Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA.

Label for Careless Driver.

How would it do to compel a driver fined for careless driving to attach a red tag to the door of his car for 30 days, with a stiff fine, or cancellation of permit for its removal?—Sault Star.

Double Reform.

It has been found by actual experience that moving a slum population into a reconstruction area does not change the slum dweller's habits. In Holland experiments have been made, which Britain will probably follow. There, certain areas were destroyed and the slum dwellers were kept segregated and not simply allowed to go elsewhere to form other slums. Instead they were put through a period of training so that when they were placed in the reconstruction areas they were prepared for the changed environment.—Halifax Chronicle.

The Steam Whistle.

Another railway centenary is attained this year—the whistle on the engine. When the steam engine first ran on tracks in England the engineer sounded a warning by means of a horn. But the sound did not penetrate very far, and the railway people went to the man who invented the steam engine, George Stephenson—and asked him to produce something more effective. So about six years after the invention of the engine, Stephenson invented the whistle that would blow by steam from the boiler.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Hasty Marriages.

The Presbyterian Church in United States has made a new church law whereby couples intending to get married must notify their minister at least three days before the ceremony. It is a good sensible rule that will prevent any hasty marriages. The main trouble with marriage today is that it is too easy.—Lindsay Post.

The King's Shirts.

The Prince of Wales warmly appeals to the people of the Empire to buy British. His royal father is even a stronger advocate of home produce. The King will grow his own shirts on his home farm. A field of flax planted two years ago at Sandringham by King George is now capable of yielding the thread. The fibre that is the fruit of this plant is now being shipped to the north of Ireland to be spun into linen cloth which, after being cut, basted, sewn and provided with buttonholes and buttons, will be sent back to the monarch for use as the royal shirt, produced within the Empire in its entirety. It's a fashion worth following.—Brandon Sun.

Odd Accidents.

The Galt Reporter tells of a peculiar accident. A motor car focussed by its windshield the rays of the sun on the tire of another motor parked near, and set it on fire. The Montreal Star reports the death of a man who grew roses and loved them but was pricked by a thorn. He took the usual precautions, being aware of danger in such cases, but the poison affected him, and he died complaining of violent pains in his heart. What the unexpected can do is always a subject for argument. Also, for vigilance.—Hamilton Herald.

Newsprint Upturn.

Newsprint makers are hoping that if general business improvement continues it will be reflected in larger sales for them and the growth of output in the last couple of months appears to point that way.

An upturn in production was noted in April and in May there is understood to have been a further increase, with prospects that June's production will show still a further advance.

The industry, is, of course, overexpanded and it will be a long while ret before the demand approaches the mill capacity, but as the business pick-up in Canada and the United States is reflected in more advertising the demand for newsprint paper will increase, with a corresponding benefit to the industry and to those districts dependent on its success.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

Want No Revolution.

Sherwood Anderson, novelist, has put in most of this year wandering around America, talking to city people, country people, men in breadlines, hitch-hikers and everybody else he could get hold of, trying to find out if there is any sign of a revolution in the United States. He reports now, in the American Spectator, that there is not. Out of his various observations Mr. Anderson has evolved a rather profound truth about the American people. They are not thinking politically in the way that the peoples of Europe are thinking politically because they are still imbued with the "log cabin to White House" idea. They still like to think of the United States as the land of unlimited opportunity, and herefore they are unwilling to countenance restriction of that opportunity.—Calgary Albertan.

THE EMPIRE.

No Escape From News.

It is one of the penalties of civilization that it becomes increasingly difficult to escape from news. There was a time when during an ocean voyage one could escape from the wheel of things, forget that people were doing lots and lots of things which were of no real interest, in fact take a complete holiday from the newspapers. Now alas! the passenger in a liner finds a newspaper on his breakfast table and the world is always with him. We had always imagined that one of the compensations of prison life was its detachment from outside events. It seems that we were mistaken. At present the prisoners are called together and the news is read to them by the governor or the chaplain. Now a further experiment is to be tried. Each week prisoners are, in certain prisons, to be supplied with a typewritten summary of world news which they can read in their cells.—London Saturday Night.

Rhodes Scholars.

If the Oxford Rhodes Scholars bring to this and other countries a certain atmosphere, a certain tone, a certain outlook upon life, a certain mature reflectiveness and strength of character, they will go far to satisfy the Rhodes ideal, and they will give a lead, whether they know it or not. Is it not a little significant that one of them, who had had an excellent record both at school and college before going over, said after a year at Oxford that he had learned for the first time in his life to think for himself? Nothing is more needed today in every sphere of life. It is probably desirable that former Rhodes Scholars should come more out into the open and bring their cultural advantages more evidently to bear on the thought and life of the community.—Cape Argus, South Africa.

Have Animals Souls?

In regard to the discussion under this head, one writer says of the birds, "Their little hearts are full of emotion and passion. Their soul-stirring notes express intense feeling," while Shakespeare summed up the matter shortly, when he said, "The lark at heaven's gate sings."

The ingenuity of birds in nest-building makes it impossible to deny them a measure of reason, and many have given their lives for their young when they could have escaped. Birds often befriend little orphaned nestlings. It is amazing to read of the agony of grief of an animal that has lost its mate. It is said of the nightingale that if its mate is captured it cannot live, but dies of grief. A tame jackdaw greatly enjoyed being dragged along the floor sitting in a cap.—Scottish Newspaper.

Road and Railway.

It is to our mind of the first importance that the establishment of control and co-ordination should precede the formulation of a general road policy; how is it possible to lay down a scientific road program until the transportation requirements have been determined? Owing to circumstances which could not be foreseen, our road system is unbalanced. The great trunk roads were first built. When the railways followed, they inevitably largely imitated the alignment of the roads. In the result nearly one-half of the total mileage of railways in British India has a metalled road parallel and within ten miles of it. At the same time, large producing centres and ten of thousands of considerable villages have no road connections in the true sense at all. The result of any road policy, therefore, must be to concentrate on roads which will meet existing deficiencies, permitting the linking up with railways by means of through bills of lading and other measures.—Times of India.

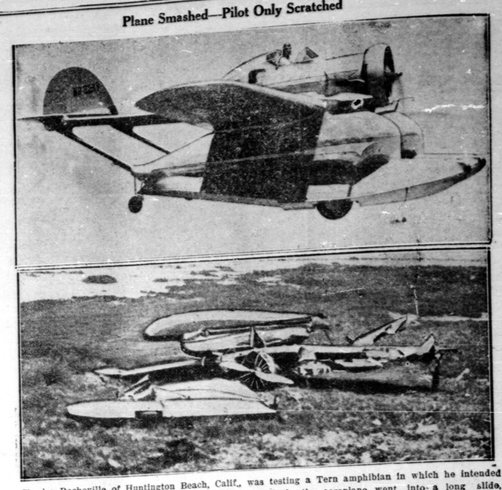
THE UNITED STATES.

Long Life of Colleges.

One reason for not taking too gloomy a view of what hard times will do to our colleges is that institutions of higher learning are very hard to kill. Colleges and universities are among our oldest surviving social institutions. A university will often outlive a nation or a dynasty or an economic system. Oxford University is older than English Parliamentary Government. The University of Paris is older than the modern French nation and half a dozen times as old as the French Revolution. The University of Heidelberg is nearly ten times as old as the united Germany created by Bismarck. The University of Salamanca is 300 times as old as the Spanish Republic. At home we have nearly a dozen colleges older than the United States that was born in 1789: Harvard, William and Mary, Yale, Princeton, Washington and Lee, Columbia, Rutgers, Salem, Transylvania.—New York Times.

A London man woke up to find a poisonous South American tarantula on his bare arm. He killed it before it stung him. The spider had arrived in some imported fruit.

Plane Smashed—Pilot Only Scratched



Charles Rocheville of Huntington Beach, Calif., was testing a Term amphibian in which he intended to photograph the upper Mackenzie river district. Suddenly the aeroplane went into a long slide, crashed to earth. Charles crawled out of the wreckage, only slightly injured.

Western Farmers Battle For Crops

Fields of Growing Grain Vanish as 'Hoppers Attack—Birds, Poison Defence

Winnipeg, June 24.—Barely escaping being burnt in last week's baking heat before welcome rains arrived, ranging from light showers in other districts to heavy downpours in others, Western Canada's growing crops were menaced by another foe.

Farmers, encouraged temporarily by refreshing moisture, watched their fields being almost visibly destroyed as a plague of grasshoppers, said to be the worst in years, swept over two of the prairie provinces, wreaking havoc among the six-inch shoots.

An intensive fight against the hoppers was being waged in Southern Saskatchewan, with the supply of munitions completely exhausted, while Manitoba, aided by birds, was meeting success in its battle. Alberta as yet has not been greatly affected.

A hurry call for additional supplies of poison bait was sent out from Regina, where H. S. Vigor, crops commissioner, stated all available supplies are exhausted. More than 3,000 tons of bran, 515 tons of oats and 48 carloads of sawdust, with other ingredients, have been sent out from there to meet the situation.

Manitoba farmers were much more hopeful as they continued their battle. The situation in this province was said to be considerably improved, though still serious in southwestern districts. Deloraine, in the western part of the province, reported a large number of seagulls were proving the most effective check against the ravages of the hoppers.

Prospects of further general precipitation, however, promised to lessen the menace. Calgary received a heavy downpour, while Swan River, in Northwest Manitoba, was benefited by a miniature cloudburst. Nearly two inches of rain fell at Kamsack, Sask.

Famous Racing Motorist Sir Henry Birkin, Dies

London. — Despite a desperate battle by doctors, Captain Sir Henry Birkin, a famous racing motorist, died in a London nursing home from the effects of blood poisoning resulting from burns received at the Tripoli Grand Prix in May.

Sir Henry had been critically ill for three weeks, and three blood transfusions were tried.

He had been one of Great Britain's leading riveds since 1927. He was 36 years old.

Sir Henry Birkin was born July 26, 1896. He succeeded his father to the baronetcy in 1931. It was created in 1905. He served in the war from 1914 to 1918.

Fewer Operations Are Seen in the Future

Chicago—Prediction that the surgeon of the future would "operate" with mathematical equations instead of knives was made by Dr. George Crile, of the Cleveland clinic bearing his name, in an address before the American Association for the advancement of Science.

Looking forward, we can glimpse a century of fewer operations," he said. "Biochemistry and biophysics will supplant the scalpel, and present day medical theories will give way to mathematical equations."

Another Champion Honored

(The Toronto Globe.)

Toronto has become the resting-place for another championship. This time it is a foot runner that has brought fame to Canada. Dave Komonen, a citizen of Toronto, journeyed to Washington, entered the race from Mount Vernon to the Capital, and the best runners on the continent fell back one after another before his determined contention.

Dave Komonen started for Washington in much the same fashion as George Young when he set out for the famous Catalina swim. There was no public enthusiasm when they departed; no bands played; no cheering crowds saw them off and washed them well. Both travelled light. George Young returned as victor in a gruelling swim through strange waters that lasted far into the night. Dave Komonen brings home the laurel wreath of triumph achieved in the grimmest athletic endurance test to which body and mind can be subjected.

The City Council has honored Dave Komonen, and that is well. In this home of champions one more always will be welcome. Dave is a small man. It was not powerful physique that carried him to victory. Just dogged determination and, of course, fleetness of foot. In such a grind mind must assume command over the body; and evidently Dave Komonen's brain and his feet were functioning in perfect co-ordination. Such a contest takes a lot out of a man, but admirers of this plucky runner will hope that he has enough stamina left to carry him to further victories. His fellow-citizens are proud of him and his marvellous achievement.

Lindbergh Estate to be Used For Children's Work

Hopewell, N.J.—The Lindbergh estate in the lonely Southland Mountains, with its gabled white farm house from which Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr., was stolen by kidnappers, is to become a centre for children's welfare work.

Whether Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are donating the property, an act which would suggest the projected centre, is to be a memorial to their murdered son, or whether a purchase price is to be paid could not be learned.

Such details as were made known, however, indicate the Lindberghs have an interest in the plan, to the extent, at least, of becoming trustees in the corporation which will direct the affairs of the property, henceforth to be known as "High Field."

In papers of incorporation, filed in Jersey City with Gustav Bach, clerk of Hudson county, it was stated the purpose of the corporation is "to provide for the welfare of children, including their education, training, hospitalization, or other allied purposes, without discrimination in regard to race or creed."

Besides Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh and Colonel Breckinridge, Abraham Flexner, the educationist, and Owen R. Lovejoy are named trustees.

Will Observe Fortune By Punching Noses

Pittsburg. — Awaiting an inheritance of about $500,000 after being jobless three years, George C. Jones says he's going to "punch everybody I don't like on the nose" after he gets the money.

Jones has been notified that his grandfather died in Wales, leaving him $375,000, a royalty of $10,000 yearly on coal lands and "other securities." He has been receiving aid from the welfare fund for nearly a year.

Railways Parley Planned at Ottawa

Intervention Made in Proposed Additional Reduction—Date Not Stated

Ottawa, June 26.—Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, has arranged for a conference this week between representatives of railway labor and the Canadian railway managements on proposed wage reductions. This was stated briefly Friday night following a conference between the Minister and the chiefs of the running trades. In arranging for the conference Mr. Gordon was able to meet the request of union chiefs. No indication was given as to the exact date of the conference.

MEN OPPOSE REDUCTION.

Montreal.—Some 100,000 members, comprising the combined railroad unions, will ask the Dominion Government to intervene in the present wage disputes, it was learned Friday.

With the final notices served on the maintenance of way men, whose membership includes all types of section workers to the number of about 35,000, every type of rail worker is included under the new proposed cut of 10 per cent. The new 10 per cent. salary reduction is the second within a year and a half, and will bring the total reduction to 20 per cent. when it goes into effect the middle of July.

With running trades union chiefs reported in conference with the Minister of Labor at Ottawa, union leaders in Montreal said that they would not allow the cut to be effected, but will seek Government intervention along the same lines as those in force in the United States.

3 Trailers Hauled By One Plane

Airmen's Dream of Aerial Train Takes Step Toward Realization

Los Angeles.—Three motorless airplanes were hauled about the sky here by a fourth plane, acting as "locomotive."

This is understood here to be first instance in aerial history in the United States in which as many as three trailers have been towed simultaneously by one motored craft.

The demonstration was regarded as a step toward realization of the dreams of airmen—that of operating aerial express trains with only the leading ship powered and the rest towed so they can be cut loose from the train at any landing field along a transport route.

Chemists Standardize Canadian Rdium Supply

Ottawa.—Chemists at the National Research Laboratories have standardized Canadian produced radium. In a few days it will be sold to doctors, clinics and hospitals throughout the country, bringing renewed health to cancer victims.

The radium came from the extraction plant at Port Hope, Ont., stopping place on its long trip from the rugged shores of Great Bear Lake in the Far North to lead-walled hospital vaults. The radium needles were compared here to a standard of known intensity and their individual strength catalogued. The Canadian standard of 2424 milligrams has been approved by the International Radium Institute at Vienna.

Will Grasshoppers Become Plague In the Dominion

Canadian Climatic Conditions Differ from Far East—Hoppers Need Two Generations to Develop Migratory Wings

Manitoba has figured in the news the day recently when vast hordes of grasshoppers invaded the country and lakes. Consequently the important question of the possibility of Canadian grasshoppers imitating those of the Old World and evolving into migratory species, is raised.

The late Norman Criddle, writing in the "Canadian Entomologist," views this point very thoroughly. It is his contention that although many Canadian grasshoppers have been observed in the swarming or growing longer wings and developing slender, race-horse bodies capable of long flight, it would appear that migratory species of the Old World requires at least two generations to develop under certain climatic conditions, which apparently are absent in Canada and that in Canada the position from the solitary to the gregarious phase seems to stop at the transition stage."

At the same time, Mr. Criddle records "Thus, in 1932 the Canada grasshopper, for the first time in his experience (30 years), assumed all aspects of the migratory locust and flew long distances and in such numbers that the larger lakes were strewn with drowned insects. In the shores of Lake Winnipegosis a mass of decaying grasshoppers several inches deep.

Nevertheless, Mr. Criddle states that "it is difficult to conceive of grasshopper outbreaks in Canada with those in the Old World as it is obvious that the conditions are vastly different, and that the Dominion will not have to combat conditions in the Far East, where the pernicious locust hordes desolate the country.

Canadian Navy to Patrol Pelagic Sealing Grounds

Ottawa.—Canada's navy has been ordered to its dual duties. The destroyer Skeena and Vancouver have left for Esquimalt, B.C., and the Saguenay and Champlain at Halifax.

H.M.C.S. Vancouver is being prepared for the Pelagic seal patrol off the coast of Vancouver Island, in the Hecate Straits, by Queen Charlotte Islands, and so to Arctic seas.

The Pelagic seal patrol is Canada's contribution to the strict enforcement of the United States treaty for the protection of the famous fur seals of the Pribiloff Islands.

In June and July the seals go to the breeding grounds of this island to prevent the depredations of pelagic sealers, American and Canadian naval vessels protect them on the ney.

The Pribiloff Isles used to be the scene of wanton slaughter of the seals, but two benevolent governments have stepped in. The island belongs to the United States territory and no killing of the seals has been authorized without monopoly, and strictly regulated. For her part in protecting seals in Canadian waters and the Canadian coast, Canada pays 15 per cent. of the pelts.

The other destroyers of the Canadian navy will spend the summer in manoeuvres and training in Canadian waters.

British Party to Measure Polar Ice

London.—An Arctic expedition organized by Oxford and Cambridge Universities, is scheduled to leave shortly to determine the extent of polar ice, it was announced here.

Changes in the world's climate greatly depend on the polar ice, the scientists said.

The expedition will provide a few days the departure of Nicholas Ellsworth expedition to the Antarctic.

Oliver Hardy, Film Star, Files Suit for Divorce

Los Angeles. — Suit for divorce from Mrs. Myrtle Lee Hardy was filed in superior court today by Oliver Hardy, member of the film team of Laurel and Hardy, who charges his wife with mental cruelty.

In asking the divorce Hardy stated that many times Mrs. Hardy left home for a long period of time and when he found her home she was an exhausted and bedridden condition due to intoxicating liquor.

French Producers Ask Ban on Foreign Pictures

Paris. — A ban on all foreign motion pictures for one year, beginning July 5, was demanded in a resolution drafted by French film producers, it was learned here.

The demand is to be presented to the ministry of commerce shortly. The French producers claim competition which foreign films force them out of business.

Mrs. Caroline Morrison, the oldest woman, aged 101, died of bronchitis. She was born in Ireland and worked in a laundry until 85. Up to last year she did her own meals.

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London's Green Oases

London, indeed, is full of little places tucked away here and there, which, by force of contrast, seem the peaceful than the most retired spot spot could ever do. Take that piece of rest, for instance, the Church garden in Kensington Gardens, with the pleached alleys and the quiet pool with the water-lilies, just off the Broad Walk, which always seethes with people hurrying across the Park as they dodge the pale bicycles. How calm is the little courtyard of old brick houses in Staple Inn, although it is just behind those still older facades in Holborn which sturdily face the mechanical bustle of another age in their.

In Notting Hill Gate, too, you can escape humanity and converge on buses and plunge under an arch between two shops, and by presto, there are in little old Kensington, with a row of tiny houses with gardens facing a cobble-stoned court.

In Knightsbridge, turn your back on the thunder of the Kensington Road, go into the tiny courtyard of the Row, drink in the peace, and bid farewell to the little old houses with the pretty porches and overhangs, for their time is short.

Victoria Square, close to the station, is known throughout the world, so quiet and retiring that comparatively few people have ever heard of it. Just out of the office block of Victoria Street, two minutes away from the excitement of Parliament, and five from a busy County Council, the dim cloisters of Westminster Abbey, surrounding the emerald green of their immemorial garth, are the embodiment of peace.

We have moved a long way since Sir Strand was a street of noblemen's palaces with gardens to the river, and was open to the north. That way has an enticing sound, but the description of the highway in 1608, when the Savoy was new, as being almost impassable from ruts and holes, with brambles and bushes that got in the pedestrian's way, and depressing. York watergate, that sad little built-in bit of Whitehall House gate, are the only relics of the palaces except a series of names which catch the eye as we walk down the Strand on a bus like a procession of the imagination (Savoy, Norfolk Cross, Durham House, York, Salisbury (will the name remain, one wonders?) Savoy, Norfolk, Surrey and Essex. The Royal Savoy, Savoy Street, Savoy Hotel, and as it was burnt out in 1512 Victoria's day, has not much about it, except the walls.

Today there are gardens near the Tower, open to all, and beautifully laid up, where food can be had if needed, and where one can bask in the sun on comfortable chairs. But these gardens are where the river was before it was embanked.—Lady Hood, in "Looking Back on London."

Nova Students at Last Permitted to Dance

Mechanicville, Iowa.—Students at Simpson College may now dance off the campus without getting into trouble with the college board of directors.

Dancing, prohibited for more than 50 years, regained its social prerogative by action of the board, whose president, A. V. Proudfoot, was the son of eggs last spring when students were striving to lift the ban.

Nottingham (England) has an average of one shop to every forty-eight inhabitants; in some areas there are to be more shops than customers.

TRIP TO ENGLAND AT 86

So very long before she made a trip from Vancouver to London, England this woman of 86 was almost free with rheumatism. Her daughter tells how she was able to make the journey:—

"For years ago my mother was a victim to rheumatism, and could not walk out without the use of two canes. She was cold of Kruschen and decided to try them. After one bottle she found great relief and after two bottles was able to walk without the aid of sticks. She never been without Kruschen and takes a small dose two or three times a week. She is still able to get and go about, although she is past last February. Indeed, at 86 she travelled the double journey between Vancouver and London, England. She has recommended Kruschen to many people who have also benefited from it."—K. B. L.

A lesson there for the younger set. Why should anyone suffer from aches, rheumatism, constipation, etc.—after reading this woman's letter? What Kruschen can do for a woman of advanced age, it can surely do for you.

Sweden to Unify Stage Organizations

Stockholm, Sweden.—A nation-wide and unified organization of the theatrical activity in Sweden is planned by the Swedish minister of education and worship, Arthur Engberg, and a committee has been appointed by the government to draw up the lines for this new work. The plan, which will be sponsored and controlled by the state, is intended to provide increased opportunities for the provincial districts of the country to enjoy good dramatic and musical art performed by first-rate artists.

The committee proposes that the Royal Dramatic Theatre and later perhaps the Royal Opera in Stockholm should organize provincial tours with specially engaged artists reinforced by leading actors and actresses from the Stockholm stages and that amateur play-goers should be organized in the provincial towns to safeguard the economic part of the activity.

Sweden has a number of travelling theatrical societies and local theatre buildings in most country towns. During the summer season there are excellent open-air stages in many places including the popular public park theatres. These park theatres this summer will send out 15 different groups of theatrical artists and about 50 programs to hold performances in about 130 different places.

Canadian Beaver Thriving Under Protection of the Law

Ottawa.—That extraordinary aquatic animal, the beaver, which has a place on the Canadian coat of arms, is increasing rapidly under the protection of the law in Northern Ontario. The fur of the beaver is valuable, but some years ago the species was being hunted with such vigor that Ontario prohibited its killing.

Seven years ago, with official approval, Michael Urban Bates established a beaver sanctuary at Metagama and to-day the three colonies with which he started have increased to seventy, in which last Winter about 300 beaver made their homes. Mr. Bates claims right to the title of "beaver king" of Ontario," and, perhaps, of all Canada.

Hollywood Studio Plans Big Program

Hollywood, Calif.—The motion picture industry is swinging into the line of businesses enjoying happier days.

United Artists Studio has announced a start on the largest program of release in its history. Virtually idle since the first of the year, this producing unit will put many hundreds of workers back on the payroll.

English Town Puzzled Where to Re-erect Castle

Macclesfield, Cheshire, Eng.—Wanted—Site for an ancient castle.

This problem of what to do with its castle is puzzling Macclesfield. When erecting a new store on the site of the town's historic stronghold, an industrial concern offered the remains of the castle to the Corporation. The structure was demolished and each part carefully numbered and stored away.

No one could decide where to re-erect it.

Local antiquaries, however, are investigating the matter and funds are being raised to purchase a suitable site.

Sweden's Idle Get Piecework Relief Program

Machine is Minimized in New $45,000,000 Plan to Encourage Initiative

Stockholm.—The indifferent workman will find little encouragement in Sweden's new $45,000,000 unemployment relief program now practically assured by party compromise in the Riksdag.

Instead of being paid so much a day regardless of efficiency, the man who accepts relief work will receive a minimum wage, plus whatever he is earn under a piece-work arrangement.

This new principle is to be developed in several ways. On highway construction, for example, workmen may be divided into small groups and paid according to the number of cubic yards of dirt removed.

Machine Work Minimized

Machine work will be eliminated as far as possible so as to give full play to the new program. In this manner the social-democrat government leaders reason, private initiative can be encouraged instead of deadened, with the state getting value received for its money.

Under the old plan, where a man had merely to demonstrate his willingness to work, it is pointed out, the "made work" project has proved, in most cases, too costly.

Wages to be paid will for the most part be that of unskilled labor as determined in the open market, and will therefore differ according to the section of Sweden where the projects are carried out. Skilled labor will be paid according to regular scale.

Trade Unions Win Point

Trade unions have won an important point in enunciation of the new policy, namely, an understanding that a union man who accepts unemployment relief cannot be forced to serve as a strikebreaker in his own trade in some other community.

Men who voluntarily strike within their own trade, however, will not be permitted to accept temporary employment on an unemployment relief project.

All unemployment relief is to be administered by the national unemployment commission, formed in 1921 during Sweden's post-war industrial depression, in accordance with these new principles.

Certain amounts of the money to be appropriated will be available for cash disbursements to the jobless for whom employment cannot be made available.

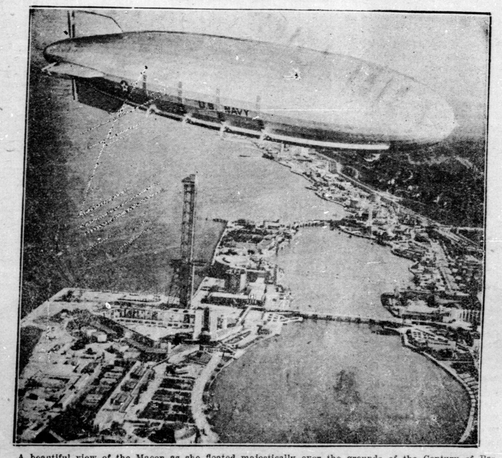
Low Buildings Predominate in New York, Skyscraper City

New York.—Maps exhibited last week in the Manhattan Borough President's office showed that New York, the skyscraper city, is a place where small buildings predominate.

Prepared by the Borough President's engineers, the maps show that only 2.5 per cent. of the city's buildings are higher than twenty storeys. Buildings from one to four storeys in height comprise 42.5 per cent. of the total, while those from five to seven storeys constitute 43 per cent. of the total. Land values are shown on the maps, ranging from $400 a front foot to $10,000 a front foot in the Grand Central zone. The exhibit is open to the public from 9 to 4 daily.

"If the difficulties through which we are passing have the effect of bringing home to us the evils of economic nationalization it will be a blessing in disguise."—Prince of Wales.

"Queen of the Air" Visits the Fair



A beautiful view of the Macon as she floated majestically over the grounds of the Century of Progress fair at Chicago. The huge dirigible will be turned over to the navy department soon, officially.

Radio Air Station to Send Oral and Visual Signals

Washington.—A combined radio communication station and radio range-beacon to transmit voice and direction signals simultaneously to planes over the New York area will be placed in operation next month at Elizabeth, N.J.

The radio station is equipped to furnish airmen in flight with oral and visual type directional signals either simultaneously, or independently, and is also able to transmit voice and signals of the visual type in a like manner.

"The Aeronautic Branch of the Commerce Department said in describing the station,

"This will enable a pilot, if his plane is provided with the instruments to bring in the visual signals, to receive weather reports, or other necessary information, by voice and, at the same time, to be guided on his course by means of the visual indications that are registered on the plane's instrument board. As it is necessary to shut off the aural signals while a voice broadcast is being made, a pilot prepared to receive only the aural signals is without directional guidance while voice is being received."

Resourceful Woman Patches Gas Line With Corn Plaster

Manning, S.C.—Necessity, some one has said, is the mother of invention, and, according to a local garage man, the author of the aphorism knew what he was talking about.

Three young women, one of them limping, left Charleston the other day in an automobile. When they reached Manning, the automobile, rather than one of the women, was limping.

It happened this way: On a lonely part of the road their automobile stopped running. It appeared that the gas line had broken. The three young women were in a dilemma. Finally, the one who was limping suggested that a corn plaster might fix the line. It worked, and they made their way to a Manning garage where more permanent repairs were effected.

Danes to Survey Coast of Greenland

Copenhagen. — A Danish expedition to continue making maps and surveying the southeast coast of Greenland with other geological glaciological work has just sailed under the leadership of Dr. Knud Rasmussen.

The expedition consists of 70 men, including Greenlanders, who are tending eight large motorboats. Through the investigations of last year made by Capt. Einar Mikkelsen, six ancient Eskimo dwellings were found among ruins between Angmagssalik and Scoresby Sound.

It is hoped these relics will help to throw light on the sudden disappearance of inhabitance from this district of Greenland. Further inland traces were found of vegetation, grouse and foxes. It is said that it will be possible to colonize further this part of Greenland but only with Greenlanders.

Pioneer Aged 110 Forgets Name of War He Fought In

North Bay.—John Birch, a Russian pioneer who settled at Nipissing Junction near here in 1896, has just celebrated his 110th birthday. He is a veteran of the Crimean and Franco-Russian war, and another war the name of which he can't remember.

Let love make you strong, pure, severe. Let it prevent your sacrificing the least portion of your soul's life.—Carmen Silva.

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300 Scientists Attend Congrss At Victoria

Representatives From 31 Countries Gather for First Time in North America

More than 300 scientists from 31 countries attended the fifth meeting of the Pacific Science Congress which opened on June 1 at Victoria, British Columbia. It is the first time the Congress has met on the North American side of the Pacific Ocean. The meetings were held at Victoria and Vancouver, continuing until June 14. The topics discussed included life in and significance of Pacific fiords, meteorological conditions affecting navigation on the Pacific, developments in the application of science to industry in countries of the Pacific region, methods of controlling the principal diseases of animals, co-ordination of recent work in plant and animal genetics, ethnological and archaeological factors in Pacific cultures, propagation of salmon, silviculture, radio transmission, copper, lead and zinc resources, volcanoes, and earth-crust movements.

One of the most interesting features of the Congress was the address of Lord Rutherford, Director of the Cavendish Physics Laboratory of Cambridge University, England, a former Professor of Physics at McGill University, Montreal. Lord Rutherford, who, by the way, was born in New Zealand, delivered his address by radio to Vancouver, where the Congress was in session. Before and after his address, Lord Rutherford held a conversation with officers of the Congress. Such is the point to which modern radio telephony has been developed.

It was while he was a member of the Faculty at McGill University that Lord Rutherford published his first paper on radio-activity. He is regarded as one of the world's outstanding scientists. Fifteen years ago he won the Nobel Prize for chemistry.

This year Canada is the meeting place for four notable International gatherings. In addition to the foregoing, the World's Postal Union Executive Committee, with representatives from 16 countries, met in Ottawa, the capital of Canada; on July 24 the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference opens at Regina, Saskatchewan, at which 25 countries will be officially represented, and from Aug. 14 to 26 the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations will meet at Banff, Alberta, famous resort in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.

Shingle Industry In B.C. Is Booming

New Westminster, B.C.—The shingle industry on the Fraser River is booming with virtually all the big plants working double shifts and employing approximately 1,000 men in this district. Some plants have orders sufficient to keep them busy through July and August. Prices have advanced sharply.

Shingle production in the lower Fraser Valley this year is expected to reach 1,200,000,000 pieces of a value of $2,000,000 against 770,000,000 pieces in 1932.

Increased shingle production means more activity in the woods.

Welsh Miners Offer Job Sharing Plan

Blaenavon, Wales. — Some 1,600 miners in employment at Blaenavon, Wales, have proposed to colliery managers that their work should be shared with the town's 800 jobless.

Previously the working miners were balloted on the question of whether they were prepared to share their employment. The percentage of workers who responded favorably was 41, and the matter was then allowed to drop.

That decision has now been rescinded, and the managments are considering adopting the work-sharing scheme, which is expected to result in eight months work every year for all miners in the area, and in none of them losing eligibility for insurance relief through lengthy unemployment.

"No greater blessing can come upon the nations of this world than that Great Britain and America should remain in affectionate relationships."—Ramsay MacDonald.

To Plant Acorns For Oak Forests

British Jobless to Plant 70,000 Pounds of Nuts to Restore Forests

London. — Jobless miners and farm laborers are helping to plant 70,000 pounds of acorns in England to restore the forests of mighty oaks which were felled during the Great War.

Some 478,000 acres of trees were cut down between 1914 and 1918. Already 25,000 acres have been replanted by the Forestry Commission, and in less than 50 years Thedford Chase, the country along the Little Ouse, bordering Norfolk and Suffolk, will be one long stretch of trees.

Jobless men are being taught the are of tending seedling oaks in tree nurseries covering more than 100 acres. Last autumn the wives and children of these men, living in the 160 woodmen's cottages which are scattered through the young forest at Thedford Chase, spent many hours of each day collecting the acorns which are now being planted. The saplings will go into a nursery for two years before being transplanted to the forest land.

Considerable care has to be expended on the preservation of the young trees for the various forests now being formed. Pine seeds are soaked in red lead before being planted to keep away mice, and small fences are built round the seedling as a protection against rabbits. Trenches are also sunk to frustrate the tunneling cockchafer, and means have to be taken to keep away the deer.

Eventually it is proposed to establish new sawmills, paper mills and timber industries, but for every tree cut down another will be planted.

Turkey in 28 Words, Sets Forth Program For World's Recovery

London. — Turkey proposes how to set the world to rights in 28 words. Her official proposals to the World Economic Conference, holding the record for brevity, are:

"Gradual abolition by bilateral agreements to quota measures, abnormal prohibitions and exceptional restrictions, also of export bounties, taking the financial and economic equilibrium of each country into account."

A British firm, Messrs. J. W. Gibson, are to build for the Egyptian Government a new Nile dam, to cost £2,000,000. The job will take four years and will increase Egypt's cultivatable land by 300,000 acres.

"You will never get the greatest joy out of living until you feel you are one with a great many people."—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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