Voice of the Press

Canada. The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Helping a Brother

There is something more than merely good news in the announcement that Britain and Canada have come to the assistance of Newfoundland in its financial troubles. It is an instance of members of the family helpng a brother out of temporary difficulties. It might be said, in the vernacular, that Britain and this Dominion have "chipped in" that the ancient colony may be able to meet its interest obligations on Jan. 1.

This is the more notable at a time when other members of the family are themselves not any too well off, in the financial sense. Both Britain and Canada have enormous bills to meet, but they have strained a point to help the little Dominion. Canada may be younger than Newfoundland, but has grown to be the big brother, and recognizes a big brother's obligations.

Altogether, it is a very human action, this lending of a hand; and it is fully appreciated by the people of Newfoundland. News from St. John's indicates that the loan of $1,250,000 has been received with touching evidence of thankfulness. Following the Premier's announcement that help was assured, members of the Government joined involuntarily in singing 'Land of Hope and Glory," "The Maple Leaf" and "God Save the King." And with it all there has been no hint as to the advisability of confederation with Canada. Thus the altogether satisfactory business is marked by two admirable features: generosity and good taste. But there is no telling to what it may lead.—Toronto Globe.

The Tragedy of Youth

One of the most serious features of the present economic depression is the lack of employment for young men just out of collegiate institutes and universities. Thousands of youths, having completed their educaton, are finding the doors to employment barred.—London Free Press.

Censorship

Members of the British board of movie censors have recently rejected nearly three hundred films because they included blasphemy, ridicule of religious beliefs, death treated with flippancy and the portrayal of vicious lives. Some more pruning of the same kind would be an excellent thing everywhere.—Brantford Expositor.

Canada's New Cattle Market

The end of the embargo means, however, that Canadian cattle have a much wider market in Britain, that many irritating restrictions have been removed, that their movement once landed is not restricted, that inland markets are opened, that expensive veterinary charges are largely eliminated, and that certain grades of Cattle formerly prohibited, will now be admitted. Only when the exchange situation rights itself will the full force of this measure be appreciated by Canadian livestock men.—Ottawa Journal.

Pace That Kills

People of to-day think that the pace of life is fast—much too fast to be conductive to old age; but they are not the only ones who have had that feeling; and still the pace grows faster, and people continue to live to a good old age. This thought is emphasized by an American writer who recalls that as far back as 1832 there were people who saw in the "mad hurry" of that age an omen of ill for the future.—Chatham News.

Clean Hands

It is affirmed that paper money is a carrier of disease germs. If it were the only source of infection a lot of people would be almost immune these days.—Edmonton Journal.

Trade With West Africa

(Palm oil in bulk is being shipped from Nigeria direct to Halifax). This new movement through all-Canadian channels is a direct result of the Imperial Economic Conference agreements, under which palm oil is given a preference, and to secure the preference it must come in through Canadian ports. The use of this produce in Canada, of course, is not new, and what this Dominion has consumed has been coming in largely through United States ports. Now, Canadian ports will get the business, and also the bulk of the export of soap as well.—Halifax Herald.

Barley Smothers Mustard

Experimental work carried out at the Central Experimental Farm Ottawa, shows conclusively that barley can be used most effectively in smothering out mustard. It has been found that barley sown at the rate of 8 bushels per acre is most effective for this purpose. Incidentally, it is also shown that heavier seeding produces a heavier yield of grain per acre.—Department of Agriculture.

THE EMPIRE

Five-Day Week

A shorter working day and a shorter working week, without diminution of wages, are increasingly looked upon as one of the most effective ways of reducing unemployment. This is opposed by employers in various countries on the ground that it would place them at a disadvantage in competing for foreign trade. But if there is international agreement for concerted action this objection fails. Such an agreement may be legitimately looked for from the World Economic Conference.—London Daily Herald.

Canada's Turn

An important Canadian firm is to establish a branch in Blackburn for the manufacture of electric cookers, refrigerators etc. After a preliminary survey of various Lancashire towns, representatives of the firm who were searching for suitable premises decided on the India Mill, Blackburn, brought to their notice by the Lancashire Industrial Development Council. This building contains an area of over 40,000 square feet, and it is expected that employment will be found for several hundreds of work people. The firm celebrated their jubilee this year. They were the pioneers in Canada of their particular type of manufacture and will be the first Canadian firm to establish a works in Lancashire.—Industrial Britain.

Discrimination Against Shipping

British shipping is excluded by many foreign countries from their coastal trade. Thus British ships may not carry cargo or passengers from New York to Charleston or San Francisco. American shipping is not treated by us in this manner. It can ply from port to port in the British Isles and engage in inter-Empire trade. The day has come to end this one-sided and unfair position. If a nation discriminates against our shipping, similar discriminaton should be applied to that nation's vessels in our ports.—London Daily Mail.

India Accepts Ottawa

India should now enjoy a large expansion of trade in the Colonies and Dependonies, while she yields nothing that should act as a bar to her industrial progress. That for the first time she is to give preferences to certain British industries is of immense importance, especially in view of the new Constitution to which India is now looking forward. We hope that by the time it is actually established the mutual gains arising out of the Ottawa agreement will be such that it will be accepted by all parties as the basic economic principle of Anglo-Indian trade relations.—London Daily Telegraph.

AMERICAN

Understatement

As for the long-necked subject of under-statement, three new items have recently been added to the collection. There was, for instance, that bit of the plaintiff's testimony in Lilienfeld v. Lilienfeld, a suit for separate maintenance brought by a Brooklyn bride. It seems that, on one occasion, the husband had beaten her, blacked her eyes, scratched her, torn her nightdress and otherwise maltreated her. Her counsel asked what her comment at the time had been. "Well," said Mrs. Lilienfeld, "I was quite surprised. Not to be outdone, Justice Schmuck awarded her the relief she sought on the ground that Mr. Lilienfeld had, as a husband, been neither loving nor lovable.—The New Yorker.

Britan's Record

There are no blots on the British war debt record. But there will be a very large-sized blot on the record of American Government if it does not alter the British debt agreement before the next semi-annual payment is due.—Providence Journal.

Average Family in U.S. Worth $12,000

Cincinnati. — Believe it or not, the average family in the United States is worth $12,000. That, at least, is the estimate of M. R. Neifeld, New York statistician, presented before the American Statistical Association here.

Neifeld said the average of 30,000,000 families will find current assets more than double current liabilities, despite the last three years, and he displayed a balance sheet to prove it.

Total assets of the American family at the end of 1929, he figured, were $421,679,000,000, while total liabilities were only $46,360,000,000. "In other words," he said, "for every dollar the American family owed, they had nine in their possession."

Australian - U.S. Film War Starts

Sydney, Australia. — A film war is in progress between Australian theatre-owners and American film agencies over the supply of motion picture films for 1933.

The theatre men are making a determined stand against the American terms, particularly against block booking, and assert that they will close their theatres rather than surrender. In reply the Americans have threatened to cut off the film supply.

There is approximately one policeman to every 2000 of London's population.

Advertising At Sea

No longer do the ships of the sea slip silently through the night. For instance this gigantic electric sign aboard the Europa flashes out when she meets another vessel in mid-ocean.

Trade Balance Will Be Over $50,000,000

Ottawa. — Canada's export balance of trade for the calendar year 1932, will be slightly over $50,000,000. This figure is arrived at by returns made to Government departments with the last few days of the year estimated by trade experts.

Canada's total exports of domestic goods are estimated at $498,301,000. It also exported foreign goods estimated at $8,018,000. The imports during the year are estimated at $455,877,000. Since this includes the goods afterwards re-exported, the export balance is the difference between the total exports (domestic and foreign) and the total imports.

This is a considerable change from 1931. The totals for both exports and imports were greater last year, but the imports exceeded the exports by $10,855,000. The exports of domestic goods totalled $605,336,000, foreign goods $11,907,000, and the imports totalled $628,098,000.

Carnarvon to Celebrate Lloyd George's Birthday

London — Special arrangements have been made at Carnarvon for the celebration of David Lloyd George's 70th birthday on Jan. 17. Mr. Lloyd George has represented this area in Parliament uninterruptedly for 42 years. He first entered the House of Commons as member for the division, then known as Carnarvon Boroughs in 1890. On the day of his birthday he is to address a mass meeting of his constituents.

Four Generations Live on Same Street

Vermon, B.C. — Four generations, all living on the same street in the same city, is extraordinary, but Vernon and its Seventh street have this distinction.

Mrs. David Alexander, great-grandmother, Mrs. J. F. Gray, grandmothers, Mrs. Charles Woods, mother, and George Woods, 10-year-old son, make up the four generations.

The four generations attended a family Christmas dinner, at which 37 relatives assembled.

European Cities Are Glimpsed in Lecture

Montreal.—Glimpses of a number of cities of Europe were afforded to members of the Montreal West Women's Club recently when David A. Keys, Ph.D., professor of physics at McGill University, gave an illustrated talk on a recent tour in Europe, including capital cities and places less frequently visited. Starting at Paris, the lecturer proceeded to Munich, which, he remarked, has the best town-planning system of any city in Europe, no building being allowed to be of such a height as to shut out the sun from the opposite side. A musical centre, Munich has a new theatre for summer visitors, with prices much in advance of those charged the residents the rest of the year. Vienna, which in 1910 had been a gay and flourishing city, was, since the war, Dr. Keys found, badly off, with "no visible means of support," and with many of the buildings showing the effects of lack of money for their upkeep. Prague, Dresden, Heidelberg, famous for its university; Danzig, were other cities visited. The island of Gothland in the Baltic Sea, once a powerful member of the Hanseatic League, was also visited. Its chief town, which some six or seven centuries ago was as large as London at that time, has now a population of only a few thousand people. Stockholm was pointed out as unlike most cities, having an attractive appearance from the harbor.

Famous Petrified Forest Carted Away as 'Lumber'

Ada Okla. — Ada's celebrated petrified forest, long a subject of study by scientists, is no more. The petrified wood has been sold by its Indian owner for use in the construction of a commercial garage.

The "forest," with remains of giant trees of long ago scattered where they fell, was described by geologists as the largest of its kind in the Southwest.

Ada civic leaders had hoped to include the forest in a two-acre park, but the petrified wood was sold and hauled away before they could obtain the land

Stranded Off Yorkshire Coast

The trawler Commander Horton picked to go aground on the Yorkshire coast near Flambrough, Eng. The cliffs are 400 feet high and the beach is inaccessible for six miles.

B.C. to Increase Lumber Exports

Shipments to U. K. May Reach 150,000,000 Feet In 1933

Vancouver.—British Columbia will inrease her lumber exports to the United iKngdom during the coming year to 150,000,000 feet, it is forecast in well-informed circles. This compares with 87,000,000 feet shipped during the past 12 months, a gain of more than 70 per cent., or treble that shipped in 1931, when 50,000,000 feet created a record.

Sentiment in the United Kingdom in favor of Empire trade, including the general friendly attitude of lumber importers and Governmental bodies, is expected to produce this result.

Three men are employed for each 1,000 feet exported, one in the woods, one in the mill, one in transportation services, so that the coming year's expected export to the United Kingdom will provide employment amounting to 450,000 work days, or steady employment for one year for 1,500 men.

British Columbia is fast ousting Washington and Oregon from the United Kingdom market. In the first three months of this year, with the Import Duties Act in effect for one month, the province shipped 51.9 per cent. of the Pacific coast export to the United Kingdom; Washington shiped 37.5 per cent., with Oregon 10.6 per cent. In the first nine months of the year, with the Import Duties Act in effect for seven of them, British Columbia steadily increased her percentage to 70.5 per cent., with Washington getting 23.5 per cent. and Oregon 6 per cent. The import duties preferences are now embodied in the Imperial Conference agreement.

British Columbia has also practically ousted the two states to the south from the Australian market as a result of the trade treaty with that Dominion. She is shipping about 108,000,000 feet yearly to Australia, or about 90 per cent. of the Pacific coast export to that market, exactly reversing the percentage figure of a few years ago.

Australian Munitions Plant Puts 2,000 Back at Work

Steyr, Austria.—A wave of new hope has spread through this town with news that the famous Steyr Werke, where much of Austria's wartime munitions were produced, is putting 2,000 men back to work this month. Two big orders, one said to be from Brazil, are mentioned as the reason for resumption of operations.

Of particular interest in connection with this development was the almost simultaneous announcement from Pilsen that the Skoda company is reopening steel mills which have been idle for months, taking back several thousand men, in the middle of January.

Resumption of work at the Steyr Werke was announced after an agreement had been reached with the metal workers' union establishing a 40-hour week with a 5 per cent. wage cut. The second of the orders placed with the works came from Portugal, which is changing the style of its infantry weapons.

Intelligence Level In N.Y. City Hops

Atlantic City, NJ. —The average level of intelligence in New York City is declining because people of low intelligence are having many children, while those of high intelligence are having few, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told last week.

This conclusion, drawn from a study of intelligence records of 100,000 children in New York City schools, was reported by Dr. J. B. Maller, of Columbia University.

Children of native-born parents scored higher than those of foreign-born parents in level of intelligence and school progress, the study showed. Jewish children scored higher than other "national groups."

Getting Down to Business

President Hoover promulates the most sweeping reorganization of federal departments in history. These become effective in 60 days, subject to congressional approval. The proposed consolidations and discontinuances affect 58 executive agencies. Four new divisions and 10 major regroupings are scheduled, bureaus are transferred from one department to another, commissions are merged. The message to Congress drops like a bombshell among officeholders, who had expected nothing so drastic. Yet the president says it is only a disagreeable task long deferred—government methods must get down to a business basis.—Orillia News-Letter.

"Old Lady of London" To Be Renovated

London.—A further section of the old buildings at the Bank of England is to be pulled down this year. The buildings nearing completion represent about half of the complete scheme, and tenders are being sought for demolishing a substantial part of the old buildings on the remaining half of the site. The complete renovation of "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" was originally estimated to take twelve years and cost some £5,000,000.

Indian Education

Report Shows Remarkable Advances Made by Canadian Indians

Ottawa.—Honourable Thomas G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, points out in the recently issued annual report of the Dept. of Indian Affairs the gratifying increase in school enrolment and attendance by Indian children throughout the Dominion. During the past few years the increase in attendance at the schools maintained by the Department has been very gratifying and in the year 1931-32 there was an enrolment of over 17,000 and an average attendance of over 13,000, which is a record for the work. The remarkable results obtained through the efforts of the Department to advance the Indians to a state of independence and self support is showing in the growing interest of the Indians in education. In the ten years from 1921-22 to 1931-32 the total enrolment increased from 13,021 to 17,163, while the average attendance advanced from 8,668 to 13.107.

During the year, 80 residential schools and 270 day schools were in operation, a total of 350 centres of Indian educational activity throughout the Dominion. The day schools are conducted wholly by the Department but in the management of the residential schools the co-operation of the churches was as follows: Roman Catholic, in 44 schools; Church of England, in 21 schools; United Church, in 13 schools; and Presbyterian, in 2 schools. At the day schools the work is made more attractive to the pupils by the correlation of classroom exercises with reserve and Indian home activities, and in the residential schools vocational training is emphasized.

The health of the Indian boys and girls while they are attending school is a special concern of the Department and in addition to careful inspection, physical education, proper diet, and sanitation is stressed. The welfare of the graduates is also looked after when they have left school and approximately 250 young Indian men and women were assisted in the continuation of their studies and in the establishment of homes during the past year.

Buying Expensive Models Is Economy Says Actress

Economize by buying expensive things! This advice comes from Ann Harding, stage and screen star.

"Nothing is gained by buying things just because they are cheap," she declares. "One good dress can actually serve as three if you plan proper accessories to go with it—the hats and jackets and scarfs, the bags and slippers and jewelery.

Get two sets of accessories for each dress, have them very different in color and have them in quite different degrees of formality. This widens the uses of the costumes as well as adding variety.

"Another effective economy is acquired by buying interchangeable costumes," she advised. "For instance for evening wear, buy an expensive plain gown, beautiful in line. This can be worn unadorned as one costume. With other accessories it becomes another gown, and by means of a lei of flowers it becomes a third dress.

Canada's Fish Stocks Are Well Maintained

Ottawa.—From coast to coast Canada's fish hatcheries are stocked with fry, or fish eggs, which will be developed during the winter. Distribution will take place during the spring and summer of 1933 for the restocking of the various lakes and streams throughout the Dominion.

Rivers and lakes are in abundance in every province and with sea fishing on both coasts Canada is a paradise for the angler. The department of fisheries, however, supplements the natural production by the distribution of eggs and fry, and in the past year more than 138,000,000 fry and older fish were placed in suitable streams throughout the Dominion. The British Columbia Sockeye headed the list with more than 97,000,000 fry and fingerlings being distributed. Next in order was the Atlantic salmon with 21,000,000. The remainder of the distribution was made up of other varieties of salmon and trout. The above figures do not include hatcheries taken over by the provincial governments and it is estimated that in the past year more than 600,000,000 eggs, fry and fingerlings have been distributed when the hatcheries operated by the Dominion and Provincial Governments are taken into consideration.

English Phone Service To Be Investigated

The executive of the National Guild of Telephonists, London, Eng., decided to appeal to the Prime Minister through Parliament for an investigation of night staffing conditions in the telephone service. It has been decided to act on a recommendation of the Bridgeman Committee on the Post Office that girls must share duty with the men until 11 p.m. instead of until 8 p.m. The executive received a report indicating the unanimous opposition of the women to the change.