

IN CONSTRUCTION OF EASTERN CANADA'S LARGEST NEWSPRINT MILL

The International Paper Company is constructing a newsprint mill at Dalhousie at the mouth of the Restigouche River, on Bay Chaleur, N.B., which will have an initial installation for a daily capacity of 250 tons of newsprint paper and which is destined for an ultimate daily capacity of 500 tons. There will be complete groundwood and sulphite pulp-making departments at the plant, so that wood will be carried through all the various manufacturing processes, leaving as newsprint paper. The above pictures show: Top, progress of construction on the digester building, showing the foundations and steel work, bottom, the foundations of the screen and machine rooms.

World Peace and the Means to Secure it Were Discussed in Lecture to Parent-Teachers

The modern trend toward peace and the various world movements initiated with a view to help make it effective were discussed at a recent meeting of the Prince Rupert Parent-Teachers' Association by Professor F. H. Soward of the University of British Columbia. He dealt with the Kellogg-Briand pact to outlaw war, the problem of disarmament and the world court, and concluded with an appeal to form a local branch of the League of Nations Society in Prince Rupert.

The lecturer stated that the period 1914-1918 was noted for its extraordinary rapidity of experiment. Never in any previous age in history had men been more actively engaged in enterprise and experiment. For the first time in history the nearest approach to a world society of nations had been formed. The intellectual vigor of minorities in various countries had awakened the life of their nations to try new experiments in government, as, for example, Fascism in Italy; Communism in Russia; and the Kuomintang in China. A great experiment had been made in domestic legislation in the United States, where a country of over one hundred million people was engaged in enforcing nation-wide prohibition. These are indicative of what is going on in the world of government.

Similar experiments were going on in the world of society. During this period great social forces have been astir, as never before, to bring the ends of the earth together on the basis of a common human effort. Today there is no such thing as an independent political unit in the old meaning of that term.

The Kellogg-Briand Treaty

The Kellogg-Briand treaty, which is largely America's contribution to world peace, was the outcome of two great problems:

1. That a world war between two great nations must inevitably cause a world war. No part of the world can escape its effect, even if not actively engaged. e.g., During the great war, Norway, though neutral, lost one-third of her shipping.

2. That the machinery of war has now become so effective that to launch another great war means the destruction of western civilization. The lecturer pointed out that due to the experiments of the last ten years one present day war airplane is equal in effectiveness to 400 war planes of 1918. War would not be carried on in terms of fronts, but in terms of areas of war planes. War would begin not by killing the soldiers in the field, but by bombing capitals, docks, warehouses and munition plants, in order to terrorize the nation and demoralize its armies. The bombardment of London by 55 war planes during manoeuvres last August showed that there is no effective weapon against aircraft except counter attack. The dropping of gases and disease germs, though forbidden by law, would be carried out for these laws would go by the board in war time.

Every European government is frightened of war and does not want war, yet is afraid to disarm. Nations have tried to get around this difficulty through a search for security. The League of Nations has given much security, but there are holes in the covenant through which war may break forth. The lecturer mentioned the schemes which the nations proposed in their search for security to fill these gaps in the covenant, e.g., the Geneva protocol and the Locarno pact. But the most fatal handicap to world peace was the absence of the United States from the league. Professor Soward showed by taking a supposititious case of two nations going to war that the economic weapon of the league, the blockade and economic boycott, would be rendered ineffective if the United States insisted on maintaining its neutral rights. This dilemma held up the success of the league in enforcing world peace. The Kellogg peace pact fills this gap.

Arctide Briand on the tenth anniversary of United States entry into the world war made his first definite proposal to the American people to outlaw war. This was followed in June by his submitting to the United States a draft of a pact of perpetual friendship between France and United States. Subsequent negotiations started by the United States extended the idea to that of a multilateral

treaty, which has now been accepted by 62 nations. For the first time in the world's history 62 nations have agreed to "condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another," and have agreed that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts which may arise among them shall never be sought except by peaceful means.

World Court

It follows from this, Professor Soward pointed out, that nations must tighten up all methods of peaceful organization, as, for example, compulsory arbitration and the compulsory jurisdiction of the world court. Sixteen states, including Germany, have already agreed by special treaty to submit all legal disputes with other states to the world court. The Kellogg peace pact solves the League of Nations difficulty in enforcing the blockade, for, if a nation breaks the league covenant, it also breaks the Kellogg pact, and no United States government would resist the use of the blockade by the league against any state which broke the Kellogg pact.

Finally, if nations promise not to fight, but to settle all disputes by peaceful means, then it naturally follows that armaments must be reduced. Professor Soward pointed out the difficulties owing to the clashing points of view which are met when nations attempt to tackle the compulsory and simultaneous reduction of armaments. The meaning of the term "armaments" and the diffi-

culty of establishing a common scale were discussed.

Mr. Soward also discussed the various conferences which have been held for the purpose of limiting armaments; the first Washington conference, called by President Harding, which limited battle ships and aircraft carriers; the Washington conference of 1927, which collapsed on account of the deadlock between Great Britain and United States of America over cruisers and gun armament; the league commission after Locarno, which accomplished little on account of the difficulty of defining the term "armament." The recent overture of the United States that "reduction" in armaments rather than limitation should be sought and Great Britain's hearty agreement is a sign that progress has been made.

Mr. Soward concluded by stressing that the solution of these problems demand an intelligent and fair minded public opinion. There were four effective weapons for stressing world peace and each should be used. These are the church, the press, the school, and good discussion.

League of Nations Society

Mr. Soward now dropped his role of university professor and spoke as president of the Vancouver branch of the League of Nations Society. Canada had played and is playing a very important part in the political and social work of the league. There are branches of the League of Nations Society all over Canada. The society sends out good speakers, men like Sir Herbert Ames, from time to time to visit and address the branch societies. He urged and hoped that Prince Rupert would organize a branch on non-party lines to discuss and study international problems.

PAY UP

"The world's a small place," said the bore. "For instance, at Easter in Paris I met a man who lives in the next road to me. Later I met him in Venice, then in Rome, again in Alexandria, and finally I crossed the Channel with him. What do you think of that?" "Why didn't you pay him what you owed him in the first place?" asked the little man in the corner.—Fun.

ELUSIVE LINDY



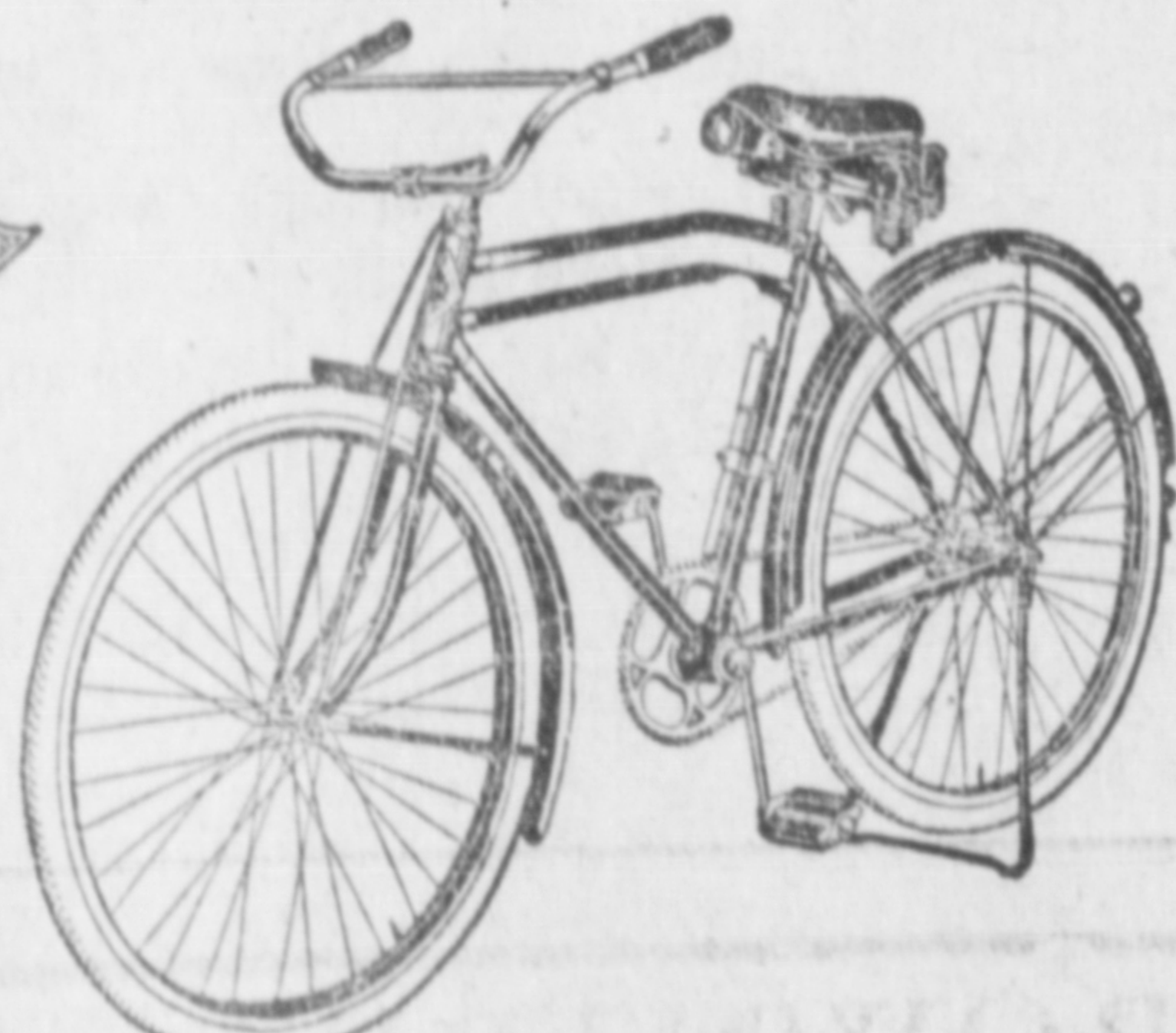
Since so much interest has been stirred up about Colonel Lindbergh's wedding plans, he has been harder to photograph than ever. Here is a good shot of the "Flying Colonel" as he was entering his car after a visit to the Morrow home in New York.

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