

Unemployed in Europe 5,949,287 Germany With 2,757,000 Heads List

London, Aug. 9. — Unemployment reached a new high record in the Old World with the announcement recently by Germany that her total number of persons out of work was 2,757,000. As Great Britain's unemployed officially passed the 2,000,000 mark last month, it is estimated that in six European countries there are to-day at least 5,949,287 persons listed as out of work.

Italy, with 322,287 officially reported jobless, 114,094 of them women; France, with upward of 100,000 on strike and 20,000 out of work involuntarily, and Hungary, with 400,000, mostly agriculturists, idle, brought the total to 5,949,287 officially out of work, while Austria added 450,000 to the roll.

The London Daily Herald on March 2 reported that the total of unemployed in the entire world was 16,000,000.

Great Britain's army of unemployed has been growing since last autumn and went past the 2,000,000 mark on July 28. As registered in labor exchanges throughout the country, British unemployment, it then was disclosed in official reports, had increased 857,000 in a single year.

In Britain the industries which have suffered most are textiles, with nearly 450,000 idle; transport, with 433,000; building trades, 170,000; coal mining, 255,000, and engineering in its various branches, 413,000.

Germany has experienced an increase of 1,000,000 unemployed in the last year, of whom 51,000 lost their jobs in the last fortnight. In Berlin alone there are 325,935 jobless, as shown in July reports, among whom are 70,000 metal workers; 31,000 building trades workers, 32,000 clerical workers and 5,200 technicians of various lines. Added to these is the usual large representation of unskilled toilers.

Italy's outlook took a turn for the better recently when the government made known that extensive plans had been made for employment in State work of many thousands of persons. The government held the attitude that the gains in unemployment must be checked before winter and to that end laid down an extensive road-building program to begin Sept. 1 and 15, employing 37,000 men and costing upwards of \$10,000,000.

R-100 May Repeat Visit to Canada

Great Airship Now Swings at
Mooring After 57-hour
Crossing

Cardington, England.—The R-100, largest airship in the world, lay in her home berth (Sunday, Aug. 17th), after successfully completing a 57-hour crossing of the Atlantic ocean from Canada.

The airship arrived over Cardington airport at 10.40 a.m. Saturday (4.40 a.m. E.S.T.), and was safely moored one hour and 20 minutes later.

Wing Commander R. B. Colmore, Major G. H. Scott and others on the trip believe the success of the initial transatlantic flight is a sure augury for a regular airline service between Canada and Great Britain. They envisage a bi-weekly service of airships de luxe, each carrying passengers and from five to ten tons of mail, under co-operation with the Canadian and British Governments, with private capital.

Meanwhile, they believe the R-100 should be kept in commission on some commercial basis, being sent back to Canada for further experimental investigation, and have frequent transatlantic flights carrying passengers and mails instead of lying idle at Cardington.

Sir Dennistoun Burney, designer of the ship and also a passenger, already has advanced a program for the ship to go back and forth between Canada and England, the British and Canadian Government to co-operate with private capital for the development of a regular service.

The outward crossing was made without incident, except for a tear in one of the fins. After 13 days in Canada the R-100 started for home and made excellent time until she reached the mid-Atlantic.

There she encountered heavy wind and rain which slowed the speed at one time to 15 miles an hour, but later the weather cleared up and the big ship, with a tail wind boosting her along, sped over the ocean at 92 miles an hour. The delay was enough to spoil the hope of a record crossing, but her time was considered good.

Crowds Witness Landing

The dirigible left Montreal at 8.23 o'clock last Wednesday night and completed the 3,287-mile crossing in 57 hours 12 minutes of flying time, as shown by the log.

Great crowds witnessed the landing, giving a warm welcome to the members of the crew and the passengers. Then, after sending a consignment of fresh Canadian flowers to the Queen and a box of Canadian peaches to the Prince of Wales, the officers and men went to their homes for rest, while the lessons of the flight were studied by Britain's air experts.

Comfort, Speed, Safety

E. W. Grange of Ottawa, Ont., who was correspondent for the Associated Press and the Reuter Agency of London on the return journey, spoke enthusiastically of the comfort, speed and safety of the airship.

It is believed that better co-operative measures between Great Britain and Canada for mapping Atlantic weather will result from the flight. Much valuable information regarding air currents was obtained and the knowledge gained will be applied to the charting of future flights.

Observers pointed out that had the meteorological data for Atlantic weather forecasts been complete and prompt, the navigating officers might have avoided the storm which delayed their progress.

Not in True Colors

The two city business men were talking about their respective employees.

"Yes," said one, "old Smithson has grown grey-haired in my service." The other sniffed contemptuously. "That's nothing," he said. "I've got a girl with me who has grown yellow, brown, and red-haired in my service." —Answers.

Naples Again Swept By Violent Storm

Seventy Injured When Terrific
Gale Levels Market in
Early Morning

Naples.—Almost three weeks after the earthquake which laid waste wide areas of Southern Italy, Naples again was the scene of a disaster on August 15th which left death and ruin in its wake. A storm of unprecedented violence burst over the city in the early morning, and did a great amount of damage, especially to the agricultural market, Poggioreale, which was completely razed. According to official figures, four persons were killed and more than seventy injured, of whom twenty were seriously hurt.

When the Poggioreale market was just beginning to be crowded with peasants coming in from the country to sell their products, the storm broke, sweeping the city from one end to the other, unroofing houses, knocking down chimneys, uprooting trees and laying low all overhead wires.

Houses shook so much under the violence of the storm that many persons jumped out of their beds, believing another earthquake was upon them, rushed into the streets, and called upon the saints to save them. It was some time before confidence was restored and the people returned to their houses and shelter from the driving rain.

Over the Poggioreale market the storm assumed the character of a veritable tornado. It swept down howling upon the market, tearing at all obstacles. Peasants there with their ox-carts, horses, mules and oxen rushed wildly for shelter, while the beasts stampeded among the people and injured many. Soon the air was filled with flying pieces of wood, brick, stones, baskets, fruit and other objects, which rained down upon the fleeing people.

Prince of Wales Now Miniature Golf Fan

His Royal Highness Plays
Game With Belgian
Queen

Brussels.—The Prince of Wales has become a miniature golf course fan during his visit here.

The first evening after dinner at Laeken Castle, he took Queen Elizabeth to the miniature links of the royal palace and played until dusk.

The Prince's fondness for dancing also was evident recently at the British embassy where Lady Grantville, using high strategy, sent the band home at 2.30 a.m. so that the Prince could get some rest for a busy program.

Camp as Part of School Urged Upon Educators

The inclusion of camp life in the scheme of public education was advocated recently by Dr. Goodwin Watson, professor of education in Teachers College, Columbia University, in an address before 1,000 school administrators and educators.

"My suggestion is," said Dr. Watson, "why not include in public education several months each year, fall, winter and spring, as well as summer, the free creative activities of an informal and democratically organized camp? There seems to be as much good reason for a board of education to acquire property for, and to run, a good public camp for boys, girls and adults, as there is for running a city school building."

"Many youngsters now spend more waking hours in camp than they do in school. There is good evidence that health gains are made during a summer in camp that are not attained by a year of schooling, and is not health one of our objectives in education? There is clear evidence that happiness depends more upon the kind of at-home-ness in the woods, and acceptability of other people as it develops in camp life, than upon all the literature, art and music of the formal school."



Has to be seen to be believed. This is town of Stettler, Alta., after a midsummer snow and hail storm dreaded by farmers.

Le Bourget Airport Shows Big Turnover

Goods imported and exported at Le Bourget Airport, Paris, show a steady increase during the last nine years, according to reports to the Department of Commerce. During 1927 the number of packages imported was 30,293, while the number exported was 81,669. Figures for packages imported and exported for the years 1928 and 1929, respectively, were: Imported, 56,050 and 73,326, and exported, 115,662 and 128,681. The increase in value of shipments has been more or less parallel with the increase in amount.

From England, France receives at Le Bourget shipments consisting of dogs, gold and platinum, cotton and woolen cloth, mens wearing apparel, cords, raquets, etc.; from Belgium, lace, embroideries, lingerie and furs, and from the Netherlands, fresh cut flowers, paintings, tungsten filament and strings for musical instruments and raquets. Germany sends, among other things, electric apparatus, surgical dressings, scientific apparatus of measure and control, imitation jewelry, hides and Morocco leather goods. Austria and Czechoslovakia also send Morocco leather goods, skins, imitation jewelry and small glassware.

Sir Harry Lauder Greets Americans

Glasgow.—Sir Harry Lauder was the central figure of a gay welcoming party which greeted 1,600 American Scots who arrived recently on the steamships Caledonia and Transylvania.

The tourists, members of the Order of Scottish Clans, hailed Sir Harry enthusiastically, clamoring for a speech and songs. Sir Harry said, in a brief address: "I hope your stay in Scotland will be most enjoyable and that you will go home impressed and invigorated by the visit."

Sewing Machines Given To Unemployed Women

Mexico City.—A group of women, unable to find employment, took their troubles to General Manuel Perez Trevino, Mexican Secretary of Agriculture. He knew of no suitable jobs to offer them but, gave them ten sewing machines and advised them to start a co-operative sewing society.

The women thus equipped will apply to clothing manufacturers for piece work which they may do at their homes.

Observatory Claims the Stars Rotate Faster Than Sun or Earth

Chicago.—The stars are rotating with an average velocity of fifty kilometers a second, compared to the sun's rate of two kilometers at its equator and the comparatively poky revolution of the earth at about 400 meters a second at the equator. These figures of the rate of rotation of the stars were arrived at by C. T. Elvey, of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago.

Because the stars are so far away from the earth, it is impossible to get an image larger than a dot of light, even with the biggest telescopes. The rate of rotation cannot be determined, therefore, by the same means used to measure the rotation of the sun, which is large enough and sufficiently close to the earth to give a large image in a telescope.

Mr. Elvey has used the absorption line of the spectrum of ionized magnesium given off by the stars to measure their rate of rotation measuring

the spectrum line of fifty-nine different stars to get his average of fifty kilometers a second.

Because the star is rotating half of it is approaching the earth and half receding so that the light waves change in length just as the pitch of a bell changes as a person hearing it approaches or travels away. This change of wave in the light waves produces a widening of the spectrum band, the amount of widening indicating the speed of rotation.

There is a considerable element of error in the figures, it is admitted, because a true rate of rotation can be obtained only when the rotation is at right angles to the line of sight from the earth. The more the axis of the star is inclined away from a right angle to the earth, the less reliable the earth, the less reliable the error, and it is impossible to ascertain the angle of any star. The average figure for a large group of stars, however, gives a fairly accurate result.

"Flying Amy" Gets \$50,000 For Flight

London.—Amy Johnson, Britain's London-to-Australia flying heroine, made a triumphal progress in sunshine and rain squalls through the streets of London recently.

Britons, anxious to see "Flying Amy," lined the streets as they do when royalty appears. The aviatrix, whose personality charmed a dozen countries on her recent record air journey, went to a hotel where Britain's conquering youth of 1930, most of them girl celebrities, attended a welcoming luncheon and saw her receive a cheque for £10,000 from the London Daily Mail which, maintaining the traditions of Lord Northcliffe for fostering aviation, rewarded her for her success on the Australian hop.

Canada Ranks Fourth In Use of Telephone

Toronto.—Latest statistics issued by the Bell Telephone Company show Canada has the fourth largest number of telephones among the countries of the world. There are 1,334,534 telephones in use throughout the Dominion, or 13.7 for each 100 of the population.

"The fundamental obstacle to peace is our hereditary contentious psychology, perhaps dormant but always explosive."—Sir Henry Worth Thornton.

Empress of Japan Seeks New Record

C.P.R. Liner Would Cut Time
Across Atlantic

Yokohama.—Seeking to lower the seven-year-old record for steamship crossing of the Pacific, the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan sailed at 6 p.m. Aug. 14th (1 a.m. Pacific standard time) for Vancouver, B.C., her first voyage between these ports.

The Empress of Japan must arrive before 11.53 a.m. (Pacific standard time), Aug. 22 to shatter the mark made by the Empress of Canada, also of the Canadian Pacific Line. In June, 1923, the Empress of Canada sailed from Yokohama to Vancouver in eight days 10 hours and 53 minutes, averaging 20.6 knots for the 4,814 land miles comprising the great circle route.

The new ship was designed to make 21 knots but in tests easily did 23. She has a gross tonnage of 26,000. She was built in Glasgow, at a cost of \$7,500,000 and launched last December. Her maiden voyage was a trip from Southampton to the Far East by way of the Suez Canal. She is 666 feet long, has luxurious accommodations for 1,212 passengers and a beam of 87 feet.

Nature hates to disappoint the man who is always looking for the worst to happen.

King's Physician Visiting Canada

Lord Dawson of Penn Praises
Medical Schools of
Dominion

Montreal.—"The medical schools of Montreal and Toronto are amongst the best in the Empire," said Lord Dawson of Penn, physician in ordinary to His Majesty King George, who arrived here recently. He came from England on the Empress of Australia for a visit to Canada. Lord Dawson, who is accompanied by Lady Dawson and their youngest daughter, Hon. Rosemary Dawson, will also visit Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto before going to Winnipeg to attend the British Medical Association convention.

"His Majesty has made a complete recovery and is in excellent health," Lord Dawson replied to a question. Lord Dawson, with the galaxy of medical and surgical skill he gathered round him during the critical period of His Majesty's illness over a year ago, was undoubtedly responsible for saving the King's life.

Lord Dawson is here for a holiday, in addition to the British Medical Association meetings. He said he was always glad of an opportunity to come to Canada. "I like to visit your big cities, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg, and to profit by the large amount there is to learn here. And I mean not only general knowledge but also what is to be learned with regard to the profession of medicine. Your medical schools of Montreal and Toronto are amongst the best in the Empire."

Relaxation Good Medicine

"Relaxation is the essence of a holiday and in planning to go out to the west after the British Medical Association meetings are finished and lose myself in the Rockies, I am just applying good medicine to myself."

Asked if he would visit the British Columbia coast the King's physician said that to his regret he could not do so this visit. The far west, he said, was so important as to need a visit for that special purpose. He thought Canada too vast a country to be looked at hurriedly and of this, his first visit to the west, he said, "the essence of travel is that one must not move about so much that one hasn't time to see things."

Artery Test Only Sure Death Test

There is only one sure test for telling whether or not a person is really dead, says Sir Bernard Spilsbury, medical expert of Scotland Yard. This famous authority on criminological science in a recent address before the British Undertakers' Association stated that the mere stoppage of the heart does not necessarily mean death. He pointed out that many individuals have been revived by medical or surgical aid after the heart had stopped beating several minutes.

The one sure test, Sir Bernard stated, is to open up an artery and see if it bleeds as all living arteries should. He pointed out, however, that this method seldom was practiced, except at the specific request of those who feared being buried alive.

Another unreliable sign of death, said Sir Bernard, is the absence of breathing. Many persons have been resuscitated long after breathing stopped.

Dirty Pockets Are

Germ-Laden Nests

Any doctor will tell you that you habitually carry about with you an army of germs on your clothes. Your pockets often present a happy hunting-ground for disease-carrying germs.

You can verify this statement by emptying a single pocket. When you turn it inside out, what do you find? Little clouds of fine dust spurt from the folds and a kind of whitish line the seams. Were a bacteriologist to analyse these he could classify at least nineteen varieties of germs.

When you use your handkerchief you carry these germs from pocket to mouth, nose, and throat. That white fluff in your pocket may be comparatively harmless when dry, but let it become damp through the heat of your body or a shower of rain and it provides an ideal breeding ground for virulent germs.

Do you realize the constituents of that fine powdery dust in your pockets? Some of it is copper, formed probably by pennies rubbing together. Now copper dust contains verdigris, which we know to be a deadly poison. A touch of this dust on your lips from your handkerchief might have serious results. Nicotine dust, another potent poison, is almost certain to be found in your pocket, and phosphorus from the heads of matches.

Keep your pockets clean. Give them a periodical turn-out, brushing the things and then washing them with disinfectant.

And Artistic Effort

Mistress: "I can see a spider web in the corner, Ethel! To what do you attribute that?"
Maid: "To a spider, ma'am."



President Hoover being presented with buffalo horn at White House for his fifty-sixth birthday by delegation of Boy Scouts from district of Columbia, representing Boy Scouts of America.

Take
ing
To
is al
keeps
when
head
press
tite.
badly
only
her,
which
to we
cernin
Banc
down,
as wh
six bo
and
health
Dr.
all me
conts
Medic

Sav
San

Alth
pologis
most p
viving
and m
reporte
of Aus
if any
the wh
tralian
have sh
children
the Aus
abilities
among
for exa
lans in
Australia
tion of
Mr. Fry
readily
this app
be mere
convent
see pers
trained
ures fro
tralian
preclati
cognition
was also
though t
suits of
tion tabl
ventional
pain and
be the s
among w
but preb
ages app
because
pain seve

It is b
early mo
sun is les
is often h
tends to d
It is w
not as fa
little eac
keeps the
surface o
develop s
drought.
It is hel
leaves w
biggest le
golds, for
when first
by this at
It is bet
the garden
around the
needed and
the water
the moistu
It is a g
resetting l
to observe
reset them
tion.

Four fro
the middle
dian penit
and well v
down rec

About tw
people au
They call it
the stomac
stimulated.
way to cor
which neut
ume in acid
The right
Magnesia—
water. It