# Voice of the Press

CANADA
THE EMPIRE
THE WORLD
AT LARGE

### RELIEF FIGURES INDICATE IMPROVED CONDITIONS

Welfare Commissioner A. W. Laver used to report that Toronto had 30,000 families on full relief. He now states that the number of families on full relief is decreasing by 500 a week and that the past year witnessed a decline of 1,800 families. For the week ending July 6th the Commissioner says, the aggregate was 19,177 families. Last year at the same time, the statistics showed 19,636 families, but 1,300 of the families now reported were taken over from the House of Industry. To the efficiency of the investigating staff, Mr. Laver gives credit for at least some of the decrease. The fact is that economic conditions are decidedly better than they were two or three years ago. Church and philanthropic societies relief committees find that they have fewer rent, food and other relief problems to solve than they had some time ago. Demands on the funds for clothing and other necessities of life are not as frequent or as great as they were. Requests are becoming more numerous, though, for financial assistance to keep the applicants for a week or two until they are able to assume the duties of the positions that have been promised them. All these experiences of city relief workers are most reassuring, as regards recovery from the crisis through which we have been passing. —Toronto Mail and Empire.

### FISH WEEK.

The week starting September 30 has been set aside as Canada's Fish Week. The reason for announcing the date so far ahead is that it takes some folk about that long to catch one.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

### JAIL THE RED LEADERS.

The Communist leaders of the 3,000 relief strikers at Regina, Saskatchewan, made good their boast that "the street of Regina would be red with blood, if the marchers were interfered with," when the strikers turned on police troops who sought to break up their mass meeting and bloodshed followed. One policeman was killed and a score of others wounded, while the strikers also had numerous casualties.

Conditions have certainly reached a serious stage when the streets of a Canadian city become the scene of armed fighting. It is evident that the strikers have been fed the insidious propaganda of the Reds and that they are prepared for an effort to overthrow constituted authority. The only method of spiking their guns is by imprisonment of the leading agitators and it is gratifying to learn that a score or more are now in jail, including the ringleader, Arthur Evans, the man who had the temerity to call Premier Bennett "a liar" during their recent interview at Ottawa.

There should be no reason for such demonstrations in Canada as the Regina outbreak. It is true there are thousands of men out of work and in an indigent condition, but it is also true that federal and provincial governments and local municipal authorities have made every effort to provide work and to ensure that none will be without the necessities of life. Hundreds of millions of dollars from the public treasuries have been poured into the task, with the result that business and industrial concerns and the average taxpayer are bearing a heavy burden to meet the outlay.

Meanwhile the firm stand taken by Premier Bennett in dealing with the western strikers must be emulated by all those in authority. They will have the complete backing of all substantial citizen. The Communist element has no place in Canada and must be stamped out with a relentless hand.—Simcoe Reformer.

### PAYING THE DOCTOR.

The average family, according to a statistical item, pays the doctor $75 a year. Doctors claim the word "pays" is a misprint for "owes." —Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville.

### H7PBURN'S COSTLY POLICY

Premier Hepburn's decision to establish, at once, a chain of some 50 branches of the Government Savings Department all over the province to offset the refusal of the financial houses to tender for the government's $15,000,000 bond issue, is quite characteristic of him. It looks like a decision made on a snap judgment, on the spur of the moment, without thinking the matter through to a logical conclusion.

Soon after he became prime minister, Premier Hepburn intimated that the government savings offices were to be eliminated, as an economy measure, and because no further need of them existed. Some have already been closed. Now- because of a temporary situation, and because the bankers have dared to rub him the wrong way, he makes a complete right-about-face, and proposes to establish fifty more savings offices.

By doing this the prime minister hopes to secure the money needed to finance the province. But it will be a long-drawn out problem to establish these branches and to interest the people in putting their money into them. It may be a different process getting the money at all, and meanwhile, the province must be financed. Further, the cost of establishing these offices, paying their overhead expenses and the necessary salaries, is liable to be rather high, in proportion to the amount of money deposited in them.

But more important still is the ultimate fate of these new offices. The present situation which has impelled the premier to decide to establish them, is a temporary one. It will blow over, and the financing of the province will be restored to normal lines. The need for the chain of savings offices will then cease to exist, but there they will be, a string of white elephants spread over the province of Ontario because of a snap decision made in the heat of the moment. It would be well, in this subject, if Premier Hepburn were to adopt the Asquithian policy of "Wait and See' before plunging into a scheme which before long will prove to have been very ill-advised.—Oshawa Times.

### SOLOMON KNEW.

New York records a great increase in the number of young children, running away from their homes or involved in juvenile delinquencies. Solomon said something agout sparing the rod and spoiling the child and he knew a thing or two about handling a large household.—Brantford Expositor.

### WE ARE MORE POLITE.

Oakland, California, woman tells the judge she saw her husband only four times — the day they met, the day before they were married, and the day after they were married. Up here most bridegrooms don't go back to golf until along about the third or fourth week.—Windsor Star.

### NOISY STREET CARS

If local transportation companies wish to commend their street cars to the public, one of the things they will have to do is to reduce the noise of the cars. The buses have it on the street cars in this respect.

The Ottawa Journal recently commended the improvement in the service of the street railway company of that city, but it said that the cars were very noisy. To which the manager of the company replied that the street cars in Ottawa were less noisy than those in Hull, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford, according to tests on a noise-recording contrivance which measures the noise in decibels—whatever they are.

We should like to see the contraption for recording noise used in Winnipeg. It should not be necessary to suspend conversation while walking along Portage avenue until a street car passes—as it is necessary sometimes.

The noise created by a street car depends on the condition of the car and on the condition of the track. If either becomes out of repair, then the ears of the people are more vigorously assaulted. If there is an improvement in both cars and track, the noise is greatly reduced.

City noises are a strain, conscious or unconscious, upon the nerves and health of the people. The worse the noise the greater the strain. The reduction of the noise of street cars may involve some expense, but the improvement of tracks and cars is in the interest of good service generally, and until the noise is reduced to a minimum it will remain a problem which the operating company is expected to deal with.—Winnipeg Free Press.

—THE EMPIRE

### THE OLD GROUCH.

Sir: May I ask the railway companies to have carriages reserved for men only—in the same way as others are labelled for women only? It is intolerable to have to travel on a long (or even a short) journey with a lot of giggling women and children. Men may be garrulous, but women are far worse.—Letter in the London Daily Mail.

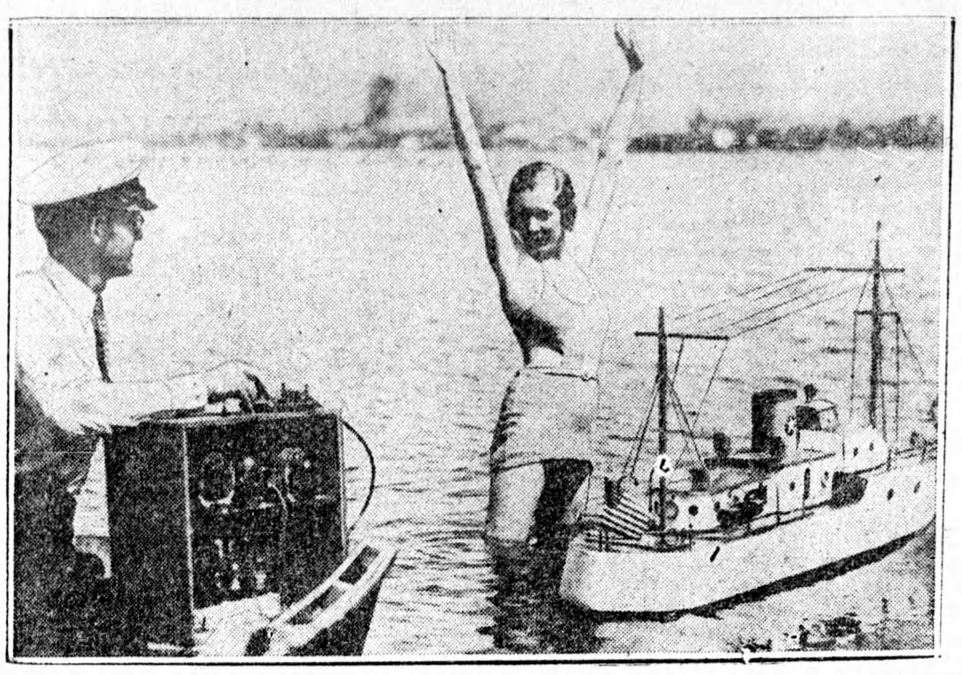
### THE GLORY OF AUSTRALIA.

What manner of men were those who stormed the heights of Anzac? It behooves to ask this question, and to answer it today, lest we forget what now we cherish—lest in an age of sophisters and calculators our policy of the poltroon should yet prevail and he that loveth and maketh a lie should gain credence. The British Army has a magnificent record, but the young army of Anzdac can withstand comparison with any British force of the past. It is difficult to overpraise the troops of Anzac. For it is the simple truth to say that in essential qualities no more efficient army was ever put in the field by any country in the world. — The Australasian.

### A LESSON LEARNED?

There has been in certain sections of the native press a violent protest against what is described as a building-up of British influence in the affairs of Egypt by an increase in British personnel. The argument is offered that the payment of seven millions in the way of compensation for British officials who were dismissed was considered at the time to be cheap for a good riddance. None of the scribes admits that this measure was brought about by a disgraceful scramble for office on the part of Egyptians who considered themselves fully qualified to run the machinery of government. That they were not fit for their jobs was distastefully demonstrated by the ensuing years of chaos. Things have been getting so bad that level-headed Egyptians themselves have boldly demanded that British efficiency, fairness and genius should be recalled to the direction of affairs. These are the days when sound-minded Egyptians have brought it home to political leaders that the swim to prosperity can only be with the trade current of Great Britain, and not against it. Hence the trade mission that is at present in England. —The Sphinx, Cairo.

## Miniature Motorboat Controlled By Radio



We don't know whether Miss Elsie Hobart is saying "Eureka" or just stretching from the fatiguing job of painting the miniature boat which Victor Carp started, stopped and steered entirely by radio control. The craft, 40 inches long, made a speed of two and a half knots during the demonstration.

## Fertilizer Trials

With reference to trials of cyanamide and other nitrogenous gertilizers on arable crops, Dr. E. M. Crowther of the Rothamsted Experimental Station describes in the latest issue of the Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture (No. 10, 1935) the results of 22 field trials at Rothamsted and other centres on the effects of calcium cyanamide and ammonium sulphate on spring barley, potatoes and sugar-beet. These fertilizers gave similar yield increases in 11 of the 15 experiments in which there were significant responses to added nitrogen, and cyanamide was less efficient than ammonium sulphate in the other four.

In five experiments at Rothamsted on Winter cereals there was no clear difference between autumn and spring dressings of nitrogenous fertilizers, or between the two above named fertilizers, except that when repeated small applications were made during winter and spring, the cyanamide was inferior.

## Doug To Join Lady Sylvia

### FAIRBANKS PLANS FLIGHT TO NEW YORK; MARY MAY GO ALONG

Hollywood, Calif.—Douglas Fairbanks Sr., planned to leave here by air for New York and an early reunion with Lady Sylvia Ashley.

Accompanied by five motion picture associates—one of whom may be his ex-wife, Mary Pickford-Fairbanks was to attend to business in the east and board the liner Empress of Britain for England.

Lady Ashley, now en route to Quebec from Vancouver, B.C., where she stayed recently while the actor came here, has also arranged to sail.

While the names of Fairbanks' air companions were kept secret, Clarence Ericson, his manager, declared he was "positive" Miss Pickford was not one of the group.

"Property ownership is a natural and inalienable right which government can neither destroy nor deny." —Jouett Shouse.

## The Week In Ottawa

Ottawa—Any doubt that Prime Minister R. B. Bennett would lead the Conservative forces in the coming Dominion election was effectively dispelled on Friday last when following a party caucus held a few hours prior to prorogation of Parliament, the official announcement was made that the Prime Minister would lead his forces into battle. The Prime Minister personally told his followers in their final get-together before they scattered to their homes to prepare for the campaign that he was fit and ready for battle and indicated to them his plans which will culminate in the appeal to the people. Mr. Bennett will take a short holiday, following which he will return to the Capital, announce to the people the revised personnel of his cabinet as well as the date of the election.

In contrast to the stormy scenes which have marked some of the sessions of the seventeenth Parliament, the sixth and final session was officially prorogued by the Governor-General early last Friday afternoon without incident. Following this members of the Commons and Senate departed for their homes and prepared to engage in the coming election struggle, the most momentous in Canada since Confederation. Thus ended the life of another Parliament, which has sat for five years, making a record of legislative achievement which will rank in importance with the most outstanding in the history of Canada.

Chief item passed during the last stages of the session was the Canada Grain Board bill, designed to aid the Canadian farmer in the marketing of his wheat,—the board to act as a selling agency for the Canadian wheat crop. The Senate prior to prorogration amended some of the government bills, notably that establishing the Trade and Industry Commission, the amendments being designed to put "teeth" into the new act. The Senate also "cracked" down on the new "racket" which inveigled people into investing their money from $1 up in the hope of getting $10, an amendment which the Commons accepted. Specilc mention of "chain' letters was not made though the amendment is designed to take care of all violations of the Criminal Code.

In the closing days of the session Parliament debated the Regina strike, arising out of lawlessness resulting between a clash of police and relief camp strikers. The Prime Minister was firm and deliberate in his stand, declaring that there would be no surrender on the part of the government to the subversive authority of the strikers, whom he accused of attempt to overthrow constituted authority. Liberal leader Mackenzie King, C.C.F. leader J. S. Woodsworth and other opposition members sought to embarrass the government over the affair but made no headway as the Prime Minister and Minister of Justice Hugh Guthre indicated beyond doubt that there would be no surrender.

Of great interest to farmers in Ontario was the announcement of Minister of Agrculture Robert Weir that the government would pay a bonus of 1½ cents a pound to farmers who ship milk to cheese factories, during the month of July. This action was taken to stabilize the dairy industry and equalize prices and to prevent farmers from switching production from cheese to butter and forcing down prices on world figures. Mr. Weir announced that it was not contemplated to tax producers of fluid milk or any farmers in the dairy industry to make up the bonus. The bonus will be paid out of a $1,000,000 fund which the House of Commons passed.

A national highway programme of considerable importance to Ontario has been agreed on between the provincial and federal governments whereby the sum of $9,512,500 will be expended on the Trans-Canada highway. The Dominion government will pay 50 per cent. of the cost, or $4,756,250. The sections of the highway, mileage, total cost and Dominion contribution follow: Schreiber to Nipigon River,-70-$5,30,000-$265,000; Nipigon River to Port Arthur-65-$76,000-$38,250; Fort William to English River-114-$265,000-$132,500; English River to Dyment-75-$299,000-$149,500; Dyment to Vernullion Bay-60-$1,350,000-$675,000; Vernullion to Kenora-60-$783,000-$302,500; Kenora to Keewatin-6-$605,000-$203,500; Keewatin to Dog Farm-11-$200,000-$100,000; Dog Farm to Manitoba Boundary-11-$50,000-$25,000; Penmbroke to North Bay-126-$185,000-$92,500; Schreiber to White River-115-$4,485,000-$2,242,500; Pembroke to Hawkesbury, including Bonnechere Bridge-$648,000-$342,000.

Business conditions are much improved all over the province according to official indexes. Reports from Brantford indicate that sixteen manufacturing firms connected with the iron and steel trade are currently employing more than 2,000 persons, the highest since 1930. In Woodstock a new company will shortly begin the manufacture of motor car accessories, while at Port Colborne the Canadian Furnace Company resumed operations afer a shut-down of some months.

## Stamps Stand Up As An Investment

(New York Herald Tribune)

With the sale in London last week of the stamps of Latin America, Hawaii and the Philippines one of the world's largest stamp collections and the largest single investment in the Arthur Hind estate was finally dispersed.

Beginning in November, 1933, with his United States and Confederate stamps, auction sales have been held, first in New York and then in London, at intervals of a few months where group by group collectors have paid $875,000 for the stamps from what has been popularly called a "million-dollar collection.'

Hind loved his stamps and liked to hear them called the world's greatest collection. And it came near being so, if considered from the standpoint of diversification. He kept an inventory of its cost over the years it was in the making and annually added 6 per cent., as an investment.

In pre-depression days his worth was variously estimated at from 57,000,000 to $10,000,000 in textiles, railroads, real estate and stamps — the latter representing about $1,130,000 of the total. When the estate was inventoried last year, it had shrunk to $1,316,453, of which $680,000 had been received from the sale of stamps — $245,000 by direct sale of the United States and Confederate stamps to the public and $435,000 from an English syndicate in a lump sum for the balance of the collection. The syndicate sales which were held in London totalled $630,000, making the price paid for the collection by the public $875,000, or something bettter than 77 per cent. of their cost, as against an 80 per cent. average shrinkage for the entire estate.

We wonder just where an investor would find a solider property into which to put his savings.

"Thought is the most vital and powerful thing in the entire universe."—Mary Pickford.

## AGRICULTURE IN THE SCHOOLS

"A good deal of thought has been been given in past years to the kind of education in agriculture which can best be introduced into school curriculum" Dr. R. C. Wallace, President, University of Alberta, told the 15th convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists assembled at Edmonton. It must be frankly admitted at the outset, he said, that relatively little success had attended the efforts of those who are concerned with school education in the teaching of agriculture. The formal agriculture of Grade IX and X of the high school had on the whole not achieved what was expected of it; and the school garden, so enthusiastically proclaimed thirty years ago, cannot be seen in Western Canada today.

It would take them too far afield to discuss all the underlying difficulties, lack of trained teachers, discontinuity of schol life during the growing season, and the rest. This, however, had been learned that in public and high school it was the science and not the art of a vocation that could be taught successfully. For that reason, said Dr. Wallace, he was of opinion that successful work in agriculture in the public and high school will come incidentally to the study of natural science.

If the applications of the principles of science were continuously made in plant and animal processes, in weather lore, and in soil processes, interest in agriculture and in agricultural procedure would grow naturally out of the underlying scientific principles which have universal application; and the teacher would not be placed in the compromising position of posing, unwillingly, as an expert in a field where he or she was not accepted. That would be, he felt, the emphasis for the future.

On the other hand, there had been real success in boys' and girls' club work, and in school fairs in which agricultural projects had played their part, mainly because the activities were extra-curricular and conducted in the realistic atmosphere of the farm with the help of trained district agriculturists. In so far as these projects were honestly carried out by the young people themselves, they were the soundest accomplishment which had yet been achieved in the vocational activity in agriculture of school-age boys and girls. The system did not as yet, unfortunately, reach all schools and all school children in the rural districts.

## SPORT HOT SHOTS

BY KEN. EDWARDS

### *Miss Canada*

Honorable mention goes to Miss Eleanor Young of Vancouver, B.C., Canala's junior tennis champion.

Miss Young was sent to England by the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association along with Miss Caroline Deacon, the senior champion of Canada.

After securing a bye in the first round of the all-England championship matches, Miss Young was defeated by Mme. de Meulem-Eester of Belgium 6-1, 6-4.

Since this was Miss Young's first appearance on the famous Wimbledon courts and due to a nervous strain on this account she could not play her best. However, our youthful Canadian champion lost much of her nervousness after her first set improving greatly in the second. Nevertheless she was no match for the Belgian star Mme. de Meulem-Eester, better known as Mlle Sigart.

Caroline Deacon, Miss Young's teammate was defeated by Miss Riddel of England by the same score as Miss Young. Miss Deacon is the Canadian senior champion.

Both girls were defeated, however, the experience should be a great help