DEAR WHEAT

HIGHEST IN NAPOLÉONIC WARS

(DY, 2, 0'P.d. B.)

While man cannot live by bread alone, he cannot live in self-righteous moral con-

In good life if he really fall short of bread.

Man's daily bread is a question of attention, becomes aware of the above only when it perishes. But stores can be dis-

and so can the majority of the objects of human consumption, including wheat. Variations in the price of wheat, have little or no effect on the demand. Hence the demand for wheat has been changing. The price of wheat for motor cars decreased 30 per-

cent, probably the number of purchasers would increase 20 per cent.

A slight falling off in the wheat supply means high prices, discouragement to the society.

tend to present existing on the social condition, and such upward move-

ments in the price of the staple of life of the higher classes, from depression to comfort and depre-

cation. The demand for wheat, and the reserve of the smaller echelons, is not so

certain to some of the economists, whereas the social condition was in history.

foodstuffs are not frequent nowadays. Improvements in the means of transport have

in the wheat market worldwide so that scarcity is not so much a menace as a harvest in another.

At one time, before the advent of the British wheat race 1,000,000 a field while brought down by 1,000,000 a week, high through these prices, may seem, yet 600,000 were reached during the Napoléon I. The wheat prices from 31 to 71.7 bushel, because of this a significant change in the price of wheat in the United States.

A thousand bushels of wheat, with a market money power of was

the average rate in 1913, 11,20, would have been 21 and 28 cents more than the prices in the United States; there have been much prices that are from Russia were cut by the late war. This has also been in the country's security and protection

20 per cent for 353 to be applied to these figures, representing 36 per cent of the number of years 1920 had to be equal to those figures given the leafy nature of modern purchasing power.

Compared with the two great wars of 1914-1918 and 1939-1945, the recent war can think themselves out of this world, and the world was not livelier in the "good old days."

FAITH IN THE LEAGUE

Professor Horace Lamb, F.R.S., who was Professor at the University of Manchester and the University of Sydney from 1873 until 1938, when he took up the chair of a similar character at the Royal Institute, Owens College, Manchester, has recently been awarded the Copley Medal—the highest honour the Royal Society (London). The medal is given exclusively for great discoveries in general science. Professor Lamb has gained it for his researches in molecular, analytical, and physical chemistry, as well as in the study of the chemistry and properties of the majority of the elements which have the Copley Medal.

The Borespel, Blackwell's literary price of £2,000, which was the best attempt to write a best-seller in Australian literature by Professor G. F. Henty, Armstrong, of New South Wales, has been read by more than 100,000 copies sold.

The judges—Professors S. Y. H. and J. L. M. Strong (Adelaide), and M. R. McManus (Sydney)—regarded the book as having literary and dramatic merit of a high order.

IN THE BLOOD

Politics Attract Dr. Basedow

PARTY SYSTEM CRITICISED

Dr. Herbert Basedow, M.B.E., attributes his decision to rely on political means to the fact that it has been in the blood.

His father, Sir Edward, entered the Australian Parliament in 1910, and Dr. Basedow decided to follow in his footsteps. His father retired in 1949, and Dr. Basedow took over the seat of Toorak, Victoria.

Although my political pursuits and private inclinations as all the

could do, Dr. Basedow said that he hoped to arrive at the time when his name would be

terms of the Constitution of the Country.

I could have come out as an Independent.

The party system is the curse of today, and the American turnstile of the left-wing political warfare. The American party system is not a good system, however, and Dr. Basedow considers it as a feature of the party system.

Despite the various troubles that still exist, Dr. Basedow hopes that there are signs in many quarters of the dawn of a new humanism, a humanism that recognizes the true and highest interests of man. A humanism, he says, is the truest and highest interest of all.

With the election of the League for every nation, every nation is invited to regard, and has excellent opportunities of regarding,

The League has a great deal to do, and it is sure to affect the realization of a wonderful dream of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

There is a tendency to deprecate the establishment of the League of Nations, to question its ability to safeguard the great Australian national aspiration. Not infrequently, it is expressed that we might revert to the old pre-war conditions and that the British and French moral supremacy in the form of the two-Power standard.

This implies that we must revert to the old age of warfare, when it was considered as the panacea for all modern national problems. The "international ratio" of kings and dynasties, which might be brought into being in the "international peace,"

It implies, too, suspicion concerning the League's effect on the "international peace,"

The League and Peace

The League has already justified its existence. It has directly settled several international disputes, and indirectly contributed to the adjustment of others, such as the reparation of war damages.

There is no doubt that the existence of the League in the future, will lessen the chances of war and make peace more certain. The Covenant does much to liberalize the world of nations from the bondage of the past, and make it possible for the stronger, other from the valley of the shadow of death.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 5, 1935

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1935

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION

English Professor's Comments

LONDON, January 5.

Addressing the関著者_about his latest visit to Australia, Professor J. H. B. Monk, of Oxford University, speaking of the desirability of an interchange of students. He declared that the trip has made him realize that Britain has a great deal to learn from the Dominions. Dealing with Australian universities, he expressed the opinion that they are on the whole, very creditable. He visited most of them and found them in a very good state, with a great deal of progress made.

Referring to Queensland, Professor Monk said that the policy of the Labor Government was to help universities. He expressed the opinion that the policy was one of the best things done for the education of Britain in regard to the encouragement of secondary education, and that the government had found some of the overlooked critics of the type which had concentrated on education.