CANADA
THE EMPIRE

Voice of the Press

THE WORLD
AT LARGE

Voice of the Press

CANADA

WAR BABIES

It is almost 21 years since the Great War broke out and almost 17 years since it concluded. Yet it comes as something of a shock to read the news that France is now calling its "war babies' to the colors. There has been time for a whole new generation to come to manhood and yet the world is still suffering from the repercussions of the late war and is living in fear of another. —Sault Star.

PENALTY FOR SPEEDING

A reader sends us a clipping from an Aberdeen newspaper reporting a traffic case tried by the Reigate magistrates. A Sussex motorist was charged before them with dangerous driving. He had travelled, it was said, all speeds varying from 35 to 70 miles an hour, he took a dangerous corner at forty miles. It was brought out that in 1932 he was convicted of a similar offence, his driving license suspended for a year. The Reigate court thereupon fined him £100, disqualified him from holding a driving permit for five years. —Ottawa Journal.

CAUSES OF WAR.

Increasing populations, not armaments are the most potent cause of war, in the view of Col. Fraser Hunter, M.L.A., Toronto. The Colonel had in mind particularly the rapidly growing population of Japan, which is becoming too great for the narrow confines of the island empire. Thus it would seem that babies, not bullets, are a prime cause of war. The Colonel also takes the view that the greatest dangers to peace are economic. "Unemployment," he says, "is clearly not a national but an international problem as is the distribution of goods and service and unless our numerous conflicting policies can be reconciled we shall inevitably be fighting each other again." It is the job of an organization such as the League of Nations to reduce these irritations, but the outcome of recent disarmament and economic conferences has not been very encouraging. —Sault Star.

DENTAL CAVITIES.

The hardy cave-dwell of old never had modern delicacies like cake, creamed chicken and ice cream. He gnawed his meat o the bone and ate unhulled grain—and, according to some modern theorists, because of that fact he had healthy teeth. However, Dr. E. B. Renaud, professor of enthropology at Denver University has been looking at the skulls of ancient cliff dwellers in Mess Verde National Park, and he finds evidence to the contrary. These old-timers, who lived on coarse, tough foods all their lives, had cavities in plenty, suffered from toothache just as we do, and also had pyorrhea.—Vancouver Sun.

AN OMINOUS WARNING.

A complaint comes from the north end of the town of hens over-running the neighbors' gardens. This is particularly annoying at this time of year, and if the hens are not kept at home something may happen to them.—Goderich Signal.

COALS OF FIRE.

I have three cacti, the long straggly kind that just will not stand anywhere without support and take up more than their share of space. So, early last winter, I carried them all up to the attic to get them out of of the way, and promptly forgot them, never watering them.

A few days ago I was searching for something in the attic and took a casual glance at the cacti. Imagine the prick of my conscience. I found every one of them loaded with buds in spite of my shameful neglect.

We hastened to make amends, and now the cacti are occupying the largest window in the house, and receive every attention. Two large red blooms are out in full, with ten more to follow, while the smaller plants have a score of buds just showing color, some white, some pink.—Letter in Woodstock-Sentinel-Review.

BROCKVILLE SHOWED WAY

The keeper of the archives at a Siberian point solved the problem of accommodating half a million old documents by selling them for waste paper, a crime almost as heinous as that committed a number of years ago, when old papers from Brockville's court house, all of them interesting and some of them valuable from the standpoint of local and provincial history, were carted off to the dump for disposal.—Brockville Recorder.

TO FIT THE CRIME.

It is suggested that there should be a law whereby anyone who addresses a stranger as "Say Mac," should be put in the stocks.—Regina Leader-Post.

USING ALL NAMES.

In order to make its court reports accurate and fair as well as more interesting, the Whig-Standard has adopted the policy pursued by most of the prominent British newspapers in regard to all court proceedings. The names and addresses of individuals or firms before the public law courts will be used in all cases without regard to the charges preferred, the cause of action or the outcome of the case.

The news of the law courts, both civil and criminal, has long been a matter of public interest, because it is only through the newspaper reports of the courts that the citizens in general are kept informed of the administration of justice in the community. The prevailing practice of using names of individuals in court reports in some circumstances and omitting them in other circumstances leads, despite the most honest intentions and diligence, to inequalities. Using all names and allowing no special circumstances to alter the practice will be absolutely fair to all concerned. Those persons who attempt to influence the newspaper to omit names, lost sight of the fact that the newspaper does not make the news, it only prints it.

The new policy of the Whig-Standard with regard to court news will apply to all police courts, county judges' courts, division courts, or sessions of the Supreme Court of Ontario anywhere in the district served by this newspaper. With the adoption of this policy people will, of course, realize that it will be useless to appeal to this paper to have names omitted from court proceedings.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

A NATIONAL THEATRE.

Lord Bessborough in closing the Dominion Drama Festival at Ottawa said he hoped the time was not far distant when Canada would have a national theatre.

During his term as Governor General rapid and consistent progress toward that goal has been made. This has been due in no small part to the sustained interest and help His Excellency has given the movement.

In addition to the discovery and development of acting talent, the movement has also encouraged Canadian playwrights, and it is much easier now to envision a distinctive Canadian type of drama than it was five years ago.—Winnipeg Tribune.

SPRING CLEANING.

The province possesses numerous antique attractions which are a source of pleasure and interest to visitors from all over the continent, and it behooves hotelkeepers throughout the province who benefit from the passage of these tourists, to do all they can to make their stay more agreeable, so that when they return home, they will advise all their friends to visit Quebec.

Not only does the necessity of spring cleaning apply to hotelkeepers. It applies to everybody in the province, whether they live in city or town, or country, since spotless houses and buildings, streets that are clear of rubbish and litter of all kinds, etc., will only serve to enhance Quebec's reputation, and result in an even larger number of tourists visiting the province in future years.—Quebec Tourist Bulletin.

WHEN HE COMES OUT

If a man has been in prison five or ten years he has become a victim of routine. He has never had to think about earning a meal or he has never had to worry about where the next meal is coming from. He gets a bath and a change of clothing on a certain day. He rises when he is supposed to and goes in when that hour comes.

On the day he walks out all this changes. He must again do something on his own initiative, and his initiative has become dulled by routine. He must work if he is going to live, and work is hard to find. He must face the handicap that he is an ex-convict and that narrows down to a small number the people who will give him a chance.

We believe the man who leaves a prison has a greater problem on his hands than the man who is in prison.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

THE EMPIRE

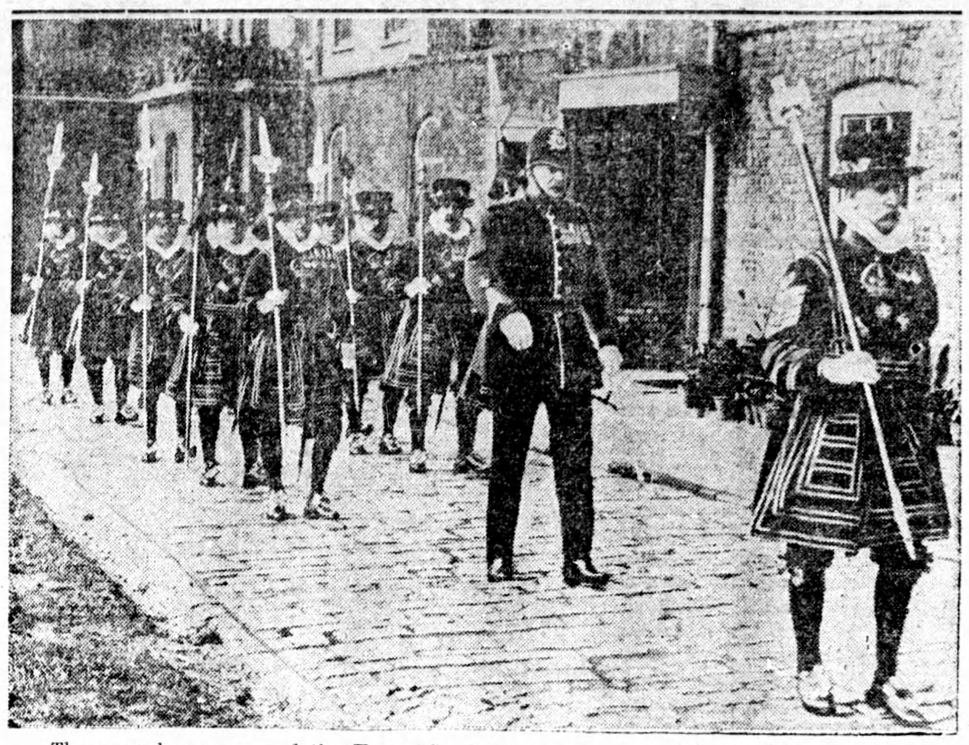
IN TRINIDAD ALSO.

There has hitherto been far too much laxity in regard to the use of pedal cycles by juveniles. Many parents seemed to feel that the rules of the road were all very well for motor traffic, but that their children who rode bicycles could go as they pleased. If parents and others responsible for the care of the young do not impress upon their charges the importance of observing safety rules, or will not continue this instruction in a manner to ensure its being effective, the Constabulary will soon be forced to take action against child cyclists in the interests of the safety both of the children themselves and of other road-houses. —Trinidad Guardian.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

No fewer than 4,000 girls, it was stated recently, have entered Britain from abroad during the past two years in order to take up posts as domestic servants. Since all applications for permission for these girls to enter the country have to be made by their prospective employers, the invasion goes to emphasize the difficulty which is experienced by the housewife in obtaining domestic help near home. That, in turn, points to continued disinclination on the part of British girls to "enter service." Surely, it is time for this ridiculous attitude towards domestice service to cease? It is today, as it has always been, an honorable calling. In the eyes of any reasonable person there can be no stigma attached to those who follow it.—London Sunday Pictorial.

Easter Inspection of Yeomen at Tower of London



The annual ceremony of the Easter Sunday inspection of the Yeomen Warders of the Tower of London, was carried out this year by Lieut.-Col. W. N. Faviell, Governor and Major of the Tower. He is shown above as he led the warders to the parade ground for inspection.

Repays Loan Of $100,000

Walkerville Wipes Out Indebtedness In Record Time —Five Year Plan.

Windsor—Repayment of a bank loan of $100,000 was completed by the Town of Walkerville recently, wiping out all the town's bank indebtedness on 1934 current account, Mayor Farrow announced. It is the first time in seven year's that the town has been able to accomplish this, Mayor Farrow explained.

CURRENT ACCOUNT

"Repayment of this $100,000," Mayor Farrow said, "was in keeping with the provisions of our five-year plan, which provided that bank loans on current account should be paid not later than May 1 of the year following the year in which they are incurred. Repayment of this loan places Walkerville in a position, with respect to our bankers, which we have not been able to achieve since 1928. Prior to 1928 borrowings at the end of each year to meet current expenses, were not necessary."

The $100,000 loan was contracted by the town in December of 1934 to pay interest on the town's debenture debt. Such borrowings have been necessary each year since 1928. Each year Walkerville has paid back during the course of the year the borrowings made the previous December, but the town has not previously been able to make the repayment as early as was accomplished this year, the mayor said.

SEPARATE BORROWING

These December loans, made each year to pay up the town's debenture principal and interest, are quite apart from the annual borrowings, made early in the year, to tide the town over until the taxes come in. Borrowings against the current year's taxes, prior to tax collection dates, have always been repaid during the same years.

Walkerville owes its bank approximately $275,000 on capital account—money borrowed for construction of the Pere Marquette subway. This indebtedness will eventually be taken care of as was originally intended, the sale of debentures appears to be good business.

In repaying the $100,000 loan as quickly as possible, Mayor Farrow pointed out, Walkerville is living up to the agreenment made with the bond-holders as quickly as possible, to be followed by the building up of a cash reserve against the resumption of debenture principal payments.

AUTO WAGES NEVER HIGHER

Payrolls Are Huge—Data Is Given Richberg By Alyan Macauley

Detroit—The automobile industry during the last 13 months has paid the highest hourly wage rates in its history; has increased payrolls 131 per cent. above 1932, and is paying more to labor, per car produced, than it did in 1929.

These statements are made in a letter sent by the Automobile Manufacturers Association, through its president, Alvan Macauley, to Donald R. Richberg, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board.

Because of the marked shortening of working hours resuired by the industry's code, however, it has not been possible to pay weekly and annual wages approaching those of 1929, the letter declares.

Average work hours per week under the code have been cut 13 a week from the 1929 average—from 45.6 to 32.6 hours. As a result, despite higher rates and higher relative payrolls, the individual's average weekly pay envelope has contained only $24.70 during the 12 months ended in March, instead of $32.74, as in 1929. These figures were compiled from reports made by members of the industry in connection with their code.

The code sets 40 hours as the annual average permissible weekly hours, with an absolute miximum of 48 hours for any one week. But, Mr. Macauley pointed out, any number of uncontrollable causes, including the impossibility of fully regulating the flow of materials from parts suppliers, makes it impossible for the industry to approach the allowable maximum working time.

He asserted that if the workers are to regain the weekly wage of 1929 they must be allowed to work more hours per year. Further limitation of hours only will reduce weekly pay, and greater flexibility than now obtains is needed.

Addressing himself to the proposal of a forty-hour limit which could be exceeded by paying time-and-one-half for overtime, Mr. Macauley said:

"The great mass of these automobile manufacturers could not avail themselves of the permission to employ their men for longer hours at the higher rate of pay for the simple reason that their financial condition does not permit it. To enable them to pay overtime, it would be necessary to raise the prices of the cars to the public. This would certainly bring about a reduction in sales. That in turn would mean smaller volume of employment, and, so, lower earnings for the workers."

The actual average hourly wage rate paid during the year ended March 31, 1935, was 75.7 cents. In 1929 the average was 71.2 cents.

Light After Darkness

Light after darkness, gain after loss,
Strength after weakness, crown after cross,
Sweet after bitter, hope after fears
Home after wandering, praise after tears.

Sheaves after sowing, sun after rain,
Sight after mystery, peace after pain;
Joy after sorrow, calm after blast,
Rest after weariness, sweet rest at last.

Near after distant, gleam after gloom,
Love after loneliness, life after tomb;
After long agony, rapture of bliss,
Right was the pathway leading to this.

—Selected.

NEW CURE FOUND FOR SEASICKNESS

Involves Holding Paper Bag Over Nose To Raise Acidity

Philadelphia.—If you get car-sick buy a bag of peanuts, throw the nuts away, and hold the bag over your nose while you breathe. It's a cure, announced recently at the American College of Physicians meetings.

Try it also on seasickness and plane sickness. Any kind of paper bag will do and it should cure these as well as car sickness under a theory of these ills described today.

The treatment was found during a study of "hypervention" of the human system described by Dr. William J. Kerr of San Francisco. Hyperventilation shows itself in the taking of big breaths and the familiar long sighs that follow. They are the body's way of regaining its alkalinity-acidity balance.

In studying the ills due to this balance Dr. Kerr found that too much alkalinity may cause convulsion like those of tetnay, and other troubles, included in this same cycle are the varying forms of seasickness. The remedy for them would be an increase in acidity. This he obtained for car sickness sufferers by increasing their breathing of carbon-dioxide. As carbon-dioxide is a natural product of the human breath, holding a paper bag over the nose effectively raised the carbon-dioxide, and acidity.

$5,300,000 Paid In Income Tax

Ottawa. — A total of $5,300,000 was received by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of National Revenue as the first day's receipts from income tax. This was approximately $2,000,000 more than the amount received on the first day's returns last year.

Millions of dollars in bank drafts are on their way to Ottawa from all parts of Canada to swell the yield from the tax on incomes.

It is anticipated by May 15 that no less than $35,000,000 wil be collected and the yield for the whole year may be double that amount.

Crash Deaths Up 44.1 P. C.

522 Killed in Ontario For 11 Months Ending With March, 1935

Toronto. — Increase of 44.1 per cent. in the number of fatalities from automobile accidents in Ontario during the 11-month period ending March 31, 1935, compared with the previous 11 minths was noted in a statement issued by Minister of Highways, T. B. McQuesten.

There were 522 persons fatally injured by motor cars in the period ending last March 31, compared with 362 persons in the previous period.

Last March was the 11th successive month in which the death total exceeded corresponding months of the previous year.

In March 1935, 31 deaths were reported. There were 613 accidents as against 538 in March 1934.

The injury total ran to 571 and property damage was estimated at $53,870. In March 1934 there were nine less persons killed, 109 fewer injured and property damage was less by $10,029.

WHEN FROGS HAVE MUSIC IN THEIR SOULS!

Calgary Herald

There is happy music these Spring days along the margins of the sloughs and ponds. In them are the brown and green musicians whom Mother Nature has endowed with tiny bagpipes to make this waterside harmony. As merry a tune it is as any Highlander ever piped among the glens of his homeland this vernal chorus of the frogs.

Piping it is, for the sound is made by inflating their little throats until they look like tiny sacks blown to the point of bursting as their mating song bubbles out in an exurbance of feeling.

Particular interest is attached to the songs of these amphibians, because as we ascend the scale of animal life frogs and toads are the first species we discover, which have a voice in the proper sense of the word — sound produced by the passage of air across the vocal chords.

Insects, such as the cricket and grasshopper, are reputed to "sing", but the term is hardly correct; "fiddling" would more aptly describe it, as their sounds are produced by the rubbing of one surface across another. But in the frog we find real voice, the beginning of the power of expression through the scale of animal articulation, which reaches its climax in human speech.

Should one approach a pond in the daytime while such a frog orchestra is practicing, the music around that particular spot will instantly cease, although all round the chorus continues. Shift location and it starts up again from the very spot one has just left.

But at night it is quite different; one can approach as closely as he will, and with the aid of a flashlight observe the two song pouches on either side of their throat dilate to produce the familiar "gallump"!

It is serious business with the frog. He may cut rather a laughable figure as with distended throat he sits in the chilly water. But after each straining of his vocal chords he closes his jewel-like eyes and his mouth for a brief moment of complete self-satisfaction. Love is stirring in his heart, and there is music in his soul!

London's Herb Garden

Lying on the Embankment, London England, but walled from prying eyes, is Chelsea's Garden of Herbs, founded by that famous old doctor, Hans Sloane. Thousands pass it daily without realizing that here lies a link with every corner of the globe, for in this walled plot grow little-known herbs culled from gleaming coral islands, far-off jungles, and the sides of precipitous tropical ranges. Eminent scholars journey to London to study the lore of such plants, and shoots and seeds are packed with care and exported to innumerable medical centres. Every plant that is tended there has some curative value.

Immediately a new medicinal herb is discovered, a specimen is sent to Chelsea, where it is nurtured. Experiments are made with seeds, roots, and bark, and its species is determined and catalogued.

If your work is distasteful, love it into shape, and keep in your mind a desire for something better and more congenial and make yourself worthy of such work when it comes your way. No matter how uncongenial your task is today, consider it a blessing that you have employment and push along to better things.

Little self-denials, little honesties, little passing words of sympathy little nameless acts of kindness, little silent victories over favorite temptations — these are the silent threads of gold which, when woven together, gleam out so brightly in the pattern of life that God approves.—F. W. Farrar.

CHEERFUL IF SERIOUS

A patient in hospital who was seriously ill requested a nurse to write to his wife for him, but did not seem to know exactly what he wanted to say.

"Shall I start with 'My dear wife?'" asked the nurse.

"Yes," replied the man, "you can put that down—it'll make her laugh anyway."

GEMS OF THOUGHT

If you cannot master the whole yet do not forsake the whole.

If you are so unhappy as to have a foolish friend, be yourself wise.

The worst kind of men are those who do not care when men see them doing wrong.

What a man puts into his head is safer than what he puts into stocks and real estate.