# Voice of the Press

## Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

### CANADA

#### Conference Results

Beyond the actual tariff arrangements, three results have come out of the Imperial Conference of prime and vital interest to Canadians: 1, The creation of a tariff Board which, if properly constituted, can and should tend to keep the tariff out of politics and beyond political manipulation. 2, The putting of an entirely new face on the agenda for the coming World Economic Conference, which will be the major testing ground for the whole principle of tariffs. 3, An encouragement to the reciprocal tariff element in United States, to come out with proposals for bettering trade relations with Canada.—Vancouver Sun.

#### British Justice

When Lord Kylsant was sentenced to one year in jail for publishing a misleading financial startement there were those who believed that he would not serve his time like an ordinary prisoner, or that he would serve any considerable part of it. He had been a member of Parliament, was a member of the House of Lords, connected with some of the aristocratic houses of England and Wales, a personal friend of every member of the cabinet, and he was—or had been—a millionaire. But the noble lord went to jail, and he has just been released after serving ten months of his twelve, which is the customary remission granted to a prisoner for good conduct. British law is no respector of persons. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

#### Accident Every Forty Minutec

According to the records of the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Ontario Department of Highways, motor vehicle accidents during August last year averaged more than 33 per day. Included in this number there were 77 fatalities and 1,025 persons injured. This record, be it understood, is for the Province of Ontario alone, and not the whole country, as one might imagine from the size of the figures.—Gananoque Reporter.

#### Quotations From Shakespeare

Even the most illiterate quote Shakespeare every day. Indeed most of us do not know we should use quotations for these current sayings from the Bard of Avon's writings: "Dead as a doornail; eaten out of house and home; as good luck would have it; mad as a March hare; cake is dough; every dog has his day; fast bind, fast find; every man to his trade; familiarity breeds contempt; good wine needs no bush; make hay while the sun shines; past cure, past care; pitchers have ears; poor and proud; sink or swim; speak by the card; the world on wheels; we burn daylight; woo in haste and wed at leisure; give the devil his due; and what the dickens!" —Brandon Sun.

#### Small Farms in Ontario

It is the very general belief that Quebec is preeminently the province of the small farms. But it is not so. Ontario is. The old idea was that the typical French - Canadian farmer divided his lands amongst his sons to keep them around him, so far as possible, in that family contentment and social intercourse so typical of the habitant. But the cold figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistis tells us otherwise. There are 46,539 farms in Ontario of less than 50 acres, and in Quebec only 23,686. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

#### "Made in Germany"

During April, May and June of 1932, imports from Germany were valued at $2,576,845, as compared with $3,209,490 in the corresponding period of 1931. The exports to Germany in the last three months totalled $1,210,-119, as against $4,061,681 last year. The falling off in the volume exported is large. Imports from Germany covered a wide range of products, but the chief items were classed under chemicals and chemical products, amounting to $778,020 in the last three months; iron and its products, $352,155, non-metallic minerals, including coal, $211,-086; fibres, $311,629; miscellaneous, $456,731.—Brandon Sun.

#### Worthless Fortunes

The miser is a phenomenon as old as civilization; and from the very beginning he has been a great puzzle. There died in the middle west the other day an aged recluse who had lived in a tiny apartment on a mean side street. To all appearances he was just one notch above actual destitution. But when his effects were examined after his death, it was found that he owned cash and securities worth upwards of $800,000. Cases of this kind are continually coming to light, of course, and there is nothing especially unusual in this one. But it does make one wonder, anew—"Why?" The money did the man no earthly good. It is now being divided among 89 cousins, and it is doubtful if he saved it on their account. It did him no good whatever. What can be the motive that makes a man treat his money that way?—Guelph Mercury.

#### Buy Empire Coal

It is costing Canada an enormous sum of money to meet her interest obligations to American investors in American funds. The less we purchase in the Republic, the greater will be the value of our dollar across the line; our expense of meeting the premium charge on American money will go down proportonately. Inasmuch as coal is one of our chief imports from the United States—running into a sum estimated anywhere up to a hundred million dollars annually—it is certainly desirable, from a national point of view, to cut such imports down to the lowest possible figure. Heavier buying of Welsh coal willl help. The individual may pay a little more, but the general effect will be good.—Border Cities Star.

### THE EMPIRE

#### Epidemics of Crime

In every country except the United States, where the disease seems endmic, epidemics of criminal violence break out with a certain regularity. The automatic pistol and the motor car have made these appeals to force more sensational and more difficult to deal with, yet a glance at the past suggests that they are seasonal and almost a matter of fashion. This country has just passed through one of these periods, and it is noticeable that it coincides with a time of hot weather. Experts in France, where such waves of violent crime are common, have always connected them with the Dog Days.—Saturday Review (London).

#### The New World Society

There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Wells' support of a world-dictatorship based upon complete and centralized financial control will make a strong appeal to the cosmopolitan group of financial "Samurai" now intriguing for the world's throne; but if, as we believe in common with ordinary humanity, nationality is as natural a fact as individuality and one of the essential characteristics of the species Man, then not all the efforts of all the would-be dictators of the world will be able to eradicate it, or even suspend its action for more than very brief and bloody periods. We are not so chauvinist as to deny the attraction of the idea of a World Society of Nations, even if it be possible, of a World Commonwealth of Nations. The emergence, hesitating and amorphous asit is of a British Commonwealth from the shell of a British Emipre, is perhaps a shadow of a possible future. But the difference between a world of nations in intelligent and voluntary co-operation and a world of functional groupings subservient to a super-State composed of self-selected, all-powerful neurotics, is exactly the difference between a harmonious society based on slavery and sanctioned by force.—New English Weekly (London).

#### The New Welland Canal

The West Indies, which regularly bear witness to the efficiency and courage of Canadian National enterprise as interpreted by her magnificent steamship service, will applaud the Welland effort as further evidence of what the Canadian spirit can contribute, not only to the growth of Canada, but to the development of the world.—Trinidal Guardian.

## Reindeer For Hungry Eskimos

Three years ago, the Lomen Brothers, Alaska's "reindeer kings," contracted with the Canadian Govern-Government to deliver 3,000 reindeer to the mouth of the Maskenzie River in British Columbia, 4,000 miles away, to provide food and clothing for starving Eskimos there.

The contract calls for the payment of 195,000 on delivery of the reindeer.

The herd was started in the fall of 1929 in charge of Andrew Bahr, old reindeer herder, assisted by four Laplanders and six Eskimos. Bahr has just been heard from the first time in seven months. The herd now numbers 3,400. they have never stopped travelling, even during 70 degrees below zero temperature.

Bahr hopes to reach the Mackenzie River on his strange trek by the time winter sets in again, then cross the river on the ice and deliver his reindeer herd some time next winter.—Wall Street Journal.

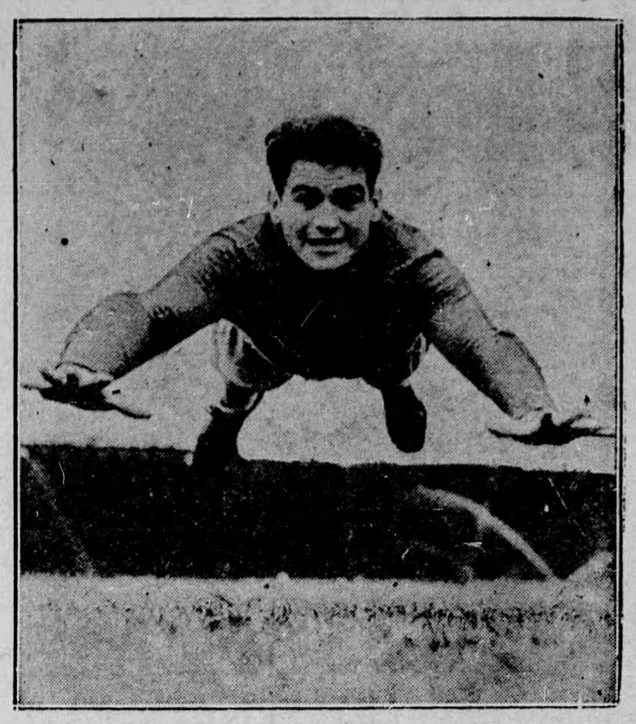
## Grasshopper Diet Kills Turkeys

Dodge City, Kan.—Ed. Robbins has a flock of 9,000 turkeys at his ranch near Belvidere. This is one of the largest turkey crops in Kansas and, according to Robbins, the most perplexing. His turkeys have indigestion. There are so many grasshoppers this year that the turkeys have been overeating and many have died. Robbins's worries have abated somewhat since he fenced in the turkeys with a grass-hopper-tight fence. He said it cost a lot of money but it is the only way to keep the turkeys from foundering on grasshoppers.

## Swiss to Electrify all Trains

Berne.—With 85 per cent of the Swiss federal railways already electrified, it is announced that the last coal-burning locomotive will be retired from service in 1940.

## A Flying Tackle



The University of Washington should be up among the leaders with Tony Burke on the tackle end. Here we see him giving a demonstration of his fitness.

## Altitude Records In the Empire

### New Records Set by Two British Aviators in Britain and Australia

London.—British pilots flying at opposite ends of the Empire, have advanced claims to two new aviation altitude records.

Captain Cyril Unwins claimed a new record for land planes with a flight to 45,000 feet at Bristol Friday. (The official record is 43,154.9 feet held by Lieut. Apollo Soucek, United States Navy).

At Port Darwin, Australia, an amphibian attached to the British navy's ship, Albatross, was reported as claiming a new altitude record for that type of ship with a flight to 23,000 feet.

It was also claimed that a balloon released from the Albatross (without passengers) reached a height of 70,-000 feet, or more than 13 miles. This was set up as a record. There are no official records for passengerless balloons. Professor Auguste Piccard rose nearly 11 miles over Italy in his latest stratospheric ascension.

Captain Unwins used a specially designed 500 horsepower plane. The cold was so intense he had to resort to a special oxygen pumping apparatus. His goggles, gloves and clothing were electrically heated.

The amphibian at Port Darwin was a special type named the "Sea Gull," attached to the Albatross, which is a seaplane carrier. Conditions were described as perfect for both the Port Darwin ascensions.

## Geyser Spouts in New Zealand

Citizens of Ohinemutu, country town in the thermal district, received a shock when a geyser suddenly spouted in the main street. Mud, stone and steam spouted skyward to over 100 feet, and some of the shots resembled the famed Pohuto geyser, greatest of all New Zealand's blowholes. A second geyser broke through later. The larger one measured 25 by 20 feet.—"San Francisco Chronicle."

## Canadians Eat Much Butter

Canadians are the champion butter eaters of the world, says the Canadian National Railways. From 1928 to 1931 the per capita butter consumption in Canada increased from 28.54 to 30.24 pounds.

## Paralysis Causes 50 P.C. of Deaths

### Quebec's Infantile Mortality Rate Double that of Ontario

Quebec—Nearly 50 per cent of infantile deaths in the Dominion of Canada last year occurred in this province. Quebec's figure being 9,443 and that of the Dominion 20,-353, preliminary figures for the country show.

Quebec's total was double that of Ontario, which had 4,830, and was more than the other seven provinces combined, with diarrhoea and enteritis accounting for 2,525 deaths, or over 25 per cent of the provincial total.

Montreal contributed slightly over one-quarter of the total for the province, figures for the Metropolis being deaths, Shawinigan Falls 72, Westmount 39, Lachine 44, Outremont two, Three Rivers 229, Verdun 95 and Levis 41.

Of the children who died during the year 5,417 were boys, who outnumbered girls by 1,309, the statistics show.

Quebec's figures show that 24 children under one year of age died from measles, 10 from scarlet fever, 220 from whooping cough, 26 from diphtheria, 320 from influenza, 23 from erysipelas, 86 from tuberculosis, 113 from syphilis, 116 from meningitis, 62 from convulsions, 40 from bronchitis, 876 from pneumonia, 76 from diseases of the stomach, 2,525 from diahhroea and enteritis, 13 from hernia or intestinal obstruction, 405 from congenital malformation, 1,110 from congenital debility, 1,474 from premature birth, 636 from injury at birth, 768 from other diseases peculiar to early infancy, 502 from other specified causes, and 17 from unspecified or ill-defined causes.

The report also shows that three were 2,450 illegitimate births in the province last year, out of a Dominion total of 8,342, while though Quebec led the province in infantile mortality, it also was the leading province in births.

## French Schools Insure Pupils

Paris—French educational authorities now offer accident insurance for children at 20 cents a year covering injuries received on the way to school. Payments up to $2,500 are made, even when traffic accidents are the fault of the youngsters.

## New Heavyweight Threat

Jack Doyle, who recently celebrated his 19th birthday says he's going to knock the spots off Pettifer. He is regarded as promising heavyweight material by British fight fans. Jack's also an accordion addict.

## Dominion Exports Maintain Balance

### August Trade Figures Favorable to Canada by $5,271,086

Ottawa.—During the month of August Canadian produce was exported to the value of $41,314,120 and foreign produce $541,002, or a total of $41,855,122. During the same month there was imported for consumption $36 584,036. This includes foreign goods afterward re-exported. This export balance was accordingly $5,271,086. These figures were released recently by the Department of National Revenue.

During August, 1931, the total exports were $49,894,363 and imports $47,308,079.

A marked upswing in the export of several groups of commodities was registered last month, the most substantial being wheat. Canada exported $10,642,471 worth of wheat in August, 1932, as against $6,620,677, for August, last year, or an increase of slightly over $4,000,000.

Furs, meats, cheese and automobiles and their parts were also on the upgrade last month in comparison with the figures a year ago. Fur exports rose from $755,572 to $877,-835; meats increased from $289,996 to $739,439; cheese from $1,528,135 to $1,658,838, and automobiles and their parts from $377,930 to 0752,420.

Export of other commodities declined as follows—Wheat flour, from $1,795,477 to $1,094,460; fish, from $2,133,396 to $1,859,316; planks and boards, from $1,931,175 to $970,571; wood pulp, from $2,502,372 to $1,486,-689; newsprint, from $8,416,977 to $7,251,752; copper, partially manufactured, from $1,174,944 to $468,447, and nickel, from $910,892 to $252,439.

#### Customs Revenues Drop

Canada's customs and excise revenue in August decreased by $1,807,-830 from the figures for August, 1931. In the first five months of the current fiscal year, the drop was $5,-531,886 compared with the same period a year ago.

During the month of August last, customs duties declined from $8,219,-892 to $5,653,381. This drop was not quite offset by the increase in excise taxes, from $5,888,860 ot $7,595,281. Excise duties fell from $4,641,316 to $3,708,290, while there was also a small decline in sundry collections.

For the five-month period the decrease in customs duties amounted to $16,074,803, the figures for 1931 being $47,792,720 as against $31,717,-917 for this year.

Excise taxes, however, rose from $18,105,033 to $32,939,905, an increase of $14,834,872.

The decrease in excise duties for the five months was $4,242,313, the figures being $22,238,196 for 1931 and $17,995,883 for the current year. Sundry collections dropped from $435,586 to $385,943.

Total revenue for the five months was $83,039,649 as against $88,571,-536 for 1931.

For August the total revenue was $17,009,176, compared with $18,817,-007 for the same month last year.

## Voice From Air Directs Motorists Through Traffic

Stratford, Conn. — Motorists passing through this city were surprised recently to hear, from an apparently invisible source, such crisp instructions as "Move over to the right side of the road, Connecticult registration J-01" and "Your left rear tire is flat, No. 3568." Investigation revealed a booth at the road's edge, occupied by a policeman who admonished traffic through a radio-controlled amplifier.

The booth was constructed in the centre of the town on the order of Chief of Police William B. Nichols, who hopes by this method to relieve police motor-cycle service on the congested thoroughfare. Every slip-up on the part of a motorist was noticed and corrected by the watchful sentinel in the booth. From time to time he intoned through his loud speaker. "This is a crowded city. Be careful."

## Travel by Plane Gains 100 Per Cent. in Gt. Britain

London. — Rapid growth of air travel is shown by the fact that 13 years ago only 20 passengers left Croydon in an average week, now 2,-000 leave that airport weekly.

This 100-fold increase promises to be rapidly exceeded, for in the first six months of this year Imperial Airways carried 30,000 passengers from Croydon alone, as many as the total carried during the whole of last year.

It is now possible to book by air from Croydon for 130 continental centres apart from Empire services.

## Soviet Peasants Must Rent Horses

Moscow.—The Soviet Government has ordered "individual" peasants to place their draft horses at the disposal of the collective farms.

The peasants will rent their horses when they are needed by the collective farms, which must not only pay for the use of the animals but bear all expenses of feeding them.

The animals will be used in the fall sowing of grain and in transportation of farm produce.

## Canada Leads World In Paper Export

### First Also in Export of Nickel and Asbestos Second as Gold Producer

Montreal.—Canada in the production and export of many staple products ranks high among the nations of the world. In the production of printing paper, nickel and asbestos she leads the world, she occupies second place in the production of gold, in the output of zinc she occupies third place, and fourth place in the production of copper, automobiles, wheat and lead. In export trade the Dominion leads the world in exports of wheat, printing paper, nickel and asbestos, she occupies third place in exports of wheat flour, fourth place in exports of automobiles and woodpulp, and fifth place in exports of rubber tires. Exports of these staple products make up 55 per cent. of the Dominion's total exports of home products. Canada also ranks high in the world's exports of many other staple products, such as lumber and timber, fish, copper, barley, cheese, raw furs, whiskey, meats, farm implements, pulpwood, cattle, raw gold, silver,, rye, oats, rubber footwear, leather and hides.

The growth of the automobile industry, in Canada as elsewhere, is one of the most remarkable industrial developments of the twentieth century. Canada's export of automobiles for the fiscal year 106, the earliest date for which figures are available, amounted to 67 cars only, with a value of $63,-329. The record of the export trade in automobiles was reached in the calendar year 1929 at 64,863 passenger cars and 36,848 motor trucks; while, under the influence of world-wide depression, exports in the calendar year 1931 fell to 9,282 assenger cars and 4,531 trucks. In the last calendar year the United States led with an export of 82,457 passenger cars and 48,-248 trucks compared with 339,613 passenger cars and 196,758 trucks in 1929. Other countries which rank above Canada in automobile export are the United Kingdom and France, the difference being observable chiefly in passenger cars.

## Cultivate Tourist Traffic By Beautifying Highways

Beautification of highways was urged in an address by Mr. S. L. Squire, of Toronto, past president of the Canadian Good Roads Association at the convention in Digby, N.S. Well-kept farm residences, buildings and fences, the removal of dead trees and the trimming of live foliage, the proper upkeep of municipally-owned public works, attractive parks, lawns and gardens in large and small communities were mentioned by Mr. Squire as tending not only to make touring more pleasurable, but as raising property values everywhere.

The subject was brought to our attention a few days ago by an old subscriber who was born and brought up on a farm near the present City of Stratford. In his boyhood days there were few railways, no paved highways, no motors, no means of rapid communication. Each community was more self-contained, and farmers and village residents vied with each other in beautifying their properties. He said that the community in which he lived was like a long drawn-out garden. But recently he made a tour through Perth and adjoining counties and was greatly disappointed at the change for the worse. The properties along the roads did not appear to be as well kept, and there was not the pride of possession which prevailed when he was a youth. He blamed the automobile for two effects. It threw clouds of dust over roadside flowers, and the local owners of cars had no time from joy-riding to beautify their places.

It may be that our old subscriber was biased in his recollections. Distance in time may have made the early scenes more enchanting than they really were. The subject is worth investigating, for, as Mr. Squires said, incoming motor tourists spend some $300,000,000 yearly in Canada, and this profitable trade is worth cultivating. This, altogether aside from the importance of cultivating in our own people a love of the beautiful.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## New Process Enables Factory To Slice Wood Paper-Thin

Wood can be sliced in paper-thin sheets ready for printing with type or engravings under a new process. Green softwoods such as spruce, Douglas fir, hemlock and cedar, are cut into blocks and placed on a machine fitted with a very sharp knife. A motor revolves a large wheel, driving the knife with a piston movement at high speed. The product is a sheet one-hundredth inch thick, shaved in "books" by leaving a half-inch portion of the block solid at the edge. The sheets can be torn off as needed, saws "Popular Mechanics Magazine."

Hardwoods can be sliced in thin sheets that include the finely drawn forms of burls and knots In addition to its usefulness for printing, the sheets of wood are practical in the manufacture of lamp shades, candy boxes, etc.

#### Happiness

Happiness has very few wants. — Marcus Aurelius.