

By P. W. WILSON.

OF all public positions to which ambition may aspire, the most arduous, the most formidable, the most dangerous is, at the moment, the vicerealty of India. The mutiny itself, with its terrible memories of Lucknow and Cawnpore, involved no crisis more acute than the situation today. With Gandhi in prison, with demands for immediate dominion status pressed by the Nationalists, yet unlikely to be conceded, the man who goes to Delhi to face the prevailing discontent takes on the toughest job in the world.

As Viceroy, Lord Irwin is completing the usual term of five years and a successor had to be found. Many names were suggested and set aside. Sir John Simon, author of the famous report on the Indian problem, is anathema to the Gandhists and was excluded even from so comprehensive a symposium as the Round-Table Conference. James Ramsay MacDonald himself, perplexed as Prime Minister, might have borne, perhaps, an olive branch to Bengal, but nothing came of it. The choice has fallen on Viscount Willingdon, the retiring Governor General of Canada.

The great office which Lord Willingdon vacates is today ornamental. It is the High Commissioner at Ottawa who has become the diplomatic intermediary between the Dominion and the mother country. Lord Willingdon has been, therefore, a constitutional sovereign, wholly removed from the executive sphere.

Must Rule as Viceroy.

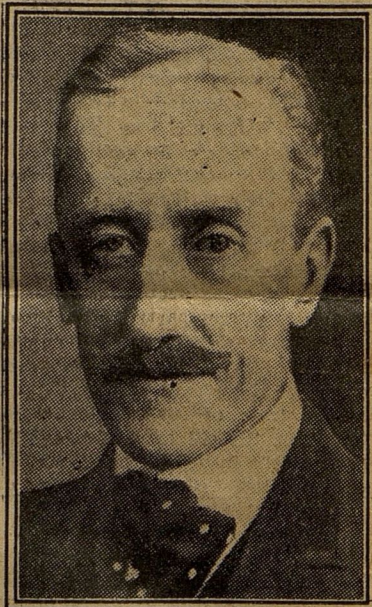
But as Viceroy he must rule as well as reign. He can be no mere figurehead; he must be a factor, he must make a difference. He may proceed this way or that way, but he cannot mark time; and as he steps out of the normal dignities of a distinguished career and faces the full glare of the limelight of history, we may well ask what kind of a man is he whom fate has entrusted with the destinies of one-fifth of the entire human race.

In appointing Lord Willingdon to be Viceroy, England is sending to India no theorist, not a man whose opinions can be defined by a label,

but a bit of herself. Birth, education, marriage, experience, wealth and social position have endowed the new Viceroy with the recognized qualities of the governing class to which he belongs. With his virtues and his prejudices, his abilities and his limitations, his intense pride and never-failing courtesy, he is an individual within a type.

Willingdon started life as Freeman Thomas. The blood in his veins was Parliamentary, his mother being a daughter of that Speaker Brand who first encountered the obstruction of the Irish, led by Parnell. With the grandson facing a debate, also prolonged and inconclusive and disorderly, a decision by the grandfather may be recalled. After the House had been kept sitting through two nights, Brand took the bit between his teeth, stopped the discussion and put the question. Willingdon's appointment means that within the velvet glove there is to be a firm hand.

In the House of Commons, Freeman Thomas spent a dozen years, after his schooling at Eton and Cambridge. He speaks pleasantly, but did not attempt to become a leading



Times Wide World Photo.

Viscount Willingdon, the New Viceroy of India.

From His Decorative Post in Canada, He Goes to Take Up a Viceroy's Duties

debater. He served in the silent office of whip or Junior Lord of the Treasury. It was a valuable apprenticeship. He had to follow innumerable questions, diplomatic, financial, social and legislative. He had to hold his ear open to all the information that floats around a Parliament on which may depend the fate of an administration. As he talked over votes of supply with a young colleague, called Wedgwood Benn, little did either of them think that the day would come when one of them would sit in the seat of John Morley as Secretary of State for India, while the other would ascend what in effect is a greater throne than Akbar's.

The career of the prospective Viceroy has been influenced by his marriage.

During the Victorian era the name of Brassey became a household word. Father and son, the Brasseys were among England's Vanderbilts who developed her railways and mercantile marine. The younger Brassey was raised to a peerage, already extinct; he founded the Naval Annual that bears his name.

The Brassey Heritage.

Young Freeman Thomas married Lord Brassey's daughter, served as aide-de-camp when Brassey became Governor of Victoria, sat for Hastings—which had been Brassey's constituency—and inherited Brassey's broad, human conception of a British Empire, orderly and splendid in its pageantry, but progressive and supported in its finances by a prosperous commerce. As a Liberal the future Viceroy was thus an outspoken disciple of Lord Rosebery, then regarded as the apostle and orator of a solid and gorgeous imperialism.

In 1913, Freeman Thomas, like Brassey, his father-in-law, decided that he had had enough of slow promotion at Westminster. Accepting a peerage, he devoted a dozen years to hard service as Governor, first of Bombay, then of Madras. Even the

critical Montagu, when Secretary of State, had to confess that there was nothing seriously amiss with his old colleague of the inner lobby.

When he left Madras his breast was adorned with a more than usually resplendent constellation of Grand Crosses.

The politicians of Canada do not regard the British Raj as an autocracy to be greeted with salaams. There was some misgiving, therefore, when so accomplished a pro-consul as Willingdon was summoned from the equatorial but hardly egalitarian Orientalism of Southern India to be Governor General of the Nizams and Gaekwars of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Successor of Lord Byng.

He had to succeed Lord Byng of Vimy, and he decided at once to hazard a contrast. Lord Byng had specialized in shirt-sleeve democracy. He had hobnobbed with the citizens of Canada as a peer indifferent to ermine and as a Field Marshal who forgets his baton. Being a democratic Dominion, Canada appreciated the compliment, but was not sorry when Lord Willingdon adopted a more ornate form of flattery.

Lord Willingdon took the view that the office of Governor General represented the sovereignty of the Canadian people. Its prestige must be restored and enhanced. At the opening of Parliament, the citizens of Ottawa were astounded when their Governor General drove through the streets, not in a mere automobile, but in one of Canada's last remaining carriages, drawn by numerous surviving horses, and attended by an escort of troopers. Their astonishment deepened when two state cars were furnished for use on the railways and especially for their trip to Washington, where the arms of the Governor General, emblazoned on Lady Willingdon's favorite tint of purple, adorned diplomacy with a touch of Dominion color.

The official residence of the Gov-

ernor General, Rideau Hall, had become a monument of colonial modesty. The mansion was transformed. Even a hunting lodge was suggested, but Canada decided that, for the moment, she would add no Fontainebleau to her Versailles. However, the Citadel of Quebec, where the Governor General spends a month of his year, was repaired at a cost of \$500,000. The Mayor of Hastings, in England, for which city Willingdon had sat as a member, returned to Quebec the shield from the gates, including the fleur-de-lis, which had been captured from the French as a trophy.

These triumphs achieved, Lord Willingdon's active mind yearned somewhat for new worlds to conquer. He may have given the impression that he is fond of display, but, in fact, he has never cared for a merely negative position. Ceremonial is to him no more than a means to an end, and behind the etiquette, the entertainment, there has been a background of solid influence. In dealing with individuals, not forgetting the press, Lord Willingdon has been blessed with an un-

failing tact. His sense of dignity is associated with a genuine enjoyment of any company where facts are to be learned and ideas developed. It is said that not many Canadians know as much about Canada as he.

For his energies, he thought that he had discovered an outlet. Canada is running a line of steamships to the West Indies and seeking trade in the Caribbean. The Governor General found time, therefore, to visit the islands and even to suggest that there might be an improvement in their situation. He was greatly interested in the idea that the British West Indies might be developed and consolidated as a self-governing dominion. And it was in the midst of these tentative preoccupations that a somewhat ampler field of activity than Trinidad and Jamaica was thrown open to his acceptance.

A Man of the World.

Although he is 64 years old, he has obeyed the summons. Tall and graceful, he is a man without an ounce of superfluous flesh, on whose spare physique the stern discipline of official life has left its impress; a face full of humor and charm has been carved to those lines of easy determination characteristic of the civil service that he has made his own.

Touche of the soldier on parade, of the diplomat, of the politician, of the sportsman, of the society man, of the administrator are blended in the personality of one who has seen life in many aspects, who has traveled by land and sea, who has belonged to the old world of tradition, yet lived many years in other worlds than his own.

Lord Willingdon has never been known as a radical. He has always preferred the Right Wing to the Left. He has never undertaken any task in a spirit of apology for the existence, whether of himself or of the country to which he owes allegiance. If he upheld prestige at Ottawa, it may be assumed that he will be no less careful of prestige when he arrives at Delhi. The flag will not be flaunted. But assuredly it will not be furled. Less of a mystic than Lord Irwin, the new Viceroy will appeal to India's instinct for pageantry as well as her zeal for prayer.

Persia. Its essential feature is a great cliff, 1,700 feet high. On this cliff, 300 feet above the ground, were carved many centuries ago the figures of men and inscriptions in three languages. This was all that Henry Rawlinson knew when he first saw the spot in 1835. Rawlinson was then 25 years old. He had been an interpreter for the East India Company and was at that moment an officer in the Persian Army. He had a passion for linguistics.

Rawlinson determined to copy and translate the inscriptions. To do this he had to scale the cliff, which might have baffled even an alpinist. He did scale it repeatedly, hanging on by toes and fingers, balancing on a ladder set on a ledge so narrow

D TRAINS SAFER

Tells the Engineer About s Ahead of Him

the engineman "acknowledges" by manually operating a switch which silences the whistle. The act of acknowledging bears witness that the engineman has observed the signal indication, is informed of track conditions ahead and is in control of his train.

Should the whistle continue to sound, it would warn the fireman and enable him to take charge of the train in the event of any disability on the part of the man at the throttle. Each man can check the other by the use of his own dial.

The cab signals, installed in panels in each side of the engine cab, are electrically operated. The lights are set by the preceding train, the signals being transmitted from the rails. Any obstruction on the tracks or interference with the block signal system automatically sets the stop signal in the cab—three lights across the centre. When the lights are at an angle they convey a message to the driver to proceed with caution, while three perpendicular lights indicate a clear track.

The company's experience is said to have shown that the probability of obtaining a false "clear" signal through this system is "so remote as to be virtually an impossibility."

tune, then, because of a boyhood dream based on the reading of Homer, he determined to spend it in digging up the almost mythical city of Troy. This was in the early 1870s.

Schliemann found his way to a spot called the Hill of Hissarlik, not far from the Dardanelles. There, despite the scepticism of classical scholars, he dug. As it happened he had discovered not only the site of Homer's Troy but of five other cities and towns. He dug clear through Homer's city, past the walls around which Achilles had dragged Hector. He and those who completed his work found first, underneath the comparatively modern Trojan town, the relics of three successive villages, then of a community whose inhabitants used bronze and silver and which was destroyed by fire, and finally of a remotely ancient Neolithic settlement. Schliemann was hasty and enthusiastic, without the modern archaeologist's scientific technique. But he proved that Troy had existed and he enabled scholars to tell pretty clearly how the Trojans had lived.

But Troy was evidently not the starting point of the civilization of Homeric times. Schliemann turned

more than the finding of the tomb of Tutankh-Amen by Lord Carnarvon and Howard Carter. These two men, according to their own reports, moved 70,000 tons of sand and gravel and sifted much of it with their own hands before they found what they were looking for. Even then they did not find quite what they sought—they found something far more wonderful.

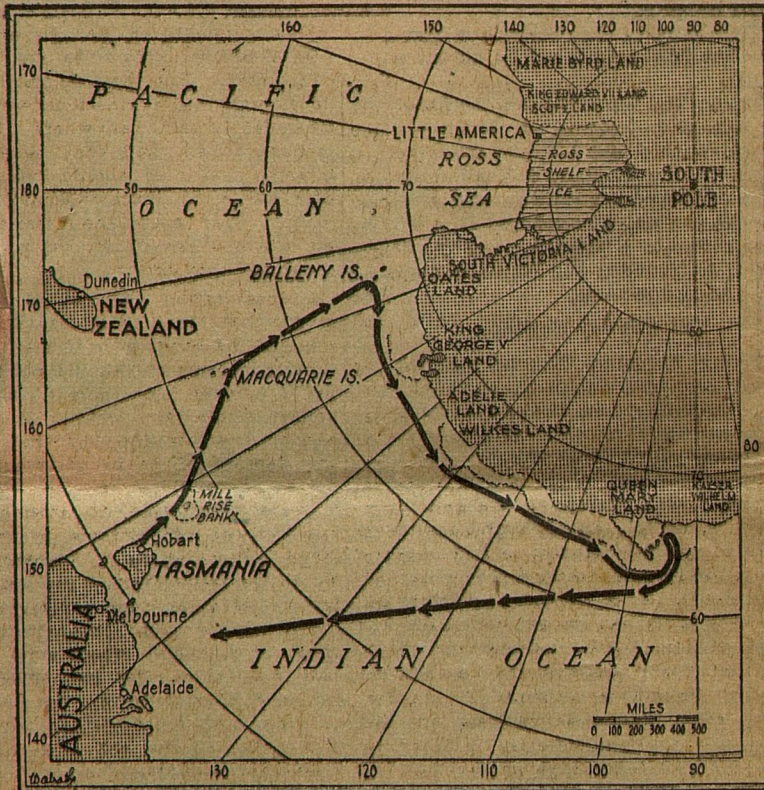
Carter came upon the entrance to the tomb after fruitless weeks of digging. In the whole area of the Valley of the Kings, by instinct, science and luck combined, he hit the right spot, though it was but a few feet wide.

Though the discovery was made eight years ago its glories are still fresh in men's minds. Those glories were almost a shock to the modern

over is enriching history in a manner not dreamed of a few decades ago. Where he digs wisely and scientifically we no longer have to depend on the written records of biased or incompletely informed historians. We see and handle the objects which were part of the daily lives of peoples now long vanished or absorbed by other races. We realize the richness of the past and perhaps abate something of the arrogance which once arose from the belief that modern civilization was the high point in human endeavor. In the arts, at least, we know now that the almost inconceivably remote past can successfully compete with us.

By penetrating the earth or reading the inscriptions on the rocks the archaeologist is adding to history a new dimension.

AREA OF MAWSON'S EXPLORATION



The Black Line Indicates the Course He Will Follow in the Antarctic Seas. His Expedition Expects to Make Landings on the Continent in Adelle Land and Queen Mary Land.

pose of the present expedition.

Through Icy Seas.

We plan to complete, so far as possible, a survey of the broader features of the region more directly south of Australia, thus completing the work done by our 1911-to-1914 expedition. Provisioned and adequately equipped with scientific instruments, the Discovery will be occupied throughout the Summer working from east to west through the ice-infested southern seas.

On the voyage south a call will be made at Macquarie Island, the most southern outpost of the Commonwealth. For some years this island has been maintained as a sanctuary for sub-antarctic life, licenses for the killing of seals and penguins having been withdrawn in 1916. It is an extraordinary metropolis of feathered life. Several days will be spent ashore completing studies of these creatures. Also a visit of inspection will be made to the former expedition huts abandoned in 1915. If these huts are sufficiently preserved it is expected that they will house a meteorological expedition in 1932 in connection with the International Polar Year Scheme already launched.

From Macquarie we shall proceed to the pack ice in the vicinity of the Balleney Islands, there to transship from a whaling vessel 100 tons of New Zealand coal kindly transported south by it for our use. To permit the fullest use being made of the season, this coaling should take place in the vicinity of Queen Mary Land, but unfortunately all our efforts failed to induce any whaler to undertake operations in that neighborhood.

Lands to Be Visited.

After bunkering in the vicinity of the Balleney Islands, some 700 miles south of Macquarie, the Discovery will proceed westward, conducting a full program of investigations. Incidentally, the old expedition's Winter quarters in Adelle Land will be visited, allowing an opportunity of reoccupying the magnetic station and of making observations on the movements of the land ice since 1914, when last noted.

The 800-mile run between Adelle Land and Queen Mary Land will be of great interest. This is a geographically little known region, though

journal together cooped up in the small compass of our vessel. The members of the staff, in addition to myself in command, are K. N. Mackenzie, captain; Professor Harvey Johnson, senior biologist; J. F. Hurley, photographer; S. A. Campbell, flight lieutenant; E. Douglas, flying officer; Lieutenant R. E. Oom, hydrographic surveyor; A. L. Kennedy, physicist-surveyor; R. G. Simmers, meteorologist; A. F. Howard, chemist-hydrologist; R. A. Falls, ornithologist; H. O. Fletcher, zoologist; W. W. Ingham, medical officer; A. M. Stanton, chief officer; W. R. Colbeck, second officer; J. B. Child, third officer; W. J. Greggs, chief engineer; B. F. Welch, second engineer, and A. J. Williams, wireless operator. In ad-

ADDED TO THE A

An Electrical Device Now Telegrams Dictated C

AN addition was recently made to the corps of robots which the New York Telephone Company has developed and put into service in the last few years. Its function is to speed up the service given to telegrams that are dictated over the telephone, and it performs this function so efficiently that, on the average, only one second passes from the time an incoming telephone call reaches the device to the time when a typist answers the call, ready to take down the telegram.

All New York City telephone calls in which a person asks for Western Union are handled by this machine. The telephone operator connects the party desiring to send the telegram with the receiving station of the Western Union. There the call is handled by the new receiving unit, which can connect any one of the 120 incoming trunk lines with any one of the 110 operators who can work at one time. In other words, this unit must select from the 110 telephones in the station one which does not happen to be in use, and connect it with the trunk line on which the call has come in. If all the telephone operators are busy, it "stores" the call.