

# WITNESSES

Working with those who are united in good will  
—though differing in opinion and method—  
toward a better world

Established 1845.  
Vol. XCII., No. 25.

MONTREAL,  
JULY 14, 1937.

*Make Canada  
a land to love.*  
—J. R. Dougall

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,  
P. O. Box 3070 Montreal, Canada.  
Cable Address: WITNESS Montreal.  
Entered as Second-class matter July 15, 1936, at the Post Office at St. Albans, Vermont, under the Act of March 3, 1879 (Sec. 532, P. L. and R.).

## The Week's Outlook

### SPANISH GOVERNMENT STILL HAS CHANCE

DESPITE the rebel successes, particularly their victories at Malaga, Toledo and Bilbao, as the end of the first year of the Spanish Civil War approaches, the prospects of an ultimate Government win are brighter than at any time since the beginning of the revolt in July, 1936. The Loyalist forces which at the onset of the struggle consisted of raw, undisciplined levies, are now rapidly attaining equality in efficiency with Franco's Spanish divisions, even if they still fall short of that of his foreign auxiliaries. The Loyalists, moreover, have the inspiration of fighting in defence of their country. A large proportion of their enemies consists of men who are simply hired mercenaries, of Moors who are as likely as not to turn against their leaders when they learn how they are being tricked by false promises and by payment in worthless currency. Then there are the Italians on the Franco side who sailed from their homeland under the impression they were about to colonize Ethiopia. How ineffective this conglomeration is when confronted by patriots who are adequately armed is being shown daily in the remarkably successful drives of the defenders of Madrid against the armies that have striven in vain for nine months to capture it. The reorganization of the Spanish army under the new Premier Negrin is fully justifying itself.

It is also evident that the era of invertebrate policy of Britain and France in the face of the reckless and dishonorable scheming of Italy and Germany in Spain has passed. Both Hitler and Mussolini have been politely informed by Great Britain that Spanish territorial integrity will have to be respected. The ever-growing accretions to British armaments provide almost the only argument to which Messrs. Mussolini and Hitler are ready to pay attention. France, sick of the whole farce of a non-intervention that has but served the purposes of the two dictators, has decided to undertake the supervision of her frontiers by her own forces. If free passage of arms and munitions could be assured to the defenders of Spain, the rebellion would be as good as lost, for the ravagers, even with their tremendous foreign aid, are hopelessly outnumbered by a populace that is so largely in favor of the Government elected.

### JAPAN MARCHES AGAIN IN CHINA

TRUE to her studied policy for years, Japan has again taken advantage of European preoccupation to extend her sway in the mainland of Asia. Troops are pouring into China in an endeavour to overawe the Central Chinese Government at Nanking into complying with Japanese Army chiefs' demands following a clash last week in the neighbourhood of Peiping. The clash was precipitated by mid-night manoeuvres of the Japanese army fully twelve miles within the Great Wall which delimits the frontier of China proper in that region. Pressure is being exerted upon the local government, the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, by the Japanese leaders to accede to their demands, which include complete withdrawal of all Chinese troops from the troubled area,—which is all Chinese territory—total suppression of all anti-Japanese movements and co-operation with Japan against Communism. This strategy of dealing with a subordinate government and persuading it to sign agreements on matters over which it has no real jurisdiction is a favorite one of the Japanese generals, who are no mean diplomats. When the Central government repudiates an agreement, which it alone of all authoritative bodies in China is competent to conclude, Japan has thus a plausible ground for further aggression against China for failure to live up to her "agreement." It is as if Saskatchewan or Alberta agreed to cede their southern regions to the United States, without consulting in the least the Dominion Government at Ottawa.

The Japanese military caste is conscious that its time of dominance may be short. Privation among the workers and peasants of the country threatens the huge annual military appropriations, radical movements are growing and some outside adventures are essential in the minds of the military leaders if the internal agitation is to be headed off successfully. Russia's military executions have disclosed that all is not well in the higher ranks of the Soviet's military and political leaders. The Russian retreat from the disputed islands of the Amur in the face of Japanese activity, may have given Tokio hopes to believe that Moscow will not intervene against a further carving by Japanese knives of more chunks of China's helpless carcass. But Nanking has flatly announced that further Japanese advance will be opposed. That means a war in China, which, however it would likely be signalized at the beginning by striking Japanese victories, might easily culminate in the exhaustion of Japan or the complete overthrow of her present ruling clique.

### HITLER'S REACTION TO BINGHAM

FOR years the world has heard from the rulers of Germany and Italy about their readiness "to face the world in defence of their honor" about their "invincible determination to hurl back the imaginary enemy about their borders." These and other high sounding boasts are meant for home consumption in lieu of the things of sustenance which their respective peoples are already having to do without in order that their rulers may buy the guns that are "better than butter."

But it is quite a different matter if some other nation or any of its accredited representatives talks in similar strain. The reserved, dignified and carefully weighed remarks of Mr.

Robert W. Bingham, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, in his London speech on Independence Day were very far from being full of the rattle of sabres and the roar of guns. Indeed, they were wholly inspired by his nation's desire for a peaceful world. Mr. Bingham simply referred to the necessity of arming forced upon his country and Great Britain by the militaristic dictatorships. He also pointedly remarked that if dictatorships are better at preparing for war, the democracies are better at finishing them. It was meant to advise and calm those belligerent spirits which are breathing frightfulness upon a world that does not want war. And the assertion of Mr. Bingham was amply confirmed by the story of the Great War. Yet it stirred up a hornet's nest in Germany, or rather among the little clique who are oppressing, betraying and shaming Germany before the eyes of the world. The regimented German press distributed all over the country an attack upon Mr. Bingham and took issue with his statement. Germany and Italy, this propagandist editorial explained, had armament thrust upon them. No doubt ex-Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia is responsible for Italy's armaments, and possibly Czechoslovakia or Switzerland may be blamed for Germany's new and powerful navy. Instead of fuming at Mr. Bingham, the two dictators would do well to ponder on his statement and to take it to heart while there is yet time. Even Napoleon eventually came to grief at the hands of a democracy. Neither of the dictators has the genius of the Corsican, however much one of them may seek to emulate him.

The greatest enemy of the dictator is that spirit of the right of liberty that is said to be even in the worm that turns upon its enemy. The spirit of Democracy may erupt under the very throne of the dictator. If only the peoples of Germany and Italy could have a free press, platform, school and pulpit they would take care of their own dictators. And sooner or later they will revolt against being blindfolded and having their ears stuffed lest they become informed of the facts.

### THE IRISH ELECTIONS

UNDER Proportional Representation it took almost a week to arrive at the exact results of the Irish elections but an almost exact reflection of political opinion in the country was produced. Mr. de Valera has a following of 69, Mr. Cosgrave 48, Labor 13, Independents 7, Independent-Labor one. Thus "Fianna Fail" is still the Government and Mr. de Valera President, but he holds his position by the skin of his teeth, his party being exactly equalled by the other parties combined. As he will supply the Speaker, he will be in a minority of one. It is like the old puzzle put up to the Post Office, whether a letter weighing exactly an ounce without the stamp, but a shade over with it, is liable to excess postage. Labor will be in a position to hold the balance of power, much as the Irish Parliamentary Party held it more than once in the British Commons. One of Mr. Cosgrave's strong men, General Mulcahy, former Commander-in-Chief of the Free State army and a member of the Dail since its inception, was defeated in north-east Dublin by Jim Larkin, (Independent Labor). Larkin led the big strikes which tied up the Irish capital in 1911 and 1913. He was a close asso-

ciate of James Connolly and raised the Citizen Army which forced the armed rising of 1916. Larkin at the time was in the United States, where he afterwards got into trouble for "criminal anarchy." Among other successful candidates were the Alfred Byrnes, father and son, Independents. "Alfie", senior, is in his eighth term as Lord Mayor of Dublin. He is everybody's friend, having probably shaken hands with more people than any other man in Europe. Two women were elected, members of Mr. Cosgrave's party. One is Mrs. Bridget Redmond, daughter-in-law of the late John Redmond and widow of the beloved Captain "Willie" Redmond, who was killed serving with the British in the Great War.

### Ups and Downs

MR. COSGRAVE was elected in Cork by 1,000 votes more than the nearest Government candidate. Mr. de Valera in his Clare seat polled 4,573 votes below his record in 1937 when his constituency was smaller. His rather queer Constitution was given a majority, but not an enthusiastic one, many thousands marking their ballots both "yes" and "no." 'Dublin Opinion' a month ago had a cartoon with the title "A Dream of Fair Women." It depicts the President sleeping. Above him tower the shades of Maeve and Grania, two ancient Irish heroines, who threaten him with sword and spear, while they ask, "Say, big boy, about those Articles in the New Constitution . . . ?" The women's vote probably told against both the Government and the Constitution. There was also the general feeling that the President sought autocratic powers. The de Valera Government has failed to materially reduce unemployment. The retention of the land annuities has not put any money into the pockets of the man-in-the-street or the man-on-the-farm. New factories have been opened under protective duties or direct subsidies, but the product in some instances is not up to the imported standard, and prices are high, increasing the cost of living.

De Valera intends to carry on. He has declared that the Government is satisfied that its policy was justified and that it "will not be diverted from it either to the right or to the left by any form of political pressure." He may be defeated on a parliamentary vote at any time. Irish politics are in a very uncertain condition.

### MONTREAL CAUGHT NAPPING

CANADIAN satisfaction at the successful trips of the two trans-Atlantic flying boats and at the arrival on this side of one of them, the Imperial Airways ship, Caledonia, must be tempered by the reflection that Canada was caught unprepared, a weak instead of a strong factor in the new service. This country will shortly have its own transcontinental air service, part of a chain of all-British air routes round the world. But Montreal, a natural link not only in the route from Europe to this continent, but also on the most northerly East to West transcontinental route, had to receive the British plane last week at a hastily improvised air port opposite a village fourteen miles down the river. And Montreal is fortunate to have a suitable sheet of water so near to it. But surely a place could have been found that would have enabled the seaplane to alight near the

Montreal side of the river, saving the long journey via the Harbor Bridge. The Canadian metropolis has had easily ten years of warning to prepare to take its place as a terminus of the air route from Europe for Canada and as a stopping place on the trip to the United States. Six years ago, when the R-100 crossed the ocean to Canada there were predictions, since fulfilled, that the first regular oceanic commercial crossings would be by lighter-than-air ships. That possibility compelled Montreal to abide by the St. Hubert airport on the other side of the St. Lawrence from the metropolis as the only airport equipped with facilities for landing lighter-than-air ships.

But as trans-Atlantic heavier-than-air flying passed from the solo flier stage into the beginning of regular commercial voyages of land planes, Montreal lagged behind other cities in the continent in the provision of an adequately equipped municipal airport with reasonable access to the heart of the city. Near the "back" of the island of Montreal are large stretches of suitable territory, such as that occupied by a private air company, which could have been made into a splendid airport convenient to the city. Instead of looking to a future that was almost upon them, Montreal's rulers have been occupied with ward politics and petty feuds. Of the millions of dollars squandered in recent years, or the crushing burden of debt piled up by patronage-dispensing councils, nothing was spent in making provision for a need that becomes greater with every advance in aviation in the world.

## PARTITIONING PALESTINE

**O**PPPOSITION of both Jews and Arabs to the report of the Palestine Commission was foreseen. That the partition plan proposed for the Holy Land provokes equal condemnation from Arabs and Jews may prove its practicability because of its impartiality. For the complaint of Jew and Arab alike is that the plan concedes too much to the other. And both parties oppose British retention of the area containing the holy cities. Yet Jew and Arab alike would hotly resent the allocation of these cities to the other. That consideration no doubt was present in the minds of the Commissioners when they suggested division of Palestine into three parts like ancient Gaul, and like Palestine in the time of our Lord, which was divided into three sections, Judea, Samaria and Galilee. The three parts now proposed are to consist of a Jewish independent state, an Arab state and a portion under a permanent British mandate. Members of the Commission envisage the emergence of the first Jewish independent state since the days of Titus. As a matter of sober fact one had to go back much further, to the days of King Zedekiah, the last monarch of Judah, to find a really independent Jewish state. The nation which Titus uprooted and destroyed in the capture of Jerusalem in A.D. 70 was far from being independent. What Titus achieved was the suppression of a rebellion in a colony that had long been part of the Roman Empire.

The difficulty in Palestine has hinged on the contradiction of essentially similar pledges made to Jews and Arabs alike during the frantic bidding for allies in the East, almost from the beginning of the Great War. The story of the resentment of Colonel T. E. Lawrence at the failure to implement promises of independence which he made, with full authority, to the Arabs is one with which all the reading public is today familiar. Lord Balfour's pledge was one of the creation of a National Homeland for the Jews in Palestine. But it did not imply that the Arab in possession was to be turned out bag and baggage. Enthusiastic Jews who so interpreted it have been corrected on that point time and again. The Balfour Declara-

tion of the purpose of Britain contained the reservation "it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine." But that has not prevented responsible Jews from seriously suggesting that the Arab population of Palestine be transported to Trans-Jordania. This proposal has been opposed by equally influential Jews not, in some cases, out of concern for the Arabs, but for fear that a future problem would be created when, the Jewish population of Palestine expanding, it would be necessary to annex Trans-Jordania—in the best approved imperialistic fashion—and to push the Arab still farther out into the wilderness. In attempting to push out the Arabs without reason or sympathy, the Jew is in danger of vindicating the tactics of Hitler and other Hebrewphobes against him.

If the Jewish occupation of Palestine is an historic fact attested by sacred and profane history, the Arab occupation is no less so. The Arab indeed has been longer in Palestine than the English have been in England. An analogy to some of the extreme Jewish claims may be imagined in a picture of intensive immigration from Brittany into England, with the newcomers demanding the lion's share on the ground that although vastly in the minority, they have a right to be top-dog since their ancestors held the country long before the present dominant race arrived. The Arab's right of tenure in Palestine is greater than that of any nation in this continent. He would be less than human if he did not resent being cramped and pushed around in his own country by a better equipped, shrewder and more resourceful race.

But if any Jewish demand that Palestine be exclusively the country of the Hebrews has to be turned down, extravagant Arab demands have also to be carefully scrutinized. The Arab Higher Committee's assertion that "Palestine does not belong to the Palestinian Arabs alone but to the whole Moslem world" is one that brings immediate antagonism from the non-Moslem world. Whatever is to be the future of Palestine, the Christian nations of the world will never admit its exclusive possession by any non-Christian people.

A group of distinguished Jews and Christians has signed a memorial to President Roosevelt asking him to intercede with the British Government in what it declares to be a violation of the conditions attached to the mandate. As a matter of fact, Britain under a convention signed by the two nations in 1924 is bound to consult the United States in any drastic political change contemplated for Palestine. The new constitution for the country must also receive the approval of the League of Nations. It will not therefore be something hammered out by the British in defiance of world opinion, but will be applied only if world opinion accepts the plan. The American Zionist protest comments that there were only a "few hundred thousand Arabs in Palestine" when Britain took over the mandate and it complains that restriction of Jewish immigration by the Palestine Administration and undue influx of Arabs kept the Jews from attaining parity of population with the Arabs. The few hundred thousand whom the protesters thus cavalierly dismiss as not calling for any consideration were in round figures 600,000 in 1922, the year in which the British mandate was confirmed by the League of Nations. The number of Jews in the country was 90,000. There are now approximately a million Arabs and 400,000 Jews. The Jewish population has more than quadrupled, in the interval; the Arab has less than doubled. Where is the evidence of anti-Jewish discrimination in immigration?

More serious, however, the protest which seeks to reinforce American opposition to the partition plan offers no alternative. Must then the

mandatory power stand with arms folded and let Jew and Arab fight it out? It is acknowledged the world over that the Jewish communities in Palestine have been maintained in the country only by British bayonets against the desire of the Arab to rise and sweep the interlopers out in the ruthless extermination drives, which he learned from his Turkish master and co-religionist. Common gratitude and understanding of the tremendous difficulties confronting the mandatory power ought to have stilled captious criticism from Jewish leaders the world over. Instead of that, every now and then we have had some Jewish leader here or in Europe getting a place in the headlines by accusing Great Britain of having betrayed her trust. Hitler, of course, is too deep into anti-Semitism to be able to exploit British difficulties in Palestine. But Mussolini, ever adept at fishing in troubled waters, has emulated his model Napoleon by bidding for acceptance as the champion of Islam. In pursuit of that end, he has filled the air with attacks on British policy in Palestine in broadcasts couched in Arabic from an Italian station. Mr. Eden has obtained a pledge that these attacks will cease. But we know how much reliance can be placed in a Mussolini promise.

It is significant that the Commission's report is unanimous. All six Commissioners subscribe to the plan of dividing the country as the most practicable means of keeping Jew and Arab from each other's throat. The Commissioners find that the Mandate itself is the source of most of the trouble. Jewish and Arab aspirations are simply irreconcilable when the two races are cooped up in one state. The only alternative is to create special states in which one race will be on top and at liberty to travel its own path. Admittedly a makeshift, the plan has this to commend it, that there is no practicable alternative in sight. Opposition members of the Arab Higher Committee have half-heartedly called for the creation of an independent Palestine embracing the whole country. How many of the minority race would endorse that? What else is, then, open but to put Jew and Arab each in a state where he can rule the roost, the Jew to have all the Jewish immigration he thinks his state can absorb, the Arab to live the nomadic contemplative life, upon which the coming of the Jew into his neighborhood has been an intrusion?

## DIVIDING THE LAND

**T**HE report of the Palestine Commission followed the lines forecast in the Witness some weeks ago. Galilee and the fertile sea-coast plain is to be allotted to the Jews. The hill country of Samaria and Judea is to be linked up with Transjordan as an Arab State. Britain, under a mandate, is to hold Jerusalem, with Bethlehem and the immediately surrounding country. This mandated territory will afford a corridor whereby the Arab state may have access to the Mediterranean Sea at Jaffa. Nazareth and the western side of the Sea of Galilee are shown by the maps as in Jewish territory, but the Commission would have these districts, so dear to Christians, also administered under the mandate. The Arabs would like an undivided country with the prohibition of further Jewish immigration and a free hand to deal with the Jews already in the country. The Jews, on the other hand, would like an undivided country with unrestricted Jewish immigration and defence by British troops and police against Arab attacks, no matter what the provocation. It should be understood that though the non-Jewish population are classed as "Arabs" a considerable proportion of them are of the old Canaanite stock. Joshua did not make a complete job when he tried to exterminate them. They remained as "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to their Hebrew masters. They have been in the land

under all the changes of three thousand years. There is also a proportion of Christian "Arabs." Many of these are descendants of the Crusaders who settled in Palestine. H. V. Morton remarks on the European characteristics, the fair hair and blue eyes, prevalent among the Christian Arabs of Bethlehem. The Commissioners have showed wisdom in retaining these Christians under the mandate, also the Holy Places which, under the irony of history, have so often been a source of friction and bloodshed between Moslem and Jew, Moslem and Christian—and Christian and Christian. The situation in Palestine is not unlike that in Ireland at the erection of the Free State. Two sections of a small population were bitterly opposed to each other largely on religious grounds. When the two women could not agree as to which the baby belonged, Solomon's advice was that it should be divided between them. Two of Jacob's sons were of an especially fierce disposition. His sentence was, "I will divide them in Jacob and scatter them in Israel." The ten tribes cut themselves loose from Judah in the time of Rehoboam. The cry was "To your tents, O Israel: now see to thine own house, David." It seems that when people can't unite they have to be "partitioned."

## PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

**I**F you are a newspaper proprietor and want to increase your circulation, become a dictator. Arnaldo Cortesi, correspondent in Rome of the New York Times and Montreal Gazette, tells how Achille Starace, secretary-general of the Italian Fascist party has decreed that every member of the party must subscribe to Mr. Mussolini's personal paper, "Popola d'Italia"—"The Italian People." The implication will be that those who do not subscribe to his paper are opposed to him, a rather serious implication. This will bring the circulation to about 2,000,000, diverting support from other papers and an immense revenue into Il Duce's capacious pockets. Perhaps more important in his eyes, it will enable him with still more effect to declare the greatness of the Fascist system and its leader. Not long ago, Mr. Mussolini prohibited the entry of all British papers,—excepting three Fascist sympathizers—into Italy. Burns' aspiration was that we might receive the gift "to see ourselves as others see us." Nothing at times is less pleasant, but at the same time nothing is more salutary. St. Paul, with that caustic humor of his, speaks of some who "measuring themselves by themselves and comparing themselves with themselves, are without understanding." If you are your own measuring rod, you don't know how big you are or how small you are.

"Ave Caesar!"

**T**HERE is a story of a tyrant who, growing old and ugly commanded that all mirrors should be banished from his palace. A much greater dictator than Mussolini, when his portrait was painted, strictly enjoined the artist "not to leave out the warts." Mussolini is running true to form with some of his admired Roman Emperors. Starting off sometimes as men of ability, they became intoxicated with their own greatness. Then lest they should hear anyone question this, they surrounded themselves with "yes-men" and proclaimed themselves as infallible and even as divine. In contrast, the greatest and best of the Emperors said:

"A spider is proud when it has caught a fly and another when he has caught a poor hare, and another when he has taken a little fish in a net, and another when he has taken wild boars, and another when he has taken Sarmatians. Are not these robbers, if thou examinest their opinions? . . . Never value anything as profitable to thyself which shall compel thee to break thy promise . . . adorn thyself with simplicity and modesty. . . . Love mankind. Follow God."

Per contra, Mr. Mussolini says, ob-

serve me. Note what I am doing. Follow ME.

## BEER WANTS SOMETHING FOR NOTHING

A TREMENDOUS publicity campaign, using all the tricks of modern propaganda, open and occult, has been initiated by the brewing industry of the United States. Two years ago, three New Yorkers, one of whom, Col. Jacob Ruppert, is nationally known through his association with professional baseball, founded the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation. The purpose of the Foundation is to lift beer out of the category of a more or less harmful indulgence and give it the dignified status of a food, a tonic and germicide. Naturally the desire of this organization of beer merchants is to step up the consumption of beer to the highest possible heights—to get for the cash registers of the brewers as large a share as possible of the income of the average citizen. Old drinkers who die off must be replaced. The most hopeful source of recruits for beer-guzzling is, of course, the rising generation, particularly that part of it that has been totally unused to intoxicating stimulants. Hence a spate of publicity declares that "the caloric (heat) value of beer is almost as high as milk," that beer "aids digestion by creating a feeling of well-being," that "it replaces body salts," "acts as a toxic antidote to cholera and typhus", and, strangest of all, "is non-fattening." There are always at hand men with some pretence of standing ready to sell their names in support of such preposterous claims that have been refuted time and time again by disinterested experts. It is in such ways that the wolf camouflages in sheep's wool. This campaign has sloughed over into some Canadian papers.

But the press as a whole has not taken kindly to the activities of the United Brewers' Industrial Foundation. A caustic criticism of its aims and procedure is contained in a recent issue of "Editor and Publisher", the trade journal of the United States press. Is it not rather strange to find the newspapers which played such a prominent part in the return of booze to legalized standing thus illogically refusing to co-operate in spreading its virtues? Not very strange, when one learns that while the brewing industry is still spending money lavishly—some four million dollars a year—on advertising, the new beer organization is concentrating on using "other than paid channels" for putting its case before the public. The usual advertisements of individual brewers continue to be paid for. But the publishers who want a share of the paid advertising are expected to give free publicity to the "scientific" and "social" articles sent them by the new organization. That big four-million appropriation is a convenient club to be held over any publisher who feels that by having to accord free publicity to the representative organization of an immensely rich industry he is being deprived of his full share of the cut from the proceeds of debauching the public. The reptile press does not like to serve even the devil for nothing. Nor does it like to find that after selling itself, it has dealt with a power that like Ananias and Sapphira, "kept back part of the price." There are publishers who, while not averse to publishing matter extolling beer if the matter is paid for and frankly sponsored by the brewers, are yet unwilling to publish similar matter on what appears to be their own authority and in the name of service to the public. One would think that advertisers of better wares would determinedly select the papers which did not sell themselves to entice the people to waste their earnings on alcoholic beverages. But the advertising agencies get such profit out of beverage advertising that they positively hate the papers that are opposed to the traffic. And being the advertising

engineers, the agencies can switch even Ford car advertising away from papers which commend Ford for his famous declaration that there is not room for gas and alcohol on the high-

ways—unless they be both restricted to engine fuel. It is the combination of gas in the engine and alcohol at the controls that causes nine-tenths of the serious motor accidents.

## France and Europe

From The Statist (London Financial Weekly).

IT IS becoming increasingly clear that the fall of M. Blum's ministry was due not only to financial but to political causes; and that M. Chautemps' problems may start in the financial sphere, but will continue in the political. The plenary powers which were refused to the Popular Front under Socialist leadership have now been granted to the Popular Front led by a Radical. M. Blum, in defiance of the advice of financial authority, in the shape of MM. Rist and Baudoin, wished to protect the franc and fell; M. Bonnet deserts the traditional financial policy, announces that the franc will be allowed "to find its own level" and, to facilitate that operation, closes the exchanges, and is received as a savior. But behind these apparent paradoxes of French politics, where everything changes in order to remain the same, there endures a steady appreciation of political realities which preserves continuity in the political life of the nation.

The financial measures proposed by M. Bonnet are not those which were framed by M. Blum, but it should be remembered that crises mold opinions, and that what is acceptable 'in extremis' is not necessarily the same as that which is approved when there is yet time for debate. The most important part of M. Bonnet's proposals are there for the unpegging of the franc from gold, and the avowed policy of allowing it to find its own place in terms of other currencies, a step which was prefaced by rapid negotiations with the other signatories of the tripartite agreement, which has thus, technically, not been broken, though de facto it has been. This agreement has, however, secured the support of the British and American monetary authorities for action to be taken in France, if necessary, against speculators. The mere unpegging of the franc would, however, be a dangerous incentive to inflation if it were not backed by other measures. In the short run, resources adequate to tide the Treasury over its immediate difficulties and to replenish the Exchange Fund to an extent which will enable it to guide and restrain the subsequent movements of the franc have been secured by a credit from the Bank of France. As a long-run policy, M. Bonnet has announced that it is essential that the country's finances should be entirely reorganized and the recurrent deficits terminated within the next two years. It is here that the Achilles heel of M. Bonnet's program may be detected. For the suggestions that deficits should be terminated were received with enthusiasm in the Chamber; the insistence on the necessity for increased approval with resigned approval; and the announcement that expenditure must be cut down, and as it could be cut in the defence estimates, with ill-concealed consternation. Yet it is clearly recognized that unless it becomes quite plain that France is ready to accept financial measures which will restore confidence and encourage the revival of business enterprise, the conditions which make for a return of financial and economic stability—in particular the repatriation of £600 million of French capital fugitive abroad—will never be attained, but without which credits and devaluations are palliatives which leave the patient weaker than before, and, indeed, put him in peril of complete collapse. One of the difficulties of the situation in France is that too often a change of Ministry in itself is regarded as a temporary (but legitimate) solution of the problem; and

it was partly by reason of this deeply ingrained but pernicious habit of the French political system that M. Blum had to go.

M. Bonnet's future intentions with regard to the franc are, of course, shrouded in a proper reticence. But it may be assumed that he is ready to see it decline to 125 or even 150 to the pound sterling if he regards such a level as "healthy"; but there can be little doubt that the most important objective of his currency measures is not to obtain a devalued but a managed currency. He has announced plainly that he intends to proceed vigorously against the speculator, and it may therefore be assumed that he intends to endow the Exchange Equalization Fund with the power to bring about a rapid appreciation of the franc in terms of sterling if it becomes at all apparent that the devaluation is due to speculative selling, and that he may count on active assistance in London and New York for any sudden "squeezings" he may decide upon. Moreover, to some extent a temporary devaluation of the franc is in the nature of a bribe to expatriated capital to return on favorable terms, and by its return to rectify the currency situation and the trade balance. If this bribe is sufficient, then M. Bonnet's policy, if coupled with a redemption of his promises to reform the national finances, may prove a brilliant success; but if the capital refuses to return, the maintenance of a managed currency at a reasonable value, on the adverse balance of trade which exists in France, will throw an even greater strain on the French economy than before. It may, moreover, end in the desertion by the United States of a fixed gold parity for the dollar, in despair of ridding herself in any other way of a plethora of "hot money"—and beyond these two most serious financial contingencies it would be fatuous to prophesy as to the turn of events.

Such an analysis of the situation,

however, throws light on the reasons for M. Blum's fall. In the eyes of the extreme wing of the Popular Front M. Bonnet's measure will read simply as a surrender to the forces of reaction intent on rendering the social reform unworkable, and it will seem ironic—to put it mildly—that a policy designed avowedly to counter the speculator in fact actually allows him to escape with his gains. The speculator overthrows the Government and replaces it by another which confirms his windfall profits, incidentally assuming the dictatorial powers refused to the noxious Blum for that purpose! It is not surprising that such a series of measures could not have been advanced by M. Vincent Auriol, and that MM. Rist and Baudouin resigned. But M. Blum's fall was not entirely a matter of the speculator and the Senate; there were other reasons for a change of government. While France is passing through a financial crisis she is also, in close co-operation with Great Britain, endeavoring to formulate a new foreign policy which will take the place of the wrecked non-intervention policy in Spain following the Leipzig incident.

For some time past it has become increasingly clear that, despite official denials, partisan interest by Germany and Italy in the outcome of the Spanish struggle has been intensified, and attention was called by a British Minister officially to the breaches of the non-intervention agreement. The reasons for the renewed German intervention in Spain have been indicated in certain very frank speeches from official sources to the effect that German policy is partly guided by the question of access to raw materials which Nationalist domination of Spain is most likely to secure her; speeches which have gone far to falsify the hopes of a few months ago that Germany was wearying of the Spanish entanglement and the expenditure of lives and munitions for no object closer to German interests than an improvement of the strategic position of Italy in the western Mediterranean. It seems at least likely that this renewed German interest in sources of raw materials in Southern Europe, Spain and her colonies, is not unconnected with the rising prices of raw materials and the monopolization of other sources of supply, of which the recent "tying up" of Swedish production of iron ore by British consumers for the next five years may be cited as a salient example.

## Pioneers! O Pioneers!

The vanguard of mankind is not truly its present leaders, but an army of immortal names from all recorded history.

### CHARDIN

A MODEST propagandist for the virtues of his people was Jean-Baptiste-Simeon Chardin, who was born on a humble street in the capital of France 238 years ago. His father was a highly skilled craftsman, a furniture maker who had sold billiard tables to the King, but who could never make more money than enough to keep his large family in decent circumstances. After a very little schooling, the boy was intended to learn his father's trade; but he showed such skill in painting the pictured panels of the cabinets that he was encouraged to specialize his talents in that line. The only teachers that could be afforded were of a poor sort, so that for the most part he was self-taught.

Such was the astonishing progress that he made in painting "still-life" that when he was about thirty his friends urged him to try for entrance into the Royal Academy. The judges, on seeing his work, at once accepted him as a member; for his pictures were remarkable in that they were the first to raise the painting of "still-life" into the highest rank of art. Chardin produced original effects in color and

harmony, being the discoverer of what is called reflected tones. His aim then was to reveal the beauty that may lie in common household objects.

A few years later he began to paint domestic scenes, taking his subjects usually from his own home. It was a time when the artists of France were catering to the follies, vanities, even the vices, of the fashionable Court circles; when Boucher was degrading his genius, and Greuze could only be foolishly sentimental or sly. Chardin was simply true to himself and his class. He painted his wife coming home from market or sending their son off to school, and in painting them he was recording the household of the average Parisian family, with its thrift, its honesty, its patience, its frugal decency. He announced, in fact, the virtues of the class which was so soon to overthrow the frivolities of the kingdom. The pictures won an enormous popularity.

But for all his industry, Chardin never became rich. For many years he held responsible positions in the Academy because he was the sort to be trusted with dull routine. At last they gave him a small pension. He died at the age of eighty.

G. McL.

## Letters

### A WOMAN'S VIEW

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—I see universal laws that are soulless and senseless, merely existing and working, and I see vegetable, animal and human life depending on those laws. I see that only human life has the ability to sympathize and to reason, the power to will and to do. From this I conclude that the statement in Genesis, "So God created man in His own image," is a statement of truth. Believing this and having a democratic sense of justice I know God, my Creator, to be democratic, favoring none but without partiality purposing the good of all. I see evil as that which would frustrate the purpose of good to all, holding back the progress of the human race and so opposing itself to God, the Creator.

To see that universal laws merely exist and automatically work one needs only to study them. Consider, for instance, the law of combustion—that under certain conditions certain gases unite and emit heat, consuming certain substances in the process. Let him be saint or sinner, white or colored, king or peasant, philosopher or fool he who follows the law of combustion is served by fire, whether he follows the law consciously or unconsciously; he who transgresses or defies the law of combustion suffers the consequences. So it is with all universal laws. Whether they serve or injure, bless or curse depends only on whether they are kept or broken.

Because of laws broken and being broken the world is where it is today—suffering poverty and super-abundance, riven with strife, soaked in nationalism, smoldering with race-hatred, ridden by militarism, weltering in blood. The same laws that, being broken, have brought it where it is when they are kept will create new conditions and bring into being a new human race. Science, the knowledge of universal laws, is lighting the way to this and showing that good comes of laws being kept.

Christ taught that God, the creator, is love and spoke of Him as "The Father." Would any earthly father, loving his children impartially, allow some of his children to profit by the labor of his other children? No! The first expression of love is justice, and the first act of justice is to end exploitation. So with God, the universal Father. Justice is His expression of love for man, and by means of scientific democracy the first act of His justice would end the exploitation of man by man.

The world struggle going on today is between God and evil. It will decide whether justice between man and man shall prevail or whether the exploitation of man by man shall continue. In this struggle there is no neutrality for individual, organization or institution. The test, "What are you doing to end the exploitation of man by man?" places you on one side or the other, and it is a damning indictment against you when exploitation finds you harmless.

Not by means of dictatorship does world salvation come, whether the dictatorship of the strong man, of bureau, party, state or church. World salvation comes by means of democracy—nations choosing justice until exploitation be undone, until all the earth enjoys the blessings come of keeping universal laws.

Socialism offers democracy a way of doing this and doing it without force or violence. That is why I think of socialism as "National Christianity." Nations living under socialism would be consciously or unconsciously keeping the universal law of love, that love of which Jesus taught and which Christians practise.

Believing with you in the humanity of Christ and the divinity of man, I am,  
(Mrs.) M. E. Rogers.

### INTERNATIONAL CONSTABULARY

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—An "International Constabulary acting under world law and warrant—being definitely a force for peace, and to prevent or apprehend lawbreakers—would be a truly noble factor in promoting a well-ordered world. This side of the Millennium we see no other way to eliminate armies and war."

Obadiah 7, Isa. 8:12, should furnish the proper corrective to those who are trusting in the League of Nations; as to an "international constabulary acting under world law," no concept for any such organization has ever yet emanated from any reasonable body of men, nor can there be found scriptural sanction for any such impossible idea. In II Cor. 4:4, Satan, we are told, "who is the God of this world, hath blinded them who believe not." "This side of the millennium, we see no other way to eliminate national armies and war." So you say. I ask, what provision has God made to eliminate armies and war before the millennium?

This side of the millennium, while God's plans are steadily advancing, we have need to search the Scriptures in order to prepare for the coming of the Lord.

II Thess. 2:3 (read the whole chapter), teaches us a necessary lesson.

Christ said: "I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword."

"Why should it be thought a thing incredible that God should raise the dead?" There are doubtless many who would be unable to accept it as a fact that Great Britain is at war—has been so, in fact, since Mussolini unloosed his attack of rapine, revenge and slaughter upon Ethiopia. That crafty agent knew his aim and objective, which he still pursues in Africa and in the Mediterranean. Who Ethiopia. That crafty agent knew his stirred up the Arabs to oppose Britain's mediation in Palestine? While the heathen raged, and her enemies prepared themselves for battle, their almost perfect system of espionage laid bare her weaknesses and plotted her destruction. Her king's abdication was the event they hoped should open their way to her conquest; but she lay like an infant in the lap of God, a giant renewing her mighty strength. She awoke in time; the deceiver fled; the false Absalom followed; the red rebels who would have rejoiced in her overthrow, like smoking flax were trampled underfoot, their treason quenched with punishment to follow: and now, God having led us through the valley of the shadow of death, is preparing for us this day a table in the presence of our enemies; and soon, though it hap not this year nor the next, shall God set up his throne in the heavens, with the earth his footstool, his kingdom ruling over all. Thus is it written in the prophecies of old, which some today despise and utterly reject, teaching for doctrine the vain philosophies and deceit of men, whereby they lie in wait to deceive; but God shall hold them in derision. "He that sitteth in the circle of the heavens shall hold them in derision, he shall laugh when their fear cometh."

And so, adieu, Mr. Editor, till tomorrow, or the day after.

J. A. Murphy.

### FROM MR. JOHN EVANS, FORMER M. P.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—Commenting on your editorial in your issue of June 30th, I wish to say that the "evasiveness of Canadians" regarding Empire responsibility is not to be wondered at when we look at the administration of home affairs by the few who are placed in that responsible position.

The question is what have the working people of Canada to defend?

Let us take the present Liberal government and analyse the trend of their doings, and Liberalism as manifested by its champions and it is plain to see that as working people we are divorced entirely from all share in the benefits that should be ours as Canadian citizens.

When our government took office in 1935 it did at once increase the cost of living by a 33½% increase in the sales tax. It did this and left the larger incomes free of any increase in taxation which was a robbery of the working man's wages.

The government no doubt angered the Canadian Manufacturers by its advocacy of "lower tariffs and wider markets" which had some effect on the usual flow of campaign funds from that source. Wheat was the one thing a market was sought for; as a surplus had been accumulated under the Tory regime 1930-35 when all manufactured goods were prohibited during those years. Although a wheat board was in existence the government of McKenzie King changed its nature and personality, and later, by order-in-council rendered the wheat board inoperative—turning the whole agricultural population of the west over to the gambling element of the Grain Exchange in Winnipeg to be robbed of a remunerative price for the crops of 1936 and 1937.

It would be interesting to know how much the wheat gamblers paid to the party managers for that privilege.

Liberal and Conservative parties have long ruled Canada in the interest of those who pay for the privilege of robbing the worker of his wages and the primary producer of a price that pays for the raising of all farm products.

Both these parties form a state within the state, and as far as fascism or Nazism go the brand handed out by the Canadian banker—manufacturer—speculator ring through its professional political henchmen cannot be said to be much worse than that of its foreign namesake.

If anyone thinks I am saying anything without foundation let him explain the following incident:—

A Liberal candidate lately speaking in Fernie, B.C., said:—"Conditions in Fernie were a disgrace to a civilized country." Quite true, I am sure, but he would see that all young unemployed men in Fernie, could start work next morning in the government forest service, that a government grant of \$80,000 would be theirs if he was elected, and if he wasn't, they wouldn't get it and that he was sure to be the next attorney-general of B.C.

We used to think things were pretty rotten when politicians whispered these things in the back alleys but now they say them on the public platform, and in the name of Liberalism. If this man had bribed the electors with his own money

he would be a crook and a convict. When he does it in the name of the party what shall we say? Some ardent Liberal may tell us?

In the meantime, let us look around—will the so-called Liberal government at Ottawa subsidize the projected steamship line between Canada, New Zealand and Australia, for the Can. Pac. Ry. Co., and divert all the Pacific trade to the privately owned railway, which is one of the means taken to rob the country of its government-owned line; by doing everything to increase the yearly deficit.

This government abolished Section 98, it is true, but only after the great employers of labor in Eastern Canada were sure they had through the years of de-

pression got the workers where they wanted them and could by hunger and dependence prevent union organization and collective bargaining. Who is a patriot?

Many more instances may be cited to show that the Canadian people cannot be expected to be patriots in any sense of the word, but I should not pass over the reasons given in the Witness for the discharge and practically the deportation of Professor Morgan from McGill University; all going to show that even free speech and free assembly is banned under this Liberal regime by much more direct means than arrest and law application.

John Evans.

## Not in the Headlines—of the Popular Press

From the Nofrontier News Service.

### TOURIST NOTES

Geneva. — Martinez Barrio, President of the Spanish Cortes, came to Paris recently along with other Spanish Deputies. Barrio was using a car with a German licence plate. The mystery was explained when the interviewers were told that Barrio's car was one of the many German automobiles captured near Madrid.

The bigger hotels in Paris show their sympathy for Franco by keeping in their reading rooms only those dailies which support the Spanish rebels. Recently some Oxford students wanted to know why the more liberal and radical dailies were not stocked in the Hotel Piazza-Athenée. Reply to the enquiry came in the form of suppression of four English papers which had been in the reading room up to that time.

Tourists visiting Santa Margherita and other watering resorts in Italy will be able to read huge inscriptions on the walls glorifying the cult of fascism. Among the more interesting are such as these:

The war which we have initiated in Africa is one for the cult of liberty; it is a war of the people, of the Italian nation; a war of the poor, of the disinherited, and of the proletariat.

No people has the same courage as the Italians in risking its very existence.

It is a great privilege for us all to live in an epoch as tumultuous as the present one an epoch so full of manifest destiny.

In Switzerland the newspapers of the Spanish Government territory have hitherto been barred, while those of the rebels circulate freely. This was not done by official decree, but by making it very difficult for any vendor to handle the Republican dailies. Of late that situation has changed and Swiss people can read "El Sol" and other papers at will. The advertisements of theatres, cinemas, music halls, dancing places and other evidences of normal life in Madrid have surprised many Swiss.

In certain parts of France the labels of oranges exported from Spain are printed in German. The oranges came from Cadiz. A French satiric weekly wonders whether "Franco's Spain has already become a German colony."

### PHILIPPINE OPPOSITION TO MILITARISM

Manila. — More than 30,000 young men have been arrested throughout the Philippine Islands and charged before the courts for their refusal to register for military training under the so-called National Defence Act, drafted by General Douglas MacArthur, military adviser to President Manuel L. Quezon. The provincial jails are crowded with these prisoners and other places had to be fitted to accommodate them. The problem of feeding them has become so perplexing to the local governments, that Secretary of the Interior, Elpidio Quirino, had to instruct the town authorities to request the families of the detained young men to bring food for them. Orders were also issued to stop the wholesale arrests and prosecutions.

Under the National Defence Act, an army of 400,000 men is to be organized in ten years and for this purpose compulsory military training has been introduced. But the young people, from the very outset, showed themselves very reluctant to undergo such military instruction in the training camps. In Mindanao, one of the three big islands comprising the Philippines, the Moros who compose the major part of the population

there, have revolted and taken up arms against the Government in opposition to compulsory military training.

Desertions en masse from the training camps have also taken place recently. More than 900 trainees left three camps—which gives some idea of the strength of the movement.

All these arrests and desertions show the stubborn opposition which the Quezon-MacArthur militarization program is meeting. Meanwhile unrest and discontent engendered by these and other policies are growing rapidly and spreading among the masses. The new American High Commissioner, Paul V. McNutt, has as yet given no indication that he understands and sympathizes with the Filipino people in their valiant fight.

## The Orient

With more than 15,000 troops on the spot prepared for an emergency, the British Government was ready on July 6 to announce the greatest change of policy toward Palestine since the establishment of the mandate, as the report of the Royal Commission recommending partition of the country will be published.

The Jewish Labor party of Palestine on July 8 met to try to form a united front against the report of the Royal Commission which proposed cleaving the Holy Land. The Labor party polled more than 60 per cent of the Zionist vote in the Congress elections, evidence of its sway over the Jewish population. The Arab Higher Committee also took a stand opposed to the plan except for the dissenting Nasha Shibli group which is supported by the Emir Abdullah of neighboring Transjordan.

The Arab Higher Committee announced on July 8 after a two-hour session it was unable to accept the British plan for dividing Palestine into three parts. It attacked the plan as proposing to give the Jews a state in which the most fertile sections of the Holy Land lie, leaving for the Arabs only the rocky and hilly parts.

The Palestine Arab higher Committee cabled to four Arab kings, Emir ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, the Imam of Yemen, Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, and King Ghazi of Iraq, on July 9 a plea "in the name of God and religion" to intervene against the plan to partition Palestine.

Between six and 20 persons were killed and wounded in the Upper Jezireh district of Palestine on July 9 in a clash between troops and demonstrators demanding a separate mandate and dissociation from the Syrian Republic. The reports received from Damascus, said troops attempted to break up demonstrations held in mosques. The mosques were emptied as crowds stormed Government offices. The District Governor was believed to have been killed. Troops were forced to fire into the crowd to break up the attack.

In Jerusalem the Arab National Defence Party issued a manifesto on July 11 severely condemning the recommendations of the British Royal Commission for splitting Palestine into separate Arab and Jewish states.

Premier Hikmet Suleiman, of Iraq, on July 11 offered to fight to the death any Arab who accepts the partition of Palestine proposed by Great Britain.

One hundred and 50 ulema—religious leaders—on July 12 issued a decree threatening excommunication for any Moslem who supported the proposal of division of Palestine.

Two Arab newspapers were suspended by the administration of Palestine on July 12. Alliwa, a newspaper belonging to the Mufti of Jerusalem, was banned for six weeks for reprinting a manifesto

published in Cairo in the name of the "Palestine Defence Committee." Addifaa, a newspaper published by Istiklalists, Arab Independents in Jaffa, was suspended for a month.

At Fengtai, near Peiping on July 8 Chinese and Japanese troops were said to have clashed while the latter carried out secret manoeuvres.

The Japanese Kwantung army command on July 11 announced that Japanese troops had occupied the villages of Lung Wangmiao and Tungchuang, south of Peiping, after fighting in which they lost 20 men.

Fighting continued on July 11 at the Yungting River, ten miles west of Peiping, between Japanese and Chinese troops. The Japanese are closing in on Lukouchiao, apparently intent on forcibly occupying the town and all the surrounding area.

Japanese army headquarters at Tientsin, China, on July 12 formally charges the Chinese Government with dangerously aggravating the situation by concentrating four crack divisions of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's troops in north-

ern Honan province and simultaneously issuing orders to the 29th army in the Peiping area to offer strong resistance against the Japanese.

Big guns roared for half an hour on July 13 in continuance of Japanese-Chinese hostilities west of Peiping. All was quiet again shortly after 7.30 a.m. (7:30 p.m., E.D.T.), but both sides continued moving reinforcements into the zone of conflict. In Nanking, the Foreign Office told the Japanese embassy there could be no valid settlement of the troubles "without the sanction of the Central Government."

Japan on July 13 made four drastic demands upon the Hopei-Chahar Political Council for a settlement of the north China hostilities. These demands, transmitted to the Nanking Government from Peiping, are: First, complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from the western banks of the Yungting River and evacuation of the Town of Lukouchiao. Second, severe punishment of all officers adjudged guilty of causing the clashes. Third, absolute suppression of all anti-Japanese movements. Fourth, co-operation against Communism. Nanking found these conditions utterly untenable.

## Can Japan Stay the Course?

By Guenther Stein, in the Spectator (London).

JAPAN, today, is confessedly harassed more than ever by her economic limitations, as well as by the unfavorable effects which these last years of strain are gradually showing in her none-too-strong economic and social structure. Economics have become the main preoccupation of her military and civilian leaders. Social issues, although still neglected as far as action is concerned, are forcing themselves on their attention. And the pressure of all these problems—against which the "enforcement of the true Japanese spirit in all the fields of national life" proves no sufficient cure—seems destined to gain in intensity as time goes on and the international armament race grows apace.

Industrial capacity is the most prominent of the many vexatious problems facing the Japanese authorities. For the fifty per cent growth in the volume of output of Japan's manufacturing industries, which was brought about from 1931 to 1936, and the accompanying fifty per cent increase in the industrial machinery installed in the country, are no longer viewed as achievements which can assure Japan of the economic and military prominence to which she aspires. Even now the total output of all the factories in Japan equals but a fraction of that of each leading Western country, including the newly industrialized Soviet Union. Per head of her population Japan produces hardly one-twelfth as much in manufactured goods as Britain or the United States.

JAPAN-MANCHUKUO'S output of steel, in spite of all the vigorous State assistance by which it was fostered in recent years, is but 6.7 per cent of that of the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union combined; on which countries, moreover, Japan has to rely for almost half of the ferrous materials used in her domestic production of steel. At present the shortage of steel, pig iron, ore and scrap is such in Japan that not only the civilian branches of the government but even the Army had recently to declare that they would renounce the use of about one-third of the total of their steel consumption program for the current year. And the dearth of steel may prove even more embarrassing to the Navy, which is an even greater consumer of it.

Japan's engineering industries, too, much though they have advanced recently both in the volume and quality of their production, are still lagging far behind the desires of her economic and military leaders. They can hardly be expected to increase the comparatively small total of machinery installed in all branches of industry by much more than about ten per cent annually, even if no attention be paid to the replacement of obsolete equipment. Moreover, if only part of today's

large-scale projects for industrial expansion were to be carried out, Japan would have to increase very considerably its costly imports of foreign machinery, which never ceased to be needed in large quantities side by side with home-produced equipment; just as the country's hurried industrial progress in general, and that of its armaments in particular, depends to such a large extent on the acquisition from Western countries of costly patent rights and licenses for newly-developed processes of manufacturing.

IT is not only for these reasons that

Japan's insufficient foreign currency income is the object of the second great anxiety of her leaders. The deficiency of raw materials which entailed imports worth Yen 770 million in 1931, rose to Yen 2,040 million in 1936, and it keeps on growing. Before the occupation of Manchuria and the new armament effort, 29.4 per cent of all the industrial raw material requirements of the country had to be secured from abroad. But after five years of strenuous efforts to become one of the "have's," 33.5 per cent of its raw material needs had to be imported. (Japan is still able, however, to feed her quickly growing population without incurring any deficit in her foreign trade in foodstuffs.) The increasing quantities of foreign raw materials needed for the manufacture of larger volumes of export goods which account for part of this deterioration do not constitute any real financial problem, for such exports automatically pay for the raw material imports involved. The quickly rising raw material imports for armament and equipment purposes are alone responsible for the mounting deficit in the country's foreign trade, which during the first five months of the present year reached the record total of almost Yen 600 million. This heavy burden is becoming the more onerous as the rising tide of world prices set in at a moment when Japan had almost exhausted most of her reserves of foreign currency. The comparatively small gold supplies of the country are now being tapped once more. Still severer measures of State control over imports are to restrict purchases abroad to such goods as are most urgently required on grounds of national policy; but there are hardly any others left already now. And a new drive for another acceleration in the continuous growth of Japanese exports is to be launched.

The danger of inflation is another cause of apprehension which cannot easily be alleviated. Every attempt, however, to avert it, by checking the rapid growth of the State's armament expenditures, by leaving many of the projects for further industrial expansion on paper, and by ignoring the well-justified wage demands of all sorts of workers and officials, would slow

down the pace of Japan's military preparations, would still further increase the dissatisfaction of the forward elements, and thus augment political tension at least between the latter and the more conservative groups among the Fighting Forces, bureaucracy, and big business. Besides, even the so-called moderate elements who for years tried to prevent inflation from growing out of its present "beneficial" into its much-dreaded malignant form, have gradually given in so much to categorical demands in favor of expansion that they would hardly see a practical way out even if they were to come into undisputed power. For they realize well enough that, with the great changes in the country's economic structure that were brought about during the last five years, its dependence on ever-growing orders for armaments and for new industrial equipment has become sufficiently decisive to make any fundamental change in policy as much of a threat to stability of Japanese economy as the maintenance of the present course doubtless would be. In 1931, only 14 per cent of Japan's total factory output went into armaments and goods for capital investment; but by 1936 they took up almost 31 per cent of the much larger total that was produced by an entirely changed industrial mechanism in which "heavy" engineering, and other new industries had come to prominence.

THE last, but by no means the least, anxiety of the leaders of Japan is the wave of demands for higher wages, of strikes in almost unprecedented number, and of dissatisfaction with an insufficient livelihood that has

been sweeping over the country since the beginning of the current year. There is nobody who would deny the justification for the wage and salary demands that are a general phenomenon not only among the workers and salaried men in private enterprises, but also among local and national government officials. For the 25 to 30 per cent rise in the cost of living since 1931 was entirely unaccompanied by any increase in the average money income of nine-tenths of the population. The average wages per hour of industrial workers even fell by something like 10 per cent during that time and it was only a corresponding increase in working time (to more than 10 hours per day) which made up for this loss. Salaries also were under continuous pressure, and those of government officials had just been cut considerably before the rising trend of the cost of living set in after the coincidence of the "Manchurian Incident" and the depreciation of the Yen in 1931.

It would be wrong to deny that in the social as in other fields Japan has still a fair measure of reserve strength with which to overcome the numerous difficulties of the near future and even to make further advances with regard to her military power, her industrial development, and the further expansion of her exports. But it is not difficult to understand why the leaders of Japan who are such profound sceptics with regard to the potentialities of international understanding in more than a superficial sense of the word, should worry about the ability of their country to keep pace, or even to gain new advantages, if the international armament race should keep on gaining momentum.

## Youth Open Forum

News and Views of the Canadian Youth Congress.

If youth in the organizations connected with the Youth Congress, or its various Councils, or outside of it, is sufficiently interested to contribute short, vital letters presenting the viewpoint of youth on any of the important internal or external concerns, the Witness will be glad to give space to them in its columns.

### YOUTH PREPARE FOR MODEL CONGRESS

Endorsement of the Model Congress of the United States by eleven U. S. Senators and thirty-four members of the House of Representatives as a "project which would give American youth an opportunity to democratically discuss vital issues concerning them," was announced by William Hinckley, chairman of the American Youth Congress.

A call, asking young people throughout the country to elect "Senators" and "Representatives" to the Congress, which will take place in Milwaukee from July 2 to 5, was issued by seventy-four prominent youth leaders, adult leaders and agencies serving youth throughout the country.

Hinckley said that about two thousand representatives of youth groups of every type were expected to attend the Milwaukee Congress, which will be modeled after the United States Congress and which will include a "Senate", "House of Representatives," Joint Committees and organizational caucuses. He stated that the gathering was called "to give the nation's youth an opportunity to consider its mutual problems, seek its own solutions and strengthen co-operative efforts among organizations of youth and organizations serving youth."

The Congress will resolve itself, he declared, into six large joint committees which will hold hearings on the major problems faced by American youth. These will be committees on agriculture, democratic liberties, education, labor, peace and recreation and leisure time.

According to Hinckley, the "Senate" will consist of representatives of national youth organizations or of agencies serving youth, each of which is entitled to four "Senators." The

"House of Representatives" will be composed of delegates from local youth groups of all types, he said.

The "Senate" will meet separately on the last day of the congress to discuss the possibilities of co-operation among various national youth organizations, while the "House" will meet to listen to a forum of experts on youth in crime and juvenile delinquency. The House will participate in discussions from the floor.

"Bills" and "Resolutions" have already been sent in by local youth groups throughout the country, Hinckley said, "young people are being encouraged to discuss problems of their generation, as well as of their country as a whole, and to prepare the legislation which their representatives will present in Milwaukee."

"In this way young Americans will receive an excellent training in democracy and practical citizenship. Throughout the world democracy is on trial. This project is an effort to make democracy a living, breathing thing for this generation of youth," he added.

"This Model Congress, I am certain, will demonstrate to the youth of the country that democracy really can and does work."

### STATEMENTS IN THE TORONTO PRESS

Rev. Murdoch MacKinnon of Runnymede United Church, declared in a speech in his church about the recent Youth Congress, "Divine discontent is leading young people to seek freedom, to which they are entitled," adding, "Youth wants to be free from the bonds and bands of convention that has outlived its usefulness."

Under the title, "Where is Youth Going?" Rev. J. D. Parks made an analysis of the recent Youth Congress in a sermon in Carlton St. United Church. "One of the most encouraging things that has happened in Canada is the fact that it was possible for such a number of young people of so many diverse groups and types to meet and achieve unanimity on certain vital questions. I don't think anything more significant for the future has happened for years," Mr. Parks told the congregation.

CANADIAN  
AFFAIRS

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

WORLD  
EVENTS

## Canada

Canadian and United States air service officials conferring at Whitehorse, Yukon, on July 6 after a 1,200-mile trail-blazing flight from Edmonton, planned an air service which, eventually, would link the United States with Shanghai, China, via Canada. A. W. Stephenson, Salt Lake City, vice-president of the National Parks Air Service, said the Edmonton-Whitehorse route is the only possible one, with a reasonable degree of safety, for regular service. He was one of six passengers on the inaugural airmail and passenger flight piloted by President G. W. C. McConachie of United Air Transport, Edmonton.

Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, replied on July 6 to the Board of Control that "inadequate studio facilities" hampered network productions.

Because of the common law rule that a wife is not a compellable witness against her husband prosecution of Dr. S. W. Fox, Social Credit leader in the Manitoba Legislature, on a charge of performing an illegal operation of Miss Alice Bosnell, was dropped in provincial police court at Winnipeg on July 6. Magistrate Thomas Little, of Dauphin, Man., held that Miss Bosnell, now Mrs. Fox, could not be called as a witness against her husband.

Had the gasoline tanks of the Laurier Garage in Montreal been buried underground as required by city bylaw the explosion which wrecked the building and took the lives of three Montreal firemen would not have occurred, James McIsaac, Chief Inspector of the city's fire prevention service, on July 7 told Fire Commissioner Emile Massicotte, investigating the explosion and fire which shattered the Laurier avenue building last June 25. Mr. McIsaac said that in his opinion the cause of the fire was the ignition of a mixture of gasoline vapors which had gathered in the chamber where the two 1,000-gallon tanks were situated. He was unable to say, however, what ignited the vapors.

A new link of Empire was forged on July 8 when the giant Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia landed on the waters of the St. Lawrence midway between the two south shore villages of Boucherville and Varennes below Montreal.

Lord Tweedsmuir on July 8 drove through the drought-parched farmland of a once-flourishing district on the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary and paid tribute later in a brief address to the courage of the prairie farmer.

Finance Minister Walter Nash of New Zealand enroute home after representing his Labor government at the Imperial Conference in London, arrived in Quebec on July 8 and proceeded to Ottawa.

A big transport plane took off from Vancouver's airport on July 8 for the first complete survey of the projected Trans-Canada Airline.

The Department of Agriculture announced on July 8 it was carrying on trapping operations at several points in Ontario near the international boundary to find out whether the destructive Japanese beetle has entered Canada.

A gathering of 200 people, including Government officials and party supporters, including some 40 Ontario Liberal M. P.'s greeted Premier Mackenzie King and his colleagues on their arrival at Ottawa on July 9 after an absence of nearly three months in Britain.

The British Columbia Appeal Court on July 9 gave its opinion that the Provincial Marketing Act and amendments were wholly within the competence of the Provincial Legislature. The opinion, handed down by Mr. Justice M. A. Macdonald and concurred in by the two other members of the tribunal, said the act was "to its full extent, intra vires of the Legislature." The question of validity of the act was submitted to the Appeal Court after Mr. Justice A. M. Manson of the British Columbia Supreme Court held the act and its amendments were outside the "Legislative power of the enacting Legislature" because, among other things, the Legislature "delegated its legislative powers to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council."

The Tariff Board, is was announced on July 9 has dismissed the appeals brought by the Canadian Importers and Traders' Association, Incorporated, Toronto, (dealing with furs) and Philco Products Limited, Toronto, from rulings of the Department of National Revenue. In the matter of the Philco Company appeal the

board was asked to determine if radio cabinets were integral parts of radio equipment or merely household furniture. S. L. Cappel, Canadian-General manager for the company, contended that a radio receiving set without a cabinet was incomplete. If it were adjudged part of the machine, the cabinet could be imported at a less rate of duty than at present.

Striking employes on July 12 tied up one plant of the Consolidated Paper Corporation, in Quebec province, but operations continued at two other St. Maurice River Valley mills where strikes had been declared. The strike held up production only at the corporation's Weyagamack division plant at Three Rivers, which employs about 650 men.

Negotiations ending in preparation of draft forms of a new trade agreement with New Zealand featured week-end activities of the Government, but details will not be known until some definite action is taken by the Governments of the two countries. New Zealand's Finance Minister, Hon. Walter Nash completed conversations on July 11 and left for Montreal and Washington.

If a requested increase in relief aid is not forthcoming from Ottawa, the responsibility for looking after relief recipients in Winnipeg will rest with the city, Premier John Bracken of Manitoba said on July 10.

Striking treaty Indians of the Great Slave area at Fort Resolution on July 11 had accepted treaty money on condition their complaints be made known to the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa. The payment was handled by Sergeant G. J. Makinson of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who was sent from Fort Smith to investigate complaints of the natives and to pay the treaty money which they had refused for the past two weeks while Dr. J. E. Amyot, district agent, remained in the treaty tent. The chiefs of the Yellowknife, Hay River, Roche River and Snowdrift tribes said that they would refuse further treaty money until a new agent was appointed. The Indians also asked for an investigation into disposal of treaty supplies, and for an extension of approximately 30 miles of the boundaries of Wood Buffalo Park so that their hunting and trapping grounds may be increased.

Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin and head of the Banting Institute, Toronto, was among those named on July 11 as members of the National Research Council for three-year terms. Others, according to announcement in the Canada Gazette are: Prof. E. F. Burton, head of the Department of Physics, University of Toronto; W. R. Campbell, Windsor, general manager of the Ford Motor Company of Canada; Prof. R. H. Clark, head of the Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, and Prof. E. P. Featherstonhaugh, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering and Architecture, University of Manitoba. It was also announced R. J. Tallon, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, had been named a member for a two-year term.

Major W. E. Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, on July 11 issued the following statement: "In view of current misunderstanding and misrepresentation the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation announces that the acceptance of programs sponsored for the sale of spirits, wine or beer is not contemplated for any of the stations of the corporation or any of its networks. As, however, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is responsible for the control of all broadcasting in Canada, consideration is being given to revised regulations. In this connection special attention is being paid to the problem of the sponsorship of wine and beer programs in the Province of Quebec by private stations where such programs are allowed by the laws of Quebec and by the regulations of the old Radio Commission, and have been broadcast by some private Quebec stations for a number of years.

Alexander Allison, colored second mate on the schooner Gypsum Queen, gave inaccurate testimony before a Reparations Commissioner in Boston because Senator Hance J. Logan wanted it that way, he told Magistrate Glenn Strike in police court at Ottawa, on July 12, when called, as a Crown witness against Captain Freeman Hatfield, owner and master of the vessel which sank off the coast of Ireland in July, 1915.

Captain A. S. Wilcockson brought his Imperial Airways' Caledonia, back to Montreal on July 12 on the return flight from New York to Foynes, Ireland, and was scheduled to take off next morning for Botwood, Nfld., on the next leg.

Premier Mackenzie King will broadcast a message to the Canadian people on July 19 from 10 to 10:30 p.m., (E.D.), it was announced on July 12 by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

## Great Britain

King George paid tribute to his Scottish consort on July 6 by holding the first Royal Court Scotland has seen since 1903 in the oak-panelled Throne Room of Holyrood House.

Prime Minister Chamberlain has accepted an invitation to become honorary president of the League of Nations Union, it became known on July 6, but coupled his acceptance with a strong warning that the Union must be strictly non-party in character.

Plans for a long-range economic reconstruction program for Newfoundland will be revealed in the Budget at St. John's, Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions Secretary, told the House of Commons, on July 6.

Sir Walford Selby, British Minister to Vienna has been named Ambassador to Portugal, it was announced on July 6.

Admitting that Arab and Zionist aspirations are "irreconcilable," and that the present mandate has been unworkable, the British Government on July 7 proposed a threefold partition of Palestine, including the creation of the first independent Jewish state since the days of Emperor Titus. The partition was recommended in a 404-page report by the Royal Commission under Earl Peel, which last November began a searching inquiry into the causes of Arab-Jewish bloodshed. The report was published together with a statement by the Cabinet accepting the proposals in their entirety and pledging immediate action to bring them into effect. The new plan will require a speedy ending by the League of Nations of the present mandate and the complete metamorphosis of Palestine as it has existed since the end of the Great War. In place of a single state under British control, with Jews and Arabs trying to live side by side, there will be two independent nations—a Jewish state, mostly in the plains along the seacoast, and an Arab state in the hills, to include the whole of Trans-Jordan, with a port at Jaffa. In addition, Britain hopes to receive a permanent mandate for the holy cities of Jerusalem and Bethlehem and a corridor to the sea, while the towns of Tiberias and Acre, and the vital naval base at Haifa in the Jewish area, will be kept "temporarily" under British control.

Prime Minister Chamberlain in the House of Commons on July 7 announced appointment of a royal commission to investigate the causes influencing the present distribution of Great Britain's industrial population. It will also look into the probable direction of any future change in distribution and consider the disadvantages arising from concentration of industries in the big cities. Sir Montague Barlowe is chairman of the commission which has 12 other members including two women. Sir Montague was chairman of a royal commission on the Alberta coal industry in 1935 and is a former Minister of Labor and Government representative at international labor conferences in Geneva.

Neither Great Britain nor France could ever consent to "alienation" of Spanish territory in any form, Winston Churchill, Conservative veteran told his constituents on July 7 in a speech devoted to British policy on Spain.

A. P. Herbert's marriage bill concluded stormy progress in the Upper House on July 7 and was returned to the House of Commons for consideration of the Peers' amendment. The bill, introduced as a private member's bill passed third reading in the House of Commons. A majority of the members present abstained from voting.

Havas News Agency, in a copyright story on July 7 says it is reported General Francisco Franco has communicated to Great Britain, through the medium of Portugal, a note expressing uneasiness over the political character of Italy's intervention in behalf of his Spanish insurgent administration. The Spanish insurgent Generalissimo affirmed his desire to maintain his country's independence and integrity, Havas says it learned, and to detach himself from any foreign attempt to upset the present equilibrium in the Mediterranean. Franco further expressed a wish to reach an understanding with Great Britain with a view to obtaining economic and financial support in London toward Spain's reconstruction after the civil war, according to Havas.

Ernst "Putzy" Hanfstaengl, one time intimate of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, but recently resident in London, on July 7 won a settlement of £250 (\$1,240) and costs in a libel action against Cavalade, weekly news magazine. The action which was settled in court before testimony, was based on comments about him in

which it was stated his influence with Hitler has waned, that he formally ordered expulsion from Germany of the correspondents of two British newspapers, that he opposed Joachim von Ribbentrop. Immediately after settlement Hanfstaengl, issued a statement in which he said the court victory for himself—a German National Socialist—refuted recent statements in a book by Ludendorff alleging Britain is decaying. "In view of the gravity of the hour," Hanfstaengl said, "I must consider such statements as not only signally wrong but lamentably harmful to what we all hope and must hope for in the interest of civilization:

Rearmament in Great Britain and the United States, Prime Minister Chamberlain said on July 6 "will in time convince the world of the wisdom of settling its differences by peaceful discussion instead of by arbitration of force." Speaking at a Conservative Party rally the Prime Minister declared: "As I don't believe anybody wants to start a European conflagration, I don't see why, with a little ingenuity and goodwill, we shouldn't find a solution for our difficulties—difficulties which would be immediately relieved if we could agree upon withdrawal of volunteers and upon leaving Spain to settle her own future for herself."

Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy, on July 8 announced he had forbidden any further anti-British broadcasts in Arabic, or other attempts by Italy to stir up Arab hostility against the British Empire. The assurance came in the unusual form of a personal message from the Duce to Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, the result of a still more unusual procedure on the part of Mr. Eden, who several days ago begged the Italian Government, through Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador, not to use the publication of the Royal Commission report as an occasion for renewed propaganda among the Arabs.

Earl Peel on July 8 appealed to both factions in Palestine to study the report of the Royal Commission he headed "with great attention and without animosity."

The crucial meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee ended on July 9 with the twenty-seven nations represented in it extending a unanimous invitation to the Earl of Plymouth representing the British Government, to make a personal effort by private negotiations to end the deadlock that has blocked its continuance. The Netherlands Minister, R. de Mares van Swinderen, made a motion for this and everybody concurred, Lord Plymouth, after consulting Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, accepted.

The National Union of Railwaymen rejected by a vote of 60 to 20 a united front proposal on July 8 in a conference at Plymouth.

The Transport and General Workers' Union conference at Toftway on July 9 rejected the proposal for a united front by an overwhelming majority, and approved an amendment stating that working-class unity could best be obtained by seeking closer co-ordination among trade unions, the Labor party and the co-operative movement.

The House of Lords on July 12 passed the Physical Training Bill on third reading. Passed by both Houses, the bill now needs only royal assent to become law.

The Early of Wemyss, one of Scotland's largest landowners, died on July 12 at his seat, Gosford House, near Haddington, East Lothian. He was 79 years old.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, addressing the Universal Christian Council for Life and Works, deplored on July 12 the non-participation of the Roman Catholic Church in what he said were the council's efforts to form a united front for world Christianity. "So long as the Church of Rome stands apart," said the Archbishop, "there can be no full concentration of the forces of Christianity on the needs and problems of the present world. We can only hope and pray the day may come when common dangers and a true sense of the real facts of Christendom may lead authorities of the Roman Church to sanction active co-operation with their fellow Christians." The council, meeting at Oxford University, included 850 representatives of 85 Christian religious groups in the western and eastern world. The Bishop of Chichester, Rt. Rev. G. K. A. Bell, told the parley he had received letters from German Evangelical churchmen declaring their delegates had been deprived of passports and therefore were unable to attend.

## Sister Dominions

Racial feeling aroused by the Italo-Ethiopian war was cited by Governor Sir Murcheson Fletcher in a statement issued on July 9 as one of the causes of widespread strikes which paralyzed Trinidad last month and resulted in 14 deaths from violence. The Governor, in a complete review of the strikes which began in oilfields and spread into other industries throughout the colony before they were brought to an end, urged high-

er wages be granted to 40,000 laborers on the colony's sugar estates. "I think wages in the sugar industry can be raised. Sugar is subsidized by both the Imperial and local governments for the benefit of the worker and better conditions could be provided them." He appealed to estate owners to reduce dividends paid to stockholders in order "to spare money for laborers' wages" and provide better housing and social conditions for them.

Final figures in the Irish Free State balloting showed 69 members of de Valera's Fianna Fail party elected on July 6, compared with 69 members of all other groups. Actually, de Valera was left with only 68 seats because one of his members must return to the Speaker's chair. The final standing was: Fianna Fail (Government) 69, Fine Gael (Opposition) 48, Labor 13, Independents 7, Independent Labor 1, total 138. How faithfully the electors' opinion was represented by proportional representation was indicated by the distribution of seats in proportion to the total vote obtained by each party. The Fianna Fail polled 599,638 votes; the Fine Gael 461,176; Labor 132,686 and Independents 131,194. The Constitution plebiscite vote was 686,042 in favor and 528,296 against. Whether by accident or design, more than 110,000 spoiled their ballots in the constitutional plebiscite.

President Eamonn de Valera welcomed the crew of the Clipper III in Gaelic at Foynes, Irish Free State, on July 6, telling the fore-runners of North Atlantic air passenger service it was "the equivalent of a hundred thousand welcomes."

President Eamonn de Valera, who failed to get a majority in the Irish Free State elections for the Dail (parliament), defying the 13 Labor members to oppose him, on July 7, declared in a statement: "The Fianna Fail (the Government party) is satisfied that its policy was justified in practice and will not be diverted from it either to the right or to the left by any form of political pressure."

Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog on July 6 at Bloemfontein, South Africa, accused the United Kingdom Government of apathy in dealing with the question of native protectorates contiguous to South Africa. "It is inconceivable for me to accept that there can be much further delay in the transfer of these territories or that the Union Government should be compelled to have recourse to the South Africa Act, and request the King, by means of a decision of Parliament to accede to the transfer."

Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, took the occasion of the 247th anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne on July 12 to warn the Irish Free State to "cease interfering" with the Protestant six counties of the north.

## United States

Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world and founder of the Boy Scouts, spoke from England on July 6 and admonished 26,000 youths assembled at their Jamboree at Washington, D.C., "to carry on and develop friendship among themselves," so that they might help to bring about an era of "peace and goodwill among men." In a few years' time, he told the boys, they would be "grown up men of your country," leaders in politics and directors of commerce. "Up to now, the different countries have been carrying on their aims as total strangers, without any close knowledge or friendship for each other, and therefore in competition and rivalry with one another," he continued. "Each country has worked for its own benefit without any sympathy for its neighbor. In that way have arisen jealousies, ill-feelings, quarrels and wars. This does no good to any one, but harm to all. What we want in the world is peace, happiness and prosperity for all, and we can get it if all men become friends instead of rivals. Get to see the other fellow's point of view as well as your own. Work in co-operation rather than in rivalry. By doing this you will not only be opening up better commerce, better trade, better political relationships with your fellowmen of other countries, but also you will be bringing about that feeling of goodwill among men which is the true foundation for peace in the world."

The saving of \$400,000,000 in federal expenditures during the current fiscal year was forecast by President Roosevelt on July 6 as he returned to the White House after spending the week-end at Hyde Park. The expected economy would result, he explained, from voluntary abstention from spending on the part of Cabinet officers and heads of independent agencies.

The International Seamen's Union, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, on July 6 rejected an invitation to sign a peace agreement with other maritime unions to remain effective until the National Labor Relations Board has completed an election among the crews of 83 Atlantic and Gulf ship lines.

A contract for 210 monoplane pursuit airplanes and spare parts was awarded by the War Department on July 6 to the Curtiss airplane division of the Curtiss Wright Corporation of Buffalo, N.Y., at a total cost of \$4,133,550. The planes will be capable of more than 300 miles an hour and will out-perform any of their type now in service, the War Department said.

The National Labor Relations Board on July 6 opened its major case against an automobile manufacturer when witnesses began laying the groundwork for the charge that the Ford Motor Company had violated the National Labor Relations Act. Hardly had the first witnesses appeared when it was announced by Ralph W. Liddy, Common Pleas judge, that 15 felony warrants had been issued—14 for Ford employees—in connection with the beating of two officials of the United Automobile Workers at the Ford River Rouge plant on May 26.

Henson Klick, one of more than a score of men injured on July 7 in an encounter between police and strikers at the Alcoa plant of the Aluminum Company of America, died in a hospital. Seventeen strikers and four policemen were carried to the hospital with bullet wounds following a gun and club battle near the gates of the fabricating plant, which reopened after being closed seven weeks.

Five Ford Motor Company employees were identified on July 7 by witnesses before a National Labor Relations Board hearing as participants in the beating of organizers and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America when they sought to supervise the distribution of handbills at the River Rouge plant on May 26. At the same time eight Ford employees and a ninth man were arraigned on charges of felonious assault which grew out of the one man Grand Jury investigation conducted by Common Pleas Judge Ralph W. Liddy.

The anti-trust division of the Department of Justice has decided to recommend to Attorney-General Homer Cummings that the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies be prosecuted for alleged violation of the anti-trust laws by practices tending to lessen competition between the companies. The decision to propose court action to the Attorney-General resulted, it was learned on July 7 from a preliminary but intensive investigation of the two companies which disclosed to the satisfaction of the anti-trust division that both had negotiated exclusive contracts with property owners in New York and elsewhere to the mutual detriment of both agencies, from the public point of view.

Plans for the modernization and expansion of the nation's airways safeguards to cost \$7,000,000 over the next two years, were announced on July 7 by Secretary of Commerce Roper. Work already is going forward in more than 60 localities on the airlines and before the bad flying weather sets in this fall thousands of miles of airways will be better equipped than ever before. The program includes the spending of \$882,000 this summer, including installations that have been made in the past three months.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, honorary Scout Leader, toured the Boy Scout encampment on July 7 stopping four times to receive the salutes and cheers of hundreds of the youths including more than 100 Canadian Scouts.

A mile-high collision between two Navy airplanes brought death to the pilots at Pensacola, on July 7 as the flaming ships crashed to earth in a wooded sector several miles from the naval station.

Plans for a transatlantic air line which will compete with the joint project of Pan American Airways and Imperial Airways have been quietly developed in the last few weeks by the American Export Line, it was revealed. Surveys have been made and the steamship company, which operates a fleet of cargo and passenger vessels between New York and Mediterranean ports, has applied to several Mediterranean Governments through the Commerce and State Departments for licences to conduct survey flights. An official of the company disclosed on July 8 that among the ports to which survey flights will be made were Marseilles, Naples, Jaffa, Alexandria, Haifa and Beirut. From this country the planes would fly by way of Bermuda and the Azores, with stops in Portugal or Spain.

A congressional inquiry committee gave Representative Fish (R., N.Y.), permission on July 8 to explain charges that members of the Roosevelt family have used revenue law loopholes to avoid tax payments. It stipulated, however, that Fish must not mention the President.

The Ford Motor Company's servicemen who beat and attacked officers of the United Automobile Workers' Union May 26 when they tried to supervise the distribution of union leaflets on an overpass leading into the plant were "typical hoodlums" according to the testimony of witnesses on July 8 before Trial Examiner

John T. Lonsday, assigned by the National Labor Relations Board to conduct a hearing into charges that the company had violated the Wagner Act and had discriminated against union members. The testimony was offered by reporters for Detroit newspapers and news photographers for the newspapers and for press services who were at the Ford plant, in the line of their duties when the fracas occurred. Some of the photographers testified that they were chased from the vicinity of the plant by the servicemen, some had plates confiscated by them and one was roughly handled by a pursuer.

A move to arbitrate differences between strikers and management of the Alcoa plant of the Aluminum Company of America, where two men were killed and 28 wounded in rioting the previous day, apparently collapsed on July 8. Governor Gordon Browning, in response to a request from Fred Wetmore, president of the Aluminum Workers' Union at Alcoa, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, telephoned A. D. Huddleston, regional manager of the company. Huddleston said that since the company's wage scale "is higher in relation to Tennessee living conditions than that paid workers at the Pittsburg plant," he did "not believe the company has anything to arbitrate." The strikers are asking an increase from 45 to 60 cents an hour, or approximate wage parity with the company's workers in northern plants.

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau announced on July 8 the United States Treasury will increase its borrowing next week to keep more than \$1,000,000,000 in the Federal pocketbook.

Government employees have no right to strike, and their right to collective bargaining is severely restricted by the fact that Congress establishes their wages, President Roosevelt said on July 9 at his press conference.

A restrike call by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee for employees of Republic Steel plants at Youngstown, O., apparently failed on July 9. Republic Steel officials said "Not a man left the plant."

The most protracted heat wave of 1937 spread rapidly on July 9 to envelop most of the United States east of the Rockies. The total of deaths attributed to the sweltering spell rose to 92.

The United States and China will embark immediately upon an expanded program of bartering gold and silver with beneficial results for both nations and a stabilizing effect upon world currencies generally, U.S. Treasury-Secretary Henry Morgenthau and H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, announced in a joint statement on July 9.

A charge by Representative Fish (R., N.Y.) that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had used a revenue law "loophole" drew reports from members of a congressional inquiry committee on July 9 that he had a "brainstorm" and was offering "unadulterated hearsay" evidence. The Senate-House Committee on Tax Evasion and Avoidance listened to Fish say that Mrs. Roosevelt had signed a radio contract in 1935 under which she was to receive \$1 each for 10 broadcasts and the sponsors were to turn over \$3,000 after each program to the America Friends Service Committee, a charitable organization in Philadelphia.

Public health experts, medical specialists and members of Congress testified on July 8 before a Joint Committee of Congress in support of legislation which, the nation's leading cancer experts assert, will mark the longest step forward ever taken in the battle to control cancer. Two bills are before the committee, one appropriating \$1,000,000 annually, and the other providing for an appropriation of \$2,400,000 and after that \$1,000,000 annually, both bills vesting in the Public Health Service the administration of the fund.

Governor M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana announced on July 11 the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company had signed separate agreements with him, permitting approximately 7,000 employees at the Indiana Harbor, Ind., and the South Chicago plants to return to work.

The State Department announced on July 11 that 16-inch guns will be mounted on the two new United States battleships on which construction already has begun.

Edward Eugene Loomis, 72, chairman of the board of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, died on July 11 at Summit, N.J.

George Gershwin, 38, noted composer of modern music, died at Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Hollywood, on July 11 after an operation for a brain tumor.

Reporting a warning that "bloodshed would ensue" unless she left town permanently, Ida Sledge, 28-year-old Mem-

phis society woman and union organizer, left Tupelo, Miss., on July 10 with the declaration that she would return. She had declared her intention to remain, pending further orders from union officials, despite her ejection for the second time in three weeks. She is an organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate.

A battle between two powerful labor groups for control of eastern seaboard waterfront workers appeared possible on July 12 after a conference of Committee for Industrial Organization and American Federation of Labor representatives collapsed in deadlock at New York. A subcommittee of the C.I.O., headed by Harry Bridges, West Coast waterfront labor leader, and a similar body representing the International Longshoremen's Association, debated behind closed doors Bridges's proposal that the I.L.A. affiliate with the C.I.O. The I.L.A. committee refused flatly to accept any of the proposals advanced by the C.I.O., and immediately following the conference, Joseph P. Ryan, president of the I.L.A., said it might be necessary to "retaliate" against "interfering organizations."

Police and National Guardsmen closed Committee for Industrial Organization headquarters at Massillon, O., on July 12 and prohibited the formation of picket lines in the wake of a clash between police and strikers which killed two men and injured 15 including three patrolman.

Government counsel introduced testimony at the National Labor Relations Board hearing against the Ford Motor Company on July 12 intended to show that beatings administered to union organizers and members at the company plant gates last May 26 were premeditated. Joseph Barnick who said he quit as a member of the company's service department about a fortnight after the riot, testified instructions were given to "beat up" any one attempting to distribute handbills at the plant entrances. Barnick said a man he could identify only as "Richter" gave him these instructions.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull conveyed on July 12 to the diplomatic representatives of the Japanese and Chinese Governments here the hope of the United States Government that no war would break out in North China.

President Roosevelt asked the United States Congress on July 12 to pass a new bill at this session combining Agricultural Secretary Wallace's "ever-normal granary" and certain features of the outlawed Agricultural Adjustment Act.

# WITNESS

## Week's Outlook

scans the world of men and affairs and attempts that most difficult and costly thing in journalism, to co-ordinate man's relations with his fellows—social, economic, political and international—looking towards a new Christian social order.

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# "That Which was Lost . . ."

By Laurie Munro.

Author of "The Sacred River," "Temple Bells," "That Was England," "Voyage Home" and Other Stories.  
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"The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost!"—Luke 19. v. 10.

CHAPTER 1.

**G**UNLA was coming out of the "Temple of the Women!"

By her side, hanging to her hand and skipping joyously, was young Gunga Ram, her son. The little lad had wearied while his mother knelt to pray. It did not matter to him—if he was aware of it—that Gunla prayed for all the gifts of the gods for himself.

The Temple attendants began to beat the great brass gongs in order to call the attention of the gods. The sound pleased Gunga Ram. He dropped his mother's hand and ran back to the Temple porch.

Smiling, Gunla waited for the boy and while she waited she looked down the street. A party of riders was approaching; there were two Sahibs, a Mem sahib, a Missie and their servants.

Gunla watched the newcomers with interest. The little girl especially attracted her. Strange how these white people cared for their daughters. Strange that . . .

Gunga Ram came flying back to his mother. In the same moment the horse upon which one of the Sahibs was riding grew restive. The noise coming from the Temple startled it. It rose on its hind legs foaming at the mouth.

"My son!" screamed Gunla. She darted forward, but she was too late. She had a terrible view of her darling, kicked, tossed by the startled animal's hoofs!

In an instant every member of the party was on his or her feet. A Sahib lifted the ominously quiet Gunga Ram. The Mem sahib put an arm about the trembling Gunla.

The Sahibs examined the injured child and conferred in low tones. Then one of them spoke—in Urdu—to Gunla.

"Your little boy is injured, I'm afraid," he said kindly. "Will you allow us to take him to the hospital? It is his best chance and it is not wise to delay."

Gunla hesitated—for three reasons. The first that she had not yet collected her wits, the second that while she could have prostrated herself before the Sahibs imploring them to save the life of the boy, she was well aware how terribly angry her husband would be if the boy were taken to the hospital.

Sital, the father of Gunga Ram, hated the white men, their color and creed, with an intense hatred. He was one of those who believed and spread abroad terrible tales of what befell Indians—young or old—who were lured into the hospital. Gunla remembered this now while she sought for words in which to reply.

But oh! What horror must fall upon poor Gunla herself if the child died. Her love for him in that moment sunk below the level of her fear for her own fate. She was Sital's third wife and not particularly beloved, since she had only borne sons who died. If this one followed his brothers. . . .

The choice, however, was not to be left with Gunla. Several loiterers from the neighborhood of the Temple strolled up and joined the crowd. A beggar making good his opportunity was standing at the Mem sahib's elbow muttering "baksheesh!"

Suddenly the crowd was parted. Into the midst of it leaped a man, an Indian, with blazing eyes. It was Sital!

Sital tore his son from the arms of the Sahib. A small and slim man, he seemed suddenly dowered with superhuman strength. In answer to the words of remonstrance offered him, he shouted curses. He rushed through the crowd again, carrying his unconscious child.

Gunla heard the shout of her own name. She, too, disengaged herself from the Mem sahib and followed Sital.

Sital led the way in the direction of the family's home. He began to walk more slowly, turning to call to Gunla to come to his side. Gunla, sobbing now, poured out the history of the accident.

"Oh! I could not help it. The child ran forward. I could not stop him. The horse knocked him down. . . ."

"Be silent worthless one," shouted Sital who had recovered his breath. "If harm has befallen my son you and you only, will be held responsible. You know that it was not the blow from the animal's feet which injured him, but the accursed touch of the white man. And you would have let

them take the boy away. They would have taken him to their hospital—I know it. . . and you would have stood by and permitted it!"

Gunla had no answer to make. It was not because she wished to abide by the truth, for the truth meant nothing to her, it was because in her terror, she was smitten dumb.

Sital continued to rage. He promised Gunla dire consequences if the child did not recover or even if he proved to be hurt. Then, as he looked down at the still little face, Sital lifted up his voice in wild importunity to his gods.

The party entered the little wooden house. Sital laid his son upon a charpoy—that rough string bedstead. Then from a shelf on the wall the father took down the image of a god and a handful of "oharms."

Trembling, but realizing her danger if she remained near, Gunla slipped out of the house and round to the rear. Here was a wooden shed. A dirty and dark spot, but the place set apart for Gunla herself in those hours when she had borne her children.

This place, uninviting as it was, was Gunla's city of refuge. More than that it was her treasure house. Here she could hide her dearest possession knowing that her husband would never enter.

On a heap of rags lay that Treasure . . . a tiny baby girl!

This child—her mother had named her Badsurat (Ugly One) so as to deceive the gods—had lived when her brothers died. Gunla did not know if Sital as much as knew of her existence. Better far that he did not. The Raj (Government) laid heavy penalties upon those who cast their infant daughters to die by the wayside. . . . but Mother Ganges that

## FORMER ATHLETE ALMOST A CRIPPLE

### Now "Right as Rain" After Taking Kruschen

Read this letter from an athlete, telling how he obtained relief from rheumatic pains:—

"My knees were so stiff with a kind of rheumatoid trouble that I could only rise from a chair with pain and difficulty. This had been growing worse and worse for about two years. It was all the more galling because in my young days I had played for two counties at football and held my college record for the 100 and 220 yards. Naturally I tried all sorts of embrocation, but with absolutely no perceptible effect. Then I decided to try Kruschen Salts, and to cut a long story short, I am now as right as rain."—W.S.T.

The pains and stiffness of rheumatism are frequently due to deposits of uric acid in the muscles and joints. Kruschen helps to stimulate the excretory organs to healthy, regular activity, and so enables them to eliminate this excess acid from the system.

great river had a broad bosom . . . and she told no tales

Gunla adored the baby. The child sweet, and good, and healthy, was a secret and perpetual joy; the only gleam of light in the twilight existence of her Mother. But with love was ever vigilant fear. If Sital were to discover the child . . . to remember it.

"Khubsurat . . . (lovely one)," breathed Gunla, taking the child into her arms and kissing it passionately.

Gunga Ram was very sick indeed. After some hours he recovered consciousness only to toss in fever. He stared at his father but did not recognize him.

Gunla squatting in a dim corner, felt that she might have eased the little fellow's suffering if she could have gathered him in her arms and rocked him, but this she did not dare to do. Sital, who was a mali (gardener), neglected his work to watch by his son, and when Gunla came near the charpoy he shouted at her to remove her shadows, tainted by

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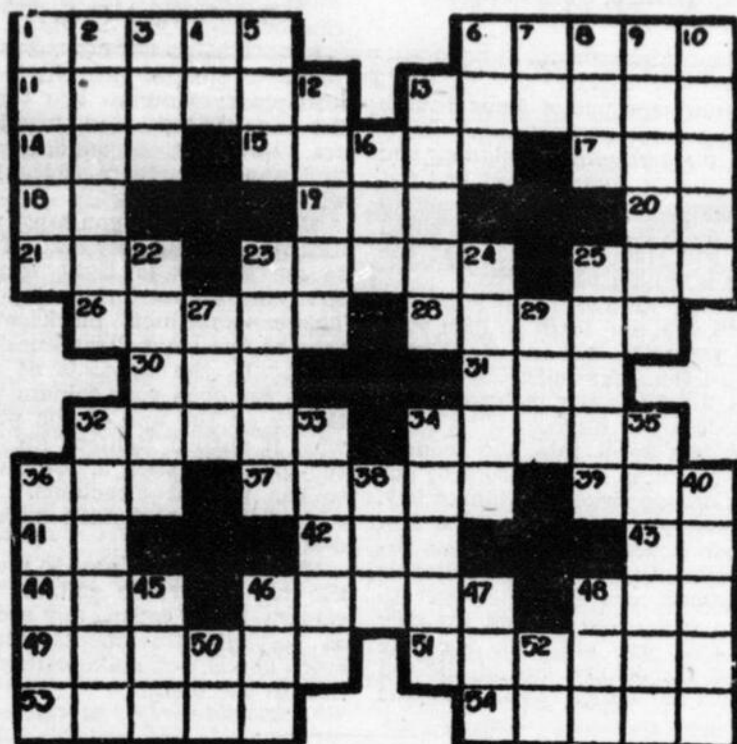
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# The Week's Cross Word Puzzle



- HORIZONTAL**
- 1.—Apart
  - 6.—Warbles
  - 11.—Pledged as security
  - 13.—System of ceremonies
  - 14.—A number
  - 15.—Sulitor
  - 17.—To equal in score
  - 18.—Egyptian sun god
  - 19.—Globe
  - 20.—Symbol for tellurium
  - 21.—To attempt
  - 23.—Woody plants
  - 25.—Group of tennis games
  - 26.—Divisions of time
  - 28.—Prying device
  - 29.—In the past
  - 31.—Beast's foot
  - 32.—Worries
  - 34.—Detests
  - 36.—Shallow dish
  - 37.—Hut
  - 39.—Quarrel
- VERTICAL**
- 1.—Nautical: to the left
  - 2.—Place for storing wool
  - 3.—To be indebted
  - 4.—Upon
  - 5.—Not many
  - 6.—Address of respect
  - 7.—Pronoun
  - 8.—Fruit of certain trees
  - 9.—Spat
  - 10.—Hall and rain
  - 12.—Entrances
  - 13.—To revolt
  - 16.—Mineral
  - 22.—To long
  - 23.—Pledge of engagement
  - 24.—Part of flower
  - 25.—Drain
  - 27.—To mature
  - 29.—Large tub
  - 32.—Great dearth of food
  - 33.—Floats in air
  - 34.—Fence of bushes
  - 35.—Reddish-brown
  - 36.—European capital
  - 38.—To contend
  - 40.—Tired
  - 45.—Dark brown
  - 46.—River of Wales
  - 47.—To weaken
  - 48.—To be ill
  - 50.—Rupees (abbr.)
  - 52.—Thus

## Farmer in the Making

■ His first calf, paid for with the money he saved *HIMSELF*.

Some day he will be a farmer like his Dad—a successful farmer because of that first young calf, and the money he saved to make it his.

Encourage your children to start their own savings account. It is so often the first step to a successful future.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

OVER 700 BRANCHES IN CANADA AND 30 OTHER COUNTRIES

peacefully and even Gunla began to take some faint hope into her heart. Sital, needing money, went out to seek employment.

Sital would spend most of the night sitting beside the boy looking at him, scanning his face for signs of a change. Gunla watched the child in the daytime and to Gunla the truth came first.

Gunga Ram was *not* recovering. The sedative which the drug contained eased his pain but it could not restore him; as the effects of the drug wore off the boy reverted to his condition.

Gunla was at the end of her hope and her patience. She knew that the fate of her baby girl was sealed . . . unless she could do something about it. But what . . . Oh! deaf and dumb gods of India . . . what was she to do?

Now only two days of the week remained Badsurat, cutting late teeth, was fretful and poor Gunla lived in horror lest her cries should reach Sital. Gunga Ram had thrown off all the effects of the drug and had developed the new and disconcerting habit of staggering out of doors and running towards the road always falling in a heap and lying until his father or his mother—if Sital was absent—lifted him.

On the very evening of the last day inspiration came to Gunla, an inspiration so vague that she had to sit still for quite a time before she could unravel the threads of it.

At last she succeeded. Rising with a lightness she had never known before, Gunla set her plans in order.

On this evening Sital was paid for his week's work. Gunla knew that, according to custom, when he returned he would give her some money and bid her hurry to the bazaar and buy a supply of food. The

bazaar was not far away and Gunla meant to take a longer journey.

Gunla set about cooking the evening meal for her husband and the sick child. She boiled the rice and prepared a simple curry, then she went to the place where was the decoction prepared for Gunga Ram . . . the very last two doses which must work a miracle or else . . .

Seasoning her curry well Gunla carefully poured the decoction into it. She longed to taste the mess, but did not dare, but she knew that her husband was certain to call at one of the drinking shops at the bazaar and slightly blunt his sense of taste by a drink of pungent, native-brewed spirit.

Gunla's next action was to fill up the vessel which had held the "obat" with water. Cleverly she dropped a handful of mud into this water giving it much the dark appearance which was that of the potion, Gunga Ram, poor child, was not likely to make any observations on the taste.

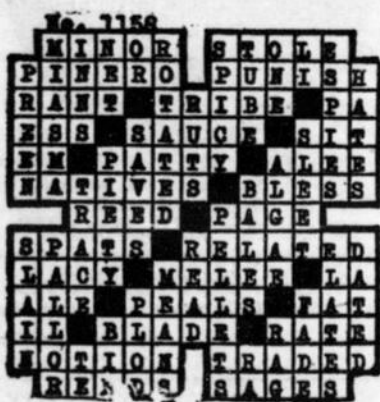
Gunla's next action was to feed her infant daughter to repletion. A satisfied Badsurat would not cry. There was just enough milk for mother and daughter and the baby had it all.

If she had not come to the conclusion that her prayers were worthless, Gunla might have called upon her gods. She did not. She went to the door and saw with pleasure that Sital was coming home.

(To be continued)

This picture of Indian life is drawn by one who knows India thoroughly. The story makes ideal summer reading. Why not introduce your friends to it, at home or at summer resort? "That Which Was Lost" is a story of a type which you will not often meet.

### Answers to Last Week's Puzzles



But it was only a mad moment, and it passed.

Through the long hours of her husband's absence the unhappy Gunla suffered tortures unspeakable. She had prepared herself for any terror when she saw Sital returning home.

He carried in his hand a packet rolled in a leaf and to Gunla's surprise he spoke normally to her, a thing he had not done for days.

He told her that he had seen and consulted a very important priest and had obtained from him a medicine to be given to Gunga Ram.

"For one week daily the child must drink of this "obat" which I shall make from fresh water and what the priest has given me," Sital said his eyes on his wife's face. "At the end of the week Gunga Ram should have recovered, but if this is not the case then it is clear that a devil has entered into him and to get rid of that there is but one thing to be done!"

Gunla trembled from head to foot. Before Sital had uttered them, she knew the words he would speak next.

"A life must be sacrificed . . . the life of a child. . ."

Gunla's heart rose and fell in two devastating throbs. A life to be sacrificed . . . her own? No . . . "the life of a child."

"Badsurat!" thought the mother and her throbbing heart sunk like a wounded bird.

Sital did not look at her. He was gazing down at the huddled form of Gunga Ram. Gunga Ram lay in the mud outside the door. He was not asleep, but staring stupidly at nothing. His little face which had been so attractive with its sparkling eyes, was as dull as that of an animal. He badly needed washing but his mother had not dared to touch him for fear of Sital's wrath.

Now the child turned suddenly and put his little clenched fists to his head. He began to wall in pain.

His parents looked on. Sital with hope in his heart, Gunla with fear: neither spoke.

Then Sital ordered his wife to fetch vessels and to bring water that the medicine might be prepared.

The first effect that the drug seemed to have upon the sick child was to make him sleep. He slept long and

the touch of the white people, from his son.

It was a terrible existence. Gunla prepared food for Sital who ate and for Gunga Ram who did not. She stole to her shed and fed her baby and herself on what remained.

At the end of a week the sick child seemed to improve. He sat up and asked for food, and ate, but he was dull and morose and when he left his bed, it was to shamble across the floor.

Sital rejoiced and Gunla was infinitely relieved, but both rejoicing and relief were doomed to be short lived, for it was obvious that all was far from being well with Gunga Ram.

Gunga Ram had forgotten how to walk properly and he seldom spoke. He grew thin, and his poor, little form was pitiful to behold as he lay in the sunshine outside the door.

One day Sital went to the Temple to consult one of the priests about the boy. Gunla discovered this by deduction. Her husband bathed and put on a fresh "dhoti" and shirt. He also took money from the hole in the floor which was the family bank.

Gunla watched her husband set out with a trembling heart. Whatever the priest said must be done and who knew what the priest would say.

For one mad moment Gunla thought of taking her sick boy in her arms and running with him to the hospital pleading with the white folks to perform a miracle and restore him.

## The Christian Statesman and the Fight for Spiritual Liberty

Dr. Adolf Keller, Delegate to The Pan Presbyterian Conference Touches the World's Crisis.

There is a tendency among statesmen to "shut the Church up in a sacristy or in a ghetto or an unreal spiritualism" but the church cannot allow this.

"A Christian statesman who has the courage of faith in the cabinet and parliament is a greater preacher than the greatest Christian minister. Evangelization of the world in this quarter is one of the most urgent needs for creating an atmosphere of mutual responsibility and solidarity."

When the president of the Swiss Government, Motta, dared to quote in the Assembly at Geneva the words of the Sermon on the Mount, "Blessed are the peacemakers," this stirring sentence, "flew around the heads of the Assembly like Noah's dove above the flood."

Another way for the church was "preparedness for suffering for one's faith and love of peace." Also the way of education which aims at the building up of a new community whose boundaries are not geographical but moral and religious and by the method of building up a strong and united Christian public opinion in all nations.

### The Fight For Spiritual Freedom

The reformed churches of the world are a family, he said, but they also form an army compelled to fight for a holy cause; the church militant fighting the fight of faith. The necessity for such a

struggle was not so obvious in Canada, a country where starvation was impossible and foreign aggression unlikely. But in Europe a battle was being waged not only for political security and economic existence, but also for liberty and truth.

In democratic countries it is usually recognized, said Prof. Keller, that the human soul belongs to God. On the continent of Europe, however, certain secular powers are endeavoring to impose on this truth by emphasizing a state creed, and by organizing individual conscience by claiming to be the only body capable of differentiating between right and wrong. Thousands of people in Germany, Italy, and Russia are being persecuted and made to suffer for no other reason than their faith in God and His word.

"I ask you all to come to the front line in the battle for the power to overcome the dangers to faith," said Prof. Keller. A courageous fight is being made by millions of Protestants and Catholics with no arms and no help except from God. The worst of present temptations is not those of the flesh, but the temptation to say "peace," and to accept the situation without a struggle.

Other parts of Dr. Keller's addresses in the conference and from the pulpit of St. Andrew and St. Paul are referred to editorially.

Every man's home is his safest place of refuge.

—Sir Edward Coke.

## Requiring Too Much

By Agnes Coggins.

"LOOK, Tom, one piece should go in that hole and then lean this one over here."

No answer.

"See, Tom?"

"Yes, Daddy," in a voice very low for a five-year-old.

In the midst of scattered toys, Mr. Brandon and little Tom sat on the living-room floor. Mrs. Brandon was sewing in the armchair nearby and as the clock in the hall struck seven she rose saying, "That's bedtime, Tom. Come on, dear, off you go."

WHEN Sue Brandon returned she found her young husband, Roger, staring into the fire.

"You know, Sue," he began slowly, "I'm troubled about Tom."

"Troubled?" Sue was surprised.

"Yes," Roger continued. "Something's wrong. Haven't you noticed how quiet he is lately?"

"Well, I believe he has seemed unusually so these last few weeks. But I'm sure he isn't ill. You know just last Monday at the office Dr. Stafford told me how strong and healthy Tom is."

"I wonder. He should be more interested in his toys at night, but I have to tell him again and again how to use that new erector set. If things aren't easy he can't do them. He seems actually slow and reluctant to work."

"But, Roger, I think he will get over that when school starts."

"Perhaps you're right. I hope so. We'll keep him busy at home anyhow; then we'll be doing our part, I guess."

A FEW weeks later the kindergarten teacher sent a request that on the following afternoon Tom's mother come to school to speak with her.

After a friendly greeting Miss Martin began, "I shall be very frank with you, Mrs. Brandon, because I know that something must be done for Tom."

"Why, what do you mean?"

"Let me explain. Tom is naturally one of the most intelligent of all my pupils, but surprisingly, one of the slowest and poorest at his work."

"I don't understand."

"Shortly after the opening of school I noticed that Tom was a particularly quiet child. At first I thought it was simply bashfulness, but as the days went by and he continued to approach his work with hesitation, I realized that the trouble was much deeper than that. I believe the truth is that he is afraid—afraid to do anything because it may be wrong."

"But we have tried to be so careful with him. He should be as sure of himself as any child. Every evening his father plays with him and insists that Tom learn how to use his toys."

"Insists?" Miss Martin was silent a few seconds, then she said softly, "Mrs. Brandon, may I suggest that perhaps the difficulty lies in that very thing? You know, older people sometimes expect too much of a little child."

"Oh. Perhaps we have done that. I know his toys are advanced for his

age; we thought that difficult things were best for him."

"Difficult things are all right as long as difficult means not easy; but when it refers to something really beyond the child's development it is bound to affect his self-confidence if forced upon him, even though it is done by the most conscientious of parents."

"So it is our fault. I understand that now. You will show us a way to help Tom, won't you?"

"Of course. And because he is so young it should require only sincere sympathy and understanding to rebuild the confidence he has lost."

NEW toys, easy encouragement devoid of dictatorial tones, continued association with others of his own age, and particularly a growing companionship with his father—a new joy in playing with him, a give and take, with Tom doing his share—these things soon wrought a change in the sensitive boy, and it was not many weeks before he was playing about the kindergarten as carefree as the other children. Miss Martin now found ample justification for her belief in Tom's native intelligence.—Issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

## Making Snapshots Interesting

"WHAT must I do to take good pictures?" First of all, you must keep your camera steady when making exposures. Practise without any film in the camera the art of squeezing the shutter lever down without jerking. Then when you have film in the camera you will be able to do it without producing that blurred effect which is all very well when you are faking a hurricane scene, but no good if you want clear-cut pictures, writes Stephen Black in the Weekly Scotsman. One of the secrets of sharp outlines is a steady camera.

You must not get too close to your subject. Enormous feet and long legs are nearly always due to this particular fault.

You must judge your exposure correctly—and if in doubt always err on the side of over-exposure. While modern films are very "fast," they also have great latitude, which means that they can tolerate over-exposure—even up to many thousands of times. But there is no film made that can tolerate under-exposure, because most of the picture isn't there at all.

When taking snapshots in ordinary bright sunlight in the open, set the shutter at 1-25th of a second and the top at f.11. If yours is a focussing camera, do not hesitate to pace out the distance if there is time. In your spare moments practise judging distance. You will find it a great help.

You must keep your camera clean. An old piece of boiled linen should be used for the dusting of the lens. The glass of a lens is very soft and can easily be scratched. You must put your camera down in a safe place, and you must not leave it lying about in the sand at the seaside. Modern shutters can stand up to most things, but sand and dust are apt to put them out of action.

You must get it out of your head that you can only take good pictures if the sun is behind you. This produces flat and uninteresting lighting. Keep in mind the importance of shadows, and try and get the lighting from the side.

With indoor snaps, remember that "lighting from the other side" is an important factor. Place your subject by the window, and use a white sheet or anything that reflects a lot of light to illuminate the "away from window" side of the face.

You must shade the lens from the light, but don't let your thumb or any part of your hand get in the way. Many a good snapshot has been spoilt

by an enormous out-of-focus thumb protruding from above.

When photographing buildings you must keep your camera level and not tilt it upwards—unless you intend to produce a "new angle shot." A tilted camera will give the effect that the building is falling backwards.

You must always have sufficient film with you, and learn to load your camera yourself. But you must read the instructions carefully. If you get light on the film every picture will be spoilt before you begin.

Insert the spool into the camera without unrolling it. It should be put into the end opposite the winding key. If you have just removed a used film from your camera, you must first remove the empty spool from which this was unwound and change it over to the other end. Now unwind the new spool a little way until you are able to thread the pointed end of the red paper into the empty spool. Slip this

into place; wind on two turns until the paper is tight and close the camera. Now continue winding until the first number appears at the little red window.

When unloading you must wind the film right to the very end. Take care to see that it is tight around the spool, but do not tighten it too much. This causes "cinch" marks which appear as fine black "tramlines" on your print. If the spool is at all loose when you open your camera, put your thumb on the end of the paper and wind it until it tightens up. Remove the spool and stick it down according to the printed directions. The red paper should be folded back on the dotted line.

Make it your business to understand the use of all the gadgets on your camera. By all means buy such things as portrait attachments, filters and extra lenses, but make sure you know how to use them.

## What Your Hands Tell

By Bernard Behrend, of the School of Public Health, University of Pennsylvania.

WHO has not observed the sign, "Fortunes Told by Palmistry"?

In these prophecies information is disclosed not only about secular matters, but frequently counsel is imparted concerning the state of health as discerned by lines of the hand. This may be an interesting method but it is not always infallible. Science reveals a more authentic and reliable story. Science has found that there are a few health rules that every one should observe because they lead to better living. Cleanliness is one of the finest health habits and should be cultivated. The most commonly disregarded practice of cleanliness is that of washing the hands, especially prior to eating.

One washes his hands as a matter of course when they are covered with grease, paint or other foreign matter. But who has not taken a fleeting glance at his hands and because they looked clean neglected to wash them before eating a meal? This is not an example to follow, for many persons expose themselves daily to disease just because they fail to take the time to cleanse their hands.

WHAT may be on the unwashed hands and beneath dirty nails to endanger a person's health or the health of individuals about him? The answer is bacteria, micro-organisms. The skin is an excellent site for their growth. There is organic matter present which supplies the necessary nourishment, oil from the sebaceous glands, moisture and a suitable temperature. All these factors are essential to bacterial life, and the hands can therefore be spoken of as living culture plates.

Various skin, respiratory and intestinal organisms may be found on the hands. While certain bacteria may be accidentally living there or lying dormant, these bacteria cannot help but be transferred to the mouth and pass into the system, especially when a person eats with unwashed hands. Not only when food is eaten do the hands reach the mouth, but when finger nails are bitten and fingers are sucked. Disease-producing organisms may not affect a healthy person, but if for any reason the resistance has been lowered, they help materially toward infection and disease.

THERE is an extremely large increase in the counts of bacterial organisms found on the hands in the winter as compared to the summer. This is explained by the excessive contamination of the hands with organisms from the nose and mouth due to sneezing, coughing and coryzal conditions. It is possible that the prevalence of respiratory diseases during winter months can be accounted for by the increased discharge of nasal and oral mucous secretions. Carelessness in the use of the hands when sneezing and coughing may affect a

number of persons. A person who has a cold may shake hands with another with whom you may shake hands, and so you may be infected with the organisms, even though you were not near the original carrier of the germs. Consideration must also be given to articles handled daily, such as door knobs, pencils, telephones and trolley car straps, whereon organisms may be



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TOTAL . . . . . \$582.72

deposited and picked up as the things are touched.

Diphtheria bacilli have been isolated from the hands of diphtheria carriers and hemolytic streptococci found on those who are the carriers of these organisms. The hands of typhoid carriers have been repeatedly blamed as spreaders of typhoid fever, while influenza as well as so-called air-borne or respiratory diseases are essentially hand to mouth infections. The hand is the medium through which infectious secretions from the body of a sick person often transfer themselves to the body of a healthy person. Those nursing the sick must be especially careful not to infect themselves or other patients. It is practically evident that hands are the greatest carriers of disease and that any measure that will prevent the passage of organisms from unclean hands to the mouth will help solve the problem of hand to mouth infections. The simplest procedure is to observe manual cleanliness.

**HABITS** that lead to health should be taught to children. It is the duty of parents to train their children to wash their hands before eating. In schools, periodic health examinations are made of each pupil. Classes in hygiene are conducted and it is in these periods that stress should be placed on the proper washing of hands, for surely this is a hygienic exercise.

Modern industrial and commercial offices find it to their advantage to observe cleanliness. The washrooms are provided with ample facilities for washing the hands. Plenty of hot water, powdered or liquid soap, individual towels, either paper or cotton, are provided, and many new lavatories are now equipped with electric hot air dryers for the hands.

It is not of much value just to wash the hands for a moment under a cold water spigot. The use of hot water, non-irritating soap, a nail brush and rinsing is the most effective way. Under no circumstances should a public towel or common cake of soap be used. It is far better to eat with dirty hands than to use the same soap and towel that have been used by others. Many skin diseases and serious intestinal, respiratory and eye infections have been traced to this menace, the dangerous public towel. Fortunately, its use is decreasing.

The following example illustrates this evil. Several men from a large company reported to a physician for treatment of syphilis of the eye. An investigation was made and it was found that one man had wiped running sores from his body on a towel upon which other men later dried their hands and faces. The man was examined and found to have syphilis. We hope the time will soon come when stringent laws will everywhere forbid the use of the public towel.

**CLEAN** hands play a double role in modern food industries. They not only insure a wholesome product to the consumer, but also lessen the possibility of spoilage, since organisms causing decomposition may be transferred to the product by dirty hands of the employees, thus causing a loss to the company. The significance of clean hands is emphasized by the fact that a large eastern chain baking concern requires its salesgirls to handle all pastry and bread with waxed paper. The employees are continually handling money and the company knows that they cannot wash their hands after every purchase; therefore waxed paper is used as a precaution. Modern bakeries deliver bread in waxed paper, thus insuring a clean product.

Another example of the appreciation of the dangers of dirty hands is observed in the milk industry. Every one has noticed the extensive advertising of milk companies in which they boast of the milk coming from the cow direct to the consumer without being touched by a human hand.

While the habit of washing hands before eating may seem a minor detail, it is one of the most vital health rules. We never forget to eat; then why slight such a simple procedure that means so much to us and persons about us?—Hygeia.

Tell your friends about the new Witness serial beginning on Page 8 of this issue. Without your introduction they may miss this story.

## Recognizing Poisonous Plants

**CAMPING** and picnicking bring persons in contact with the poisonous plants of the woods and in some instances fear of poisoning discourages outdoor excursions.

Poison ivy may always be recognized by the cluster of three leaves. It creeps along the ground and has a yellowish white berry in late summer. Poison oak is a small shrub with broad leaves like those on an oak tree. The poison sumac, a shrub, grows in swampy places and has long narrow leaves distributed along the stem.

The department of public health of the state of Oklahoma gives this advice in a recent bulletin:

It is the resinous sap that causes the trouble if any part of these poisonous plants is crushed or broken. While cases of ivy or oak poisoning can usually be traced to direct contact with the plant itself, it is possible to be affected indirectly, for the sap can be carried on the furs of animals, on farm implements, golf sticks or balls, on clothing and shoes.

If you come in contact with poison ivy and recognize the fact before the eruption breaks out, wash the body thoroughly with soap and water. A good lather of soap is necessary since the poisonous sap is not soluble in water and cannot be removed by water alone.

When the first symptoms of redness and itching of the skin appear, one to several days after the exposure, a physician should be consulted. He will treat the condition with a neutralizing agent to dissolve the poison.

The attack of ivy poisoning may subside in four or five days, depending on the amount of irritant and the sensitiveness of the skin. Individual susceptibility plays an important part. Some persons are extremely susceptible and others are resistant.

## HOME COOKING

### CHERRIES RIPE

By Madam

**Cherry Muffins:**—Make a muffin mixture with your favorite recipe or as follows: Four tablespoons butter, six tablespoons sugar, one egg, two cups flour, half a teaspoon salt, four teaspoons baking powder, and three quarters of a cup of milk or water. When mixed add a cup of well-drained stoned cherries and bake in muffin tins.

**Cherry and Bread Pudding:**—Soak the bread in cold water till soft; then drain as dry as possible, and mash it smoothly. Stalk about half a pound (perhaps more) of ripe cherries, and stew them with a little sugar; when tender take out the stones and bruise the fruit. Now put a layer of the bread into a greased pie-dish; then a layer of cherry pulp; more bread, and so on. Adding sugar to each layer of bread. When the dish is almost full, pour over an egg beaten in a little milk and sweetened, and bake in a moderate oven.

**Cherry Toast:**—To tempt the appetite on a hot morning try this with a cup of delicate cocoa instead of coffee. The cocoa may be served cold, too, if you have no fancy for a hot drink: Toast thin, rather dry slices of bread a nice even brown, and while hot butter them lightly. Stew a quart of cherries, pitted or not, as you fancy, adding half a cupful of water. Pour over the toast in alternate layers of the fruit and toast. Set away and serve cold. While the cherries are still warm, sugar to suit the taste.

**Baked Cherry Dumplings:**—Mix and sift two cups flour, one half-teaspoon salt, four teaspoons baking powder. Add one tablespoon butter, rubbing it in with the tips of the fingers. Add gradually three-quarters cup rich milk or cream, putting it in with a silver knife. Toss on a lightly floured board, knead slightly and divide into eight equal parts. Roll out each part and place on each about one-half cup seeded cherries, two tablespoons sugar and a bit of butter. Pinch the edges together and arrange in deep baking dish. Cover generously with sugar and bits of butter, and pour on boiling water. Bake in a moderate oven until brown.

**Cherry Junket:**—Stew cherries, sweeten them, then cool them, drain off the juice, reserving it for use as a drink or to make gelatine jelly, and place a large tablespoon of the fruit in the bottom of each glass dish. Pour on plain junket, leave in warm place until set. When serving top with another tablespoonful of cherries and whipped cream if desired.

**Grandmother's Cherry Preserve:**—When preserving Morella cherries allow to every pound of fruit 1 1/4 lb. of sugar and one gill of water. Select only ripe cherries, and those free from blemishes. Now

## THEY'RE ALL ALIKE TO ME

"I HOPE we don't have another summer like last year," said a Toronto man to me the other day.

"Why? What was the matter with it?" I asked him.

"What! Don't you remember how hot it was," he exclaimed and then he went on to tell how he suffered—nearly fainted a couple of times, uncomfortable day and night. That was the burden of his story.

Then I opened up on him—and this is the gist of what I said.

"There is no more necessity for a man to suffer from the heat than from the cold. I don't—I enjoy both equally because my blood is in such condition that it keeps my body on its toes in any kind of weather, summer or winter."

To be up and coming at all times is only a matter of a sufficient mineral reserve in the blood. But most people try to get along on mineral-deficient foods—deminerated by foolish methods of preparing or processing. Thus they violate the great basic law of life, health and youthfulness: "A normal mineral reserve in the blood is nature's first defense against physical degeneration, old age, fatigue, disease and premature death."

On the other hand, I live almost exclusively upon mineral-rich foods—raw fruits and vegetables, milk and, most important, Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy and Lishus, and drink at least six cups of Kofy-Sub daily. And, by the way, iced Kofy-Sub is the most delicious summer drink I've ever tasted—slightly bitter, slightly sweet—icy cold—amber colored—a hot day treat, and the richest thing in

minerals, and especially iron, known to me. It is better sweetened with honey or brown sugar.

Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy and Lishus can be served also cold. Cook for two minutes, let cool. Place in refrigerator over night. Serve for breakfast with cream or milk and honey, or fruit jelly or preserve and cream. Nothing can be more delicious. These Dr. Jackson products win the day for me and will win the day for you. Why, I walked 14 miles daily throughout the hot days last summer. I walked my seven miles this morning and enjoyed it—will walk back again tonight. And I'm thrilled every moment with the very joy of living and accomplishment—thanks to Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy, Lishus and Kofy-Sub, more than any and all other things that influence my life. Write for proof from a great university that the Dr. Jackson products are by far the most important foods known for rebuilding and maintaining a normal mineral reserve in the blood, your first defense against old age, disease, fatigue and premature death, furnished free. Address: Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., 357 Vine Ave., Toronto.



The above is from a photograph of Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., taken in his 77th year.

Robt. G. Jackson, M.D.

boil the sugar and water together for five minutes, then add the cherries to the syrup and boil together for ten minutes, removing the scum as it rises. The whole must now be turned into an earthenware pan and put aside until next day, when boil it again for another ten minutes, skimming if necessary. Put the cherries into small pots and pour over the syrup,

and when cold lay on oiled papers. Cover closely and store in dry place.

**Canned Cherries:**—Fill sterilized glass jars with stoned cherries, using ripe, full-flavored fruit. Fill up the jars with heavy syrup (use four cups of granulated sugar to one cup of water, and boil five minutes), partially seal process for forty minutes, seal and store in cool, dry place.

## PEOPLE'S MART

**ADVERTISING RATES.**—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of three cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 45c per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions \$1.50). A number or single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the "Witness" Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

### AGENTS WANTED

**AGENTS**—Buy Cheaper Wholesale. Smallwares, notions, novelties, razor-blades, shoe-laces, needle-books, big profit items at lowest prices. All listed in our new catalog. Write for free copy today. PHILIP SALES, 59 Craig West, Montreal. (Dept. 18).

### ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

A Complete Range Of Brushes, Colors, Paper, Canvas Pastels for general Artists' use. Send for Catalogue. ART EMPORIUM LTD., 1429 McGill College Ave., Montreal.

### BOOKS

"MAKE CANADA A LAND TO LOVE". A Citizenship understanding the Basic Principle of Golden Rule Economy. will consummate this noble ideal. We offer "Foundations of Peace" by Silvio Gesell as an introductory study. Price 50c. G. E. A. MALCHOW, Stavelly, Alberta.

### BUSINESS CARDS

Farmers, Get A Government Approved Method of cutting, curing and salting pork free. Enclose dime and stamp for printing and mailing. Tell friends. Write, ALPHONSE BERTRAND, Co. Pontiac, Campbell's Bay, Quebec.

**HARDWOOD ASHES FERTILIZER.** Free Circular explaining. GEORGE STEVENS, Peterborough, Ontario.

### CATTLE

ELM PARK Aberdeen Angus Bulls Ready For service. Females all ages. Prices very reasonable. JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

### FARMS FOR SALE

Red River Valley Farms For Sale, Winnipeg Sure crop district; all sizes; low prices, easy terms Write your requirements. Get our list. P. H. McCREA, 421 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

Nice Farm, Fine Location, Cement Road, Good buildings, Modern Imp. HERBERT WILSON Inasburg, Vermont.

Twelve Hundred Acres On Georgian Bay Shore, five hundred heavily timbered, one hundred cleared. Inland Lake, Sandy Bays. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Parry Sound, Ontario.

### FOR SALE

We Guarantee Your Fit With Best Quality Suit (slightly used) regular to \$60.00 for \$6 to \$12; topcoats \$4 to \$8, postpaid. State measurements, colours, age, style. Satisfaction or money refunded. Send money order. RUSKIN & CO., Peterborough, Ont.

### FURNITURE

#### CHESTERFIELD BARGAIN

A Large 3 Piece Chesterfield Suite Covered in brown mohair, chesterfield is 72 inches wide, has spring filled reversible cushions and spring back, chairs to match. This suite came from a fine Toronto home and is a real outstanding value, 3 pieces complete \$32.50. LYONS TRADE-IN DEPT., 478 Yonge St., Toronto.

### HIDES—WOOL

WE ARE PAYING HIGH PRICES FOR Beehives, horsehides, calfskins, sheepskins, wool, horsehair, beeswax. Write today for price list. JOHN HALLAM COMPANY, Dept. W., Toronto.

### MACHINERY

GUARANTEED TRACTOR MAGNETO AND GENERATOR repairs. ALLANSON ARMATURE MANUFACTURING CO., 855 Bay St., Toronto.

**ELECTRIC MOTORS.** Machine Shop Equipment, tin-smithing, woodworking and general machinery, bought—sold—exchanged. FORD MACHINERY, 169 King E., Toronto.

**INSTANT CREAM COOLER**—REDUCES The Temperature of cream from 30 to 40 degrees as it flows from separator to cream can. A bucket of cold water with this cooler does the work. Get sweet cream price which will soon return its cost of \$5.50. Last for years. Illustration on request. FUR RANCH AND FARM SUPPLY LTD., 124 Princess St., Winnipeg.

### MEDICAL

Ruptured?—For Relief And Comfort Write SMITH MFG. COMPANY Dept. 78, Preston, Ont.

### MINK

NOW BOOKING ORDERS For 1937 Mink Kits, Extra Dark and Fine Labrador and Quebec. MAPLE LEAF MINK RANCH, Blenheim, Ont.

### MISSING RELATIVES

HITCHCOCK—Agnes Timeline And Robert. Left Edinburgh, Scotland, 1910 for Montreal. Enquirer oldest brother GENERAL DELIVERY, P. O., Hines Creek, Alberta.

### PHOTOGRAPHY

ENLARGEMENT FREE With Every 25c Order. Rolls developed and 8 prints 25c; reprints 3c each. Enlargements, 5 x 7—15c, 8 x 10—25c. COMMERCIAL PHOTO SERVICE, Outremont, Que.

ANY SIZE FILM Developed And Eight Deckle Edge pictures, 25c; extra prints, 3c. Established forty years. BURGESS STUDIO, Mitchell, Ontario.

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS

CHAS. H. GRANT, K.C., Barrister And Solicitor, 513 McLeod Block, Edmonton.

### PROPERTY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—General Store, Main Highway, STOUGHTON, North Charlestown, N. H., U. S. A.

### STAMP COLLECTORS

U. S. Early 32 Different Before 1900, \$1.21. One Lb. U. S. with 75 Precancels .50, 100 Different U. S. Commemoratives \$3.79, 1000 Different British Colonies \$9.50. National Park Sets .37, 53 Page List Free. NEW HUSSMAN STAMP CO., 1122 Pine, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

—12—Approval Sheets 1.00, United States, Canada, world stamps 25c down payment,—50 different United States, Canada, Newfoundland 75c, Free with \$1.00 cash order 100 different Canada stamps. EDWIN GILDER, 366 Pierre, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

Assortment Of Fifty Used Stamps All Different for 6c (coin). ADVERTISER 1, P. O. Box 3078, Montreal.

## Europe

Loyalists in a new offensive captured the town of Brunete on July 6. Fighting was still going on when the capture was announced. In the north, Franco forces continued to advance upon Santander.

Following up the recent German and Italian demands that belligerent rights be given to the insurgents, General Francisco Franco on July 6 had addressed a note to foreign governments, reiterating his recent warnings in the Salamanca press that nations favoring the Valencia Government "should not be surprised if our international and economic policy closed our doors to those who showed their enmity to us in our need."

Government battalions swept into Villaneuva de la Canada, strategic village west of Madrid, the Government announced on July 7, capturing quantities of arms, ammunition and more than 100 prisoners.

Eight thousand Italian and German troops and 700 Moors landed at insurgent-held Cadiz less than two weeks ago and have been incorporated into Generalissimo Francisco Franco's insurgent army, Spanish Government authorities charged on July 7. They based their charges on reports from a deserter of the 33rd insurgent infantry regiment who escaped from the insurgent lines. The foreign troops landed in Cadiz last June 24 from Ceuta, insurgent stronghold in Spanish Morocco, the deserter claimed.

General Franco informed correspondents on July 8 that he regarded withdrawal of foreign volunteers from Spain as impossible of realization. The problem, he declared, admitted of neither formulation nor solution because the "so-called Government" at Valencia was not a Government, since it lacked the control necessary to carry out its pledges. The General said he wanted to hear nothing more about conferences with Red rulers with or without intervention of the powers, because the insurgents had only one aim—total and absolute victory in the war with the object of maintaining and perfecting the regime of the National State.

Juan March, Spanish millionaire, accompanied by four other insurgent sympathizers, embarked aboard the Conte di Savola for Italy on July 8 on what is understood in Gibraltar to be a secret mission.

Loyalist Spain's troops defending Madrid, transformed into an offensive force the last four days, on July 9 captured Quijorna 18 miles west of the capital.

On July 11 Spanish Government troops occupied Villanueva del Pardillo, taking 600 more prisoners, thus widening their salient and carrying one step further this greatest offensive of the Spanish civil war.

Insurgent field commanders reported on July 11 that the Government offensive against the Madrid siege was smashed. The Republic's army, they said, "suffered a great disaster."

The French freighter Tregastel, forced to put into Bilbao on July 3 by the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera, was released on July 11. The vessel was enroute to Santander to evacuate refugees when it was seized.

The Spanish Government, pushing its offensive west of Madrid by land and air, announced on July 12 its fliers had shot down 13 insurgent planes while its troops inflicted heavy casualties on enemy ground forces.

Insurgent aviators brought down eight pursuit planes and five bombing planes on the Madrid front during the day, a communique issued on July 12 claimed. The communique asserted that around the central Madrid front insurgents continue to repulse Spanish divisions attacking Brunete and Villanueva del Pardillo.

Arrival of 2,000 Moorish volunteers on the Spanish mainland to reinforce the insurgents fighting against the Spanish Government offensive west of Madrid was reported on July 12 by usually reliable sources.

A merciless purge of "enemies" behind the battle lines was demanded on July 12 by the insurgent radio station at Bilbao. "Let us not be too good or too pious. Let us not display too much compassion and pity for those who were cruel and showed themselves to be heartless," the broadcast said.

Premier Camille Chautemps' Government drafted decrees on July 6 to replenish France's depleted treasury with 10,000,000,000 francs (about \$386,500,000). The step was taken after

the treasury relaxed the Bank of France's discount rate, dropping it from six to five per cent. It was accompanied by reductions of interest on loans on securities from seven to six per cent and interest on 30-day loans from six to five per cent.

France on July 6 demanded re-establishment of the non-intervention patrol around war-torn Spain on the threat of ceasing to guard her own southern frontier.

A brief "occupation" of French territory by Spanish insurgent soldiers ended on July 6 when a commission of French and Spanish officers agreed that original markers of the border near Bayonne were correct. Insurgent militiamen had raised their red and gold flag over La Rhune Hill, moving back the frontier markers.

Charles Maurras, militant French Royalist leader, was released from Sante prison on July 6 to the cheers of waiting supporters after serving an eight-month sentence for articles "inciting the public to violence and provocation to political murder."

The French Council of Ministers decreed a series of new taxes calculated to balance the 1937 regular budget at a single stroke. It was signed by President Lebrun after it was presented to him by Finance Minister Georges Bonnet. The Finance Minister declared the Government, fighting speculation and trying to protect the franc, decided to seize the profits of speculators who bought foreign exchange and gold between June 10 and June 30, when the franc was in danger. An increase of 20 per cent in income taxes on revenue above 20,000 francs (\$772) a year, measures to increase the amount of taxes paid by the rich, action against tax evasions and increases in indirect taxes on stamps, telephones, tobacco and other articles.

An unidentified man flung a heavy glass bowl at Vice-Premier Blum, French Socialist leader, as Blum stepped out of an automobile on a Paris street on July 9. The object failed to hit Blum. The bowl was wrapped in a sheet of paper on which was written "Vive la Rocque!"

The Union of Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers on July 10 called a general strike in Paris. A strike order was issued announcing that a general strike was decided upon against employers in the hotel industry "refusing to apply a 40-hour week in five eight-hour days. Houses having applied the law," the order said, "will remain open."

The French Government will suspend international supervision of her Spanish border at noon on July 13. The Foreign Office announced on July 12 that since Portugal had made no move to re-establish international control of her Spanish frontier, France would remove facilities for the foreign observers stationed on her boundary. Observers were posted in France and Portugal by the 27-nation Neutrality Committee in an effort to keep men and arms from going to Spain. Portugal, friendly to the insurgents, recently refused to permit the foreign agents to continue their duties.

Premier Paul Van Zeeland of Belgium on July 12 accepted the resignation of Justice Minister Victor de Lavelaye. The resignation helped clear a bitter political atmosphere caused by de Lavelaye's sponsorship of a recent bill granting amnesty to those Belgians deprived of certain civil rights for pro-German activity during the Great War.

Nazi secret police on July 6 arrested Prof. Pankwiew, assistant of Rev. Martin Niemoeller at the Protestant Evangelical Church of Jesus Christ in the Berlin suburb of Dahlem.

Germany's official news agency distributed throughout the nation on July 6 a German newspaper's editorial assailing Robert W. Bingham, United States ambassador to London, for a speech on despots. The editorial, printed in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, charged that Mr. Bingham's speech at an American Independence Day observance in London "incited the so-called democracies against the so-called dictatorships in almost unbelievable fashion." (Mr. Bingham told his London audience the day before that "despots have forced America and Britain to undertake rearmament and, having undertaken it, we must necessarily win the rearmament race. If dictatorships are better to prepare for wars," the ambassador said, "democracies are better to finish wars.")

The reception given in Paris to Cardinal Pacelli—first Papal Secretary of State to visit the French capital since 1801—was directed against Germany, the Voelkischer Beobachter,

organ of Chancellor Hitler, charged on July 9. The newspaper National Socialistiche Monatscheft expressed a suspicion that the Vatican had assumed the role of mediator between Paris and Rome, and London and Rome, to destroy the Rome-Berlin axis.

Sumner Welles, U.S. Undersecretary of State, achieved overnight popularity in Germany on July 9 through his Charlottesville, Va., address. The Berlin press asserts that he had "placed himself wholly on the side of Germany." What pleased the Germans most was Mr. Welles's declaration that the Versailles Treaty is responsible for the world's post-war difficulties. The address of the Undersecretary of State also was universally accepted as reflecting President Roosevelt's views.

A diplomatic protest will be made to Italy concerning the expulsion of an Austrian soccer team from that country. The incident is a sequel to the free-for-all fight in the Vienna Stadium between the Austrian Admira team and the Genoa eleven, which were competing for the Central European Cup. Four Italians were severely hurt. The match, which ended in a tie, was to have been replayed in Genoa, but it was learned that the Italian soccer authorities refused to allow the match to take place. The Admira players returned to Vienna on July 11 announcing that they had been expelled from Italy by order of Premier Benito Mussolini.

An Austro-German commission of experts has reached agreement to control the press in both countries "in the interest of the German race" and to end their frequent newspaper attacks on each other, it was announced officially on July 12.

Police of Lisbon, Portugal, announced on July 6 they had detained several persons suspected of being connected with the attempt to bomb Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

Bruno Mussolini, son of the Premier of Italy and Lt.-Colonel Attilio Biseo, the Premier's flying aide, on July 8 claimed a new world airplane speed record for 1,000 kilometres. They zoomed around a closed course at 264.34 miles per hour. The previous record of 242.564 miles per hour was hung up in September, 1935, by Biseo and G. Castellani.

George Lansbury, noted British Labor veteran who recently expounded his ideas on world peace to Chancellor Hitler, on July 9 gave a similar exposition to Premier Mussolini. The Premier received Lansbury, former Labor leader in the House of Commons, with cordiality and Lansbury said Mussolini displayed keen interest in his ideas. Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, also was present.

Premier Mussolini on July 12 told George Lansbury, Labor member of the British House of Commons, that he was wholeheartedly in favor of a world conference on peace, economic disarmament and limitations of armaments, but that the initiative for such a gathering must come from some one other than himself. After this second interview with Mussolini, Lansbury told newspapermen Mussolini was not quite sure the present was the proper time for such a conference.

The Holy Office at Vatican City on July 10 convicted Raffaele Codipietro, parish priest of Paganico Sabine, diocese of Rieti, of "sacrilege" and excommunicated him on charges of faking a miracle during a Communion service in his church July 26, 1936.

A Soviet Government communique on July 6 said both sides suffered heavy casualties in a clash between

## For Home Improvement LOANS...

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Soviet and Japanese-Manchukuoan soldiers the day previous.

The newspaper Uralski Rabotchnik (Ural Worker) published at Sverdlovsk, declared on July 7 that Jacob Doletski, director of Tass, the Soviet news agency, had been declared an "enemy of the people" and dismissed from office. The same source said other officials of the agency had been dismissed on charges of Trotskyism and sabotage.

Sixty-four additional alleged wreckers of Russian railways were reported on July 8 to have been executed in the Soviet far east.

Soviet Russia protested to Japan on July 8 against alleged violation of an agreement to withdraw armed forces from disputed islands in the Amur River, scene of fighting last week. Soviet Foreign Commissar Litvinoff made the protest to Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu.

A meeting of the Central Executive Committee on July 9 unanimously adopted the Soviet Union's new election law. The law permits secret voting by all Soviet citizens 18 years of age or over, without distinction for social or religious reasons. The first election of members of the Supreme Court under the new law probably will be held next fall.

Advices received on July 11 by the Japanese Embassy at Moscow said that 24 additional alleged wreckers of Soviet Russian railways were executed Saturday at Khabarovsk, in Siberia. The announcement was made in an issue of the Khabarovsk Pacific Ocean Star.

Mikhail Gromoff, noted Soviet aviator, took off shortly after 3 a.m. on July 12 from Chelkovo Airport, near Moscow, on a flight across the North Pole to San Francisco. He was accompanied by a radio operator and a navigator.

## New Messenger Serial

### A BENEVOLENT CONSPIRACY

THERE had been bad blood for fifteen years between the members of Eagle Point Athletic Union and their rivals, the Panthers, in the little Eastern Quebec town, long before Bob Macey, who had returned from the West with his parents, had ever heard of either organization. Ned Carter was also a new fellow in town. His folks moved in from Ontario just a few weeks ahead of Bob. Ned joined the Panthers and found them a decent crowd. Bob had thrown in his lot with EPAU. The two boys, free from local and inherited prejudices, saw instantly through the folly of this long-continued bitterness. They pledged themselves to bring about peace between the two organizations. How they fared, and the many obstacles that interposed to impede their efforts are related in the Messenger's new serial, "Trouble at Tempest Lake", by that old favorite, Gordon Philip England. "Trouble at Tempest Lake" opens in the current issue of the Northern Messenger. Address P.O. Box 3070, Montreal.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 360 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by Frederick Eugene Dougal—under the old firm name and style of John Dougal & Son—of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec of the Dominion of Canada. Subscription rate \$1.50 a year.