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He's A Canadian!

The birth of a son to Lady Bessborough, wife of Canada's Governor-General, the ninth Earl of Bessborough, is an event in which all Canadians will rejoice. The fourth child of Their Excellencies was born in the maternity wing of the Royal Victoria Hospital, the grounds of which adjoin the temporary Vice-Regal residence since July 3. It is reported that Her Excellency's condition gives no cause for anxiety and that the child is "a healthy normal baby with blue eyes."

Although this was the fourth child to be born to Lady Bessborough, only three are living. Viscount Duncannon is 18 years old and his sister, Lady Moyra, is 13. A son, Desmond, died in 1925, at the age of 10, from injuries received when he fell from his horse in the park of their home in England.

The child born to Lady Bessborough marks the third occasion on which an heir has been born to the wife of a Governor-General of Canada and the second since Confederation. The first was born at Monklands, Montreal, home of the Governor-General before Confederation. He was Victor Alexander, son of the Earl and Countess of Elgin, afterwards becoming ninth Earl of Elgin and Viceroys of India.

In 1875 a son was born at Ottawa to the wife of the Governor-General at that time, the Earl of Dufferin. He succeeded to the Marquisate in 1918 on the death of an older brother and died in 1930.

In a congratulatory message to Their Excellencies, the King has signified the wish that he might be the boy's godfather.

Earl and Lady Bessborough have already endeared themselves to the people of this country, and last week's happy event will forge a new and stronger link of sympathy and good will.

The Real Heroes

A correspondent in the Toronto Globe expresses regret that the courageous Atlantic flight of Alcock and Brown in 1919, when aviation was in its infancy, should be so little acclaimed and so much overshadowed.

Alcock and Brown, writes this correspondent, made their successful flight at a time when Britain and the Dominions had been shocked into apathy by so many other spectacular feats that this last was but one of the many. The glory of the adventure was not then fully realized. Britain knighted her young heroes, inscribed their names in her golden chronicle with those of other gallant pioneer countrymen, and since has built a memorial recognizing their exploit, but for some years, under the stress of after-war reconstruction, this Atlantic flight received little attention from the press. Britain has not the knack of boosting her heroes at any time.

Then came Lindbergh in 1927, first solo airman to span the Atlantic, who when Paris almost smothered him with plaudits generously said, "I am not the first to cross," but his voice was silenced by the unsportsmanlike press of his own country, who refused to make mention of the British achievement made almost a decade before. The injustice stayed Lindbergh became the popular hero.

Then, continues the correspondent above quoted, came Canada's opportunity. She missed it. In July of that year Lindbergh was invited to the Confederation ceremonies at Ottawa. Justice might then have been done to the British fliers and full honor paid to Lindbergh for his adventure as well. Did Ottawa do so? No, she put forth every energy to extol the American, even to giving his name to their aviation field, relegating their British countrymen to the back yard. Films of flags and processions exhibited and still preserved for posterity were resented by many Canadians who, as they viewed the scenes, were sometimes in doubt whether the celebration was for Canada's sixtieth Confederation year or for the purpose of extolling the solo flight to Paris.

With Ottawa's confirmation and with an outside press filling Canadian newsstands with every move of the hero, why wonder that 80 per cent. or more of the youth and people of Canada eschew any prior claim to the Atlantic epic. Deafening hosannas smother any squeaks of protest. Bright minds and eager imaginations may remember what Ottawa forgot. Get the story of Alcock and Brown into the histories and simpler readers. Let children of seven, eight and nine read the story, written colorfully, and, like Wolfe's silent climb and Laura Secord's forest journey, this air trip will become a proud memory.

The Globe correspondent's suggestion is a good one. It is about time that the real history of pioneer trans-Atlantic aviation was being written into our school books.

Provincial Finances

According to a report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total bonded debt of all the Provinces of Canada, between 1926 and 1929, showed an increase of nearly \$120,000,000, New Brunswick being the only Province to register a reduction. The following table showing the bonded debt as for 1918, 1926 and 1929 is informative:

Table with 4 columns: Province, 1918, 1926, 1929. Rows include P.E.I., N.S., N.B., Que., Ont., Man., Sask., Alta., B.C., and Total.

The report also gives some interesting information on the revenues and expenditures of the provincial administrations in Canada at various periods between 1916 and 1929. In 1916 the total revenues for all provinces amounted to some \$50,000,000, or \$5.23 per capita. By 1929 this total had reached more than \$183,000,000, or \$18.17 per capita.

The ordinary expenditures show similar growth. In 1916 all provinces expended nearly \$54,000,000 equivalent to \$6.71 for each person in the country, and in 1929 the total amount for ordinary expenditures was \$177,542,000, or \$18.15 per capita.

Provincial profits from Liquor Control show very sharp increases for all provinces. In 1921 the Dominion total was \$2,000,000, in 1928 this amounted to \$12,500,000 and in 1929 to nearly \$27,000,000. Quebec in 1929 led all the provinces, receipts from this source being \$8,500,000. Ontario is a close second with a total of \$8,496,000 in 1929. Figures for the other provinces are as follows:

British Columbia, \$3,152,000; Alberta, \$2,893,000; Manitoba, \$1,993,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,300,000; New Brunswick, \$1,042,000; Nova Scotia, \$221,000; Prince Edward Island, \$57,000. In the cases of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island these figures represent revenue from the operation of the Prohibitory Act, the Liquor Control bill in Nova Scotia not having been in effect at that time.

Good News From Edmonton

Easterners who have recently visited Central and Northern Alberta, and particularly Edmonton, speak of that part of Canada as in pretty good shape economically. Their reports are confirmed by a leading editorial which appeared in the Edmonton Journal a few days ago and which speaks of the crops to be harvested in the next few weeks in the region tributary to that capital city as giving promise of an abundant yield. It is predicted that the yield will exceed even the fine crops of the past three years.

Editorial Notes

"While Conservatives and Labor can get satisfaction out of the election outcome," comments the London Free Press, "there is no comfort for the Liberal party. In East Hamilton the party did not even venture to put up a candidate and in Three Rivers a strong standard bearer was defeated. The Liberals have fallen on evil days."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The prospects for peace within the measurable future may be gauged by the fact that the six leading nations of the world, are now spending \$2,704,391,000 yearly or two-third of the world total, \$2,157,931,958. The greatest expenditure is by the U. S. and amounts to \$707,425,000. Next come in order Russia, with \$578,943,000; France, with \$466,960,000, and Great Britain in fourth place with \$465,255,000. Italy, \$248,946,500, Japan, \$236,861,500 each preparing for war, and all joining in the chorus reduction of armaments and world peace.

Canada's delegates have been named for the Assembly by the League of Nations, which is to convene at Geneva next month. They are Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, Senator C. P. Beaubien, Hon. Martin Burrell, Mrs. H. P. Plumtre, Hon. Philippe Roy, and Dr. W. A. Riddell. Mr. Guthrie will be chairman of this delegation, which will be the strongest this Dominion has ever sent to Geneva.

A reduction by the United States Steel Corporation of its quarterly dividend on common stock, and a recommendation that the salaries of all officers and other salaried employees be adjusted, leads the New York Journal of Commerce to remark: "This seems to indicate their judgment regarding the outlook. It appears to show that they do not feel warranted in counting upon a prompt or large recovery of business. Doubtless this was the impression which had most effect in further depressing the recent optimism of Wall Street. Under all the circumstances, the course adopted by the Steel Corporation cannot fail to be regarded as a warning sign of the financial times."

The Steel Corporation did not cut wages, but the :ills have only been running at about thirty-two per cent. of their capacity, and the Journal says: "It will doubtless appear that the bills for labor have been lowered by millions of dollars, even though the rate of wages has been kept as before. Such is the condition, unfortunately, which is known to prevail in other companies."

That is to say, keeping up wages has not had the effect predicted by some that it would increase purchasing power, for the simple reason that the aggregate paid in wages has been reduced. The industrial outlook in the United States, if we may judge from the action of the Steel Corporation, is not rosy.

There are not many penny wise people today. Time was when a penny was a penny and not only children but men and women counted it. A penny today will purchase practically as much as it did fifty years ago, but there was one penny then, there are a hundred now. People spend recklessly. There is an extravagance in this country which startles visitors from the Old World. We are the freest spenders on earth and are proud of it. A nation of tightwads would be deplorable, but a nation of spendthrifts is almost as bad.

Resumption of operations by the paper mill at the Sault, giving 1,000 persons employment, will be welcomed by all Canadians. It is a big thing, and may indicate that perhaps the country is passing through the hour before the dawn.—Toronto Globe.

Since the League, as it exists, is not the League envisaged by Germany or desired by France at the time of its creation, it remains an authority disappointing and not wholly acceptable to the two nations whose relations and differences are the chief cause of unrest in Europe. At no time of its existence has it been more necessary or more imperiled. Every problem that concerns, interests and baffles the human intelligence is now automatically referred to Geneva.—Contemporary Review.

London Bridge, the centenary of the rebuilding of which has just been celebrated, has been made famous in song and story as one of the most notable sights of the world's largest city. The present bridge, over which 20,000 vehicles and 100,000 persons sometimes pass in a single day, was designed by Sir James Rennie and erected at the cost of \$10,000,000 in the comparatively recent year 1831. No visit to London would be complete without a tour of its span any more than without a visit to the Tower of other notable places in the great city. Forever, in the nursery rhyme falling down, yet never fallen, London Bridge stands a relic and a landmark of the modern world.

"Experience in Russia and Germany seems to teach me that Britain is a country of vast wealth, isolated from the main social currents of Europe. Its people have quietly



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

PREVENTING DECAY OF THE TEETH

I sometimes wonder if mothers who have children, who actually like spinach and milk, realize how fortunate that youngster is from the standpoint of health in general and teeth in particular.

Drs. Bunting of the United States, and Dr. Mellanby, of England, have done a great deal of research work on the teeth, and their results have proven definitely that if the diet is properly balanced it will prevent this decay. They recommend that all youngsters be given plenty of fresh milk and green vegetables. They found that children so fed grew normally, were in good health, and were notably free from common colds and other infectious diseases. Also that decay of the teeth was almost completely prevented.

Now my thought is that as a youngster gets older he is likely to cut down on his milk and green vegetables were needed to prevent decay in the first or baby set of teeth, so also are they needed to prevent decay in the second or permanent set.

What does this decay mean to the boy or girl, man or woman? That food will not be properly chewed and many stomach and intestinal ailments get their start from this simple cause.

And when you think of the great number of cases of tonsillitis, then rheumatism, and then heart disease, that follow as a result of bad teeth, it is certainly time that we gave this matter of preventing decay teeth its rightful place in our thoughts.

A strong, bright man or woman of great use to the family or community life is stricken with rheumatism, and aside from the pain and inconvenience he suffers, his contribution of mental or physical work is lost. Repeated attacks may cause permanent crippling.

Notwithstanding all that our humorists have said about physicians blaming all ailments on the teeth, the fact remains that the majority of cases of rheumatism and heart disease can be traced directly to bad teeth and tonsils.

The thought then that should always be with you, is that no matter what other food you eat you should try and eat some green vegetables every day. And if you like spinach you are very fortunate because it is an ideal food in preventing decay of teeth.



TO WILL H. LOW

Youth now flees on feathered foot Faint and fainter sounds the flute Rarer songs of gods; and still Somewhere on the sunny hill, Or along the winding stream, Through the willows, flits a dream; Flits but shows a smiling face, Flits but with so quaint a grace None can choose to stay at home, All must follow, all must roam.

This is unborn beauty; she Now in air floats high and free, Takes the sun and breaks the blue;

Late with stooping pinion flew Raking hedgerow trees, and wet Her wing in silver streams, and set Shining foot on temple roof: Now again she flies aloof, Coasting mountain clouds and kisses By the evening's amethyst.

In wet woods and myrtil lane, Still we pant and pound in vain; Still with leaden foot we chase Waning pinion, fainting face; Still with gray hair we stumble on, Till, behold, the vision gone! Where hath fleeting beauty led? To the doorway of the dead. Life is over, life was gay: We have come the primrose way. —R. L. Stevenson.

Invented a new religion—the religion of comfort. The worship of the new god leaves them with little time for other things—for instance, creativeness in industrial technology. In recent years British industry has been depending alarmingly on foreign patents. We are so engaged in the struggle to become independent, middle-class persons that serious creativeness is forgotten. One feels, therefore, that English civilization is being suffocated in the succulent ideas of the modern middle classes.—J. G. Crowther, in the nineteenth century, London

U. S. and the War

(The New Statesman and Nation)

When the historians of a later generation study the direct military contribution of America to the War, they will probably feel that the first thing calling to be accounted for is its smallness. The United States was in the War for nineteen months. She had over 100 millions population, and introduced conscriptions with little delay. Yet her casualties were no greater than Canada's, with a population between 8 and 9 millions. Even so, they perhaps overmeasure her effective military contribution; for it is widely held that (owing to its inexperience) the casualties of the independent American Army operating in the Argonne were excessive in relation to the affair. Why was this? Why was so mightily a nation, despite its strong desire to play a large part on the battlefield, restricted in the event to a small one.

General Pershing, (in "My Experiences in the World War") does not address himself to the question directly. Possibly he does not realize how outstanding it is. But he supplies the twin answers; the first, consciously and abundantly; the second, no less abundantly, but without, it would seem, even yet grasping its significance.

The first was the really amazing failure of the Wilson Administration to make any military preparation before America declared war. When she came in, she had, General Pershing tells us, less than 1,500 machine guns and no up-to-date artillery. Her aeroplanes numbered 65, of which 52 were obsolete or obsolescent. Nor had any factor adaptations been put in hand, save for Allied contracts. Of the latter the American Government had in one instance the good sense to take advantage, when it substituted Enfield for Springfield rifles. But in general the "conversion lag" for its factories was very long. When the war ended, no guns of American manufacture of the main types used had been fired in battle. The American Expeditionary Force bought all its artillery and much of its other equipment in Europe. The fact that it could do so lessened considerably the mere feat of army transport across the Atlantic.

But if unpreparedness was the first answer, the second was General Pershing's own policy. He was determined at all costs to create a great independent American Army. He resisted almost every proposal for American troops to fight in smaller units among the Allies. On this topic endless controversy raged in the Inter-Allied Councils. The debates at successive conferences bulk very large in General Pershing's book. With some complacency he exhibits his own resistance to the threats and entreaties and cajoleries, now of Clemenceau and Foch and now of Lloyd George. Thanks to his persistent stand, America got her great separate army, but at the cost of postponing her main action till September 26th, 1918, i.e., till German defeat was already assured. And yet perhaps the most useful military aid that she gave was not anything done by that army, but the action of the American divisions brigaded with the French at Chateau-Thierry, and those brigaded with the British in the attack on the Hindenburg Line. If only a similar policy of brigading had been earlier and much more widely adopted, there can be little doubt that the German defeat would have come sooner and cost the victors much less. A great many French and British dead lie at the door of the Pershing policy.

Reds For Russia (Toronto Globe) Seldom has a courtroom echoed so such a telling and stern rebuke as that administered on Tuesday by Magistrate R. J. Browne to a Communist agitator. The Globe news report, in part, follows: "I don't believe in that book," declared Leo Robin sullenly when ordered by R. J. Browne in police court yesterday to take the Bible. "Then put it down before you dirty it," demanded Magistrate Browne.

For sheer frontonery the methods of the Red missionaries are unprecedented. The agitator in question came from Russia. While the Soviet is complaining of a labor shortage of others like him prefer to stay in Canada, to aggravate every difficulty, and magnify every mob grievance. They are unwilling to return to the so called Red paradise. They cling as long as humanly possible to a land where nothing pleases them. They do not hesitate to flout the police, jest at the law, and scoff at those things which most Canadians hold sacred.

It is high time that a wholesale housecleaning took place. Russian troublemakers should be sent home with more speed than ceremony.

Week-Ends of Tragedy

(Ottawa Journal)

Reports of week-end fatalities make dismal reading in the Monday newspapers, but to record them is a duty which editors cannot escape. Furthermore they ought to teach a lesson, should shock people into the exercise of greater care in their recreations, although as week-ends of tragedies succeed one another one comes to have doubts that anybody learns anything from the ills of his fellows.

The shocking part of it is that with a few exceptions these accidents are avoidable. They are the result of carelessness, of curiosity which lacks the saving grace of caution, of reckless dependence on good luck, of the human liability to err. Five women were blinded and two men killed, for instance, when they broke into a cabin, found a red box filled with explosives, pried it open to see what would happen. Three were killed when an automobile was speeded up to pass a car in front and collided with a motor bus moving in the other direction. This is a situation against which thousands of warnings have been issued apparently without effect.

A swimmer dived into shallow water and broke his neck. A man was killed when motor cars collided and struck a gasoline pump, causing an explosion. Six were killed when an airplane crashed after a broken hub permitted the propeller to tear itself loose. In China 400 persons died when a grandstand collapsed.

And so the story goes, a melancholy recital of death and disaster for the most part avoidable. Our week-ends come at a high price.

The Gold Merry-Go-Round

(Vancouver Province)

One of the most potent influences in the world for peace is the growing realization that mankind can no longer afford wars. In modern wars, the actual destruction of property is tremendously greater than in the past. But greater and more far-reaching even than this is the destruction of credit. The world's business is a carefully-adjusted machine, and the concussions of war throw it all out of working order. It is seventeen years since Britain and Germany went to war, and, as anyone who gives even the slightest attention to business knows, the machine thrown out of adjustment that August day in 1914 has not yet been brought back to smooth running.

Realizing the demoralizing effect war has on business, it is no wonder business is in favor of continued peace, and that it is working zealously and earnestly in favor of peace. Business, in these modern days, is based on credit. Credit is controlled by the banks, and, when it comes to international credit, by the central banks.

In the past few weeks, we have had examples of how the central banks co-operating, of course, with the governments of the various countries concerned, have operated to prevent the collapse of credit and of government in Germany. The moratorium suggested by President Hoover was but a step in the elaborate net of international credit, thrown round a tottering Germany.

Nominally, Germany has, for some years now, been making reparations payments. Actually, she hasn't paid a dollar of reparations, as her borrowings have been largely in excess of her payments. At the end of 1929, these borrowings,

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The New Issue of the Island Telephone Directory is Now Being Prepared. A new issue of the Island Telephone Directory is scheduled for publication on the 15th of October. Listings will be closed on August 22nd. Persons who intend to become Telephone subscribers at this time, and subscribers who wish changes to be made in their listings, are urged to send their requests to the nearest Business Office at once, and in any event, not later than September 8th. The Telephone Directory . . . because of the extensive field which it covers and the frequency of its use by the public . . . has long been recognized as an ideal medium for advertising. Limited space in the new Directory is now available for this purpose. Please note carefully the closing date. ISLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

It is estimated, totalled \$2,000,000,000 on the long term account and \$1,500,000,000 on the short term account. It was largely the stoppage of these foreign loans and the insistence of Germany's creditors that something be paid on account that produced the moratorium. The crisis resulted in the flight of gold from Germany. People who had money there became afraid and wanted to get it out. Germany's credit was threatened, and as Germany is the debtor of all the world and the collapse of German credit would be a disaster, more gold had to be sent to Germany. The Reichsmark came to sustain the Reichsmark came from England and the result was a strain on the Bank to England, and a weakening of the pound in international exchange. Now, an arrangement has been made whereby the Bank of England will draw on the Bank of France and on the Federal Reserve Bank of the United States for a credit of \$250,000,000, and the value of the pound mounting again. The loan to the Bank of England was not, as not a few people thought it was, designed to fortify the bank against certain international weaknesses which had developed in connection with the prevailing business depression. It was merely an incident in the international gold-merry-go-round. Germany had to have gold. The governments and central banks decided she should have it. The Bank of England, for reasons of proximity and politics, was chosen to supply it. Now, the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France, central banks in the two countries controlling most of the world's gold, advance credit to supply the deficiency.

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