

# WITNESS

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

Established 1845  
Vol. XCII. No. 11.

MONTREAL,  
MARCH 17, 1937.

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

## WITNESS EDITORS:

JOHN DOUGALL, Founder, 1845—1870  
JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL, 1870—1934  
FREDERICK E. DOUGALL, 1934—  
The present Editor is the sole proprietor.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers,  
F. O. Box 2070 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. 520, P. L. and R.).

Address all business matters to the Firm

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## The Week's Outlook

### A MAYOR ON COMMUNISM

MAYOR RAYNAULT of Montreal told the Canadian Progress Club that he intended to place consideration of social questions ahead of the practice of petty politics. This, he held, was the best method of combatting Communism.

"First must come a better moral situation," he said, "for we cannot succeed in public life if we have not the proper social order. It is up to the higher classes to show that they stand for laws aiming at the greatest good for the greatest number. In that way only can co-operation of the dispossessed and the malcontents be gained. And that example is a much more effective weapon against 'isms' than fighting them with police batons."

### "The Greatest Good"

THIS is refreshing doctrine. As Mayor Raynault and his Council abide by it Montreal may expect to be lifted out of its present rather unenviable position and set on the road to true prosperity. Montreal is beautiful for situation. From the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence its skyline is imposing. From "the Mountain" it presents a picture which is worth coming many leagues to see. And even when distance no longer lends enchantment to the view there are some districts in Montreal which are charming, with handsome residences, fine churches, shady lawns and lovely trees. The business section too is imposing with its attractive stores and stately buildings, including the majestic home of the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada. But when one goes through the city and sees the acres of slums and near-slums, a very different aspect is presented. And the serious thing about it is that on this crumbling foundation the prosperity of the city is erected. The same condition holds good in other cities in Canada and in other countries. "The greatest good of the greatest number" was the ideal of the Victorian utilitarians. With due respect to Mayor Raynault, we suggest that it has been superseded by a greater ideal, that of "the greatest good for all." As the Mayor indicated, there are many "isms" floating round. But as disease germs gain no lodging-place in a perfectly healthy body, so these evil spirits can find no entrance if the body politic be what it should be. Repression, "fighting them with police batons" never accomplishes much

good. It only serves to drive the disease inward, which, as any physician will tell us, often has definite and tragic results. You are right, Mr.

Mayor: You "cannot succeed in public life if we have not the proper social order." To bring about a better social order is the great task for today.

vant be. If any man serve me, him will my Father honor."

### The Easter Faith

ON the third day the friends of Christ coming to the place found the grave empty and the stone rolled away. In varying ways they realized the new wonder; but even they hardly realized that the world had died in the night. What they were looking at was the first day of a new creation, with a new heaven and a new earth; and in a semblance of the gardener God walked again in the garden in the cool, not of the evening, but of the dawn.

So writes Chesterton in his great apologia. The world has never been the same since that first Easter morning. For we know that the "last enemy" has been defeated,—yes, has become a friend. Under the old dispensation, the spirit of man, "the candle of the Lord," reached upward to something that was beyond sense and beyond time. But the world was very dark and the candle very dim. It was pathetic longing and speculation. The Christian Church came with the assured message, "We know." So it flung itself singing against the hosts of paganism and in that sign conquered. This is the victory, even our faith. "He hath made one family there and here, one living communion of seen and unseen."

Therefore be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

### THE CHURCH AND THE KINGDOM

THE REV. D. J. FRASER, D.D., principal emeritus of the Montreal Presbyterian College is reported as maintaining that the Church today may best serve the cause of social redemption not by advocating a new economic order, but by preaching the Gospel that Christ taught in Palestine, "The Kingdom of God is at hand." May that not mean that it is immediately offered, rather than that its sway would be immediately acknowledged? The early Gospel teachers, he said, had not concerned themselves with worldly issues and passing crises. "Their very detachment from the world that now is, gave to their preaching a note of timelessness without which it could not have had success." By making the service of worldly aims secondary to spiritual and not "agitating merely for a readjustment of the imperfect elements that make up our present society," the church will actually do more for the cause it thereby ignores.

But did God ever create a force or a person for which or for whom He did not have a purpose? The Montreal Gazette in its resume of Dr. Fraser's address gives it the heading, "Economic Issues Not Up to The Church." We do not think that this precisely expresses Dr. Fraser's meaning. It is perfectly true that there is nothing less inspiring, nothing less edifying, than a political, or even a "social reform" sermon. The Church has a Gospel to proclaim, that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself" and this Gospel is a solvent for all questions "in this world and out of it." But the more His Gospel gets hold of a man the more he feels impelled to apply its principles to society. This has been markedly true of the Church of which Dr. Fraser is such a distinguished member.

## Palm Sunday

THIS coming Sunday is Palm Sunday, through which, as through a portal of waving branches and echoing "Hosannas" we enter upon the sacred hours of Holy Week—with our Lord. It was about a year since the enthusiastic Galileans had endeavored to take him by force and make him a king. It was the temptation that comes to every patriot and every reformer to take a short-cut to the Kingdom of God. It was a repetition of the temptation that at the outset of his ministry had faced Him in the wilderness. As before, Jesus had put it from Him and warned His disciples that "the Son of Man must suffer . . . and after three days rise again." So full were they of the vision of an Empire centring at Jerusalem that they could not understand Him. There is a vivid passage in St. Mark:

And they were in the way, going up to Jerusalem; and Jesus was going before them; and they were amazed; and they that followed were afraid.

As Wells says, "The Galilean is too great for our small hearts." Now on this glorious day of the "triumphal entry" all misgivings seem to have vanished as they chant:

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; blessed is the kingdom that cometh, the kingdom of our father David; Hosanna in the highest.

### Holy Week

AND then came those tragic days, the betrayal, the arrest, the con-

demnation and the crucifixion outside the city wall. What did it all mean when perfect love was answered by hate, and He who was the Prince of Life and of goodness was "numbered with the transgressors"?

Dr. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, says:

The supreme revelation in Jesus Christ is the glory of the Giving God. We see in Jesus Christ that God gives Himself for Man. . . . God gives Himself because He loves. . . . Strong love is the principle of life, and God's love is the strongest. . . . In giving Himself for man God suffers with man. . . . God did not give Himself in one supreme act of sacrifice and then withdraw into a place of safe retreat where no more suffering could reach Him. . . . As long as God is Love and mankind suffers, so long will He give Himself, and suffer for man. . . . Such suffering is the penalty of love—and the Giving, Loving God is the suffering God.

Or as Chesterton writes:

Nothing short of the extreme and strong and startling doctrine of the divinity of Christ will give that particular effect that can stir the popular sense like a trumpet; the idea of the king himself serving in the ranks like a common soldier. . . . No mysterious monarch, hidden in his starry pavilion at the base of the cosmic campaign, is in the least like that celestial chivalry of the Captain who carries his five wounds in the front of the battle.

His people should never doubt or never fear if they are called to have fellowship in His sufferings, for "where I am, there shall also my ser-



—Drawn for the Witness by J. F. L. Macdonald.

"I'll preach the Gospel of our Christian Civilization to those heathen"—a liberal translation of Mussolini's declaration. . . . How often have greed, tyranny, intolerance and egoism exploited the Cross! And, in the absence of a world-parliament, code, court and constabulary, what nation is not reverting to might-right frightfulness these days, rather than exert Christ's law of love?

Father, forgive us all; we know not what we do.

### "Seeking a Theocracy"

CARLYLE says of Knox: "It is most true, he did, at the bottom consciously or unconsciously, mean a Theocracy, or Government by God. He did mean that Kings and Prime Ministers and all manner of persons, in public or private, diplomatizing or whatever else they might be doing, should walk according to the Gospel of Christ, and understand that this was their Law, supreme over all laws. He hoped once to see such a thing realized; and the petition, 'Thy Kingdom come, no longer an empty word. . . Theocracy, Government by God, is precisely the thing to be struggled for!'" Studdert Kennedy writes:

"If our finding of God in churches leads to our losing Him in factories, it were better to tear the churches down, for He must hate the sight of them. If we seek our God in the sanctuary, and pass Him by in the street, it were better to break up the altars. The old prophetic message still holds good, and applies to the Church of today . . . seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow . . . It is useless, if not blasphemous, to stand and sing enthusiastically, 'Jesus shall reign where'er the sun . . . unless we realize that He, not only shall reign, but does now reign, that He is now the rightful King of every corner of the world, and every department of human life.'"

He is our King. And those who do not acknowledge their allegiance, and obey His law are, in plain English, rebels before God. We feel sure that Dr. Fraser, a great citizen as well as a great minister, would endorse every word of this. Carlyle says again,

"that right and truth, or God's Law, reign supreme among men, this is the Heavenly Ideal (well named in Knox's time, a revealed 'Will of God') towards which the Reformer will insist that all be more and more approximated. All true reformers . . . strive for a Theocracy."

### DICTATORS' GLORY

MUSSOLINI and Hitler, who have been busy exponents of treaty-breaking during recent years, have within the past month given impressive demonstration of the folly of looking to mere treaties and agreements to save the world from the next World War. Both these astute gentlemen are parties to the non-intervention agreement, by means of which the nations solemnly pledged themselves neither to send reinforcements to one side or the other in the Spanish civil war nor to permit any other nation to intervene in this manner. Signing of this agreement was postponed from time to time by the dilatory tactics of the two dictatorships who utilized the interval to pour in men and materials to the aid of the rebel Franco. And they did not sign till they felt sure they had sent enough help to bring victory to the rebels and great gain to themselves. The agreement was in itself contrary to international equity and neighborliness in that it placed a legitimate government, functioning strictly with the constitution, in the same category as a military junta, which rebelled against the decision of the electors. That it did it by means of African barbarians, European adventurers and now militia from foreign countries, has inflicted upon unhappy Spain the most terrible domestic strife the world has seen for generations.

But even that agreement, so heavily loaded in favor of the brass-hatted intruders, is being violated by dictators who looked upon fidelity to pledges as evidence of enervation and simple-mindedness. Mussolini is still sending Italian "volunteers" to Spain. Although there are not lacking genuine Italian volunteers on the side of the Government, none of these come directly from Italy. All are expatriates who came to the aid of Spain from homes in other countries in which they have had to live since

Mussolini usurped authority. So transparent had Italian intervention become before the conclusion of the agreement that the capture of Malaga, an important city on the Spanish Mediterranean coast a little east of Gibraltar, was a subject of boasting in the Italian press as a triumph of Italian arms. Our readers will recall that we stated that there were no Spaniards at all in the first columns that entered Malaga. When we made that statement we had no doubt of its authenticity, but we candidly confess we did not look for such early confirmation of it in Mussolini's own regimented press. Possibly this jubilation will be slightly modified, so far as official circles in Rome are concerned by the news of the sound drubbing administered by the defenders of Madrid to several Italian divisions sent to help Franco to do what he has been telling the world for six months that he was about to do—to capture Madrid. We say "official circles" for the general mass of Italians will not be permitted news of the reverse. It would never do to hint to the population that fighting white men armed with even a modicum of the equipment of their attackers may occasionally have a different issue from raining bombs from the air or sending wave after wave of poison gas against naked, unarmed, ignorant Ethiopians.

The callousness and treachery of human dictators is so glaring as to compel a fellowship among the democratic nations. But we are this far grateful to the dictators of earth, that they magnify in men's minds the need of the dictatorship of God's Holy Spirit. We are convinced that the world has but one choice. Either God or the Devil must reign in the hearts, and so in all the relations, of men.

Choose ye this day whom ye will serve!

### A "PADLOCK" FOR COMMUNISTS

MR. DUPLESSIS, Premier of the Province of Quebec, is bringing before the Legislative Assembly legislation which is to be embodied in "An Act to protect the province against Communist propaganda." Mr. Duplessis, it is said, intends to use "the padlock remedy" to put an end to a state of affairs which he has repeatedly declared is not to be tolerated. By doing so he places Communist meeting halls in the category of "disorderly houses." It will be recalled that in the early days of Methodism, dissenting chapels were similarly pilloried. All that lies within provincial jurisdiction is to be exercised to prevent the spread of Communist doctrine in the province and all necessary provisions to that end are to be contained in the bill. According to the title of the bill the Communist is not aimed at directly. That would infringe on the Criminal Code. The punishment of those who preach sedition lies with Ottawa. The Montreal Gazette correspondent in the provincial Legislature at the City of Quebec says: "Under a provincial law, punishment can be meted out to the Communist not because of being a Communist, but because of propaga-

tion of such doctrines. The main means will be the padlock deterrent."

### The Fascist Peril

MR. DUPLESSIS says nothing and does not propose to do anything against Fascism. And yet Fascism constitutes a much more real danger to the Province than does Communism. There are Fascist organizations that parade with uniforms and banners, and there is Fascism of a much more dangerous type that works secretly and under various disguises. There are Communists in the Province of Quebec. Their number has increased under the Depression. Those whom we have met are quiet folk, doctrinaires, assiduous no doubt in spreading "the Gospel of St. Marx", friendly to outsiders and helpful to each other, but averse to violence and hoping to reach the "good time coming" by peaceable means of persuasion and propaganda. The Fascist, on the other hand, is openly violent and a friend of violence, both official and unofficial. It is difficult to see how the padlock method can be applied to the advocates of one alien ideology and not to those of another. It is also difficult to understand how it can be used without violating the rights of free speech, assembly and discussion, the very rights through which Britain and British countries have, during the last century made such social, economic and political progress,—progress which has been attained through orderly means,—while nations that have resorted to repression have been erupted by revolution. It was because Section 98, a federal statute, was a direct infringement upon these hard-won rights that every liberty-loving citizen opposed it. As to the futility of that piece of repression, let the Montreal Gazette, its staunchest supporter, bear witness. In an editorial hailing the padlock move as a great work of statesmanship, the Gazette looked to Mr. Duplessis to repair as far as limited provincial jurisdiction admits, what it regards as a lamentable breach caused by repeal of Section 98. It finds the need of some such substitute in the fact that French-Canadians are now the largest racial section of the Communist party in the Province of Quebec. A hundred years ago demands for popular rights in Canada were met by repression and resulted in insurrection. Does Mr. Duplessis wish to celebrate the centenary of "les patriotes" by repeating the official blunders which in their day drove many good men to desperation? Again let us say that, short of a theocracy, the only cure for Communism is an otherwise contented people.

### EGYPT AND THE LEAGUE

BRITAIN, we are told, has requested the League of Nations that a special Assembly be held, to coincide with the meeting of the Council in May, for the purpose of admitting Egypt as a full member to the League. It is just fifty-five years since Arabi Bey, better known as Arabi Pasha, headed an Egyptian nationalist movement directed partly

against Turkish domination and partly against the hangers-on of the Dual Control system of Britain and France, who were helping to make the confusion of Egypt's finances worse confounded. Green's Short History tells how "with the assistance of malcontents of the army behind him, he helped to establish a Chamber of Notables and advanced schemes for a democracy; but when he claimed to touch the Budget, and the debt was in danger, the bond-holders called for action." There was an attack on Europeans in Alexandria. No one could or would restore order. "Gladstone yielded to the cry of protection for British subjects, and the British admiral, seeing his warships threatened, demanded the surrender of the forts and bombarded Alexandria." Gladstone was severely criticized and his old friend Bright left the Cabinet. "But criticism was silenced when Arabi's troops fired the town, and a mob completed the work of rapine and plunder." The occupation, according to Lord Granville, was to last until "a stable, a permanent and a beneficial government" could be established in Egypt.

### "Self-Determination"

ONCE Britain got into Egypt it was almost impossible to get out. The occupation, which was entered on from very mixed motives proved of great benefit to Egypt and especially to the fellahin who had suffered from all the historic plagues for untold centuries. Sir Auckland Colvin, something over thirty years ago, in concluding his book "The Making of Modern Egypt" says: "The part which can be most usefully taken by the more enlightened sons of Egypt at present, and for years to come, is to endeavor to assimilate new ideas, to reconcile if possible the conditions of their social life with the new order that has risen among them, and to graft afresh their national existence on the stock which foreign hands have supplied them." This process has been speeded up of late years. It is no doubt the rise of a new aggressive power in Africa that has forced both Britain and Egypt into a better understanding and has paved the way for the admittance of Egypt into the League.

Whatever the causes leading to these results, lovers of liberty and believers in the principles of self-government will congratulate Egypt on her resumption after thousands of years of the status of a sovereign nation and will hope that her free fellowship with other nations will make for mutual assistance and support.

### HITLER HUFFED

NEW YORK is already making arrangements for a great World's Fair to be held in 1939. One of its features will be a chamber of horrors, presumably stocked with examples of the terrifying and grotesque. Mayor La Guardia, New York's stocky, Latin-outspoken, Chief Executive, whose East End frankness has not been dried out in the dignity of office, suggested that a fitting exhibit would be "that brown-shirted fanatic who is menacing the peace of the world." Hitler was not named, but the cap fitted only too well. The reference to Mr. Hitler called forth an immediate storm of protest in his official mouthpieces, among which are included the entire press of Germany, which shrieks "Ja" and "Hoch" just as it is ordered by Dr. Goebbels and General Goering. The State Department at Washington expressed official and diplomatic regret at the Mayor's impolite reference to the Head and Founder of the Third Reich. And well would it have been for Mr. Hitler had he accepted that as sufficient "groveling" on the part of the great United States of America. But the dragooned press of the Third Reich was not satisfied. Angry because the implied

From "The Press and the Public", a Special Supplement of the New Republic (New York, March 17.)

One suggestion that often has been made proposes endowed newspapers which would seek to earn only enough to cover their operating expenses and which would be conducted primarily for the good of the community. Such an experiment (provided the endowment could be found) would have the greatest usefulness, particularly in determining whether the community could be induced to support a paper of this type. . . . All about us are the graves of high-minded journals that have starved to death simply because the people in whose behalf they were struggling could not be induced to support them.

rebuke at Mr. La Guardia for his lack of restraint was found to be tepid, and at the State Department's handling of the case in "shilly-shally fashion", the German press began to foam at the mouth. Nothing less than removal of "New York's Number One Gangster" on the part of Mr. Roosevelt (who has no authority to remove any mayor) would satisfy the gentle German press. It has since shown its superiority over Mr. La Guardia's crudities by referring to him as an ape, a thug, a monster and last and most devastating, a Jew. His maternal grandfather, we understand, was a Jew, a fact that in no way qualifies his status in the United States. Mr. LaGuardia is an American Episcopalian.

Basking in the smile of official approval, the Berlin press went one better and launched into a general assault on United States morals and manners, warming up into attacks on American womanhood and American institutions in language which, as the United States Ambassador to Germany said, was "probably unparalleled in its coarse and indecent character and was staggering and shocking to all decent minds." The New York Times Berlin correspondent telegraphs to his paper that if some of the expressions in the German press were translated into their English equivalents they would be unprintable. The Ambassador, Mr. W. E. Dodds, conveyed a United States protest against the virulence of the criticisms. No response is yet forthcoming. The contrast between this hysteria and the dignified silence with which Great Britain received 'Big Bill' Thompson's bluster against King George for electioneering purposes a decade ago is just the difference between a nation that is sure of itself and one that is in the grip of a small coterie of his-

tronic neurotics. Unless Mr. Hitler's Foreign Minister expresses regret for the hideous language of his press, he must stand before the world as sharing in inspiring it.

The pity of it all is that there seems to be no way in which other peoples can penetrate the censorship behind which the ruling clique in Germany have so effectively shut out the voice of the world beyond and so drastically prevented any questionings within their borders. That makes it impossible for the heart of other nations to share with the heart of the German people. Courtship transacted through a designing step-mother that wants everything her own way, and that way to magnify her own conceits, would not be very satisfactory. But when any concession or consideration, any economic or political gain is immediately used to strengthen Mr. Hitler in his bullying frightfulness the nations cannot grant the people of Germany what they would like to grant. Rapprochement is hindered, rather than helped, by the degeneration of the dispute into a slanging match between the champion vituperators of the two nations. The huge anti-Nazi meeting of last Monday in New York was not a dispassionate examination of Nazi-ism and of the effects of dictatorship. It was matching abuse with abuse. It might easily do great harm, for it will be all too easy for the manipulators of the German press and radio of today to represent this meeting as a wholly anti-German affair, whereas it was entirely directed against the tyrants who are reducing the labor of that country to a fanatical serfdom and threatening to involve the civilized world in a war of self-protection—to the death. Any meeting at which General Hugh Johnson is an attraction is much more likely to generate heat than light.

## Back to Barbarism

By Herbert L. Stewart.

IF our morning paper announced that in certain countries (unnecessary to name) the thumb-screw and the rack, the boot and the slow fire had been restored to action, the news would no doubt still cause surprise. But there would no longer be any such presumption against believing it, no longer such "antecedent improbability", as everyone would have felt even a few years ago. Healthy scepticism, based on what we know of journalistic practice, would probably make us wonder how far the real news had been adjusted for the thrill of a headline, and people would exchange assurances in the street car that "Of course it must be exaggerated". But unless things change quickly and profoundly for the better, the generation now growing up in British and French and American society will never realize how German and Italian life used to be regarded as on a level similar to their own. They know that in Francis Bacon's time English witnesses were examined by torture, and that in the France of Catherine de Medici people were massacred for differing from the Queen in religious belief: but they know also that a massacre of Protestants in Paris for their convictions, or putting a Catholic priest in London to the rack that evidence against Jesuits may be extorted from him, would now be quite impossible. Have we a like assurance regarding what is possible and impossible in Munich or Milan? To put such a question is to answer it. Like Macbeth, who had murdered sleep, the Dictators of Italy and Germany have introduced a new moral climate, in which we must keep continuously awake, prepared for almost anything.

Still more remarkable than the return of barbarous practice is the development of a theory in its defence. What the French call a 'protestation des intellectuels' is now by no means always against the ruthless; an ap-

peal for the calmness of reason against violence and outrage. It is often the reverse. From a group facetiously calling itself "intellectual", one hears in many countries a plea not only to palliate but to approve the cruelties which, a generation ago, very few rulers would have perpetrated and none would have dared to justify. How far this has yet to proceed, no one can tell. It would indeed be rash, in the light of experience of the last five years, to set limits to the horror that might be reinstated with the acquiescence and even with the eulogy of "eminent publicists". I see no reason to doubt that if the torture chamber were reorganized, with an intimation from Rome or Berlin that it had been found "the only effective safeguard against Bolshevism", a group of agile writers would soon be at the service of the Ministry of Propaganda, to pour scorn—in epigrams of Nietzschean versatility — on the sentimental scruples of an objector. Long established ways of valuing conduct have been changed in deference to "success". Mussolini and Hitler, having presented the world with a 'fait accompli', can boast that they have not only overawed many a foreign government into practical submission, but have likewise disconcerted many a foreign thinker into speculative approval, scrapping the old "ideology" like the old battleship, and imposing such new methods of moral calculation as will yield a predetermined result. Among the many rumors of Nazi purpose, one that circulated widely some months ago was about a contemplated return to forms of punishment with slower and hence more exquisite suffering than either the rope or the headsman's block. We were told that a survey of old instruments, stored in a museum at Nuremberg, would soon be undertaken, to discover which could most readily be adapted to the purpose. No doubt the tale was invented. But it was at least 'ben trovato', and as an indication of

what I have called our new moral climate it was not the less significant for being fictitious.

### In Germany

IN Germany, for example, disinterested pursuit of truth has now been abjured, and free publication of opinions, designed to promote this through contact of mind with mind, has been abolished.

The great bonfire, in which under Nazi direction so much that was finest in the literary and scientific work of German writers was committed to the flames, might have passed out of memory as an isolated act of mania, done before revolutionary tempers had time to cool. One hoped that, like the Soviet "war on the anti-God front", with its burlesque of Christmas and Easter celebrations, it would before long be held unmentionable—a thing thought of with shame, if not by those who had instigated it, at least by those whose tolerance had made it practicable. Revolutions have always what Theodore Roosevelt used to call "a lunatic fringe", and sympathizers with their general purpose succeed as a rule in securing an act of indemnity from the courts of public opinion to make one overlook an initial excess. They plead, like Coleridge for the fanatics of the French Reign of Terror:

The sun was rising, though ye hid his light.

But in five years of settled rule the main lines of government policy should have disclosed themselves, and the plea of revolutionary inebriation for the Nazis has by this time lost its point.

### The Heidelberg Celebration

LAST spring, in Heidelberg, they kept the 550th anniversary of the university's foundation. When we were reminded that so notable a secular epoch had come, the minds of scholars everywhere went back to reconstruct imaginatively the intellectual and social life of 1386. They thought of the turmoil of the Great Schism, in the very midst of which that papal bull of Urban VI was issued, giving its charter to the new centre of learning, a happy interlude in the storm of fulminations against one another by Pope and anti-Pope, from Rome and Avignon. They thought of the England of Richard II, of the relentless feuds between noble and noble destined in another half-century to develop into that senseless horror known as 'Wars of the Roses', of Wycliffites and Hussites, of peasant risings, and executions for witchcraft, and the stake for heresy. It was indeed an event fit to be commemorated that such a time saw the founding of an institution such as Heidelberg would prove to be, for it would yet nourish and protect the intellectual refugees of many countries in the raging period of religious intolerance and dynastic ambition.

In normal times the keeping of such an academic birthday would have brought together with delight the representatives of learning from every part of the world. But these times are not normal, and the tribute one is impelled to pay to the Heidelberg of the past sounds like a biting satire on the Heidelberg of the present.

What now prevails there is the rule of force; studies dictated and conclusions prescribed to the scholar by the master of steel helmets; racial discrimination and persecution where there was once a brotherhood of culture; the martyrdom of every bold and sincere enquirer, that the complaisant may take his place. Invitations to send representatives for the celebration were declined by many a foreign university, on the ground that having lately extended relief to German academic exiles, it could not share in congratulating Heidelberg on a regime which called for such compassionate efforts abroad. From Great Britain no one was authorized to carry even a fraternal greeting.

The reports of the anniversary proceedings showed how wise was the

British decision, and how apt was the ironic letter, in Latin, sent by the University of Oxford. A well-known method of escape from certain embarrassing situations has been resort to "the decent obscurity of a learned language", and Latin was here found useful for a very difficult enterprise in passable combination of the polite with the sincere. The academic representatives of other countries, which did not similarly protect themselves, had at least an experience of the sort no man of learning had ever expected to encounter again. In solemn silence, and courteously simulated acquiescence, they had to listen to an official opening speech of which the burden was that to pursue truth for its own sake is an obsolete fanaticism, and that in future the only permissible research will be such as serves German national advancement. They will now better appreciate how bygone leaders of thought must have felt when ordered under State penalty to deny what they knew to be the fact and to affirm what they knew to be absurd. To the native German scholars, compulsorily present, one may apply the description in Gibbon of Roman senators at the Court of Tiberius—"balancing terror against mutual shame."

### Censorships

ONE might quote many farther illustrations of this amazing revolt against truth. Some weeks ago Dr. Paul Goebbels, the Minister of Propaganda, announced that censorship of authors will be supplemented by censorship of criticism. The freedom of literary and artistic reviewing, which German magazines have hitherto shared with those of all other countries that serve any educative purpose, is now at an end. Henceforth, a book, a play, a piece of music or a motion picture, if it is allowed by the German authorities to appear at all, is guaranteed against hostile comment, and the "critical notice" of the future will be known to proceed from one who dares not find fault, no matter what he may think of the performance before him. Doubtless the consequence for cultural standards will be like that which befell the mark when action "by decree" superseded the normal process of exchange, and such debasement of the literary coinage has indeed already become apparent. With what a mingling of sorrow and disgust are the "learned" magazines of the Third Reich examined by friends of the Germany that once was!

Hardly a week passes without thus adding some fresh item of news by which the laughing philosopher and the weeping philosopher of antiquity might well have been stimulated alike. One day it is in the story of a demonstration by some 'sehr gelehrter Herr' that the Jews in so far as their publications are of value have been plagiarists, and that their independent researches have been not only useless but evil. Next we hear that the statue of Mendelssohn has been destroyed by official order, because no degree of musical eminence—in a country once so famous for its music—can now atone for the disgrace of Semitic birth. On similar grounds the name of Spinoza must never again be mentioned in a German academic thesis, and the Christian Faith itself has to be so redefined as to obliterate the historic setting indispensable for its interpretation. The climax was reached when threats of a sort to suggest the imminence of war were uttered over the decision of the Nobel Committee to award the prize for Peace Promotion in 1935 to Carl von Ossietzky. That the most notable promoter of peace should be found in a German hostile to the Nazi government, seems in Berlin a perfect paradox. Elsewhere it will seem an estimate with considerable intrinsic probability. If Germans are notorious for lack of wit, they may at least claim credit for the second half of Falstaff's endowment: without being witty themselves, they are an unflinching provocative of wit in other men.

## Pioneers! O Pioneers!

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

### XI. MICHELANGELO

A GREAT prophet, who was also perhaps the greatest artist of all time, was born a little over 460 years ago at Capresi in Tuscany. Michelangelo Buonarroti was the son of a well-to-do civic official; but according to a strange custom of those times, when leisured ladies did not care to rear their children, he was given over to foster parents who were a stonemason and his wife. Thus he played with chisels from his earliest childhood, helped painters with their frescos, and acquired an artistic training almost unconsciously. At the age of sixteen he was taken to the city of Florence, and the ruling family there gave him work to do.

In touch with the most learned people of the day, Michelangelo soon had a wide knowledge of the art and the philosophy of ancient Greece and Rome. Also he studied the works of Dante, and learned from the conversation and preaching of Savonarola the moral needs of a city which was becoming more and more corrupt under its wealthy and despotic rulers. A unique quality of genius appeared. Even while accepting commissions from the powerful Medici family he could speak fearlessly against their despotism. More than that, his work

never expressed any of the desires or tastes of his patrons. He could always insist upon working out his own conceptions, and somehow this great honesty forced the respect even of those who could not understand it.

During the struggles to establish a republic at Florence, the artist was in a difficult position. He was involved by nature with the democrats, by professional necessity with the tyrants. At the age of thirty he went to Rome at the invitation of the Pope, and there he was architect, sculptor and painter at the erection of St. Peter's Cathedral. There, too, he insisted upon his own genius. He did not express the Catholic religion, but a philosophy of humanity itself. His work brought together the knowledge of all his artist predecessors; and by its means he revealed the heroism, grandeur and nobility which is always latent in human life, and with which it struggles against the forces that would suppress and pervert it.

Michelangelo's whole life was a personal struggle against his capricious masters and their callous wasting of his energy, but he never compromised with his intellectual honesty or his moral standards. He died at the age of eighty-nine, leaving work still unfinished.

G. McL.

## Not in the Headlines—of the Popular Press

From the Nofrontier News Service.

### CATHOLIC PACIFIST BOOK

"Peace and The Clergy" is a most remarkable book which has just been published by Sheed and Ward in London. The author, who is listed merely as "a German Priest," is a famous Catholic theologian whose name cannot appear on the title-page because his ecclesiastical superiors are afraid of reprisals by the Nazis. The book is an appeal to the Catholic clergy, the ministers of all denominations, and to all friends of peace.

The "German Priest" goes right to the heart of the matter in which so many Christians, inside and outside the Catholic Church, fail to be true to their principles. Take the following remarkable passage:

We have got used to the fact and tolerate it without demur, that when, for example, an international crisis occurs and diplomatic notes pass to and fro to the accompaniment of the usual journalistic music, the Gospel of Christ is respectfully relegated to the background by Catholic politicians and journalists also. "Reasons of State" have supplanted it or at least hidden it.

But what avails it that "Church matters" are fairly satisfactory in the international affairs of a state, what

avails a crucifix in all schools and public offices, what avails the "Hosanna to the Son of David" in domestic politics, if He is crucified in foreign politics? But that is what happens particularly in grossly one-sided, purely egocentric handling of conflicts with other countries, in the suppression and falsification of the factors that speak in favor of the foreign standpoint—all naturally "in the interest of one's country."

Priests are hardly behind laymen of like "national" sentiments in the allowances they make for such "exigencies of foreign politics." Often, too, it is far more than making allowances, often it is precisely by priests that oil is poured on the fire of national passions—sacred oil! For their inflaming zeal actually claims a religious sanction! "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's"—that this sentence is not co-ordinate with its balancing clause: "and to God the things that are God's," but wholly subordinate to it, is in times of national excitement too often lost sight of, even by religious people.

The book cites also the words of one of the most famous Catholics of the 19th century, Bishop Wilhelm Emmanuel von Kettler:

The idea of the sovereign state has its justification; but the idea of the sovereign spirit of man stands even higher. For that state passes, whereas the spirit of man is everlasting. Both have their origin in God . . . and should respect each other and move harmoniously together in the order which God has assigned to them. If, however, they were in fact irreconcilable, we would rather renounce the state than the dignity of man; better conscientious men without a state than a state with conscienceless men.

### FALSE SECURITY

London.—The British Air Raids Precautions Department is only one among many which is fostering a false security among civilian populations as to air defence. In many countries gas masks are being prepared by the million and special instructions are issued as to how to equip gas-proof rooms. Yet Professor Marrack of the London Hospital has condemned the entire campaign as a "bluff."

It is well known that children, the aged, the asthmatics, and many others cannot wear a gas mask. In the case of London, it would be necessary to evacuate 1,250,000 people, for which

hardly any plans are in existence. Even the "gas-proof" rooms described in the Air Raids Precautions Handbook offer little protection.

The doctors in England have now formed a Medical Peace Campaign and the scientists of Cambridge University have organized an anti-War Research Group with the purpose of demonstrating the dangers of the false security engendered by official publications.

### AMNESTY TO REBELS

Indicative of the stability of political life in Mexico is the general amnesty granted recently by President Cardenas. All who took part in armed rebellion against the state or in mob violence, sedition or mutiny are pardoned by this act. They are, however, to be held civilly responsible for any damage their acts may have caused, either to the state or to individuals.

The importance of this measure may be seen by the fact that since 1922 there have been 3,841 investigations into this class of crime, leading to more than 10,000 individual cases of prosecution. There have, however, been no revolutionary attempts against the government since 1929, when some ambitious generals in Vera Cruz attempted a military revolt.

The time has come, said the President when those who committed political crimes against the nation "in the heat of political passion, in error, or in partisan short-sightedness," must be pardoned, so that all Mexicans can join in working for the betterment of their country.

## Latin America

President Lazaro Cardenas declared on March 14 that Mexican Catholics have "complete liberty to go to Church," in the first statement on the Church-State question in more than a year.

Forty-eight persons considered by the Venezuelan Government to be Communists including Student Leader Jovito Villalba, Deputy-elect, were ordered into exile from Venezuela in a decree published on March 13 in the Official Gazette.

## The Orient

The situation in Palestine grew more tense on March 14 with the ambushing and killing of three young Jews who were walking home to Yavneel from a meeting near Tiberias. The killings followed within a few hours the slaying of two Jewish shepherds near Nazareth.

Foreign Minister Naotake Sato's explanation of Japan's new policy of friendship for China on March 11 drew the fire of two major party leaders and warnings to the Government that it races grave danger from all sides. The Diet listened in silence as Dr. Hitoshi Ashida, publisher and Seiyukai leader, led the attack.

A new fire hazard, punctuated by sharp explosions, hindered rescuers attempting to recover additional bodies in a Chinese fireworks factory catastrophe that already has claimed the lives of 21 women at Manila, Philippine Islands, on March 16. Sixteen workers are in hospitals suffering from injuries. The condition of four is critical, authorities said.

## New Serial in Northern Messenger



STARTING next month, readers of the Northern Messenger will be transported—in imagination—to far-off sweltering Zululand, where they will meet Tony Tongaat, a brown, lively baby, who grew up into a restless, lovable, roguish barefooted Zulu boy and passed through numerous adventures until he came to work in the household of a professor learned in the lore that made the white men so powerful and important among the black men who so greatly outnumbered them. Tony Tongaat achieves a great ambition when he is enabled to see a prince of the British royal family during a visit of His Royal Highness to South Africa. He returns to the little town where he found his mother waiting for him, Tongaat tells her, "Mama, I have seen the son of the Great King. I have seen all the things and all the people that are in the whole world; I have seen how stars are put in the sky (he was thinking of the fireworks that were part of the celebration) and I won the race. There is nothing more left in the world for me to see. I am content."

The author, Emiline Hale, knows the native mind and her portrayal of Tony Tongaat is pleasantly humorous. The story makes entertaining reading

throughout for young and old alike and shows clearly how much we all, black and white, are brothers and sisters under the skin. It is splendidly illustrated by the well-known artist, Gordon Browne, R.I.

This Story will be completely given during April, May and June. On trial subscriptions for that period only 15c. Sunday Schools not distributing the Northern Messenger, may have it on trial for those months for only 10c per scholar in clubs of six or more. This offer is good throughout Canada (except Greater Montreal). It is also good in Nfld. and Br.W.I.

Even Schools distributing some other paper will find this an opportunity to serve the scholars and their homes in a marked way at a small expenditure.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Mar. . . . . 1937  
P. O. Box 3070, Montreal, Can.

Dear Sirs,  
For inclosed . . . . . please send me . . . . . copies per week of the NORTHERN MESSENGER for three full months, April, May and June, containing the Illustrated Story "Thrills of Tony Tongaat".

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U. S. \$ or Br. Sterling accepted at par.

So as not to compromise friends the WITNESS Outlook is not available in censored countries.

John Dougall & Son, publishers, Montreal, Canada.

# Have You Acted on Our SEVEN-YEAR PLAN?

**S**O far the returns are from the nearer friends. But the acceleration is promising. For we received more new subscriptions the day this paper goes to press than during the five previous days.

As Sir Charles Saunders saw in his first handful of improved wheat the promise of bursting elevators lifting Canada to first place among wheat-growing countries—through the co-operation of the sowers all over Canada—so we are confident that with like co-operation by our reader friends, the Witness circulation and service will be multiplied.

And it is by such team play that such adventures will lift Canada to a higher economic, social and spiritual plane.

Ninety-two years ago John Dougall started the WITNESS as one way of sowing the seed of good Canadian citizenship. That adventure has been hampered by the sowing of tares by many others, by dust storms, rust, hoppers and other pests, by frosts and droughts and hail, and, though giving a nation-wide service, has been accorded only a restricted "market" by an apathetic population. Yet the good seed—sown throughout the last half (and beyond that) of the last century, and thus far in the present century, through six or seven generations of readers—has, by a very general consent of thinking people, done much to raise and establish the character of Canada's family life and citizenship.

We have often been told that the moral tone of the home life, of business, of politics, of society was finer before the day that the "popular press" elbowed the Witness out of so many homes. Indeed, ministers have told us that when considering a "call" they could gauge the effective spirituality of a congregation by asking how many of the officers and congregation took the Witness.

How often have we had letters or visits from people boasting that they were "brought up on the WITNESS." From Witness homes throughout Canada have come preachers, and teachers, missionaries and social workers, statesmen, jurists and men of affairs, and social leaders in rural and urban life.

Who can estimate such an influence, and, in turn, the influence of Witness readers upon their personal environments?

## For Better Democracy

**S**URELY to the Witness and its reader-supporters this Dominion owes no small debt. An influence like that betters the economic and political as well as the religious and social tone of Canada.

The Witness clientele is the very core of Canada's better democracy. Not democracy as tagged by any particular party but democracy as a reasonable, fundamental and active spiritual principle.

And the Witness and its loyal clientele have worked together against great odds, bound together in their common loyalty to a great cause, a great objective—that *rightness*, therefore peace, goodwill and plenty, should prevail as between man and man, nation and nation.

With the world of men and of interests at such frightful odds, as now, does it not behove us all, each one of us, to put forth an extra effort to multiply those forces which are most sanely and joyously working for the good of men?

Surely those who believe that the Witness is such a force will at once increase its outreach and its efficiency by getting it into other homes.

## To that end we have proposed a Seven-Year Plan.

**S**EVEN years from now the Witness will enter upon its hundredth year of service!

If there is more need for the Witness today than ever, it surely should have a larger circulation than ever.

Circulation, and not money, is today the greatest need of the Witness—and the way to maintain a disinterested journalism. Hampered as the Witness has been and is for lack of adequate resources, if some benevolent millionaire were to plank down a

hundred thousand dollars on our counter—or even offer to duplicate the editor's monetary contributions—we would still be dissatisfied if the message the Witness carries was not reaching the citizens in such increasing numbers as would more effectively influence the course of our national life.

We are about to celebrate the 70th anniversary of our Dominion. Are we satisfied with its development and present condition?

During the next seven years great history will be made—for better, for worse! Shall we have "a purpose firm" to make the history of the coming seven years read like definite steps toward the Kingdom of God on Earth?

## A Hundred Thousand Avenues of Influence.

**W**OULD it not be a marvellous thing to be able to record 100,000 circulation for the Witness with which to enter its hundredth year? But incomparably more important would be the multiplied impact of such a paper through those 100,000 homes on the moral, economic, social, political and religious life of our country in these great years that will form the country that our children of today will have to spend their lives in.

This is seed sowing time.

Shall not each reader begin at once to sow the seed of a Christian social democracy in the most practical way he knows? Figures have a way of mounting with accelerated speed, when adventure is infectious.

The first "seed sower" in each environment to get the three coupons filled in will have the easiest furrow. In the *first* place, the sooner the new subscriber pays his 35 cts. the more he will get for his money as all such subscriptions start on receipt and end at the end of the year. In the *second* place he will reach his prospects before someone else has approached them with the opportunity. In the *third* place, the new subscriber's family will be assured of the opening chapters of "Castle Walk" beginning in the issue of March 31.

**Y**OUR particular incentive is that you will be doing something to better Canada's tomorrow. You will be sowing seed that will germinate and bear a crop—seed from which will be sown in still other homes. The trouble in the past is that in too many seasons there were not enough sowers to balance the losses by death, depression, etc.

A long, strong pull NOW will overcome all that. The publishers offer the best possible seed at the lowest possible sample price. That is their share in the distribution of the seed. Yours is active co-operation in planting it.

\* \* \*

**T**HOSE who believe the Witness is working with singleness of purpose for a better world will want to make it more effective by sharing in the seven-year plan to sow the seed of a Christian social democracy in the homes of their friends.

**S**UCH friends will welcome our NEW SPECIAL on trial 3 for \$1 year-end offer

**E**VERY new subscriber-home adds to the effectiveness of your paper, the WITNESS—besides enabling your publishers to give you better value.

## The Week in Parliament

**JOHN BLACKMORE**, Social Credit House Leader, proposed a new amendment in the Budget debate on March 8.

He commended Mr. Dunning's Budget speech for its literary quality, optimism and enthusiasm and for encouraging "lower duties, freer trade, wise protection and the British preference." One omission he considered a disadvantage. "I think the time has come when we must look to a national board so to plan and manage our trade as to make sure some time beforehand that we shall not have adverse trade balances. Such a board was not provided.

"In my opinion the speech deserves censure in that it states that the government is to depend entirely upon two sources for the money required, namely, taxation and borrowing."

Although he realized there were many people opposed to national money, Mr. Blackmore was convinced the time would come shortly when such people would be forced to accept nationally created and issued money.

"Shall we build the bridge and cross the gulf now before we are driven to the brink and pushed in because we are unprepared?" he asked.

Finance Minister Dunning had referred to monetary "panaceas" but Mr. Blackmore thought it more desirable that all parties "go into a huddle" with the common aim of solving economic problems. Social Crediters did not think their program was a "panacea."

Mr. Blackmore urged that the time had come "to take direct action to deal with speculators."

"Must we wait," he asked, "until everybody is ruined?"

The Budget had described goods and services as "purchasing power." If that was true Canada would be rich. Goods and services should be purchasing power, but they were not until they had been exchanged for money. A new concept of economic administration was necessary to meet changes that rendered present day conditions different from those existing when the economic system worked satisfactorily.

### Amendment Censures Wheat Policy

Mr. Blackmore's motion was "that this House also regrets the action of the Government in passing Order-in-Council P. C. 2202 which in effect deprived Western farmers of the privilege of selling to the Wheat Board unless the price of wheat drops below 90 cents for wheat graded as No. 1 Northern at Fort William."

He contended this action had robbed Western farmers of millions of dollars of purchasing power in a trying period. Had they received this money, the country as a whole would have benefited greatly in increased trade, increased Government revenues and decreased relief costs.

Both Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, suggested the amendment should stand by itself not as a sub-amendment.

The Speaker, after taking it under advisement, ruled the amendment would have to receive consideration after the Conservative amendment. It dealt with a matter foreign to the original amendment, and a new amendment should deal with the subject matter of the original amendment and not introduce something entirely foreign to it, he stated.

### Bennett Amendment Defeated

With William H. Moore (Lib., Ontario) former head of the Tariff Board of the previous Liberal administration who resigned that post when Mr. Bennett formed his Government in 1930 voting independently against his party the motion of censure of the Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, deploring failure to solve unemployment was defeated 145 to 57 on March 9. Thirty-four Conservatives, 14 Social Credit members, the 8 members of the C.C.F. Social Constructive, U. F. O.-Labor Group and Mr. Moore, joining against the Liberals.

Hon. James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, in the main debate that resumed, replied to the attack Mr. Bennett made in his speech on the wheat marketing policy in which it was charged that a few operators had made fortunes in the wheat market while growers had been deprived of the facilities of the Wheat Board for selling their product.

Under the present Government's policy and the administration of the present Wheat Board Western farmers are receiving the highest average prices for their wheat this year that have prevailed since the Great War and in subsequent years when the war still influenced prices. Agriculture Minister Gardiner claimed.

It was unfair to the country to maintain a wheat marketing system with a fixed price under which farmers would sell to the public agency when the market was below the fixed price, and to the private grain trade when the market was above the fixed price.

Every marketing agency, whether a Government board, a co-operative pool or a private trading organization which thought it could say what the price of wheat would be in six months, had ended

up in losing millions of dollars, but business men who made money in handling wheat did not work on the principle.

There had been less speculation in last year's crop than usual.

Those who charged speculation were attacking the wheat pools which handled more of the crop than any other agency, he declared 47 per cent of it.

### Moore Explains Opposition to Trade Pacts

W. H. Moore (Lib., Ontario) on March 10 gave as his reason for voting for the Bennett amendment his belief that the Government had not yet fulfilled one of the mandates of the last election, which was to deal effectively with the unemployment problem; and his reason for being critical of the trade deals with Britain, as well as with the United States, was that he could see nothing but evil arising from the policy of tariff-making by treaties.

Preferential pacts, declared the former Tariff Board head, bred ill-feeling with other countries, and were heading countries within the British Commonwealth toward economic imperialism. Russia and the British Empire and the United States were all for peace, said Mr. Moore, but it was the "have not" nations that were for war. "When we make a preferential pact," he contended, "we have affected the psychology of nations."

"In the old days Canada and the other Dominions provided practically an open door for immigration, but after the war that door was closed. That was the atmosphere in which the Ottawa agreements were devised, and which today we are asked to perpetuate. I do not feel I can support them.

"I do not believe that the Canadian people as a whole have realized the responsibilities those agreements entail. I doubt whether this House is prepared to defend a pact of economic imperialism. I followed the debate; surely we cannot leave others to defend the trade routes for which we have bargained. We cannot be a party to economic imperialism and then run away from its defence. We cannot contribute to the cause of war and then run away from war."

### Stevens Urges Zoning as Rail Solution

Hon. H. H. Stevens (Reconstruction, Kootenay East) thought that Parliament had become a rubber stamp largely because the Dominion had been fearful of occupying the legislative field staked out for it by the B.N.A. Act. He attacked the party system, whereby members know "that if they dare step outside the directions of the party whip their patronage will be cut off."

"Look at what happened in the debate on the Defence Estimates," Mr. Stevens said it was widely conceded that the chief cause of the present condition of the National system was political interference. "Political branch lines" were built, and there was political interference with the railway management. Suggesting a way out of the railway mess, Mr. Stevens enumerated three steps. He urged that both Houses of Parliament drop politics when discussing the railway problem; that all existing data on the question be referred to three committees made up of Commoners and Senators to deal with the subjects of co-ordination and rights of labor; and elimination of political interference. He suggested, also, establishment of three railway zones to simplify the management task, one from Fort William to the Pacific Coast, one embracing Ontario and Quebec and a third for the Maritime Provinces.

Protest against the appointment of officials unable to speak French to posts in the province of Quebec was made on March 11 by Wilfrid Gariepy, (Liberal, Three Rivers), as he spoke in the budget debate.

It was not surprising, he said, that some young people in Quebec were discontented and talked of secession. He proceeded to give examples of departmental officials unable to speak French being sent on duty to Three Rivers, one of the most French cities in the world.

"I have it on good authority," declared Mr. Gariepy in his speech, "that in the city of Montreal there are at least 200 Communist clubs with active memberships, initiations, recruiting organizations and all the various means of propaganda. Tons of Communist literature are being distributed. I am not an alarmist, nor do I mean to suggest that this class will bring about a revolution in a month or a day, but we in Parliament should keep our eyes open."

When he urged that this propaganda be investigated more than it had been, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Acting Prime Minister reminded him that there was a law against the spread of seditious literature, and that it was for the provincial Government to put the law in motion.

"I understand that is the constituency represented in the provincial Government by the Attorney-General of Quebec (Premier Maurice Duplessis)," put in Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries.

"Exactly," exclaimed Mr. Lapointe pointedly.

"The point I make," continued Mr. Gariepy, "is that the two powers (the

## WHAT PARLIAMENT DID LAST WEEK

Monday, March 8:—Continued Budget debate.

Tuesday, March 9:—Defeated Budget of amendment of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, 145 to 57. Debated criminal code amendment of T. L. Church (Cons., Broadview) to curb drunken drivers.

Wednesday, March 10:—Continued Budget debate.

Thursday, March 11:—Continued Budget debate.

Friday, March 12:—Gave second reading to private bill of Thomas Vien (Lib., Outremont) for Industrial Loan and Finance Co., 53-46. Adopted Budget motion on division.

federal and provincial Governments) should work in conjunction."

J. S. Taylor (Social Constructive, Nainimo), complained that: "In spite of the honesty of intent which I recognize, there is an underlying sophistication which renders them (the Government) all too oblivious to the changed condition under which we now exist."

Referring to the provision extending old age pensions to the blind, the Government gave "with one hand and tears away with the other." He read a letter from the Vancouver branch of the Canadian Federation of the Blind protesting against "the unnatural, inhuman marriage clause" in the act, which provides that where two blind persons on pension marry they lose half their pensions. There were 650 blind persons in British Columbia, and only seven marriages between blind persons.

He urged the Government to "face obvious facts" and prepare for economic changes that were inevitable. "Needs of the people are the mainspring of economic activity, and profits the hairsprings"

Mr. Taylor thought the sales tax was "the most efficient of the various forms of taxation, but believed those commodities essential to the poor should be exempted. He was sorry the Minister continued "slavishly" to follow an orthodox economic system which, he held, had proved inadequate. However, he said, he would vote for the Budget.

Percy J. Rowe, member for Athabaska, who was recently read out of the Social Credit group, on March 12 objected to the restoration of the five per cent out in the indemnities of members and senators. He said it was wrong for men with the power to increase their own salaries to do so at a time when so many Canadian people were struggling in poverty and with inadequate incomes.

Asked by J. J. Duffus (Lib., Peterborough West) if he would accept the increase, he replied: "I will accept it and I will use it for the dissemination of information among the people of this country regarding the infamies of this economic system."

J. S. Woodsworth (C.C.F. leader.) said some parts of the Budget were good and some unsatisfactory. He congratulated W. H. Moore for the stand he had taken on the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement. His group had taken a similar stand in 1932. Economic imperialism was designed to interfere with good relations and contribute to the causes that lead to war.

"In 1932," Mr. Woodsworth said, "the Liberals voted solidly with us" against the agreement. He asked if the Liberals had changed their minds or had been converted to the Conservative idea.

Sales and sugar taxes remained and there was no material lowering of the tariff in spite of bad conditions in the textile industry which are known without any commission bringing in a report.

He challenged the Budget statement of Finance Minister Dunning that increasing profits were an indication of better times and greater employment. He quoted figures to support his contention that increased business profits had no relation to work or wages.

"Fundamentally our need is not so much an increase in our national income as a just system of distribution," he said. "The Budget seems to do nothing to lessen the breach between those who labor and those who live on others who labor."

Without a recorded vote the Budget motion passed "on division."

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett referred to a minute of the House of the resolution moved by Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, on February 25, providing that the trade pact should be considered concurrently with the Budget resolutions in the House proper and in Committee of Ways and Means conceded this move to be simply a means of expediting the business of the session. However he wanted it made plain that his party did not want to be placed in the position of voting against the agreement simply because they voted against the main resolution of the Minister of Finance.

Commencing with March 24 the House will sit on Wednesday nights it was resolved.

T. L. Church (Cons., Broadview) on March 8 moved second reading of his bill to stiffen the penalties for drunken driving and curbing auto accidents. Mr. Bennett, Mr. Woodsworth and others joining in approving the object aimed at.

The Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, stated that the provisions of this bill would be studied before amendments to the Criminal Code were brought down. But he resented the suggestion that nothing is being done, now. There were objections that the law is too stiff, as it is. Not more laws, but respect for present ones, he thought most desirable.

## Great Britain

Lord Nuffield, automobile manufacturer, increased the list of his recent gifts to a total of £6,125,000 (approximately \$30,500,000) on March 9 by offering £50,000 to the Navy League, conditional on the League's ability to raise an additional £100,000 (\$500,000) from other sources. The funds to be used to develop a corps of marine cadets.

Declaring that Britain was determined to protect her possessions in every part of the world and keep her trade routes open on all the seven seas, Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty told the House of Commons on March 11 that his Government does not care how many warships the United States might build as there was no rivalry between the two nations.

The British Government on March 12 appointed one of its leading experts on naval affairs, Sir Robert Craigie, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, to be Ambassador to Tokyo.

Lord Brabourne, Governor of Bombay, has been appointed Governor of Bengal to succeed Sir John Anderson, it was announced on March 14.

Plans for a strengthened Royal Air Force virtually trebled in size, armed with the newest weapons and supplied with vast reserve materials, were disclosed to the House of Commons on March 15 by Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air.

## Some UNDERSTANDING Friends Contributing Partners in Extending the Services of the Witness

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# THE CHAIN OF SILENCE

BY HERBERT GALWAY.

By Special Arrangement with the Northern Newspaper Syndicate.

## Synopsis

### Synopsis

Kathleen MacCormack, teacher in the small school at Kilkevin, Ireland. Her brother Dermot (a local bank clerk), Michael Joyce, a stranger over on holiday from New York. Patrick Desmond, the only son of a prosperous dairy farmer in Kilkevin. Dermot and a fellow clerk, Terence Ryan, motoring to the local head office of the bank with a considerable sum of money from their branch are held up and robbed by two masked men, who escape on a motor bike. Terence recognizes as Paddy Desmond's. Paddy explains the motor bike was stolen from him. Later the same night the police call at Paddy's home to arrest him, but he has collected all his available money and fled.

## CHAPTER 15.

WHEN Paddy Desmond reached the station he thought of going straight off to London.

Still nervous, however, of suddenly abandoning his pretence of looking for a ship, he later considered it unwise to leave the seaport so soon.

He was not sure how far his supposed occupation had been accepted as correct, as even if he left Holyhead—as he intended to do immediately—it would perhaps be inadvisable not to book another port. This he did, but as soon as the train reached his ostensible destination he at once transferred to a Carnarvon train, taking his ticket a few minutes before the whistle blew.

On reaching the Welsh city, he discovered he had two hours to spare before the London express left, and spent the time in having a bath, a shave and smartening himself up generally.

After a leisurely meal, he wired to a London hotel to reserve him a room and bought an evening paper so that during the journey he might read of any further developments in the hunt for the Irish bandits. It was with mixed feelings that he found very little news beyond what he had already seen in the morning paper. A calm philosophy came to his aid. No amount of worrying would make the slightest difference to the march of events, and would serve only to lessen his power of clear thinking.

What had to be would be, so far as pursuit was concerned, and he settled down to be as comfortable as circumstances would allow during the long journey. There was nothing he could do to help matters, but he silently prayed that his suspense would not be of long duration.

Midnight was not far away when he reached Euston Station, and he took the Underground Railway to his hotel in Russell Square, glad at last to be numbered among the teeming millions of the great metropolis. On the following morning, with no fixed ideas or program, he took a motor-bus for Oxford Circus.

It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining from a cloudless sky, and there was a nip in the air that was like a draught of champagne and set his thoughts racing towards his own native hills. Kathleen would love such a morning, he reflected, and in his mind's eye he saw her clear beauty in contrast with that of many of the town-bred women who came and went as the bus sped along its way.

His short journey was over before he was aware of it. He thought a much longer time would have been occupied, but as he regarded the host of people thronging the pavements he descended the bus to mingle with the crowd and be swallowed up and absorbed by the human stream.

At the corner of Regent Street he hesitated which way to take. Any direction would suit until he had become accustomed to his new environment and taken stock of the position. Work of some kind would be necessary. His money would last for some considerable time, but there was no way of knowing how long that period might be. Denis Gallagher had generously advanced additional money, but Paddy felt he ought not to use it.

Denis could no doubt do with the money he had impulsively lent his old friend, and Paddy determined to find occupation of some kind and of a suf-

ficiently remunerative nature to enable him to do without the loan.

The policeman on point duty had stopped the cross traffic, and Paddy Desmond followed the crowd across the Circus to Oxford Street. The number of women amazed him. He had never before seen so many, and they all appeared to be gazing aimlessly in the shop windows. He, also, to his own surprise, found the windows of constant interest. It seemed as though the whole world had been ransacked to provide objects to tempt the purses of slow-moving foot-passengers.

Apart from the shops, the people themselves, the constant stream of motor buses and motor cars, and occasionally members of the mobile police, attracted Paddy's attention.

It was the latter, seated and driving motor combinations, that reminded the fugitive once again of the reason for his presence there. The officers were conspicuous with their white half-sleeves, for purposes of traffic direction in emergency, and their extremely efficient appearance. He stood in admiration near the Bond Street tube station, wondering vaguely if such police would have been successful in the hold-up that had so altered his life, when he felt a sudden tap on the shoulder.

He felt suddenly ill and his knees quaked as he turned round.

"The game's up!" said a voice. The next moment the speaker burst into hearty laughter. "Paddy Desmond, of all people! Did you think the cops had got you? You jumped round as though you expected—"

"Gerry, old pal!" cried Paddy, overwhelmed with relief and delighted surprise. "Fancy meeting you!"

"Oh, that's not remarkable, seeing I've been in London about three years. But what on earth are you doing here, miles away from father's dairy farm?"

The speaker was an old Dublin college friend of Paddy Desmond. Gerald DeLacy was a member of an old Irish family who had lived in County Wicklow for many generations, and their only son and Paddy had been close friends when they were undergraduates.

De Lacy had been keenly interested in flying, and after going to England to study aviation and obtain his pilot's certificate, had been attached to one of the largest continental aerodromes in the country.

"But we can't talk here," he concluded, after outlining his career since their last meeting. "Let's find a quiet spot and we'll have lunch together and have a good old jaw about old times."

As briefly as possible, Paddy told him the reason he had left home and was at present in London. For the second time he told the whole story, suppressing nothing and shielding nobody. He knew Gerry could be trusted as well as Denis Gallagher.

"So you see, I'm on the run," he concluded, with a wry smile.

"Yes, you poor devil. But don't you think you've been a bit of a silly old ass to scoot as though you were the criminal? No wonder you jumped when I tapped you on the shoulder. I'm awfully sorry, old man, but, of course, I'd not the slightest idea you were—"

"Dodging the police," finished Paddy.

"That's pure nonsense, of course. Why don't you up and tell 'em all about it? You wouldn't find me sacrificing myself for some paltry worm because he happened to be the brother of a—"

"Oh, yes you would," interposed Paddy. "That is, if the girl was anything like the girl I mean."

Gerry De Lacy puckered his eyebrows and regarded his old friend thoughtfully.

"I'll bet she's a peach—eh?"

Paddy endeavored to convey some idea of the manifold charms of Kathleen MacCormack, but felt he could not do her justice. To his credit, Gerry De Lacy listened patiently and without interruption to the transports of the infatuated Paddy.

All the world is said to love a lover, and De Lacy—who had not yet found

time to spare for girls from his beloved flying—was honestly interested in the irresistible charm of a girl who could induce a man to act like a fugitive criminal for the sake of her brother.

"I'd like to meet this paragon of a girl," he said. "I suppose she doesn't happen to have a sister?"

Paddy laughed. "No, old chap. She's absolutely unique. I'm sorry for your sake she hasn't. She'd cure you of your bachelor state, I'm sure."

"Perhaps it's as well she hasn't in that case," smiled Gerry. "It's a good job she has only one brother, anyhow."

"It is," agreed Paddy. Then he became serious again. "I'm wondering how soon the police will be finding me."

"Don't let that worry you," counselled Gerry. "Supposing they do find you, what can they do? Your case is absolutely water-tight. It's unfortunate that the thieves used your motor-bike, but old Gallagher could prove your alibi at the time of the robbery."

"Yes, but he's cruising around the coast. I left him at Holyhead."

"It isn't that exactly," went on Paddy. "It's just that I don't want to put shackles on Dermot McCormack. If they get me I shall have to tell about those notes he paid to Joyce, and then, of course, there'd be a general eruption of the volcano."

Gerald De Lacy knitted his brows for a moment and sat silent.

"Who is this Michael Joyce?" he asked at length. "Do you know him?"

"Not any more than meeting him at the local athletic club. Why?"

"Did anyone else in Kilkevin know him before?"

"I really couldn't say, but I don't think so. He's from New York, connected with a big banking corporation. His uncle's said to be president."

"Can you believe him?"

"How do you mean? He showed me the notes. You see it looks so black against young MacCormack. The notes I saw were to my own certain knowledge some of those that were stolen."

"What I mean is, can you believe Joyce when he says he got them from Dermot MacCormack?"

"I've no reason for thinking he's lying, although I never liked the man. If you are suggesting he didn't come by them honestly, I know for a positive fact Joyce was in Kilkevin at the time of the robbery."

Gerald De Lacy whistled softly.

"That's what I was suggesting, of course. You can't accuse him very well in those circumstances. It's a pretty rotten state of affairs. If you attempt to bowl Joyce he will definitely stump young MacCormack by setting up an alibi that nothing can shake. We're up against it, Paddy, and I'm very sorry. Yes, the only thing for you to do is to lie low and hope for the best."

"There's another aspect of the matter I don't like," resumed Paddy. "Kathleen's people have the greatest faith in Joyce, and he's as welcome as their own son in the family circle."

"What does Kathleen think of him?"

"Not much, you may be sure. But she's for ever resisting the persuasion of her parents to be nice to him because of his position and the fine opportunity he will give Dermot in his uncle's bank when he returns home."

"And, of course, he naturally looks with a favorable eye upon the girl?"

"Yes, the scheming devil!" gritted Paddy. "And I believe her people help him all they can. Kathleen doesn't tell me much; I think she's afraid I might throttle him if she does, but—it's simply hideous!"

"Hard luck, old man! I believe I can understand what you must feel about it. I'd very much like to meet the bounder."

"And here I am, bolted, to leave the coast clear for him!" moaned Paddy.

"Don't worry about that. With such a girl as you say Kathleen is, I don't suppose he'll make much headway."

"I'm beginning to wonder now if it wouldn't have been better for me to have stayed?" said Paddy almost to himself.

"What! And been arrested and upset the whole apple-cart? Not on your life! Take my advice: Trust the girl and as far as possible communicate with some pal in the town—someone responsible and someone in whom you have absolute faith—and ask them to keep an eye on the gentleman from New York."

At De Lacy's suggestion he and Paddy went to a "show" the same evening as an antidote to the miserable topic of conversation of the afternoon.

Paddy gladly accepted, but assured his friend that he had not come to London on holiday, but with the avowed and serious intention of finding sufficient employment to keep him until he could safely return to Ireland.

"Don't distress yourself about that, my boy. I'm well in with the authorities at the aerodrome—you see, my gov'nor put a good sum of money in it when I went there—and I daresay I can get you fixed up in the office or somewhere without much trouble."

Paddy expressed his gratitude and promised to see Gerry again the next day.

In the privacy of his room at the hotel, Paddy cogitated long and deeply over the suggestion to write to some trusted friend in Kilkevin.

He had a good number of friends, but there was only one whom he thought in every way fitted for such a communication. He decided to sleep on the idea, and if of the same mind in the morning, to write to Dan McGrath.

When the letter was despatched, it was sent, not to Sergt. McGrath at the police station, but to Mr. Dan McGrath at his private address.

## CHAPTER 16.

PADDY DESMOND was in much better spirits when he met Gerald De Lacy in the forenoon of the following day. Life seemed to offer hope instead of blank despair, and he felt, since he had acted on his friend's advice, that no long time would elapse before he could return home with the cloud lifted.

He had met De Lacy at the latter's club and after an early lunch they ran out to the aerodrome in a fast two-seater.

The huge Continental airport fascinated Paddy Desmond. As the guest of De Lacy he was permitted to inspect every department. A large German air-liner was nearly due, and together they ascended the watch tower and stood beside the official who sent wireless directions to the still invisible aeroplane and received messages in return.

There was something almost magical in this telephoning to an unseen person with no visible means of communication. Paddy was familiar with the ordinary wireless reception, but this phase of the invention seemed more wonderful than ever. From the other side of the tower they obtained a magnificent view of the landing-ground about a hundred feet below.

As the expected machine appeared like a homing bird on the far-distant horizon the possibilities of such flight struck him with overwhelming force.

"What wouldn't I give to possess a machine!" he murmured.

"Would you care to fly?" smiled De Lacy.

"I'd love it!"

"That's just how I felt about it before I got my ticket."

"Don't you feel like that now?"

"Oh, yes, but I'm so used to it that the glamor has worn thin, I suppose."

This seemed almost unbelievable to Paddy and he found no words in reply. He watch in spellbound silence the great air liner becoming gradually bigger as it winged its way steadily and powerfully, looking now like an eagle at full spread.

The watchman's telephone messages became more frequent, to cease only when the buzzing of the engine could be plainly heard and the airman had himself a good view of the landing-ground.

Swiftly the great machine dived lower, then circled the aerodrome once and glided with the ease of a swallow to its resting-place.

"Wonderful!" breathed Paddy as the aeroplane ran along the ground to the cluster of groundmen who were waiting to help it to a standstill.

"Would you really like to go up?" asked De Lacy.

Paddy's accepting smile was suffi-

cient answer, his eyes glowing with boyish eagerness.

De Lacy consulted his watch. "All right. Come on. I have my own machine in the hangar," he added. "A Gipsy Moth. There's just room for two of us."

On the way, De Lacy asked in which direction he would like to go.

"Oh, that rests with you, old chap. But if it makes no difference I would like to fly West."

"I think we can do that. She'll do close on a hundred miles an hour. We've plenty of daylight. I'll see if the tank's full."

De Lacy suggested taking a few sandwiches in case of need, and while he was tuning-up the engine Paddy obtained a liberal supply of portable food from the hotel at the entrance to the ground.

When he reached the hangar his friend was already in the cockpit of the aeroplane and the propeller was slowly revolving.

"Climb in," he called, "and put this cap and coat on and make yourself comfortable. There's a speaking-tube here if you have anything you particularly want to say to me, but I'm afraid I shan't be able to give you much of my delightful conversation, partly because of the roar of the engine and the wind and partly because I shall be quite busy enough with the controls."

He accelerated the revolutions of the propeller as he was speaking and Paddy's reply could not be heard.

"Now we're off!" shouted De Lacy. "Look straight ahead until we're up!"

The machine ran about half way across the ground, then gradually lifted, and Paddy could feel a peculiar sense of sailing through the air.

Gerald De Lacy circled once round the aerodrome while he was gaining sufficient height, then headed north-west at full speed.

"What d'you think of it?" asked the pilot through the tube. "It's quite all right to look down now."

Paddy put his head just above the edge of the machine, and thought it would be blown off. By skilful manoeuvring, however, he placed himself in such a position that the wind resistance was considerably modified. The sight made him gasp with delight.

Far below were rows of red dots clustered in serried ranks broken at intervals by green patches of varying shades. The unusual view was of the outer suburbs, where London, like some huge octopus, has spread its tentacles and seized the former quiet countryside in its grip.

In a few minutes they were across the edge of the Surrey highlands and turned sharply to the right. Along the shining streak which De Lacy said was the river Thames loomed the huge bulk of Windsor Castle and close by the famous Eton College building, with here and there patches of green where Runnymede and neighboring meadows aroused memories of early lessons in English history.

Skirting the Chiltern Hills, which De Lacy pointed out to his passenger, the plane headed for Oxford. Paddy Desmond found the flight a most interesting game. He had never before been near the traditional home of English culture, and laughingly thanked his friend for placing him

in a position to look down on instead of up to it.

There was always something new waiting to be seen, and he had the sensation of having the country unrolled beneath him for his inspection. De Lacy knew the route well, without his guiding map, and he placed it in such a position that both of them could consult it with ease.

Crossing the plain beyond Oxford the machine followed the course of the river Windrush before its junction with the Thames.

Paddy looked at the map and then ahead to the distant horizon.

"What's that blue haze?" he asked. "We are getting near the Cotswolds," explained De Lacy. "But they are nothing much. Wait until we cross the next range. We shall be over Wales then, and—"

"Wales?" cried Paddy. "Why—?"

Gerald De Lacy grinned to himself. He shouted into the mouthpiece. "You said you wanted to go West, didn't you?"

"Yes, but—"

"There you are, my boy," went on the pilot serenely. "You'd never guess those were the Cotswold Hills, would you?"

Paddy looked towards the chequer-board slipping backwards beneath him.

"Which? I can't see—"

"Look back. See that dark, green line? That's it. The sun's throwing a shadow from them. We are over now."

The astonished passenger gasped. He could hardly believe his eyes. "I would never have recognised them as hills at all from here."

"You see that opening on your left?" called De Lacy. "That's the mouth of the Severn flowing into the Bristol Channel, and I believe that beautiful green carpet that the river runs along is part of the Vale of Evesham."

"You're a marvel!" ejaculated Paddy.

"Not at all! Just a matter of practice, old chap. I've flown this way many a time. I used to think it was wonderful to fly over Wales and back, but this old bus we are in is a little wonder. Here you are. That's Gloucester down there."

Paddy looked at the clustered houses of the city, with the narrow black lines intersecting it, and marvelled at the earth-bound aspect of everything. Even the cathedral, with its tapering spire pointing heavenwards, seemed as one vainly striving to escape from its environment.

The engine was working splendidly and throbbing with a regular rhythm that, after a time, the flyers hardly noticed. It was simply a droning background to their impressions. They were over the Malvern Hills before Paddy was aware of it, and as they flew for some distance along the Valley of the Wye he became aware that the machine was rising slowly. De Lacy motioned upwards with a free hand.

"So I noticed," responded Paddy.

"See that dark, misty line on the horizon?" asked the pilot. "That's the Welsh mountains—the Cambrian Mountains to be precise—and I don't like that misty look. It strikes me it's cloud, and, if so, we'll have to go still higher. Are you warm?"

"Quite, thanks."

There was silence between them as

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the machine ran into a cloudbank, and Paddy Desmond felt the cold, wet mist clinging to him and hanging on eyebrows and eyelashes like spray. There was nothing on all sides but a grey, chilly fog, and it seemed as though they were in another world entirely.

Gerald De Lacy climbed still higher. He knew the height of the mountains, but always left a margin for possible failure of his instruments, and at the moment he was flying blindly. Up and up he circled in ever-increasing spirals, until they rushed suddenly into the clear air and a blazing sun.

To Paddy Desmond it appeared as though they were in a small boat sailing a sea of cotton wool. Here and there a peak showed through the tumbled mass like an island of purple rock.

"There's always mist about here," explained De Lacy. "I really ought to have climbed before, but I thought you would like to see some of the beauties of the country as well as we could."

Paddy thanked him and said he imagined nothing could be more beautiful than the cloud effects in the bright sunlight.

Shortly afterwards the cloud-capped mountains were left behind, and the land shelved towards the blue distance.

"What's that silver line shining straight ahead?" asked Paddy, gazing intently.

De Lacy laughed. "That's what I brought you to see. That's Cardigan Bay and—"

"The sea? Good old Gerry! The dear old Irish Sea."

"Well, St. George's Channel, really, but near enough to the Irish Sea, and just across on the other side is Wicklow!"

A lump came into Paddy's throat. He could not speak but sat like a statue with eyes for nothing else but that narrow strip of glistening water that separated him from Kathleen and home. He thought of Sinbad the Sailor being carried by the giant bird to the Valley of Diamonds. Just over that narrow channel was another valley—a vale of ruins—and close by

was a jewel more precious than diamonds, a priceless pearl whose lustre would live in his heart for ever.

The machine was over the coastline and but for the distant haze it might have been possible to distinguish the Irish shore.

"Time we got back, old chap" said Gerald De Lacy down the speaking-tube. His voice was sympathetic, as though he understood the thoughts that were passing through the mind of his friend. "If we hadn't to fly back to London we could easily make the other side, but—"

"No, no, Gerry. The temptation is terrible, but it wouldn't do at present. I couldn't face another parting. Let's try to forget it and get back as soon as we can. But it's wonderful to know that such a thing is possible."

"Possible?" Gerald De Lacy was the enthusiastic airman again. "Possible? I'll show you what this little bus can do on the way home."

Paddy Desmond found no great interest in the return flight. He had thoughts for nothing but the nearness of his approach to that beloved isle and Kathleen MacCoormack. If only he could communicate with her by wireless telephone as the watchman did with the approaching airliner from the tower at the aerodrome. . . .

"I'm going up to 3,000 feet. We'll be clear of everything then, however misty it is."

Gerald De Lacy was calling into the mouthpiece, and Paddy awoke from his reverie.

"All right," he replied. "Those are the mountains, I expect, on the skyline."

The pilot waved his hand in agreement and immediately sent the machine rocketing up a long, invisible slope. Having satisfied himself, after consulting the instrument, that he had reached the desired height, he placed the aeroplane on an even keel and maintained the same pace over hill and dale, farm and town, until the environs of London were again in sight, when he flew at a lower altitude in preparation for descent when the landing-ground was within reach.

(To be continued)

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

WORLD  
EVENTS

## Canada

Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario on March 9 in a budget speech announced a surplus for the present fiscal year of \$7,347,729. He announced three ways the people would benefit by improving finances. (1) Abolition of the amusement tax June 1. (2) Reductions of motor licence fees; 25 per cent on commercial trucks, an amount to be determined later on passenger cars. (3) Municipal subsidies of one mill on rateable assessment to every municipality in Ontario.

Property used for the purposes of Communist propaganda will be padlocked, even as are disorderly houses, under a law which Premier Duplessis is laying before the Legislative Assembly it was announced on March 3.

Premier William Aberhart will attend the Coronation as official representative of the Alberta Government, approved a caucus of Social Credit members on March 9.

Dishonest brokerage practices must be stopped in Canada in the promotion of the Dominion's mining and other resources, Senator Arthur Sauve (Cons., Rigaud) on March 10 declared in the Senate.

The Quebec Legislative Assembly on March 11 adopted the motion to accept the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne after the Opposition had walked out in protest at Premier Duplessis's alleged "dictatorial methods" in the Assembly.

Possibilities of reopening wage negotiations between the railways and their employees were further explored at Ottawa on March 11 in a conference between members of the Government and representatives of the 17 railroad unions concerned.

Not only is everyone that works entitled to a fair remuneration for his labor, but any system that "tolerates" sweat-shop conditions and "starvation wages" is doomed to disaster, declared Gustav Francq, chairman of the Minimum Wage Board of the Province of Quebec speaking on March 11 on wage conditions in industry. "A business enterprise that cannot pay a fair wage should not be permitted to exist, because these very conditions are the cause of the interference of the State in the relations between capital and labor."

Defence, constitutional questions and trade form the pattern for the work of the Imperial Conference which meets in London May 14. The agenda of the conference made public on March 11 in all the Empire capitals revealed. Foreign policy and defence comprise the first main heading.

A. R. Mosher was re-elected president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor at the concluding session of the Congress's convention at Toronto on March 11.

Judge C. J. Lennox in County Court, Vancouver, on March 11 dismissed with costs the \$1,125 joint wage claim of John L. Loveseff and Mrs. M. Bower Hopkinson against Premier William Aberhart of Alberta. "The case should never have been brought," the trial judge said.

The Alberta financial statement on the present fiscal year on March 12 showed a cash surplus of \$271,920 after unemployment relief of \$1,980,925 had been paid from the cash account. The increase in the net funded and unfunded debt was \$1,725,725. Increased corporation taxes and a tightening of regulations governing the two per cent sales tax featured the budget presented by Provincial Treasurer Low.

Establishment of an Industry and Labor Board was finally approved by the Ontario Legislature on March 12 when it unanimously gave third reading to a Government bill providing for the body. Chief purpose of the new board will be administration of minimum wage laws for men and women. The Apprenticeship Act and the Industrial Standards Act also will be in its jurisdiction.

As long as present social and economic conditions continue in Quebec province the provincial Government will not appropriate the Beauharnois power project for public ownership, Premier Maurice Duplessis said on March 14 at a provincial by-election meeting in Beauveville.

Co-operative action by the Dominion and provincial Governments to make securities fraud prevention laws uniform and effective was decided upon at a conference of Government representatives in Toronto last week, it was learned on March 14.

After boycotting a session of the Quebec Legislature, the Liberal Opposition will return to the House after the week-end recess, Opposition Leader T. D. Bourchard announced on March 14.

First international union of co-operatives on this continent was announced on March 13 by H. H. Hannon, secretary of the United Farmers' Co-operative, an Ontario organization with 30,000 patrons. The group has joined forces with nearly 500,000 members of National Co-operatives, Inc., which Mr. Hannon said was the largest co-operative unit in the United States with headquarters at Chicago.

Increase of more than \$13,425,000 in operating revenues of the Canadian National Railways was shown in the annual report for 1936 tabled in the House of Commons by Transport Minister Howe. Operating revenues in 1936 had amounted to \$186,610,489 from \$173,184,501 in 1935.

The Ontario Legislature on March 15 approved on second reading a Government bill to validate the recently executed contract between the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Ottawa Valley Power Company.

An act which Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, described as "an exact copy of the invalidated federal Natural Products Marketing Act" was given second reading on March 15 in the Ontario Legislature.

Six officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America were arrested in Montreal on March 15 by Provincial Police, following an investigation conducted by the Attorney-General's Department, as the result of a complaint made by the Hyde Park Clothes, Limited, of Montreal. The men were arrested on warrants signed by Judge Maurice Tetreau and are charged with conspiracy to injure the business of the clothing firm in question.

Armed with a warrant, 30 members of the Provincial Police entered the offices of the Unemployment Relief Commission at Montreal at 12:30 o'clock on March 16 and took charge of the building to guard, it was said, all documents.

## Sister Dominions

Sir Henry Gullett, expressing the view that trade negotiations with Canada should be dropped as unsatisfactory, resigned on March 10 from the Australian Cabinet. He declared there should be a diversion of Australia's import trade from Canada to foreign countries willing to negotiate treaties with Australia.

## United States

President Roosevelt called Joseph Kennedy of New York, former United States Securities Commission chairman, back into Government service on March 9 to head a new five-member maritime commission which will administer the Ship Subsidy Act, under which approximately \$100,000,000 is available for direct subsidies to build up the merchant marine.

Dr. Paul Elmer More, 71, educationist, editor, critic, and author of "The Shilburne Essays" and other works, died at Princeton, N. J., on March 9.

John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, said on March 9 his committee was attempting to organize Nova Scotia steel workers. That, he added, was the only Canadian activity the committee contemplated at this time.

The Philippine Commonwealth must obtain its full independence from the United States soon and should not be required to wait until 1945 if it is to have adequate opportunity to develop economic strength and economic freedom. President Manuel L. Quezon of the Philippines said on March 10 at Washington.

President Roosevelt's National Resources Board on March 10 recommended that the United States accept certain raw materials of war in partial payment of the \$12,000,000,000 debt piled up by the Great War.

The Assembly of the California Legislature on March 10 adopted, 45 to 28, a resolution designed to pardon Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of the 1916 preparedness day bombing in San Francisco.

Secretary Hull, on March 11 instructed William E. Dodd, American Ambassador to Berlin, to express to the German Foreign Office this Government's amazement and concern over the violence of the de-

nunciations in the German press against American citizens and institutions.

Legislation to permit Government price-fixing in the \$11,000,000,000 soft coal industry passed the House of Representatives on March 11 for the third time in two years.

In the MacBeth mine at Logan, W. Va., on March 11, 11 men were trapped and killed in a blast.

Extended negotiations between General Motors executives and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America culminated on March 12 in an agreement supplementing that of February 11 which ended the strike. It provided for the handling of future grievances by procedure intended to prevent future strikes. It did not set up a national minimum hourly wage or a 30-hour work week, two aims of the union. It provided for seniority rights after six months' employment, and contained an agreement that for "extended periods of reduced production, temporary employees will be laid off, and thereafter the work will be reduced before employees with seniority are laid off."

The unexplained and unannounced dismissal by the Department of Commerce of the National Committee of Safety at Sea was revealed on March 14 when Howard S. Cullman, vice-chairman of the committee, made public a letter addressed by him to Secretary Roper, asking why the group had been disbanded "in so abrupt a manner without so much as an explanation."

Dr. Elihu Thomson, 83, of the General Electric Company, inventor of electric arc welding died on March 13 at Swampscott, Mass.

In a 50,000-word decision handed down on March 14, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that Remington Rand, Inc., had engaged in wholesale violations of the National Labor Relations Act and had resorted to "ruthless" methods in breaking the strike of its 6,000 employees which began on May 26, 1936.

Amid wild disorder, policemen with drawn pistols routed strikers who had barricaded themselves in different rooms of the Brooklyn Jewish Hospital in an eight-hour sit-down strike staged by 132 employees of the institution on March 15.

Mariner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, proposed on March 15 that taxes on incomes and profits be increased if necessary to balance the budget promptly and prevent monetary inflation.

Circuit Judge Allan Campbell of Detroit on March 15 acting on petition of the Chrysler Corporation against the strikers and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America and the Committee for Industrial Organization, ordered 5,000 men to evacuate the Chrysler plants by nine a.m., March 17 and fixed a penalty of \$10,000,000 to be levied on their "lands, goods and chattels" for failure to comply.

Remington Rand, Inc., announced on March 15 from its office, 315 Fourth Ave., that it would not comply with the order of the National Labor Relations Board requiring it to reinstate 4,000 employees said to have lost their jobs in the recent strike in the company's plants, but would fight the order in the federal courts.



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BLINDING HEADACHES  
MADE HER HELPLESSForced to Lie Down for Hours  
at a Time

Other sufferers from headaches will be interested to read this letter:—

"Until last summer I was subject to very bad headaches. While they lasted I seemed to lose my sight and all power in my hands, and was forced to lie down for hours at a time. My aunt (who has taken Kruschen Salts for 12 years with beneficial results) suggested my trying them. I did so, and I've not had any return of those headaches for months, in fact I feel quite better. I shall always take Kruschen regularly in future."—(Mrs.) M. W.

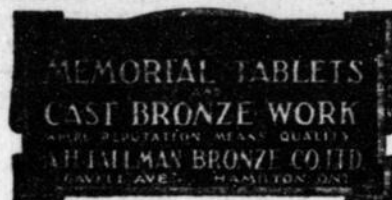
Headaches can frequently be traced to a disordered stomach, and to the unsuspected retention in the system of stagnating waste material which poisons the blood. The numerous salts in Kruschen assist in the complete elimination of waste matter, resulting in a purer bloodstream, and thus helping to bring relief from headaches.

## PATENTS

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## ITCH

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Are you tormented with the itching tortures of eczema, rashes, athlete's foot, eruptions, or other skin afflictions? For quick and happy relief, use cooling, antiseptic, liquid D. D. Prescription. Its gentle oils soothe the irritated skin. Clear, greasiness and stinkiness dries fast. Stops the most intense itching instantly. A 35c trial bottle, at drug stores, proves it—or money back. 20

When answering advertisements please mention the Witness.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC  
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

IN RE:  
KUSSNER INVESTMENT CORPORATION  
NOTICE

Under the provisions of the Quebec Companies' Act, Kussner Investment Corporation hereby gives notice that it will make application to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for acceptance of the surrender of its charter and its cancellation on and from a date to be fixed by him.

MONTREAL, March 8th, 1937.  
KUSSNER INVESTMENT CORPORATION  
Per SAMUEL MOSKOVITCH,  
Secretary.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that Marjorie Isabel Meldrum Andersen, of the city of Windsor, Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present or next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Niels Aegidius Andersen, prospector, of the town of Noranda, Province of Quebec, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Montreal, Province of Quebec, this 28th day of January, 1937.

CRANKSHAW, CRANKSHAW, GABOURY &  
ALMOND,  
Attorneys for Petitioner,  
507 Place d'Armees,  
Montreal.



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

—Sir Edward Coke.

## Do You Talk With Your Children?

By Marion Brownfield.

WHAT a strange question to ask: "Do you talk with your children?" But the visitor, the music teacher and the clergyman know how many parents talk at or over their children, quite often talking about them in their presence for punishment. It is not a wise form of punishment, and talking with children often forestalls an occasion for punishment of any kind. For example, the mother who discusses good table manners in a pleasant conversational manner with Johnnie or Dorothy Anne when the family are alone, seldom has reason to say in company, "Johnnie will hold his fork so awkwardly!" Such words are often said to relieve the parents' feeling of mortification and sometimes to try to shame the child into reform.

Most children learn from a simple friendly discussion in private that it is good manners to hold a fork or spoon a certain way. When the right way is reinforced by good example, and perhaps a little pity for some hypothetical person "who doesn't know better" or "is careless", children soon enjoy the correct way. Of course such lessons should be taught and the practice of them begun in very early childhood.

TALKING with children is the best solution for almost every problem. When anything is being incorrectly done, the best remedy is to ask the child, in a companionable way, how it should have been done. It is surprising how analytical children can be of a mistake in conduct, and of what is right. Once the thing is "put up to them", their minds are aroused and their memories become more alert in the pride of being treated as responsible persons.

Talking with children takes time and patience, but it is a saver of time and disaster in the long run. Instead of endless reminders, "Johnnie, you must brush your teeth before you go to school!" a talk with Johnnie about the benefits of clean white teeth from the standpoint of looks, cleanliness and health, is much more effective. It is unwise to say to Johnnie's school teacher, "Oh, Miss Murray, I have such a time to get Johnnie to brush his teeth! I'm so ashamed of him, and I'm sure you must be, too!"

Johnnie, being talked "at" in this way, perhaps directly after the threat: "I'm going to tell your teacher how you neglect your teeth!" loses much of his self-respect. From that time on, it is harder for him to meet his teacher's eye without embarrassment. He's ill at ease when called upon to recite, and grades suffer accordingly.

INSTEAD of trying to shame any child into better behavior by "talking at him", let us try talking with him. To get Dorothy Anne to darn her own stockings may take much discussion. We must talk pleasantly with Dorothy Anne to see if the neglect is due to forgetfulness, laziness or actual dislike of that particular task. If it is forgetfulness, we might try something like setting the alarm clock to ring at sock-darning hour! Or, if she's absent at a chum's, phone her that there's something waiting for her at home. If it is caused by laziness, it might be well for Mother to neglect something Dorothy Anne expects of her, something that contributes to Dorothy Anne's comfort. If Dorothy Anne likes cooking better than darning, Mother might make a

bargain that she will darn the extra socks if Dorothy will bake the Saturday cookies or Sunday dessert. Of course all this strategy is strictly a home affair; the matter is not to be discussed outside unless Dorothy Anne herself, chooses.

TALKING with children, too, means praise as well as straightening out difficulties. It is much more effective to teach good manners and good conduct with a smile than with a frown. If Mother says occasionally, when alone with the child, "I'm proud of the courteous way you greet guests", or "answer the telephone", the child is encouraged to try to remember to be courteous. And, too, we should praise children in the privacy of the home for successfully meeting a trying situation, but we should not talk about it in their presence, before guests. Talking about children, before an audience, is apt to make them self-conscious or what is worse, "smug".

Talking with your children means friendly everyday living with them. It prevents the formation of a gulf between them and the adult members of the family. It develops poise and self-respect. Round table discussions allow the child the privilege of an opinion, and this results in teaching him to think more logically and to appreciate more keenly. If he does both, his conduct will be more thoughtful and less impulsive all through life.—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

## Feeding the Baby

AS soon as the baby is born the physician should be consulted with regard to feeding, and his advice should be followed at all times. There are certain rules and regulations attendant on the procedure of feeding which every mother should know. These were recently listed by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor.

The best food for the baby in his first 6 or 7 months is his mother's milk, but whether the baby's mother nurses him or whether he is artificially fed, baby especially needs such foods.

Before the end of the first month the baby should begin to have cod liver oil or some other source of vitamin D. If you give him cod liver oil be sure that it has been tested for vitamin D. It is better to begin giving this at the end of the baby's second week, especially if the baby is artificially fed. Except in exceptionally warm, sunny climates both cod liver oil and sunlight are needed if the baby is to be protected from rickets.

Orange juice or tomato juice should be given to prevent scurvy and should be included in the diet of every baby by the end of the first month. If the baby is artificially fed the juice should be given earlier—at the end of the second week.

Cooked cereal may be given at the beginning of the fifth month. Egg yolk is usually started by this time although some doctors give it in the third month, or even earlier. Green vegetables should be introduced by the sixth month. Potatoes, baked, may be begun at the tenth month but must not take the place of green vegetables. Dry toast or zwieback may be included after the baby's first tooth has come. Stewed fruit, such as apple sauce or prune pulp, may be begun at the tenth month.

When the baby is 7 or 8 months old ask the doctor about weaning him and about what food to give him.

Usually it is a mixture of whole milk (pasteurized), water and sugar, boiled from three to five minutes in a saucepan or cooked for twenty minutes in a double boiler. As a rule weaning should take about three weeks and should be completed by the end of the ninth month.

## GOLD DUST

Gold dust from distant gold fields of the West.  
Dust from the ancient tombs where Pharaohs sleep.  
Gold dust, more precious far, by those possessed,  
Who wake to see the morning sunbeams creep  
Along the dancing motes, across the room.  
Gold dust on beauty's lovely hair outspread  
Where she lies still, white as the marble tomb,  
More rich than Pharaoh's crown, her golden head.  
Outside, the budding elms their branches fling.  
The March winds sing their anthem, rushing by:  
"The dust shall rise! The dust shall rise!" they sing  
In the bright sunshine, as the dust clouds fly.  
The priest's low murmur falters "Dust to dust,"  
Until the resurrection of the just.

—C. M. Mallet.

## Wind

WHAT is impressive about the action of wind is not its force only but its extraordinary variability. Gravitation acts with unfailing system, so that you can count upon getting just such results from just such causes. A definite head of water will give you definite power, at all times and for all purposes. But to harness the wind, to make it do your bidding and come down to earth and drive your machinery and turn your wheels, is an altogether different task. Men for thousands of years have used the winds to urge their ships and drive their mills, but the process has been uncertain and the results are difficult to calculate.

And, as the winds are variable in power, so they vary strangely in quality. There is the soft, debilitating, subtly penetrating, fertilizing south wind. There is the harsh, acrid east wind, which, near the sea at any rate, is so frequently laden with fog and gloom. There is the clear, gay, merry,

bustling north-west wind, which blows as if it had to do all the business of the world and were eagerly ready to do it.

These shifting, varying perplexities of wind have made the poets always turn to it as a spiritual symbol. The spirit bloweth, like the wind, whither it listeth. The subtle, unaccountable moods and passions of women—and men—always suggest the vagaries of the wind, which comes and goes without obvious cause and works strange havoc in the settled purposes of life.

Above all, the wind has a strange, enthralling hold upon the human spirit itself. The soft south wind makes us indolent and languid. The harsh east wind makes us fretful and irritable. The strong north wind gives us of its own splendid energy and speed. A windy country wears on the nerves, so that it is even said that in the vast spaces of the desert the constant fury of the wind tends to produce insanity. At any rate, we all know the infinite beauty of quiet, after a fiercely windy day, when the incessant northern gusts have torn the leaves from the trees and peace from our hearts. As the "Imitation" puts it, "for after winter comes summer, after the night the day, and after a storm a great calm."—Great Thoughts.

## OLD PIONEER STORIES

AWAY back in the late 70's the Witness offered prizes for stories of pioneer days in Canada. They were written by High School scholars and Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, was the ultimate judge. They were republished in a book. A vague recollection is that the book was not as thick as a full-sized novel, that it was covered in green or blue cloth and that the title was 'Pioneer Tales', or something like that.

One of our readers, wanting to check up on his family history, would greatly like to refer to one of the stories, and your Editor would greatly like to get the book for the Witness Library.

## BEFORE YOU LANDSCAPE

Send for the latest catalog of Droprone tested trees, shrubs and perennial flowers with instructions how to care for many of them. Recommended lists for difficult locations.

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## BACKACHE OFTEN WARNING

Backache may be the first sign of Kidney trouble. When your back aches, look to your kidneys. Don't fail to heed this warning—it is too important. Take prompt action to correct Backache, or its cause. At the first sign of Backache turn confidently to Dodd's Kidney Pills—for over half a century the favorite remedy for Kidney ailments. 107

**Dodd's Kidney Pills**

**BURBANK The Earliest Tomato in the World (93 days).**—By far the earliest, smoothest, largest, most productive, and best of all early tomatoes; resists wilt and other tomato diseases better than most others. Fruit, bright crimson; thick, solid, heavy smooth medium to large in size, superior quality, unusually heavy and continuous bearer throughout the season, good keeper and fair shipper. Unlike other tomatoes, the skin peels freely from the rich, firm flesh. Pkt., 20 cts; 1/2 oz., 60 cts; 1 oz., \$1.00.

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HOME COOKING

Susan Asks and Answers

YOU MAKE RESOLUTIONS? YES?

EASTER I

By Madam

**Hot Cross Buns:**—Heat one pint of milk to the boiling point, and then allow it to cool until lukewarm. Add to this two-thirds of a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in one cup of lukewarm water, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, one tablespoon sugar, a little salt, and one egg well beaten. Stir into this enough flour to make a batter like a thick cream, sifting in with the flour a teaspoon of cinnamon and half a teaspoon of cloves, and set it in a warm place to rise. When it is light stir in flour enough to make it like bread dough, but not stiff enough to knead; add a few seeded raisins and a little chopped citron peel when stirring in the flour. Set away to rise; when very light mold into small round buns, slash each across the top with a sharp knife to form a cross, and set aside to rise again until very light. When putting in the oven wash over the top with a glaze of sugar and water, or brush with melted butter and dust with confectionery sugar when taken out of the oven. The same recipe, without the spices, raisins and citron, makes delicious rusks.

**Rich Hot Cross Buns:**—This is an old English favorite. Mix well together one egg, four tablespoons of shortening, half a cup of brown sugar, one teaspoon each of cinnamon and grated nutmeg, half a teaspoon of allspice and quarter of a teaspoon of cloves. Beat well until creamy; then add two cups of scalded milk cooled to 80 deg. F. Stir well to blend, then crumble in one yeast cake. Stir again until the yeast is dissolved. Add eight cups of sifted flour and work to a smooth elastic dough. Into this knead a cup of currants, washed, picked over, and dried (the best of commercially cleaned currants will now and then have a piece of stone among them) half a cup of finely chopped citron, half a cup of almonds blanched and finely chopped. Knead until thoroughly blended; put in well greased bowl, turning the dough to coat it with butter and prevent crusting. Cover and set in warm place (80 deg. F.) to rise for an hour and a half. Knead it down again; turn it over, and let it rise for an hour. Turn out on a board, cut in pieces about size of large walnuts. Let stand five minutes, then flatten between the hands, place on a well greased baking sheet and let rise half an hour. Cut a cross to top with sharp knife; brush over with milk and egg, bake in hot oven quarter of an hour. Dip in thin syrup then powdered sugar to frost tops.

**Easter Egg Cakes:**—Beat together for five minutes two eggs and a quarter of a pound of castor sugar. Melt a quarter of a pound of butter and put on one side to cool. Sift in five ounces of cornflour and half a teaspoonful of baking-powder, add one teaspoonful of essence of vanilla and the butter. Mix well and bake in small oval patty-pans, well buttered, for about seven minutes.

Make two chocolate icings as follows: (1) Cream together three ounces of butter and two ounces of icing sugar. Add two ounces of chocolate powder. (2) Put in a saucepan a quarter of a pound of icing sugar, an ounce of cocoa, four teaspoonfuls of water and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Stir briskly over a very small gas until the mixture is smooth and glossy. Do not let it boil.

When the cakes are cold cut them in two lengthwise or if you bake the cakes in shallow pans you can put two together and put some of the first icing between. Then cover with the second icing and set them carefully aside and cool.

**Fig Bread Pudding:**—One cup finely chopped suet, two eggs, 2½ cups crumbs soaked in ½ cup milk, one cup brown sugar (less if desired) 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ½ lb. finely chopped figs. If figs are plentiful double this amount. Flavor with lemon or sometimes with one teaspoon each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Steam three hours in buttered mold, or cook 30 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure.

Dainty Edges—Three Trimmings For Collars And Cuffs or Handkerchiefs

Required:—Mercerized crochet cotton No. 36, steel crochet needle size 6.

Quarter of an inch away from the edge of the material draw out 4 or 12 threads as best suits the material you are working on. For a handkerchief draw threads on all sides for collar and cuffs only on outside edge and ends. Draw the threads only as far as the corner where they meet, and not to the end of the stuff, as that would spoil your outside edge. Roll in the edge of the material on the wrong side as if for whipping, rolling in to the drawn threads. Holding the work with the right side uppermost, insert hook (having looped the cotton on to it) into the drawn part, draw cotton through, cotton over hook, and draw through both loops on hook, \* 3 ch, miss 6 threads, and work 1 d c over rolled edge; repeat from \* until corner is reached; here work 6 d c, with 3 ch between, to hold the roll firmly; continue the straight part until next corner, and so on all round.

2nd Row:—Slip-stitch to 1st loop of 3 ch, \* 1 d c into next loop, 1 tr into next loop, \*\* 5 ch, 1 d c into top of tr just worked, 1 tr into loop; repeat from \* twice, 1 d c into next, 1 d c into next; repeat from \* all round, working at corners 6 tr, with picots as described into centre loop of chain.

Second Edge:—Prepare the material in same manner as above, but only draw out 4 threads, and work a row of d c all round, missing only 4 threads for the hem, working 5 d c into corners.

2nd Row:—1 d c on d c, \* 5 ch, miss 1 d c, 1 d c into next, and repeat from \* all round.

3rd Row:—Slip-stitch to centre of 1st loop, \* 6 ch, 1 d c into 5th ch from hook, 5 ch, 1 d c into same stitch, 5 ch, 1 d c into same stitch, 1 ch, 1 d c into next loop, 5 ch, 1 d c into next loop; repeat from \* all round. At corners the three picots should come over the two corner loops.

Third Edge:—Prepare the material as for the first edge but draw out 9 threads. Work 1 d c into edge over roll, then 1 ch, miss 6 threads, 1 d c, and continue this all round, working at corners 5 d c, with one chain between.

2nd Row:—1 d c into 1st 1 ch space, \* 5 ch, miss 1 space, 1 d c into next, miss 1 space, 1 tr into next, \*\* 5 ch, 1 tr into top of tr just worked, 1 tr into same space; repeat from \*\* twice, miss 1 space, 1 d c into next, 5 ch, miss 1 space, 1 d c into next, 5 ch, 1 d c into same space; repeat from \* all round, working at corners a fan with 5 picots instead of 3 into centre space.

SOWING THE SEED IN THE HOTBED AND CARE OF THE PLANT

Do not be in a hurry to sow the seed, for if the temperature is too high the results will not be satisfactory. When the bed has reached the right temperature the soil should be spaded over a couple of times and the surface levelled and made fine with the rake. The bed is now ready for sowing. The seed is usually sown in rows about four inches apart and about the same depth as outside.

When the young plants come up, the frame should be kept sufficiently aired by raising the back or higher part of the sash to prevent the plants from getting spindly or weakly, when they are apt to damp off. Great care, however, should be taken when ventilating when the wind is high in cold weather as cold wind blowing directly on the plants will injure them. A board should be put at the end of the sash to break the force of the wind. In cold weather one may be tempted not to ventilate at all, when there may be such heat in the bed that, without ventilation, the plants will damp off, hence even a very little air is desirable, but if the bed is rather cold the temperature should not be lowered by admitting cold air. The temperature in the bed should not get below 50 degrees Fahrenheit nor should it be above 85 degrees.

Flats or boxes 12 by 18 inches in size containing three to four inches of soil are convenient for handling the plants. There should be thorough drainage in the flats or boxes which can be obtained by boring about five half-inch holes in the bottoms. Where these are used, it is not necessary to put much soil over the manure, the flats or boxes being set in the frame. Sometimes if the manure is too hot the roots of the plants are injured in the flats and if there is danger of this they should be set on laths to leave an air space between the flat and the manure.

(To be continued)

Those who wish to more particularly support the WITNESS may be interested in the advertisements appearing in this issue, some of which are making their first bow to our readers. Even requests for samples go to the credit of the publisher, showing that the subscribers offer a responsive market, and help the publishers to obtain more revenue to put to your service as well as introducing new ideas to the readers themselves.



You must be lithe and limber to do these steps from the Hungarian Dance.

WELL here is a good one. Resolve that during the coming Spring and Summer you will get in top condition. This is the easiest and sanest time to start, when fresh air, sun and outdoor exercise are easy to take. Fruits and vegetables are fresher, more plentiful and cheaper. If you will get your system in A1 shape this Summer you will find you are getting more success and enjoyment out of life than you believed possible. You will keep it up next Fall and Winter, too, I know. I brought myself from a physical wreck at 50 to A1 condition in my eightieth year. I would not trade my physical well-being for any earthly possession. To start a new career at 71 and make a great success of it in eight years is an experience that must be very rare, and yet that happy experience is mine. I travel continually over this continent lecturing and daily hundreds of persons tell me I look younger each year. Tens of thousands have seen my photographs on screen at my lectures, which prove I do grow younger looking yearly. My photo at 79 shows me young

enough looking at 79 to be the son of the old fellow I was at 64.

To grow similarly youthful and be equally successful is the inborn privilege of everyone who has sufficient intelligence to understand and will to change from conventional to rational living habits.

The skin, muscles, sleep, food and the mind all play a part in the retention of youthful and vital bodies and minds on into very advanced life. But the starting point is with foods. Our bodies can be no better than the foods that build them. My body at 79 would shame most men's bodies in the twenties, because of the difference in conventional foods and my foods. Try my diet for just one month. Four-fifths are Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy, Lishus, raw vegetables and fruits, nuts or cheese and milk. The other fifth anything in food that is sensible. Try this and take a reasonable amount of exercise and walking, a cool rubdown or shower and note the difference in your sense of well-being. Write for my free bulletins on food and health. Address Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., 357 Vine Ave., Toronto, Ont.



Robt. G. Jackson, M.D.

The photographs in this advertisement are taken from the Talking Picture "One Young Man", featuring a day in the life of Dr. Jackson.

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Saskatchewan Farms—Write For Booklet. E. B. MCINTOSH, Box 362, Regina, Sask.

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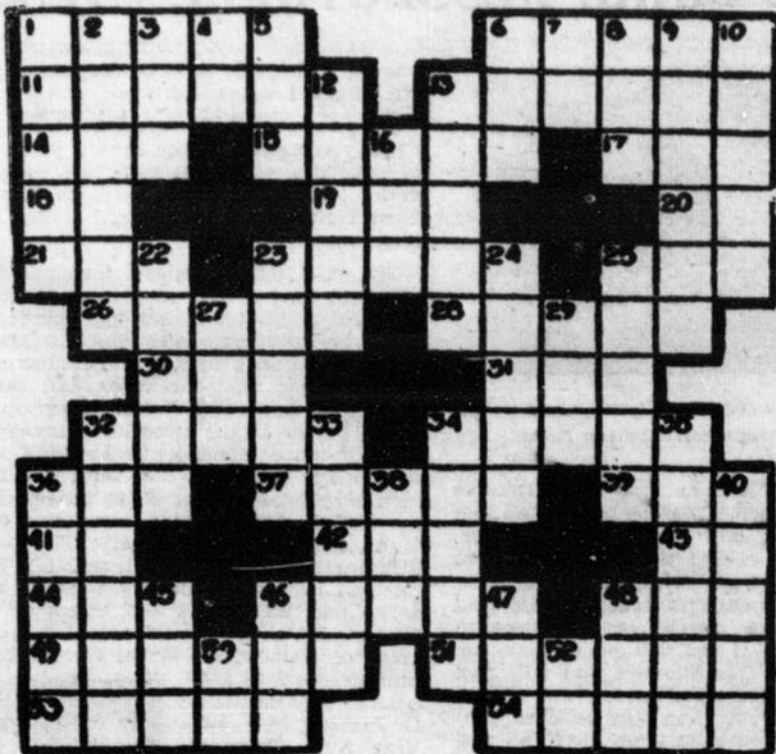
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# The Week's Cross Word Puzzle



- |                               |   |   |             |
|-------------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| <b>HORIZONTAL</b>             |   | 43.—Crest   | 22.—Carried |
| 1.—Kind of island.            | 44.—To taste  | 23.—Group embracing species                                       |             |
| 6.—Most evil                  | 46.—Part of foot (pl.)                                      | 24.—Transmits   |             |
| 11.—Has ascended              | 48.—To cool   | 25.—To argue  |             |
| 13.—To tarnish, as reputation | 49.—Robber  | 27.—Furniture wagon   |             |
| 14.—Cover                     | 51.—More acid   | 29.—Away from windward  |             |
| 15.—Crane for small boat      | 53.—To go in  | 32.—Deed  |             |
| 17.—A liquor                  | 54.—Attire  | 33.—Sufferer from certain disease                                 |             |
| 18.—Plural ending             | <b>VERTICAL</b>   |   |             |
| 19.—Vigor                     | 1.—Who went with Joshua to look first at the Promised Land? | 34.—Kind of poem (pl.)  |             |
| 20.—To act                    | 2.—Prayer   | 35.—Pierces   |             |
| 21.—To cut short              | 3.—To free  | 36.—Passage-way   |             |
| 23.—Kelts                     | 4.—While  | 38.—Before  |             |
| 25.—Through                   | 5.—Preceded   | 40.—Dutch South Africans  |             |
| 26.—Book                      | 6.—Moist  | 45.—A vessel  |             |
| 28.—Hollers                   | 7.—Belonging to   | 46.—Feminine pronoun  |             |
| 30.—Hurried                   | 8.—To fit out   | 47.—Turf  |             |
| 31.—By birth                  | 9.—Slips  | 48.—Anger   |             |
| 32.—To cancel                 | 10.—General purport   | 50.—Symbol for tellurium  |             |
| 34.—Perfect                   | 12.—Pertaining to the navy                                  | 52.—Home of Abraham (Copyright 1937, by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.) |             |
| 36.—Heroic aviator            | 13.—Not brightly  |   |             |
| 37.—Ovules                    | 16.—To contend  |   |             |
| 39.—Small chunk               |   |   |             |
| 41.—Pronoun                   |   |   |             |
| 42.—To raise with lever       |   |   |             |

## LAST WEEK'S ANSWER



## Europe

Fifteen thousand Italian soldiers led by the Italian General Pozzi constitute the bulk of the insurgent forces which on March 9 smashed through the Spanish Government's first line of defence in Guadalajara Province, it was claimed in Madrid by General Jose Miaga.

The freighter Mar Cantabrico, first reported sunk was escorted into Ferrol on March 9 by her captor, the insurgent cruiser Canarias. Ferrol is a seaport on the northern tip of Spain.

Police rounded up members of an alleged Fascist "Fifth Column" in Madrid on March 12 after announcing they had broken up a ring planning assassinations, kidnappings and sabotage to disrupt the capital's defences.

Spanish loyalists on the Guadalajara front on March 14 climaxed a three-day resistance to rebel onsets by routing the besiegers, putting an Italian Army force (reported from four to six divisions strong) to flight. Many officers and men were taken prisoners, and spoils included all supplies from cannon to cigarettes.

German and Italian plans to aid the Spanish insurgent drive on Madrid with a naval bombardment of Valencia and Barcelona will blast European peace from its insecure foundations, the League of Nations was warned on March 14 by Spanish Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo.

The Guadalajara front was quiet on March 15 as the Italians reorganized and prepared for a new attack. Meanwhile, the loyalists are digging in.

Insurgent headquarters reported advances on March 15 on two fronts in a drive to encircle Madrid.

Rallying to Premier Leon Blum's appeal to place national interests above party differences, the French Chamber of Deputies on March 9 gave an overwhelming majority to the new finance bill, passed by a vote of 470 to 32. The measure restores liberty to the gold market, and authorizes a national defence loan which may total \$585,000,000. All transactions in gold had been made subject to the approval of the Bank of France by the monetary law of October 1, 1936. The third article of the bill provides compensation for holders of receipts for gold delivered to the Bank of France. This will be based on the difference between the amount paid for the gold and the present value of gold.

The French Parliament completed on March 10 enactment of Premier Leon Blum's finance bill for a \$479,850,000 defence loan. The Chamber of Deputies, voting 474 to 39, gave final adoption to the measure by accepting Senate limitation of the loan to the designated figure. The Senate approved the loan 258 to one.

With an enthusiasm unprecedented since the historic 1871 "German Liberation Loan," France on March 12 responded with over-subscription of the 5,000,000,000-franc (\$235,000,000) first portion of the national defence loan.

A special court detailed to curb unjustified increases in wholesale prices will be established under the anti-profiteering act adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies on March 12 by a vote of 391 to 197.

The French Official Journal on March 14 announced that the Creusot works of the famous Schneider armament firm had been expropriated by the Government. No date has been yet fixed for the State to take possession, but that will be done by degrees.

Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium on March 9 staked his political prestige on a showdown struggle with Leon Degrelle by announcing he would run as a candidate against the Fascist Rexist leader in a Brussels district by-election.

King Leopold of Belgium on March 10 fixed April 11 as date for the by-election in which Leon Degrelle, Rexist leader, will oppose Premier Paul van Zeeland for a Brussels district seat.

Italy informed Belgium on March 11 she will guarantee Belgium against aggression by any other nation without requiring the Brussels Government to give a similar guarantee to Rome.

Seizure of foreign property in Germany in retaliation for expropriation of

German-owned lands abroad was authorized by the German Cabinet on March 9.

An article in the London Times on the shipment of military supplies to the Spanish insurgents by Germany and Italy caused copies of the previous day's issue to be seized by Berlin police, it was learned on March 10. The March 6, 7, 8 and 9 issues of 18 other leading European publications were also confiscated, along with the March issue of Current History magazine, published in New York, and the Paris weekly, Europe Nouvelle. The Manchester Guardian (Liberal) and the London Herald (Labor) were permanently banned from Germany.

Lutheran bishops and Confessional Synods representing probably 90 per cent of German orthodox Protestants on March 12 published a proclamation advising that the existing German Protestant Church be split in two distinct religious bodies—one primarily Christian and the other primarily Nationalist.

Eugene Hubay, 79, violinist and composer died on March 12 in Vienna.

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