Voice of the Press

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CANADA

RED TAG FOR THE RECKLESS

The Ontario Government in despair over the failure of its laborious efforts to stop the massacre on our roads should get some help in that direction. This column begs to suggest that it offers $1,000 for the most practical idea which will reduce the number of deaths and accidents. And as a start this column begs to submit that the best thing to do it to bring home to the reckless driver that he is thought by fellow drivers to be a menace. That should get under his skin, and make him more careful if anything will. How can this be done? By making a convicted driver wear a red tag attached to his car when he drives. — Sault Star.

READY FOR UNUSUAL CRIME

A report on the administration of criminal justice adopted by the Canadian Bar Association at its Winnipeg convention a few days ago, urged an increase in the maximum penalty for kidnapping and allowing the punishment to include whipping. The maximum penalty for kidnapping in Canada is imprisonment for 25 years. — Sarnia Canadian Observer.

TROUBLE-MAKERS

If it was possible to put to sleep for a period of years all the militarists who are to be found in almost every land, how much more pleasant and secure this old world would be! — Brockville Recorder.

DEFENCE OF WEEDS

The Duluth Herald says a world of weary tillers of the soil will be only too glad to believe Dr. Charles Thom, of the United States Department of Agriculture, who tells an agricultural meeting in England that weeds save rich topsoil by preventing erosion and, after death ,enrich the soil they occupied. This seems part of the concerted effort by scientists and some statesmen to conceive mankind that such old virtues as hard work and saving are now vices, because they are anti-social in causing overproduction. Dr. Thom's cheery message will not be so impressive, however, to those who have seen what weeds can do to the most promising garden in a two weeks' vacation by the owner. — Brandon Sun.

WILL ROGERS' WHOLESOME HUMOR

It was not the humor that some confuse with wit, and that laughs at people; it was the humor that had sensibility in it, and kindness, that laughs with people. He can show man his own absurdity, but he himself was made to seem absurd, too, and it was the sort of showing which saved all of us from the commission of pompous sins. There was always more love than contempt in it. And there was gravity behind the jest. With that gay raillery there was droll, wholesome philosophy, insight, acute perception, the flash of mind that threw light on folly, that made pomposity and undue seriousness seem lovably absurd. Of bitterness and bile, of the wit that cuts and sears, he knew nothing. — Ottawa Journal.

SMALL THINGS THAT COUNT

The humble and diversified needs of the world's consumers are thus giving rise to considerable industrial activity in one British centre which has attained celebrity for the production of souvenirs and novelties and similar activity is probably to be noted elsewhere. It is not always the big, expensive things that lead to the largest amount of employment. Small and comparatively valueless articles are possibly in greater demand, particularly in time of financial stringency, and the industrial community which is able to supply them profits from the situation. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

LOOK FIRST!

The first fatal hunting accident has been reported from the North woods and from now till the end of the hunting season there will unfortunately in all probability be a recurrence of these sad stories. All the warnings that can be delivered seem fruitless where men who shoot first and look afterwards take their guns in hand and go into the woods. And yet nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand hunting accidents could be prevented by the observance of about five rules or precautions, every one of them so simple as to be elementary, so obvious that one would think a child with a popgun would recognise their importance. If every hunter would only stop to think over the few simple precautions that are all he has to observe in order to make our woods quite safe, these tales of cruel and senseless killings and maimings would not have to be told. — Montreal Star.

OTTAWA THE BEAUTIFUL

We are always enthusiastic when we read that something more is being added to the long list of Ottawa attractions.

Like all Canadians who have had the opportunity of watching the Capital grow in both size and beauty, we appreciate its qualities and never begrudge the spending of national funds for this purpose.

Ottawa is the heart of the nation, and it is only fitting that Governments, not matter what their party stripe, should take a keen interest in Capital development and plan long years ahead. — Windsor Star.

NO TIME FOR SHORT CUTS

Taken as a whole, the Dominion's industrial and agricultural condition must certainly be taken as improving. This improvement is far from rapid and doubtless it tests the patience and steadfastness of the people, but it is sustained and natural. It should encourage optimism and continued faith in the unspectacular methods as exemplified in the British recovery program; and it offers no justification for resorting to rash experimentalism. Canada is travelling up the hill to prosperity and there is no need for her to take chances by attempting dangerous short cuts.—St. John Telegraph-Journal.

LONG LIFE

The problem is not to postpone death, but to prolong the period of vigorous life, in other words, to double the years of youth and shorten the period of exhausted, enfeebled old age. Youth, not longer lives, is what we all crave. It is doubtful if the average person could live more than two centuries without committing suicide. Try to sit through the same stage production ten times — and see how the show bores you. — Welland Tribune.

PROCESS OF EVOLUTION

In a changing world, the bus, the truck and the airplane have come to the front because man finds them desirable and useful. It is not likely, therefore, that man will turn back and cast them aside in order to increase the revenues of the railways. This fact might as well be accepted as a starting point. Motor vehicles and airplanes are part of the evolutionary process. — Regina Leader-Post.

DOING SOMETHING ABOUT NOISE

It is a distinctly encouraging sign that municipal representatives in large cities are at last doing something about noise. The most noise is unnecessary. Its toleration is a sure indication that collectively people have not yet fully developed as social beings. Preventable noise, in other words, betrays an imperfect social sense. — Ottawa Citizen.

WHITE ELEPHANTS

The big, luxurious liners are no doubt good advertising for the lines to which they belong, but shipping companies cannot live on prestige alone. After all it is the balance sheet that matters, and it is tragic to see such beautiful craft as the Normandie laid up all winter because it is uneconomical to operate her with a large percentage of the accommodation unoccupied. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

THE EMPIRE

PLAYING THE GAME

"The game for the game's sake," was proclaimed by Mr. S. S. Dean, president of the New Zealand Rugby Union, when speaking of what really is the sporting mission of the All Black team to Great Britain this year. Because of the friction that has clouded some international games in recent years, Mr. Dean's reference to the essence of the thing is timely. There is no implication that touring teams from New Zealand in the past have failed in this respect. Quite the reverse in the case, but it is well that the fathers of all games should take the opportunity to remind players, particularly the younger ones, that victory is not everything. — Auckland, N.Z., News.

DRAKE'S OWN GAME

There is something in bowls which appeals to the English temperament. It is an unhurried and companionable game, and by no means a pastime for elderly men only. Today it is being playe by thousands of people of all ages, including women, who have their own association, and are taking up the game with enthusiasm. Perhaps its popularity lies in the friendliness of its surroundings. Bowls is mainly an amateur game, and it is played on greens of that velvety texture which is the dream of every lover of gardens and lawns —and that means nearly every Englishman. — London Daily Mail.

PRIME MINISTERS' CORRIDOR

At Falconbridge Park on Saturday, Mr. W. W. Hughes planted an oak tree in the Prime Ministers' Corridor, making the sixth young tree that has been placed in position to represent a Prime Minister of Australia.

Mr. Hughes, pointing to the gum trees in the valleys and on the mountains said: "Those clumps of towering gums—look at them! Where in all the world shall we find their equal? Some day there will arise among us a poet who will write prettily and powerfully of our flowers and of our trees; and with the poet, I hope, will come a protector of our trees. We have squandered lavishly an inheritance of priceless value, but the time has come when we have got to plant and grow more trees. As these young trees grow, they will remind every passer-by that the work of the Empire-builder, like the work of the oak and the eucalypt, never ceases." — Sydney Morning Herald.

EARTHQUAKES IN EGYPT?

There have been two bad shocks in Cairo in recent years, both of which rocked the six-storey buildings which were then the highest. What would happen today if anything slightly more severe rumbled below our local crust is more than our imagination can scope with. Companies which make out policies against damage by earthquake in Egypt run the risk of a very heavy call on their finances. Only one hotel (at Port Said) is reputed to be earthquake-proof. Curiously enough, most of this country's tallest buildings appear to be very narrow, which, from the architectural point of view, is asking for trouble. One of the first-fruits of a violent shock in Egypt would be a hasty revision of the building laws. —Cairo Sphynx.

Il Duce Taps Out His Key Note To Forces

Premier Mussolini listens intently as radio operator explains workings of field set during maneuvers in Brenner Pass. He later tapped out a message to his forces in the field.

The Week In Ottawa

OTTAWA,—The election campaign is getting hot. The Prime Minister is in full stride via the radio and the response to his series of half hour broadcasts has been gratifying. He is now headed for the West but will come East again before the campaign ends within four weeks' time.

There is plenty of speculation among the various political wiseacres as to the outcome of the voting on October 14. Varied are the predictions which are not lacking in a cry for National government. Even Mackenzie King has called the shot. He predicts that Mr. Bennett will advocate national government during his speaking tour. That remains to be seen.

Mainly, however, the Conservative strategians place reliance upon the performance, policies and campaigning capacities of the Prime Minister. He has gone into the campaign with a vigour which, despite his illness last winter, is comparable with that 1930. His four broadcasts will be developed in detail on the hustings and will not be lacking in appreciative response from the thinking public.

What appeal the proposed retirement on a species of pension of workers at sixty or thereabouts will carry appears to be problematical. While the criticisms are plentiful and the difficulties, constitutional and otherwise, of great magnitude, at least the idea is commended as being definite and specific and having the force of an idea which, if not new, is relatively so.

The huge undertaking of debt conversion can be accomplished only after much co-operative effort and legislative sanction. The definite trend of times is toward lessening the burden of carrying charges. This scheme would develop it on most encompassing lines to include all public indebtedness—federal, provincial, municipal and, simultaneously, to embrace the financially embarrassed home dweller.

While the campaign, which soon will develop rapidly, is conceded now to have elements of obscurity, it is believed that well before the end of four weeks the situation will be very much clarified. The prospects will better be appraised in the light of the meetings, East and West, the receptions accorded party leaders and the response which is indicated. Very likely, the campaign may lose some of its amiability, and some persons and things, so far largely ignored, may come in for some critical attention with consequences upon the outcome.

So far as the campaign has gone, it is reported that there is evidence of less rigidity in ordinary party adherence with very large but slightly demonstrative meetings. There is about a million new voters to whom particular appeals are being directed. What is very conceivable is that any idea of uncertainity of the outcome may cause a swing to the major political party whose chances, as the election approaches, are considered more likely to ensure stability of government.

The Electric Shock Hazard

In this age of electricity, the latest hazard added to life on the farm is electrical shock. The passage of electrical current of considerable voltage through a man causes paralysis of the higher nerve centres, entailing the stoppage of breathing. The failure of the normal tests for life should not be taken as evidence of death. Persons have been resuscitated after hours of effort although ordinary signs of life were absent. In cases where the contact was of short duration and where artificial respiration has been applied without delay there is a better chance of recovery. Although, in reality, resuscitation from electrical shock is a case for the medical man, or at a pinch for those men of the power and telephone companies, well trained in the art of artificial respiration, there are certain things that every body can do. In shock accidents the victim is usually thrown clear of the live wire or apparatus, but if such is not the case the obvious thing to do is to clear him at once from contact the greatest care being taken that the helper himself is insulated from contact. Notwithstanding the fact that success in resucitation decreases in hot summer months, warmth is of great assistance. The patient should be wrapped in warm blankets and hot water bottle supplied. A person partially shocked should be made to lie down, and it is a point to be remembered that, owing to lack of tone of the blood vessels, it may be fatal to allow a resuscitated patient to sit up or stand. Artificial respiration of course, is of the greatest importance. Efforts in artificial respiration should be and should be taught in all districts, kept up for at least four hours until the patient breathes or until the signs of the onrush of rigor mortis are definite.

English Oysters

Observes the Manchester Guardian —"English oyster in these days have only an academic interest to most of us. This year again we hear that there is a prospect that prices may come down in the future. Within five years, they say, oysters may be cheap if nothing happens to the health of the spat that is so plentiful this year.

Recently inquiries at two eminent restaurants revealed that the price is 8s a dozen—in one case the same as last year, in the other case 2s less. This is for the Whitstable natives, but even the oysters from what used to be thought the humbler regions of the Roach and the Crouch are to cost about the same price. The Duchy of Cornwall oysters, which seven years ago were selling in the Duchy's shop in Waterloo Bridge road at 3s, are now 6s.

I could not live in peace if I put the shadow of a wilful sin between myself and God.—George Eliot.

WHEN BARN WALLS GET FROST-COVERED

With a Cold Wall It Is Difficult To Prevent Frosting

In many barns the walls get frost crusted in cold weather, due either to lack of insulation in the walls, lack of proper ventilating system, or both. With a cold wall it is difficult to prevent frosting, even with reasonably good venlation, and farmers are just beginning to realize the importance of proper stable insulation.

The chief objection to the masonry stable wall, whether of concrete, concrete blocks, hollow tile, orr stone is its being cold and subject to frost on the inside, unless proper insulation is provided for. The air spaces in concrete blocks and hollow tiles help to some extent, but are not enough to prevent trouble from frosting. A double wall or a wall with a complete air space is one of the simplest methods of overcoming this trouble, provided the air space is filled with insulation or with some material to stop air circulation inside the air space.

To get anything like the real value of any double wall construction, the two walls must be as nearly wind and water-tight as possible and the air pace must be filled with something that will stop air circulation transferring heat from one wall to the other and which will not transfer the heat itself.

Double Wall and Windows

The eventual solution of the double wall problem will probably be a thoroughly waterproofed insulation board which can be built right into the concrete or concrete block or clay block double wall.

It is, of course, possible to make a single masonry wall warm and comfortable, either by putting furring strips on the inside and then lathing and plastering with two coats of cement, or by fastening pasterboard or insulating board to the inside of the wall and then plastering.

It pays to have double windows for dairy barns. They will cost a few dollars for the preliminary cost, but will help a great deal in keeping the stable dry and will prevent the glass coating over all Winter long and cutting off the greater part of the sunshine. Many prefer double glazed sash, with two sheets of glass about half an inch apart in the same sash. Where a good ventilating system is in use and the windows do not need to be opened, storm sash are quite frequently used. Either type is necessary.

FASHION FLASHES

Period influences, including the familiar Renaissance and Greek, and the newer military and peasant, are decidedly a force in molding the new styles. . . . Luxurious fabrics expressed in rich brocades and a greater endorsement of jewelled trimming that makes jewleled buttons more important, color and large sleeves, establish the Renaissance theme. . . More pleats, for day and evening and more drapery, reflect the Greek impetus. . . In military interpretations, everything that is representative of this dashing type of costume asserts itself; braid, including gold and white, frogs, tassels, brass buttons, broad shoulder, fitted lines, narrow fur edges, and capes. . . . . Peasant influences, revived recently through shirred and gathered lines, are pertinently indicated for the present in embroideries, an inevitable approach to brightening up the black dress.

Draped lines, because they are so insistently exhibited in Paris evening dresses, justly separated discussion. It is to the point to realize that, despite the many different expressions of the draped skirt, insistence is apparent on maintaining a slim silhouette, with most draperies described as being near the hem or at the knees. Even when they fall from the shoulders, the slim silhouette is defined, and, in fact, the draperies are referred to as "vertical pillars" that only tend to emphasize the slim body lines.

Big sleeves and broad shoulders both as reflections of period influences and conspicuous as the chief expression of silhouette that produces any deviations from natural, slim outlines. Sleeve fullness is mostly at the top in puffs and seamings that emphasize width, but wrists are sometimes fitted in long cuffs, fitted over the hand, as well as sometimes bloused, the latter occasionally in bishop effect.

The afternoon dress with street length skirts that may be said to be poaching on evening fashion preserves is one of the most important types that will be unmistakably a prominent development in new collections. Metals are the first decision on these but velvets and even crepes or satins are to be considered, particularly if the last two are made with bodices that are somewhat decollete as to neckline, or done in a way that suggests a "dinner dress" style. The metals are tailored.

Two-piece types are good, in the simpler types, and those of more formal character, introducing embroideries for the latter. The basque-like fitted line above the waistline and the suggestion of a flare to the peplum give this style a newer look.

Ornamental touches besides the aforementioned braid family and colored embroideries, make much of glittering accents, such as sequins, metals and even jewellery stones. The latter are tremendously important in buttons, reviving for that "touch of color" carved jade, coral, lapis lazuli and turquoise. Gold bands are a type by themselves.

Back fullness in some daytime skirts, particularly the afternoon models that embrace circular cut, is within the picture of slim lines generally emphasized. Front fullness is the other version, and cited particularly in present styles for the effects on waistlines — that is, definitely drawing them up to a higher line at front.

Satin dresses in dark colors or black for dinner wear, just because they offer a contrast to the metals, velvets and other rich fabrics that are prevalent in more formal styles.

Tailleurs re minuit — played up in velvet and metals, but particularly velvet. This formal suit is long skirted, in French presentations, but consideration of it in a street length may be more practical, in view of the new feeling for afternoon dresses of evening type.

Tunics Again!

Very charming and practical for fall days, is this tunic dress of warm-rust colored silk that looks like woolen. It uses jade green for its collar and self-covered buttons.

Cut on the lines of a coat frock, it includes all the tailored smartness in such models.

Easy as A, B, C to make it.

Style No. 2935 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of contrasting and ⅝ yard of 35-inch lining for skirt.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.