Voice of the Press

CANADA
THE EMPIRE
THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

PHYSICAL FITNESS

A popular columnist says no man can be a political leader in this country unless he has a good pair of lungs. Well, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's life was threatened by tuberculosis when he was a young man and he was never robust, but he lived to 78 and held the long-distance record for the premiership, with one exception.—London Advertiser.

CANADA YEAR BOOK

Attention may be called to some special features of the present volume of the Canada Year Book. There is a brief description of Standard Time and Time Zones in Canada, which is of special interest to those who travel either in the flesh or by radio. There will be found a discussion of the Representation Act of 1933 and a special table showing the populations as in 1931 of each of the new electoral districts which will return representatives to Parliament at the approaching general election.

Probably the most extended presentation of the results of the Census of 1931 that will appear in the Year Book is to be found in Chapter IV, where Religions are cross-analysed by racial origin for the first time, and several new classifications are added to the section dealing with birthplaces; the chapter closes with statistics of the areas and populations of countries of the British Empire for the years 1911, 1921 and 1931 and of the countries of the world for 1931.

In the Public Finance Chapter appears, for the first time, a comparative analysis of provincial revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities on the basis agreed upon at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1933; additional material regarding national income is also included in this chapter. The Currency and Banking Chapter includes a description of the new Bank orf Canada and a classification of bank loans by industries and of deposits by amounts. In the Miscellaneous Administration Chapter there appears a study of liquor control, liquor sales and revenues arising therefrom.

The Year Book may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50. Ministers of religion, bona-fide students and school teachers may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50c each. — Ottawa Journal.

NATURE'S WONDERS

While types of insects devour fruit and seed crops, it depends on others, particularly all varieties of bees and wasps, to make such fruit possible, but it is their aid—unconscious, but none the less part of the scheme of Nature—that ensures the pollination of the flowers as the golden grains are transferred from one plant to another.

The tiny lady bird beetle which is invaluable in destroying the minute green aphis infesting the leaves of garden and house plants is but one of a family of nearly two thousand similar beetles working to maintain the balance of nature.

Catching its food entirely on the wing, the dragonfly, whose structure closely imitates the design of the biplane, with two sets of wings placed slightly above the other, satisfies its voracious appetite with mosquitoes and gnats. While its habitat is usually semi-stagnant pools, which, devoid of fish, become a breeding area for such flying midges, many of the larger dragonflies travel away from the water in their hunt. Emulating the kingbird in their mode of attack, they select some vantage post on a branch, remaining motionless except for the slow turning of their big-eyed heads until some winged tidbit passes. The swift foray that follows is nearly always successful.—Calgary Herald.

FOOLISH RISKS

A man who could not swim dived into 10 feet of water and was drowned. Worse still, he took to a watery grave with him a 17-year-old youth who valiantly attempted a rescue.

A non-swimmer ought always to know the depth of the water and play safe. There have already been far too many drowning accidents this Summer, and for the most part carelessness has been the cause. As for the case in point, two lives have been lost where there need not and should not, have been one.—Windsor Star.

AS IT SHOULD BE

A spectacle should not be made of the passing from this world of one who has taken the life of his fellow man. All that is necessary for the public to know is that the murderer has paid for his crime; that the death penalty has been duly imposed and carried out according to law. —Guelph Mercury.

DANGER OF SPEED

Authorities estimate that at a speed of 30 miles an hour the car travels 33 feet while the average man's mind reacts to the necessity of putting on the brakes, travels another 47 feet before stopping if brakes are in first-class shape and still another 20 feet before stopping if the brakes are only passable. That is a total of 100 feet. If the speed is 50 miles an hour the car travels 55 feet while the motorist is thinking of putting on the brakes, another 131 feet with first-class brakes and an additional 57 feet with passable brakes, a total of 243 feet.—Sault Star.

NOT NECESSARY

With so much blasting going on at Niagara Falls, the Soo Star advises bridal couples to come to the Sault and see the nine wolves at Bellevue Park. But why go so far when you can see lupus at the door?—Kitchener Record.

TOXOID AS A LIFE-SAVER

In 1927 there were 95 deaths from diphtheria in Toronto.

By 1933 the number was down to 5.

In 1934 there was not a single death from the disease.

This change was brought about by the toxoiding of children, thus immunizing them against the plague that used to carry them off by the score.

In 1935 there have been 3 deaths from diphtheria to date, two of the victims being non-immunized adults and the other a non-immunized child. The record still holds good that, so far as known, there has not been one death among the 120,000 children who have been fully toxoided since 1929.—Toronto Star.

MOTION PICTURES

Edgar Dale of the Bureau of Educational Research of Ohio State University has studied the themes of 1,500 moving pictures, choosing 500 feature pictures released during each of the three years 1920, 1925 and 1930 by major producing organizations.

The great bulk of the pictures dealt with the three themes of crime, sex and love. The love theme dominated, although almost as many pictures dealt with crime. The 1930 pictures showed a marked increase over those of 1920 in the percentages of crime and sex. Such subjects as history and travel made a pitifully small showing. Comedy, a minor phase, showed a steady increase. — Winnipeg Tribune.

THE EMPIRE

A FAMILY AFFAIR

On the same day Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Hudson, of Morley, Yorkshire, will celebrate their golden wedding; their son, Horace, and his wife will celebrate their silver wedding; their grandson Leslie will celebrate his twenty-first birthday; and another grandson, Norman Hudson, will be married.

IN DARKEST EUROPE

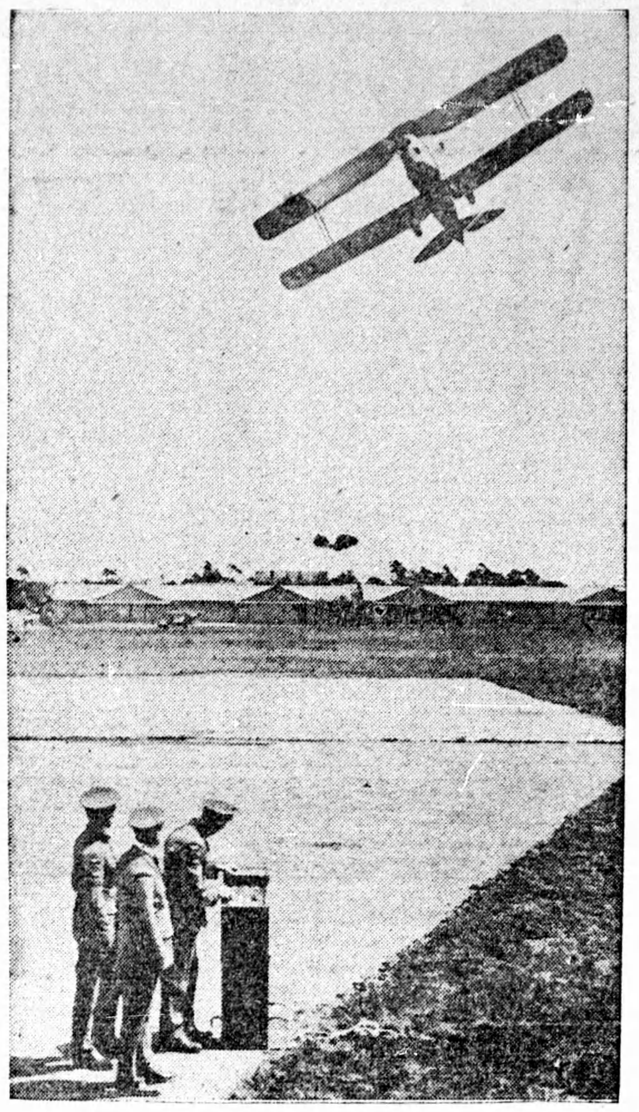
From Siberia to the Rhine darkness is complete. There the Press is muzzled, and public opinion is in chains. Here, in Britain, we are free. The hushing up of the truth about the German munitions disaster is an excellent example of Press censorship in operation. The censor in Germany is the Minister of Propaganda, who, aided by secret police, suppresses not only opinion but also facts. When a newspaper prints all the news he suppresses the newspaper. That happens in all the spoon-fed countries. Mussolini may well gibe at public opinion, which cannot exist without the free and open dissemination of news. Britain's Press is free and must remain so. Newspapers express many shades of opinion, but give all the available facts, on which public opinion is based. It is our strongest bulwark against tyranny. It is the first of our rights, and all other rights depend on it. Let it go, and we can tear up Magna Charta and Habeas Corpus at once.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

BRITISH BREAD CHEAPER THAN CANADIAN

The Government can claim that, despite an £18,000,000 bounty spread over three years, the British consumer is being provided with a cheaper loaf than is available in almost any other country, including such sources of wheat as the United States and Canada. Our bread (October, 1933, figures) was only a third of the price ruling in Germany and half the price ruling in America. But the success of this scheme, easily the most satisfactory of all the measures adopted since the war to aid our farming industry, must not be utilised as a model suitable for application, without modification, to other forms of produce. The Government intends to adapt it to meat imports, and perhaps to dairy produce also. In both of these cases, of course, there are contingencies that do not arise in the case of wheat and bread. The success of a levy-on-imports scheme obviously depends in the last resort on the proportions in which imports of any commodity stand in relation to the home production.—Glasgow Herald.

"Some opinions are too silly for any except very learned men to hold."—Dean Inge.

British Robot Plane Success



Great Britain's new air sensation, the pilot-less plane, was recently demonstrated over the Royal Air Force Airdrome at Farnborough, Hants, England. The Queen Bee, as the type is called, responded perfectly to radio operation. The ship was controlled from a small wooden cabinet fitted with seven plain white keys. A pilot sat in the cockpit during the flight ready to take over the controls should anything have gone wrong, but from take-off to landing he did not need to manoeuvre the ship Here is a view showing the master control in action during the flight of the Queen Bee.

The Week In Ottawa

OTTAWA, July,—A note of constitutional reform was sounded by Prime Minister Bennett last week. The Premier, it is known, has given considerable thought to the many problems that have confronted the government during the past few years, and in order to adequately deal with these contentious matters, he points out the necessity of a redistribution of powers between provincial legislatures and the Federal Parliament. In other words, a reformation of the British North America Act would be needed to straighten out Canada's social and economic problems which have as Mr. Bennett says, steadily become more ad more matters of national concern.

A definite course leading to orderly amendment of the constitution is now being planned by the government following conferences with the provincial governments. Mr. Bennett indicated the government's plan in the following statement:

"Recent events and declarations by provincial ministers indicate that our constitution must be reformed and amended if we are to be in a position to adequately deal with problems that have arisen during the last few years. We have come to realize that social and economic problems have steadily become more and more matters of national concern. Because Canada accepted obligations contained in treaties and conventions to which we subscribed, we were enabled, in the field of social security, to take more forward action at the last session of Parliamnet than was taken by all previous Parliaments since Confederation. A careful analysis, however, of Privy Council decisions by competent authorities warrants the unmistakable conclusion that, in the field not covered by treaties and conventions, no substantial advance can be made without reforming and amending the constitution.

"This task cannot be long deferred and is one which I propose to undertake without delay, after consultation with the provinces, if I continue to be responsible for the conduct of government in this country. Obviously so far as we can at present ascertain, the provinces are all agreed that the constitution must be amended. The only question is as how far there should be a redistribution of powers between provincial legislatures and the Federal Parliament.'

While the majority of members have gone to their homes, the cabinet is still at work. It met last week and gave some consideration to proposals for work and wages schemes to repplace the relief camp system. No definite statement was made after the meeting but it is known that the scheme would involve placement of large numbers of single unemployed men on farms. It is suggested that if the farm wages were not considered high enough a bonus might be paid to the employer to pass on to the labourer, the amount to be no more than that which it cost the government to keep a man in a relef camp.

The Prime Minister has before him the task of filling Senatorial and pending Cabinet vacancies. At least half a dozen Cabinet ministers are expected to retire from the political field, and rumours have been flying thick and fast as to probable appointees. There seems to be a very definite opinion that J. Earl Lawson, K.C., member for York West, and Dominion Conservative organizer, will enter the Cabinet. Political gossipers also have mentioned the names of Speaker Bowman, Errick F. Willis, M.P. and William G. Ernst, M.P. An early announcement regarding Cabinet reorganization is expected from the Prime Minister.

The Conservative party is firing its first election campaign guns in Ontario this week. Meetings are being held in the Royal York Hotel in Toronto on Tuesday and Friday. All the executives of the central committee of the Federation of Young Canada Conservative Clubs, zone representatives and local club presidents are attending the first meeting, with Gordon Graydon, president of the Federation presiding. Denton Massey, provincial campaign director, is leading the discussions. In the evening Mr. Massey's voice is being broadcast over a chain of Ontario stations. At the Friday meeting the president and secertary of every riding association in Ontario, along with either the candidate or the sitting member are attending a full day's conference. Mr. Massey also is going on the air Friday evening from 10 to 10.30 o'clock.

INCREASE OF 868 IN TWELVE MONTHS

Cornwall Census Shows Population Now Stands At 23,000

Cornwall, Ont.—With an increase of 868 in the past 12 months, Cornwall's population now stands at 12,507, according to official figures made available by Ovila Larin, assistant city treasurer. The total is based upon rolls returned for 1935 by F. B. Brownridge, M.L.A., city assessor. The increase since 1935 has been 3,918 or 45 per cent. In 1925 the city proper contained 8,689 persons.

Although actual figures are not yet available for the suburbs, it is conservatively estimated the combined population of the city and adjoining urban communities is about 23,000.

Dominion census figures trace the growth of Cornwall since 1871 as follows: 1871, 2,033; 1881, 4,468; 1891, 6,805; 1901, 6,704; 1911, 6,589; 1921, 7,419; 1931, 11,126. Increase in the population of Cornwall township over the same period has been as follows: 5,081, 5,436, 6,790, 6,911, 6,074, 6,631 10,930.

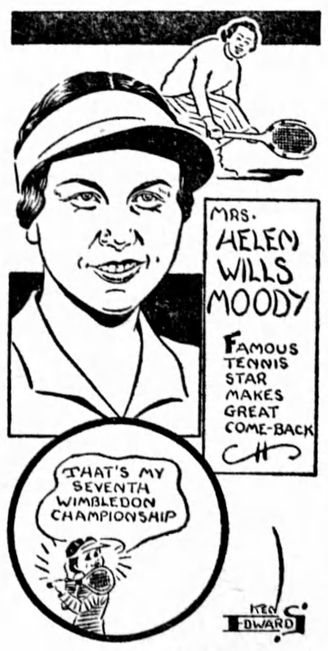
Establishment in Cornwall in 1925 of the Canadian plant of Courtaulds Limited marked this city's first major boom since Cornwall canal was built a century ago. Growth has been rapid in the succeeding 10 years, with an average increase of about 375 per year. In only one year, 1930, was a decrease recorded, and this was but 134. The increase in the past year is the greatest for any one year since 1925.

While Cornwall has been increasing population the suburbs have more than kept pace. It is estimated the suburban population was swelled by between 2,000 and 3,000 in the last 12 months, bringing the total within a thousand or so of the city population. In the 10-year period the city's assessment has jumped from a total of $7,948,315 in 1925 to $11,109,170 for 1935, an increase of $3,160,855.

It is a notable fact that the increase in both population and assessment has been greatest in the past four years, despite the depression. The boost in population between 1932 and 1935 was 2429, with an assessment increase for the same period of about $200,000.

SPORT HOT SHOTS

BY KEN. EDWARDS



QUEEN HELEN

Helen Wills Moody has just made one of the most sensational comebacks ever ventured in any sport.

After nearly two hours of play in the final at the Wimbledon championship matches, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody came into her own once again to be crowned queen of the tennis world.

Mrs. Moody has won the British title for her seventh time and in so doing defeated her foremost fellow American rival, Helen Jacobs. There was no hard feeling between the two as many would think from bygone reports. Each spoke highly of the other, giving a true sportsmanship atmosphere.

Queen Helen, as many call her, has been absent from the courts for a time on account of a lame back. Many thought she was through with tennis championships—but no, with plenty of courage she battled her way for the seventh time to win a championship at Wimbledon and to attain world honours.

She has been seven times American titleholder, and four times Queen of the French courts. She is just as fine a player in doubles.

BRITISH JUNE EXPORTS UP

First Half Of 1933 Bears Out Hope That Country Has Emerged From Depression

London.—In June of this year compared with June of last imports are down by £3,345,000 ($16,591,200) 5.4 per cent., while exports are up by £794,000 ($3,938,240), or 2.4 per cent., and re-exports are up by £906,000 ($449,376,000) or 29.9 per cent.

The Times, commenting on these figures says:

"The trade returns for June confirm Mr. Neville Chamberlain's statement that the outlook remains doggedly cheerful.

HOPES BORNE OUT.

The first six months of the year 1935 have more than borne out the earlier hopes that Great Britain had at last emerged from the depression and will during the present year continue to move forward toward a sane and measurable prosperity.

Statisticians and economists, perhaps over-careful lest their prophesies might "'back-fire" on them, were more cautious in the late months of 1934, and some of their leaders went so far as to declare that Britain had neared the point of saturation in the increase of business in the domestic field. Events, however, seem to indicate that their fears were not well founded, for there has been a steady betterment here in almost every branch of commerce and ndustry and domestic consumption has, at the very lowest, kept pace with the improvement in British exports.

Financial experts are today allowing themselves to be quoted as expecting a decided upturn in Britain's business, some of them even risking the term "trade boom, in their discussion of the outlook for the second half of 1935.

Statistics which indicate the growing confidence of the community in the prospects for the future are plentiful. For instance the new capital issues taken up by the investing public for the period January to the end of May, 1935, totalled £37,200,000 as compared with £2,500,000 for the whole of 1934, and since these figures were issued there has been a tremendous rush of issues on the London market, approximating £15,000,000, practically all of which have been heavily oversubscribed. In bank clearings there is the same healthy tendency shown. Postal receipts are rising slowly but steadily and the wholesale price index remains steady but with indications that a rise is in prospect.

On the retails trade side there is a further encouragement with a steady monthly percentage gain over the comparable months for 1933, as follows: February eight per cent; March, six per cent; April, seven per cent, and May, 10 per cent. The year 1933 was chosen for comparison because the big holiday periods in that year approximate those of 1935.

Overseas exports from Great Britain for the five months of 1935 as compared with the same period of 1934 have increase by £14,903,144, and by £30,400,802 if compared with 1933, while the imports have been kept down to the 1934 level and the adverse balance of trade thus reduced by some £14,000,000.

Bank deposits for the month of May alone reached the figure of £1,961,472,000, an increase of £103,282,000 over May, 1934.

One of the most significant signs of the betterment of Britain's condition is in the field of new construction, whether of dwellings or factories. In the housing arena, construction seems to have approached a boom, nearly 300,000 new places having been erected and the rate is officially estimated at nearly 6,000 new places weekly. In the case of factories the report for 1934, the latest obtainable, shows that 2,737 new factories were built that year, exclusive of those reconstructed and renovated and a feature of the report is the statement that this new construction has attracted no fewer than 500,000 workers into London and its environs, many of these from the depressed areas of the North.

No Snuff !

Mrs. Mary Ellen McCrea, of Luray, Highland County, Va., spoke as a key witness in a lawsuit over the Garrett estate, is 110 years old. When interviewed recently she was wearing a white cap and the long dress of the old-time mountaineer.

There are 6,000 claimants to the huge estate in which a certain Christopher Shauffer's birthplace is concerned. Mrs. McCrea says he was born near her home and it is upon her evidence that the Virginians base their claims. "My, I never thought Chris would cause all this fuss," she declared.

When asked to what she contributed her longevity, Mrs. McCrea replied: "I never smoked or sniffed snuff as so many of my neighbors now dead, has done."