Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA.

Clean and Fast.

Hockey can be both "hectic" and "exciting," however, without being foul. The sooner sport publicists in both the United States and Canada desist from fostering the illusion that hockey is a savage and sanguinary game, the better for professional hockey. The truth is that it can be the cleanest as well as the fastest game in the world.—Ottawa Citizen.

Timber Problem.

It is reported from Orangeville that in two years 469,000 trees have been planted in the Dufferin County forest reserve. If such practical work were carried on throughout the Dominion its timber problem would be solved in another generation or so.—Toronto Globe.

Sign of Improvement.

It does look as if the depression is being discouraged. In Canada for the fourth successive month, sales of new automobiles at retail in October show a gain over the corresponding month in 1932. The number increased 22.4 per cent., while their value increased 19 per cent. The number of trucks and buses sold showed a gain of 20.4 per cent., while their value increased 50.9 per cent.—Brandon Sun.

The Greater Peril.

A game of checkers so excited four Apache Indians that a fight followed which ended in four deaths. The authorities had better keep this tribe in ignorance of contract bridge—Edmonton Journal.

A Good Paper.

A good town paper is not the product of chance. It is the growth of time, brains, energy, devotion and, essentially, the loyal support of the community it serves.—Renfrew Mercury.

Rights of the Citizen.

Perhaps it is this thing—determination to preserve the rights of the citizen—that makes British law and justice things apart. Justice in Britain is not merely an agency to punish wrong-doers; it is something to unhold liberty; the thing that Macaulay had in mind when he spoke of "law sustained by liberty, and liberty sustained by law." It is a tradition which we here in Canada may always follow to our gain.—Ottawa Journal.

And Toronto a Centennial.

When writing your friends don't neglect to remind them that Port Arthur will have a semi-centennial celebration next year—Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

No 'Hopper Boundary.

Grasshoppers know no international boundary, a factor which is increasingly important with the knowledge that a trend from comparatively harmless types to types of a migratory nature is in evidence. Indeed, much of the area found infested in Western Canada this fall was populated by 'hoppers which flew in from unknown sources—Winnipeg Free Press.

Billboard Restrictions.

A news despatch from Quebec states that Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Roads and Mines, has concluded negotiations with national commercial and advertising companies to the effect that at the beginning of next year billboards will no longer be placed close to provincial highways. This is a safety step that might well be taken in Ontario. The billboard distracts the attention of some speeding motorists on country highways and thereby causes traffic accidents.

Diphetheria Prevention.

Results at Ottawa confirm the evidence from other cities, where energetic immunization programs have been carried out, as to the possibility by this means not merely of ending diphtheria epidemics in a community but eventually stamping it out. It has been proved beyond question that the toxoid treatment both prevents diphtheria and saves lives where the disease has got a foothold. There is no longer any reason to fear this former dread disease which took in the past a heavy toll of lives and caused untold suffering and sorrow. All parents should feel it a duty to see that their children get this simply-administered, inexpensive protection.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

A Nice Piece of Work.

Mrs. John Horne, Jr., of Port Colborne, grew weary of the number of times a burglar was making his way into her home. On one occasion the burglar had secured $4 in cash and some rings. At other times he had come, and Mrs. Horne was certain he always entered by a cellar window.

Mrs. Horne was ready to receive him when he came again. She turned out the lights, took up her stand in the cellar and had with her as companion and adviser the family rolling pin. The burglar came. He entered the window and Mrs. Horne went into action. The burglar was knocked out cold. Then the police came and took him away.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Current Business.

More widespread employment, even overtime operations in some trades, renewed interest in construction, a larger share in the world wheat trade and an increase in exports of basic commodities, including animal products, metals and newsprint, are the features of recent developments in Canadian economy. A considerable improvement in Canada's position in relation to the international balance of payments is foreshadowed by her more favorable showing on merchandise account.—Monthly Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Daughters of Canada.

Marie Dressler, the Canadian-born screen star, though 62 years of age, has staged a great comeback and is today the most popular screen actress in the United States. May Pickford, America's sweetheart, is also a Canadian, as is Norma Shearer. Canadians are justly proud of the foremost place taken in the entertainment world by daughters of the Dominion.

THE EMPIRE.

A Tercentenary.

At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, England, there was celebrated the tercentenary of the sailing from Cowes on November 22, 1633, of the little ships, the Ark and the Dove carrying the first British settlers to Maryland, U.S.A. A bronze plaque, presented by the Ark and Dove Society in Maryland, was then unveiled; it was handed over by Lord Fairfax, a descendant of one of the first British settlers in the American state.—Inverness Review.

The Housing Problem.

The number of houses required is still colossal, and a recent estimate in a responsible quarter has put the figure at 1,400,000. The Census figures of 1931 show clearly that houses in some such numbers will be wanted if overcrowding is to be ended; an overcrowding is not merely a feature of existing slums but the most potent cause of future slums. Even if it were true that at some time in the distant future this deficiency would be made good without any further development of housing policy, the Government would be well advised to do something to advance this happy time, provided always that a new effort did not inflict indirect and counterbalancing disadvantages upon the poor whom it is destined to benefit.—London Times.

Close Budgeting.

A committee of the British Medical Association has created something in the nature of a sensation by declaring that the average man doing moderate muscular work can be fed for 5s. 10d. (about $1.40) per week. The committee is not content with a generalization, but makes a detailed statement of the various articles of food in the dietary. . . It is all very well to say that the dietary provides an average of 3,386 calories per day, but how is the two-ounce egg to be distributed, how many meals will the one-half pound of liver, or minced meat, or bacon or corned beef provide for a hungry man? The distribution of the one and three-quarter pint of milk over a full week is somewhat of a problem in warm weather when supplies have to be bought daily if they are to be reasonably fresh. Practical caterers providing for large numbers of men might keep to the cost as an average, but the individual kept to a scientific diet would soon become a man with a grievance against the world.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

Standards of Living.

Japan is taking our markets, is taking even our business of carrying these goods. Japan's millowners prosper; Japan's shipowners reap the harvest of the waters. How is it done? Because the Japanese workers live more cheaply. Could we? Undoubtedly. The British Medical Association is telling you that any healthy man can live on 5s. 10½d. a week. Maybe he can, especially if he starts the week healthy and well nourished. It might not be so good, say, with two years' unemployment as the prelude. Most of the world could live a little worse than it does. The question is: Why should it? World rulers everywhere are cutting down production, while hungry citizens go short. The priests of Baal who cut themselves with knives did not commit more folly.—London Daily Express.

THE UNITED STATES

The Land Looking Up.

So much publicity is given to farm mortgage foreclosures and farm distress that there is an impression that farm land no longer has value. This is, of course, absurd. There are farmers who are living and paying debts off, and thousands of farmers who are free from debt. Food is being produced and producers are making ends meet even under the adverse circumstances of the last few years. Moreover, there are persons who are looking for farms, with the money to buy them. Land is basic. It either comes back or a country perishes, and there is no body who anticipates the downfall of the United States.—Topeko Daily Capital.

"Think I'll hop along to the sunny southland," say some fed up with Toronto's cold weather. But maybe they'll change their minds when they see this picture of Californians digging out their car after a 56-inch snowfall.

102 New Ships by 1939 Asked for U.S. Navy

Washington. — The United States navy is planning to ask congressional authorization for an ambitious ship construction and replacement program designed to establish the service on treaty parity basis by 1939.

Under present plans, Congress will be asked to approve two resolutions, one to authorize building the navy to the strength allowed by the London naval treaty or any other arms agreement to which the United States might become a party, the other to authorize the President to maintain the fleet at that strength.

Under the navys present idea, the fleet would be brought to treaty strength by 1939. To bring it to full strength, 102 ships must be constructed, or approximately 20 ships for each fiscal year. The program for next year would call for two heavy destroyers or destroyer leaders, 12 destroyers, one cruiser carrying eight-inch guns, two cruisers carrying six-inch guns and six submarines. This would leave the navy with the following new construction and replacement to be built by 1939: 24 submarines, 51 destroyers, three cruisers carrying six-inch guns and one aircraft carrier of 15,200 tons.

The total cost of the treaty strength program, including equipment and airplanes, is roughly estimated at $516,000,000, or approximately $100,000,000 a year.

To man such a fleet with an 85 per cent. complement, enlisted strength, would be increased from the present 79,200 to about 100,000 and marine strength from 15,200 to about 20,000.

With the $238,000,000 turned over to it by President Roosevelt from public works funds and $46,000,000 of regular appropriations, the navy is now building or has contracted for 54 ships.

The ultimate purpose of the navy's program is to eliminate the present method of authorization for a considerable quantity of vessels in one category and then having them 15 or 20 years hence all become average at the same time.

Partridges Enter City to Get Food

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Hungarian partridge—hundreds of them—are on welfare relief in the Soo.

Citizens are responding to the plea of the Game, Fish and Forest Association to feed the birds. Snow has been removed from extensive lots and food, donated by citizens, is being thrown daily to them. Several hundreds of the birds, driven by hunger from the woods, recently invaded the city.

Plane Nearly Crashes On Buckingham Palace

London, Eng.—Crowds watching the ever-popular ceremony of the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace were startled recently when an airplane passed, apparently only a few feet above the roof of the palace.

The plane, which was in trouble, made a forced landing in Hyde Park, a short distance away. Its occupants were uninjured.

The King and Queen, who were in residence at the palace, made inquiries.

An eye-witness said the plane swerved sharply to avoid crashing into a flagstaff. "It looked for a moment that he could not avoid hitting some part of the palace, but by a great effort he managed to get the plane away," the eye-witness said.

Some of the women in the crowd screamed.

Tear Gas Causes Panic At War Demonstration

Bucharest. — The drastic methods pursued by an army officer at his lecture on gas and air defense in the Village of Csikcsicso recently caused a panic among the audience.

To demonstrate the effect of tear gas and the methods of defense against it, the colonel released the contents of a tear-gas bomb. The audience, consisting mainly of women and children, taking it for poisonous gas, jumped up from their seats and rushed to the exits. In the ensuing panic all window panes were smashed and a number of persons seriously wounded. Three children who were trampled under foot are not expected to recover.

Cattle Rustlers Aided By Women in Southwest

Pueblo, Col.—Southwest peace officers are looking for the queen of cattle rustlers. A cattle rustling ring that has operated in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma is believed to be directed by a woman who has several men and women in her employ.

The women obtain jobs as cooks on ranches and study brands, pastures and round-ups. This information goes to the higher-up and one night a fleet of trucks carries away livestock. The cook leaves soon for another job.

The stolen cattle are taken to the Denver, Wichita or Oklahoma City market and sold before the owner can report his loss.

Names Eighteen Men Who Understand Money

New York.—Eleven college professors, two bankers, and five foreign authorities were listed last week as "the persons in the world who understand the real meaning of money," by Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale.

The prominent economist, in reply to a request of the Consumers Guild of America, listed the following professors:

Harry G. Brown, University of Missouri; G. F. Warren and F. E. Pearson, Cornell University; J. Harvey Rogers, Yale; Willford I. King, New York University; John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Warren N. Persons, New York City; Edwin W. Kemmerer, Princeton; Cyril James, University of Pennsylvania; John H. Williams, Harvard, and Jacob Winer, University of Chicago.

The bankers include Frank A. Vanderlip, former president of the National City Bank, and George Le Blanc, former Equitable Trust Company official.

Among the foreign academic monetary economists there are Keynes, of England; Cassell, of Sweden; Frisch, of Norway; Van Schulze Gavernitz, of Germany, and among bankers, Reginald McKenna, of England, Fisher added.

Professor Warren, named in the American group, is the present monetary adviser to President Roosevelt. Conspicuously absent from the list were Professor O. M. W. Sprague, recently resigned Treasury adviser, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, of Cleveland, widely-known as an authority, and Fisher himself.

E. C. Riegel, president of the Guild, disclosed that a list of 15 questions pertaining to money would be mailed to the 18 authorities named, and that from the replies a symposium would be compiled and mailed to all members of Congress.

Dominion and Provinces May Confer January 17

Ottawa.—Indications are that the Dominion - Provincial Conference, scheduled for Jan. 11, will be postponed to Jan. 17, to meet the wishes of Premier L. A. Taschereau of Quebec. Premiers of all the provinces were queried as to the stability of the later date, and all but one had replied agreeing to the change.

Request for the later date was made by Premier Taschereau because the Quebec Legislature will assemble on Jan. 9 and no large delegation of ministers could be spared to come to Ottawa so soon after the opening of the House.

Grumbling Ontario Residents View This!

Here's what happened when Old Sol turned his rays on Washington state mountains, pouring thousands of tons of water into small streams which flooded Tacoma and many other cities. Nine lives were lost.

Highway Lighting

Ontario possesses about 3,000 miles of King's highways, about 1,200 miles of which are heavily traveled, writes the Electrical News and Engineering. For instance, the highway joining Windsor and Montreal is used continually both summer and winter by private and commercial licensed vehicles, and particularly by tourists. What a splendid contribution to safety to commerce, and to Canada's tourist trade, it would be if this main highway were adequately illuminated.

At the present time the many municipalities en route light about 75 miles, but there still remain unlighted about 475 miles between Windsor and the Ontario-Quebec border. A superficial survey would show that, owing to the advantageous existing facilities along this route, the capital cost of installing complete lighting would be around $700,000, and the total annual charges, including interest, depreciation, maintenance, power and lamp renewals would be only $200,000 per annum.

Would not this investment pay for itself? The Quebec authorities would soon light their 50 miles from the boundary to Montreal, the municipalities would improve their lighting, and this highway would then become one of the most traveled and safest highways on this continent.

London Preparing In Event Gas Attack

London.—Lord Moynihan and other great doctors and surgeons have been asked by the Home Office to help in the task of creating an organization to protect the civil population from poison gas attacks.

A series of conferences has recently been held in London between these medical experts, Home Office officials, representatives of the War Office and others.

At these meetings the protection of civilians from hostile gas bombing by means of respirators was discussed.

The Home Office so far has not yet made any decision as to whether it will encourage the purchase of gas masks by civilians.

The protection of the civil population from air attacks is not, of course, the only subject which government officials are considering.

Plans are being drawn up for the removal of various national "nerve centres" from London in case of an emergency.

Whitehall is now considered too "vulnerable" for the Admiralty, War Office or Air Ministry when "the next war" occurs.

Snowball Bridge Rolls Up Charity Funds

Berlin.—"Snowball Bridge" for charity has become all the rage in Berlin.

To raise funds for the Nazi winter relief work, Baroness Von Ueurath wife of the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, invited 700 guests, including the whole diplomatic corps, to a bridge party, each guest paying one mark (about 25 cents) into the fund.

Each guest moreover undertook to give another bridge party, large or small, on the same terms; the guests at these to keep up the chain. Thus the Nazi campaign conducted under the slogan "no German shall suffer hunger or cold t is winter" promises to be a success.

Ontario to Preserve Early Architecture

Toronto.—The recording of early buildings and lands, and the preservation of the early architecture of the province are the aims of the recently inaugurated Architectural Conservancy of Ontario. The Lieutenant Governor was named honorary president and Mr. H. S. Southam president.

Many buildings erected early in the history of Ontario have a high degree of architectural merit, said Mr. Southam. Most of them were built by the United Empire Loyalists, and many were even luxurious. The association proposes to try and have the old Fort Henry at Kingston restored, the work to be done as an unemployment relief project.

Latest 1933 Diseases Were Suffered by Ancients

St. Louis.—There are "very few diseases which men have today that the ancient men did not have," Dr. Howard A. McCordock of the Washington University School of Medicine told the members of the St. Louis Medical Society.

"From time to time we run across a disease that is supposed to be a new malady," Dr. McCordock said. "We are prone to believe that many degenerative diseases are the result of the artificial life of the present day. A study of mummies, however, quickly convinces us that there are very few chronic diseases that ancient man did not have.

"Mummies of ancient Egypt show chronic arthritis, decayed teeth, tuberculosis and other maladies.

"There is the case of the Egyptian woman with coal dust in her lungs."

Investigations are in progress by the Dominion Department of Agriculture to learn the most efficient and least inexpensive methods of seeding and harvesting crops.