

FAMOUS SIGHTS IN RUSSIA ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE BRIDGES IN MOSCOW RIVER

Two of the most magnificent and significant views in Russia, writes W. H. Chamberlin in "The Christian Science Monitor," are to be had from bridges. Standing on the Stone Bridge and looking down the Moscow River one catches the full medieval barbaric splendor of the Kremlin, where churches and palaces are screened by frowning crenelated and turreted battlements. Here one things instinctively of the old "Mosovsky Rus," of Russia as it was in the dim days before Peter the Great transferred the capital to the new city to which he gave his name, of the Russia whose tumults and intrigues and religious ecstasies have been so admirably preserved in Moussorgsky's epic operas, "Boris Godounoff" and "Khovanshchina."

From the bridge which leads over the Neva near the Winter Palace in Leningrad one has an equally fine prospect, more varied, however, and of a quite different character. While a fresh breeze blows in over the frozen river from the gulf of Finland, one sees on one side the high golden spire of the Admiralty, which symbolizes the soaring naval ambitions of Peter the Great, and one side of the Winter Palace, where broken windows are still memorials to the shelling on the historic 7th of November, 1917, when the Bolshevik Revolution conquered.

On the opposite side of the river one can see the university and the large imposing building of the Academy of Sciences, which celebrated the 200th anniversary of its establishment six years ago. Looking up the river one sees another spire, marking the historic fortress-dungeon of Peter and Paul, and a mosque built by the pre-war government in honor of Russia's Mohammedan subjects. With its warm southern blue tiles, it seems incongruous in this northern city.

Many Sights Are Available

The massive pile of St. Isaac's Cathedral; the Kazan Cathedral, with its colonnade of Corinthian pillars in imitation of St. Peter's in Rome; the Senate Square, where the conscious revolutionary struggle against Tsarism may be said to have begun, in 1925, with the uprising of the Decabrist; the great artistic collections of the Hermitage and the Russian Museum—these are not far away. Here, as when one looks at the Kremlin, one sees history embodied in monuments, but history of a different kind. If Moscow suggests the Asiatic element in Russian history, this city, which, after a wartime alteration of name from St. Petersburg to Petrograd, is now called Leningrad, suggests the other current in the Russian historical stream, the effort to reach out to Europe, to absorb European culture art and natural science.

Most foreign visitors who come through Leningrad to Moscow are depressed by the former city. The reason for this depression lies not so much in any great difference in the physical upkeep of the cities as in the much sharper sense of contrast which one feels in Leningrad. The dinginess of many of the buildings, the absence of dashing uniforms and handsome gowns, the lack of motor traffic, the drab appearance of the crowds—all these things stand out much more clearly against the European and metropolitan background of Leningrad.

The old glory and glitter of St. Petersburg vanished, most probably forever, amid the revolutionary storm of 1917 and succeeding year. This is not to say that Leningrad is a stagnant or decaying city. Like the whole Soviet Union under the Five-Year-Plan it is hard at work on short rations, and the factories in the outlying districts of the city are turning out a considerable share of the machines which are needed for the accomplishment of the plan.

During the civil war Leningrad was especially badly off in the matter of food supply and its population sank to less than half the pre-war figure; now it has more than 2,000,000 inhabitants and has exceeded its pre-war population. Leningrad was formerly envied by Moscow as a place where some people might hope to have apartments of four or five rooms; now it is becoming increasingly crowded.

Food Prices Called High

Strolling along Leningrad's great central boulevard, the former Nevsky Prospekt, now renamed "25th of Octo-

ber," in honor of the old-style date of the Bolshevik revolution, one is struck by the amount of foodstuffs and fruit displayed in shop windows. However, these attractive delicacies lose their appeal to some extent when they are priced. A pound of raisins cost three rubles (nominally \$1.50); an orange a ruble and a half (75 cents); and so on down the line, with chickens, butter and other things which may be bought freely, but at what are euphemistically called "commercial prices."

This system of selling those articles of food which are not included in the meager daily ration at very high prices also exists in Moscow, but somehow it strikes the eye more forcibly in Leningrad, perhaps because the shops are more concentrated on the central boulevard.

In the square outside the main Leningrad railroad station, opposite the new, clean but quite undistinguished looking hotel, which has been built for the accommodation of the hosts of tourists who are expected to visit Leningrad this summer, there is a squat, heavy, equestrian statue of Tsar Alexander III. Instead of tearing down this statue the Communists inscribed on it some lines by the proletarian poet, Demian Byedny to the effect that the statue is allowed to remain as a scarecrow and a symbol of the people's hatred for the Tsarist family.

MONTREAL POWER MAY BE TIED UP BY EXPLOSION

Montreal, Quebec, August 19—A huge steel tower on the sides of the Lachine Canal was dynamited from its base tonight to climax a day in the course of which Montreal was threatened with a complete power shortage. The tower was dangerously canted over the canal, supported by its power wires. Should these wires break the canal would be blocked until repairs are effected.

During the day the vital electrical services of the city were affected when two towers of the Shawinigan Power Company in Rosemount, were dynamited and toppled over, the four high-powered circuits on the poles being severed. The street car service was tied up for some time and the normal functioning of industry, hospitals, electrical pumps and other important parts of the city's electrical systems was disrupted.

Tonight these four circuits has been repaired and as the Lachine canal tower was still working, though in danger of a break, the electrical services were normal. Early in the morning another tower, bearing current from the Cedar Rapids plant of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Consolidated, was overthrown at Summerlea. This circuit had also been repaired this evening. Throughout the past 24 hours 26 transformers had been "maliciously cut out of service", a statement by the Montreal Power Company said. In addition some street lamps were damaged.

ENGLAND COLDEST SINCE 1882

London, England, August 19—Nobody but a statistician could get any fun out of this soggy summer in England.

Yesterday, was the twenty second successive day of rain. If all the water that fell on the city in the last twenty four hours could be weighed it would tip the scales at 4,000,000 tons.

The weather forecast is for the twenty seventh successive wet weekend and people who go in for that sort of thing call this the most sunless summer since 1888, the coldest since 1882 and the wettest since 1924. The rain started on St. Swithin's Day.

78,000 VISIT SWEDEN IN YEAR

Stockholm, Aug. 19—More than 78,000 tourists visited Sweden last year, an increase over 1929 of 20,000.

LEAGUE'S TARIFF FINDING IS DECLARED UNJUST TO U.S.

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 21—Wesley Frost, United States Consul-General in Montreal, today let off a bombshell in the placid atmosphere of the Institute of Politics when he set out to demolish piecemeal, a statistical inquiry into the level of tariffs published by the League of Nations secretariat. Mr. Frost acknowledged the good intentions of the League secretariat, but nevertheless mercilessly attacked their report's conclusions.

The American consul-general was particularly at pains to defend the tariff position of the United States, which, in the League inquiry, was held to be the worst tariff offender with the sole exception of Spain. But in doing so, Mr. Frost had a good deal to say about tariffs in general, and attacked the theory that all tariffs are necessarily in restraint of trade.

"The general conclusions reached by the League have been widely disseminated and are of particular interest to the United States," said Mr. Frost. "They established eight classes of nations in respect to tariff obstructions. The first, or most obstructive class, contained only Spain, the second class contained only the United States, the third class contained Yugoslavia, Argentina and Poland. Other classes followed in their turn, and the eighth, or least obstructive class, was composed of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

Classification Still Used

"This classification is still currently used and accepted. A request just made upon the Foreign Policy Association of New York City for information on this subject was answered by a letter quoting the above mentioned rankings, with Spain and the United States sharing their more than doubtful pre-eminence. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is circulating a leaflet (of which you have found copies in your seats) showing a map of Europe with tariff walls, or 'barriers to international trade,' stated to be based chiefly upon the League of Nations publication. Its fabricator, Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, states that if he had been able to include a wall for the United States it would be designed according to the League index, i.e. would rank close to Spain's wall in height."

Summary of Reply

Summarizing his reply, Mr. Frost said:

"1.—A factitious height for the tariff walls of each country may possibly be susceptible of computation, and the League of Nations' attempt has done interesting pioneering in this field. Instead of so-called representative sample lists of commodities, however, there should be taken the complete record of all commodities entering international trade (conceding that this may some day become practicable). Instead of confining the inquiry to a few 'representative' countries, principally European and industrialized countries, there should be taken into the calculation the trade of all countries. Instead of using prices based on official export statistics there should be employed import price figures. If these various sweeping improvements are carried through it may be possible to compute a species of abstract mathematical height for each of the various tariff walls.

"2.—In the meantime the tariff level indices promulgated by the League of Nations demonstrably possess very little real significance. They omit innumerable vital factors and distort innumerable others. They are obviously particularly unjust to the United States in using export instead of delivered prices, in minimizing the effect of special tariff agreements (in which the United States never indulges), and in excluding consideration of many American export specialties as well as of many commodities which our country imports freely. They totally disregard the administrative protectionism which at present is perhaps in the aggregate more important than mere tariff rates. They should therefore be humbly kept for the sole use of the economists who are grouping onward toward something faintly resembling an accurate handling of a problem which is highly intricate and technical, and is perhaps definitely insoluble. Their circularization to the public can only mislead and irritate.

Their publication may yield political results to certain countries, but their scientific value at their present inchoate and experimental stage is almost nonexistent.

Little or No Meaning Seen

"3.—If the correct triangulation of the positive heights of tariff walls is ever attained it will have little or no meaning in connection with the relative obstructiveness of the various countries toward so-called natural commerce. In order to gauge the degree of obstructiveness of various river dams or barrages in different parts of the world it would be necessary, for example, to know not merely the heights of the dams, but also the volume and force of the currents, the topography of the river valleys, and the purposes for which the fluvial engineering was designed. Similarly, it may be said that if, by vast patience, intelligence and sincerity, the League experts shall ever really succeed in completing an accurate statistical view of the heights of tariff walls, they will have produced merely a set of dimensions which in themselves will yield no rational interpretation of world trade.

The solution of the problem which the League set itself, namely the relative measurement of the trade obstructiveness of the different countries, will be almost as remote as ever. An anatomist can furnish anthropological measurements, but his work is of very minor importance in the study of mankind in action and in higher evolution.

"4.—Each individual country can rationally study the tariff rates of any individual country with which it has dealings; but will (and must) regard these rates as forming merely one out of the numerous factors which influence the commerce between it and the country studied. Whether a universal synthesis of such individual studies is susceptible of realization, earnestly though we may desire this, must for the present be strongly doubted."

PARK 'SPARROW COP' DUE FOR A COMEBACK

New York, Aug. 20—The sparrow cop may come back. Years ago, before the five boroughs of New York were united, Central Park was guarded by a separate branch of the police who wore gray uniforms.

Because these patrolmen looked after the trees, flowers and bird life of the park, they got the derisive title of sparrow cops. When Greater New York was formed the park police were taken into the regular force and given the same uniform of blue worn by all others.

However, thoughtlessness and actual vandalism is causing so much damage that it now is planned to organize a trained force of about 80 men familiar with park patrolling.

IRISH MIGRATION STIRS LIVERPOOL

London, England, August 20—Protests are being made in Liverpool against the unrestricted immigration of unemployed Irishmen, who, it is alleged, are arriving in thousands from southern Ireland, where there is no unemployment insurance or natural relief.

The rigid enforcement of the United States immigration quota and the impoverishment of Glasgow and industrial Scotland, where many Irish formerly found work are suggested by Canon C. E. Raven in an outspoken article in the Liverpool Review as among the other causes of the influx of Irishmen, 25,000 of whom arrived in Liverpool last year. Similar protests are being voiced in London, where the complaint is made that the Irishmen, who it is alleged are content with a lower standard of living, are suffering themselves for roadmaking jobs at low wages and sending their savings out of the country.

Mixes His Cues
(From the Boston Transcript)
So absent-minded
Was Professor Blore
He slammed his wife
And kissed the door.

Suitor—"Do you ever peep through the keyhole when I am sitting in the parlor with your sister?"

Small Brother (with a burst of candor)—"Sometimes, when mother ain't there."

Almost any husband can start a family quarrel by trying to sit down to breakfast wearing twice as many clothes as Mahatma Gandhi.

Bernard Shaw thought Russia was so wonderful it looked for a minute or two as if he would eat the other half of his round-trip ticket.



MAIL CONTRACT

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the Fourth day of September, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years Six times per week on the route:

Maugerville Rural Route, No. 1, from the 1st of January, 1932.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Sheffield, and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Saint John, N. B.

H. B. PECK,
District Superintendent
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July 21st, 1931.

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