self-Perfecting
"Practice maketh perfect."
The proverb so doth teach—
Especially if we practice
The fine things that we preach.
J.W.

Magnetic Waves

Long Shimmers
On To Shock?

Port Arthur.—The chart of the vicinity where the steamer Huronic went aground on a reef at Lucille Island recently shows there is a magnetic disturbance in that locality, likely to interfere with a ship's compass.

It is reported that the steamer Minch, bound for Port Arthur, just grazed the Lucille Island reef not long ago, but sustained no damage. The steamer Saskatchewan ran on the Rock of Ages late in May, while on her way to Duluth. It is said that in both instances, the compass direction was true to the regular charted course. On June 7, the passenger steamer America of the Dominion Transportation Co. ran on a reef at Washington Harbor, a harbor it had navigated for more than a quarter of a century. The America sank after the passengers and crew had been taken off.

A Big Job

Plan Change in North African Climate by Creating Inland Sea

London.—A plan to change the climate of Northern Africa by creating inland seas in the Sahara desert is being seriously considered by the French Government and the Cabinet is expected to make a decision on the question in September.

Dwight Braman, of New York, is the engineer who presented the plan and undertook to make \$50,000 to further the project. He made an engineering study last spring of the arid wastes lying below the level of the Mediterranean, and extending from the Gulf of Gables westward to Biskra, and formulated plans to cut three ship canals 40 feet deep and 200 feet wide connecting the Mediterranean sea at Gables with three dry saline lake beds called "Schlots."

The first canal is to be 10 miles long and will extend from the Gulf of Gables to Schotts Djerid. The second, six miles in length, will connect Schotts Djerid with Schotts Rharsa, and the third will run from Schotts Rharsa to Schotts Mellina, which ends not more than a mile and a half from Biskra.

Our Cars and Roads

The Detroit Free Press says: "Canada now has over 945,672 motor vehicles, and it is expected that the 1,000,000-car mark will be reached by the end of 1928. More than 45 per cent. of all the automobiles owned in Canada are registered in Ontario. The province's total is 436,120 or an average of 13.7 cars per 100 population. Canada is building good roads to keep abreast of increasing automobile ownership. More money will be spent on highway construction throughout the Dominion this year than in any in history. Construction of a \$50,000,000 asphalt road from coast to coast across the Dominion is one of the projects now under contemplation."

WOMEN DECLINES TO "PESTER" MINISTERS

Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.—Keen as are the women of South Africa to obtain the parliamentary franchise, they have decided not to adopt the methods of the pre-war suffragettes in England.

At the annual conference of the Women's Enfranchisement League at Port Elizabeth it was moved: "That in view of the unsympathetic attitude of the Government toward the enfranchisement of women, the time has come to adopt an active policy of pestering Cabinet Ministers and members of the Government, such actions to be on similar lines to those employed by the W. S. F. U. in Great Britain in pre-war days."

A representative of the Port Elizabeth branch declared that her members objected to the word "pester" and would prefer to substitute "persistent presentation of our claims." Furthermore, her branch thought that the resolution went far enough if they

Anglo-American Friendship

London Observer (Ind.): Anglo-American friendship must come first in all circumstances. Franco-British friendship, high as we value it, and generously as we would cherish it, comes second. Above all things, the latter must not be allowed to get in the way of the former. There lies ultimate failure even for the European purposes which Whitehall and the Quai d'Orsay, with the aid of the technical experts, have been seeking to secure by a method of logical elaboration equally anxious and useless.

The Kellogg Pact

London Daily Chronicle (Lib.): We cannot of course regard this pact as more than an important step on a long road. But it should hearten the nations to the next step, which is reduction of armaments.

Electric fans are almost as useful in the winter as in the summer. Properly placed in the kitchen they may be used to blow smoke and odors out of a window; they will facilitate the drying of clothes and are often used to assist in the drying of hair after a shampoo.

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobson.



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