Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Editor Describes Horrors of a Motor Accident

Newspapers announced briefly that a motor car had run into a truck near Sarnia and that some of the occupants had been injured. Mr. A. R. Kennedy, editor of the Stratford Beacon-Herald, was in the immediate vicinity when the accident took place and helped to rescue the victims from the ruined car. They were a father, mother and young son. All three were badly hurt and are now in the hospital. The Stratford editor feels that not enough is said about such accidents, and that if more was said about them there would be less reckless driving on the public highways.

So he proceeded to write an editorial, a column and a half long and a column and a half wide, on the ghastly details of the affair—how it was pitch dark on a stormy night when the crash occurred; how the bleeding victims were taken from the motor; how they were carried to a neighboring farm; how difficult it was to reach a doctor; how the injured were finally carried to the Wyoming hospital, and how the farmer's wife fainted after they had been removed. The picture drawn by Mr. Kennedy is a tragic one. He speaks of gaping wounds and blood-soaked garments; of the moaning victims and of the pitifulness of the whole scene. He thinks that if the press would handle all motor accidents in the same way drivers would realize what it means to be in such accidents and that there would be an increase in careful driving and a consequent decrease in motor casualties.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Charity

Governments cannot do everything in a crisis like this. The individual is bound to practice charity and the spirit of sacrifice much more than he does ordinarily. Those who are not unemployed, and who have not been too cruelly damaged by the crisis, and who still receive their salaries from week to week or from month to month should give proof of their generosity, even if this generosity can only be made at the cost of sacrifices.—Le Progres de Hull.

Prosperity and Depression

It would be a mistake to conclude that our normal state is one of prosperity. Dr. Thorp, of the National Bureau of Economic Research at Washington, prepared a table showing the condition of business since the year 1868. Between years of prosperity and depression and those which have seen both these elements, it works out this way: Depression, 20; prosperity, 24; divided, 20. Good years, lean years and those which lie in between seem to be rather evenly mixed. There is nothing in that table to act as a guarantee that good times will last or to indicate that periods of depression will not pass.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Becomes a Trail Blazer

Hats off to the much-denounced cigarette. It has taken the leadership in a movement away from high taxation that may earn a niche in the hall of fame. In a Canada weary of tax burdens the handy little smoke is the first to come forward with relief. Who knows but that the popularity of the excise tax reduction of two dollars per thousand will make converts all along the line of commodities until taxes and excises will be but an unpleasant memory in a happy land.—Toronto Telegram.

Canada Industrialized

Our manufacturing enterprises have developed with giant strides to the point when, to-day, this young country of ours despite its small population, is one of the most intensely industrialized countries in the whole world. . . The future of our industries is intimately related to the question of a market for our products. Whether we shall find the latter in the creation of a more extended domestic market or by way of agreements within the Empire, the great preoccupation of our Canadian manufacturers will always be to find a market for their articles.—La Presse, Montreal.

Supply and Demand

If Canada does not meet the demand for the goods on which she is offered preference, if she does not keep up a continuous supply of these goods and see that what she ships is of satisfactory quality, the market will not remain with her, preference or no preference.—Vancouver Province.

Killed By Mistake

Has any man any right to fire a shot without knowing what he is firing at? The tragedy which has haunted the woods this fall is almost unbelievable in its magnitude and its carelessness. A man is shot, the shooter taking him for a partridge. A man is shot, the hunter mistaking him for a bear. A woman is shot, the sportsman thinking he was firing at a moose. An ox is shot in mistake for something else. A man was shot as he went into the woods to drive his cattle home. A man moves the bushes and a shot brings him to the ground the shooter firing at the moment in hope of bringing down a moose. And so the tragic story unrolls itself, day after day, the wires bringing in their tale of dead and wounded.—Halifax Chronicle.

Use For Old Tires

Of the many varieties of scrap and waste materials for which there is a steady demand in Hong Kong and South China, one of the most important is wornout automobile tires. Ingenious and thrifty Chinese have observed that a sandal, just as comfortable as the locally made grass or straw sandal worn by the majority of natives, and with superior wearing and lasting qualities, can be cut out of used automobile tires, and a regular trade has developed in this commodity. Moreover, the excellent wearing qualities of this material has resulted in its adoption as soles for the conventional slipper worn by Chinese who can afford this type of footwear.—Brandon Sun.

THE EMPIRE

Sound Money

The poupnd is all right. It is the soundest unit of currency in the world to-day. Behind it are the character and resources of the British people. Nothing can destroy its value. But the foolish sayings of our public men and the irresponsible actions of isolated mobs can temporarily depress it.—London Daily Express.

Spending Wisely

Economy can never be a fault, but it must be sound economy, and most people are well aware—in their own conscience—of the distinction and where to draw the line. To cut off ordinary and normal expenditure on which the welfare of others depends, without necessity, in times like these, after the requirements of prudence have been reasonably met, is to do the State not service but disservice. The vast and still growing deposits at the banks are a sign that the Chancellor's exhortation to spend wisely is well-timed.—London Daily Telegraph.

The Farmers' Plight

Agriculture employs directly or indirectly 1,100,000 persons, so that it is the most important trade in the country. Its output of food is between £200,000,000 and £300,000,000 in value in an average year. The Government might well give the banks such guarantees as would enable them to grant immediate credit to the farmer. There need be no fear of subventioning inefficients. These have been weeded out long since. Only the best and shrewdest men remain after the years of depression through which agriculture has passed. But whatever is done must be done quickly if the tragedy of a million agricultural workers looking in vain for work in the coming winter is to be averted.—London Daily Mail.

The Empire's Sun-porch

The rate of exchange and the increased emphasis on Empire travel is bound to stimulate Empire resorts. And it must be remembered that these West Indies are the only Riviera that the Empire possesses. We are the natural Riviera for Canada and Great Britain. And we extend hearty welcomes to visitors from wherever they come.—Trinidad Guardian.

AMERICAN

Krueger's $250,000 Penthouse

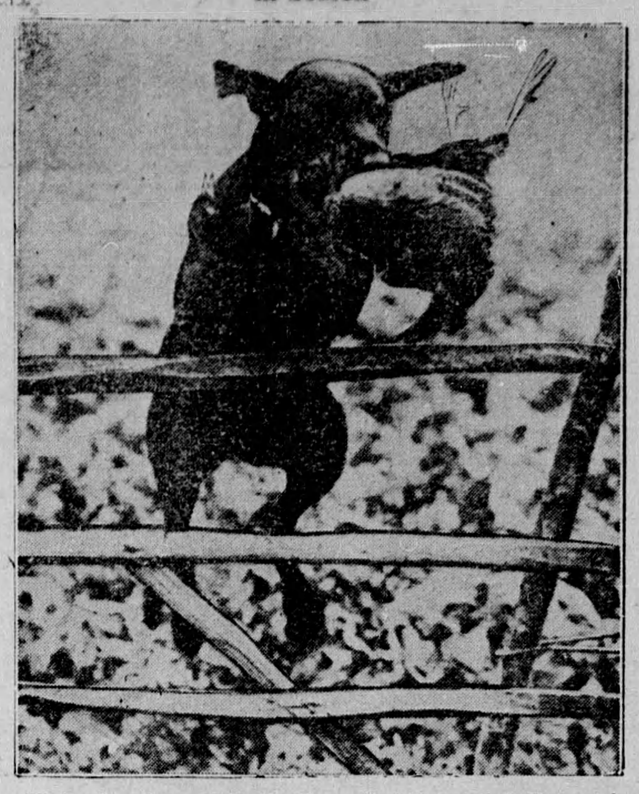
We jumped at the chance, the other day, to see the much-talked-of penthouse of the late Ivar Krueger, at 791 Park Avenue. We had a fine time and wished you were there, because it's a hard thing to describe. It's a nine-room affair, not counting the servants' quarters. All the walls were painted by artists, not just workmen with brushes; they are Something. The lighting is indirect, complicated, and appalling. Bulbs hidden under the edges of the ceiling are controlled by a fantastic system of switches; rheostate concealed in the closet, regulate the intensity. Any room can be bathed in white, red, blue, or amber light, or any blending of these The match king was a great one for twiddling with lights. He could get daylight with white and amber, moonlight with white and blue; he could produce the tranquil light of stars and, by pulling enough switches, an effect something like the burning of Rome. Glass areas in the centres of the ceilings could also be made to glow like pools of fire or pools of blood. He liked red. At the head of his bed was a switch which he turned when he wanted to sleep; all the other lights went off and four soft red ones came on, one in each corner of the ceiling. Then the master slept, in the midst of his thousands of switches. Outside, in his remarkable housetop garden, the breeze stirred in his peach tree, his pear tree, his cherry tree, and his two tall weeping willows. — New Yorker.

Fined For Snoring in Church

Debrezin, Hungary. — Because he slept through the sermon and punctuated the discourse with snores, David Feketo, a merchant, was fined $12.50.

Beauty is a blossom of the manlish soul.

In Season



"Cedar Jane," owned by Mr. Kennard of Newmarket, Eng., makes haste as she hurdles a high barrier bringing along a pheasant her master shot.

Fault-Finding

Are you inclined to be a faultfinder? If so, you may at once put away the idea that you will ever be either happy or generally beloved. The faultfinding, discontented individual is a perpetual cloud, constantly coming between us and the sun, we all try to give him or her a wide berth, for there is no more disagreeable companion; but perhaps most of all he is his own worst enemy, and so long as he wears the crooked spectacles of dissatisfaction he will see everything and everybody distorted, and the only thing on earth that is right or does right is himself, for the simple reason that himself he cannot see. He gets no happiness out of God's beautiful world; all things are either too long or too short; there is no satisfying the fault-finder Are you inclined to put on these spectacles? Then don't. Some are born with them, others begin to put them on in fits of ill-temper, but beware how you put them on, they have a knack of stopping, and it requires a severe wrench to remove them. I never yet knew a fault-finder to be a loveable person.—M. K.

Police to Learn from Thrillers

The steady development of the detective novel from a loosely written and highly improbable, not to say impossible, story to a close-knit, logically reasoned, and ingeniously built-up work of fiction has been one of the most interesting features in the recent history of fiction. Men of the highest intelligence nowadays read detective stories for relaxation. And the leading novelists of the world are catering to their needs as never before.

It has remained for the Paris Surete, however, to discover in these tales something of real practical value. The Surete is now giving its secret service men a daily course in English and American detective fiction, in order that they may gain pointers thereby. This will come as a surprise to many people who have long been under the impression that the actual detective scoffs at the detective of fiction and that the methods of the former are very far removed from those attributed to the latter. But we live and learn.—Montreal Daily Star.

Oh, to be able to keep back the quick words that we so often speak, to suffer reproach and indignity and keep silent! But we only attain to this by constant vigilance, patience and prayer.

South Africa Wants Products of Dominion

A good hint to those actively interested in the export trade is contained in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Mr. G. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town, writes that, for several reasons, there is a brisk demand among South African importers and manufacturers' representatives for agencies for Canadian products. Importers and agents are interested therefore in receiving and examining Canadian trade papers and commercial periodicals. Unfortunately, the majority of advertisers in such publications seldom publish the names of their overseas agent, nor do they state whether they wish to receive applications from would-be agents. As a result, the overseas importer does not know whether or not the advertiser is represented in his territory, and agents do not know whther there are any possibilities of securing agencies. In South Africa no reputable agent will apply for an agency which is already placed, and rather than risk such offence, many agents will forgo application when in doubt as to the position of any agency. The majority of advertisers in British and German trade papers supply the necessary information concerning their representation in very simple form.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

British Fair Opens Feb. 20

The British Industries Fair, which will open simultaneously in London and Bidmingham on Feb. 20 and continue until March 3, will be on a larger scale than ever before despite conditions of world trade. Exhibits are expected to occupy at least 750,000 square feet, 92 per cent. of which has already been booked. The London section will, as previously, include an extensive exhibition of textiles, pottery, leather and fancy goods, silver plate, sporting goods, glassware, giftwares and a greatly enlarged furniture and interior decorations section. The Birmingham division will be devoted to exhibits of the metal, electrical, hardware, construction and engineering industries.

Whether you be a man or woman you will never do anything in this world without courage. It is the greatest quality of the mind next to honor.

New President's Chauffeur

Perhaps the happiest chauffeur in America today is Monte Snyder of the big grin. When Mrs. Roosevelt moves into the White House, Monte will be at the wheel of the president's car.

Men Neglect Mouth Sanitation Resulting in Cancerous Growths

Higher Percentage of Cancer In Men Smokers Than Women --Daily Cleansing of Teeth and Mouth Imperative

This is just as preventable a disease as cancer of the skin. The sore spot due to the irritation of a tooth or the white patch of leucoplakia, the result of tobacco in any form, including snuff, is always present for some time before cancer develops. All one has to do when warned is, stop tobacco or snuff and go to the dentist to have the teeth cleaned and smoothed, or the irritating plate changed. As a matter of fact a large number of people know and practice this to-day. In the last five years we have had ample evidence of the protective value of such knowledge. The modern woman who uses tobacco, chiefly in the form of cigarettes, very rarely develops cancer of the mouth, because this modern woman keeps her teeth clean, smooth and in good order, while the man, just as modern in other ways, still neglects his teeth, and the incidence of cancer of the mouth to-day is very much larger in men than in women.

Women have demonstrated to men that it is possible to smoke with very little risk of suffering from cancer of the mouth. When men learn this, they will protect themselves from many other diseases that depend upon the neglect of the teeth. Few women to-day use snuff, and these are living in regions less accessible to messages of this kind through the public press. But I wish to warn them that snuff used in the mouth as they use it is a very dangerous habit. When used in the nose it seems less dangerous.

Men and women who use tobacco in moderation and know the added danger of cancer if the teeth are neglected, may ultimately be protected from other threatening diseases which are caused by neglect of the teeth and neglect of daily cleaning of the mouth.

Us. S. Imports Parasites To Destroy Corn Borer

Lafayette, Ind.—Imported parasites are among the hopes of central states farmers for bringing the European corn borer under control, says G. A. Ficht, of the entomology department of the Purdue University agricultural experiment station.

Already some of the imported natural parasites of the borer are showing promise of establishing themselves and becoming numerous enough in Indiana to aid in borer control, he says.

One of the chief reasons for the destructiveness of the European borer in this country, Ficht points out, is the fact that it has been introduced here without the handicap of its native natural enemies which help keep it in check in Europe.

The American parasites that attack borers closely related to the European borer have not yet shown any appreciable tendency to transfer their activity to the visiting pest. So the native parasites are being imported from Europe and Asia by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Scientist Controls Mode Of Insect Reproduction

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Professor A. Franklin Shull, University of Michigan zoologist who, several years ago, succeeded in controlling the wing growth of certain insects, now can control the way in which they bear their young.

In experiments with aphids, known as plant lice or ant cows, Professor Shull pre-determined whether the aphids should be oviparous, that is, producing their young from eggs, or viviparous, producing their young alive.

Either kind could be converted into the other by treating the parents with different conditions of light and temperature. He also pre-determinded whether they should be parthenogenetic, reproducing without from fertilized eggs.

Farm Schools For Boys Prove Popular in U.S.

Ithaca, N.Y.—The response to the teaching of farming to farm and village boys in the United States from 1918 to 1931 shows an increase of 1,550 per cent in the number of pupils, 700 per cent in the number of schools and 500 per cent in the number of teachers, says Professor R. M. Stewart, of the New York State College of Agriculture.

In New York State the increase in this teaching, generally known as vocational agriculture, has been from eighteen teachers and about 1,000 pupils in 1918 to 184 teachers and schools and teachers with more than 4,000 pupils in 1931, he says.

Soviet to Form Academy of Arts

Moscow.—The establishment of a national Academy of Arts, with headquarters in Leningrad, has been decided upon by the government here. Its organization must be completed by the end of this year, the official resolution on the subject specified. Before the revolution there was such an academy in Russia, but it was not continued after the overthrow of Czardom.

Schoolboys Breed Butterflies

Duluth, Minn.—Four Duluth high school boys have turned a hobby of raising caterpillars into a profitable occupation. The boys started a caterpillar "farm" three years ago, gathering an assortment of rare butterflies, moths and caterpillars. This year they are raising about 1,000 caterpillars, which later will turn into butterflies and moths. The insects then are to be mounted and sold to entomologists. Rare specimens have been sold to numerous collectors.

Mines Trade Coal for Wood

Newcastle, England.—An exporting firm here has agreed to furnish 30,000 tons of coal to the Swedish state railways in return for an equal value in cut timber suitable for shoring up mine galleries Recently 95,000 tons of coal were sold to inland on similar terms

Children Learn Weaving Craft

London Exhibition Reveals Practical Value Underlying Training

London. — Aesthetic and practical values underlying home crafts as practiced by school children were revealed at an exhibition of weaving and allied crafts held here under the auspices of the London Schools' Guild of Arts and Crafts.

The aim of the Guild is to cultivate in the child an appreciation of beauty; to encourage and develop the technique of the fingers; and to give him a cottage craft which, though intended as a hobby could at any time be turned to useful account.

The exhibition was an exhaustive display of all types of weaving done by school children in the London County Council area, and gave the impression that so long as the student can throw a shuttle he can pretty well make everything. Having learned to clean fleece spin it and dye it, the children hen set to work to weave their own garments—dress lengths, coatees, scarves, caps and hat bands.

A toy caravan was entirely furnished with woven articles made by six year-olds. Hammocks, mattresses, pillows, blankets, bedspreads, curtains doll's clothes, and even horse-rug and broom were woven with extraordinary skill. Still younger infants had busied themselves in making table mats and dress ornaments, while two little girls of five and six joined forces in weaving a tea cozy.

Some of the children, not content with producing goods, turned their hand to writing short essays on the history of weaving, references to weaving found in the Bible, stories and poetry relating to the weaving craft, and songs of the weaver.

Collections of native and peasant weaving were assembled from all parts of the world, and specimens of work from Bosnia, Macedonia, India, Russia and Irak were shown in order that children might obtain fresh inspiration for their designs, and new ideas as to the possibility of color combination.

A valuable collection of Peruvian Indian cloth, being a mixture of headle loom weaving and tapestry, and believed to be over 1000 years old, was also shown, proving how lasting were the beautiful dyes employed, and how durable the textiles.

King George Congratulates Aviatrix on Long Flight

Cape Town, South Africa.—"I congratulate you on your splendid achievement and I trust you are not too exhausted."

This was the message sent by the King to Amy Johnson, world's premier woman flier after a record-breaking flight from England.

The royal message was undelivered for some time. Amy was sleeping, a long round-the-clock sleep which came after 102 hours of terrific strain. During the trip she had snatched only five hours sleep Her host deemed it wise to retain the telegram until such time as the victorious flier had wakened.

Hundreds of other messages of congratulations and thanksgiving for her safety were piling up but Amy was obvious to it all. The newspapers had come out with high editorial praise for the aviatrix and after pointing out the difficulties she had met with her oil filter and fearful weather proclaimed her achievement "not luck but pluck."

Three Years' Deportations From Canada Total 15,364

Ottawa.—For the three years ending March 31, 1932, a total of 15,364 persons were deported from Canada, according to a return tabled in the House of Commons recently. More than one-third, or 5,573, were English; while the next largest national group were Scots, who numbered 2,600.

The fiscal year of 1931-1932 showed the largest number of deportations—7,025, or nearly one-half of the total for the three years No information could be secured as to the numbers returned to their countries of origin at their own free will, or of those returned at private expense.