VOICE of the PRESS

CANADA, THE EMPIRE

THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Magistrate J. B. Hopkins gave a good example to his fellow-magistrates throught the province when he sentenced a man, pleading guilty to "leaving the scene of an accident," to a fine of $75 and costs, six days in jail, suspension of driving license for 30 days and an additional 24 days if the fine remains unpaid.

Magistrate Hopkins pointed out something which is not generally enough known when he showed that the maximum fine for this class of offence is a fine of a hundred dollars or 3 days in jail. That penalty should be increased at the coming session of the legislature as an amendment to the Highway Traffic Act so that magistrates could use more discretion and impose more severe penalties when the facts warrant such action. — Niagara Falls Review.

NO JAY-WALKING

In Kaslo, B.C., they impound chickens runing at large and charge 25 cents to get them out. The place needs the money and it determined to get it by fair means or fowl. — Guelph Mercury.

RUBBER INDUSTRY

Canada ranks among the leading countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. Production in 1934 was valued at $55,230,381, the highest since 1930, when the output was worth $73,752,673. The products of this industry find their way to the remotest parts of the world. Norway, Uruguay, Dutch East Indies, Belgian Congo and China are but a few of the far-flung countries into which Canadian exports find their way. During the year Canadian exports were valued at $11,990,151. In 1930, Canada was the fifth largest importer of raw rubber in the world, ranking after the United States, the United Kingdom, France and Germany. In 1934, however, with an import of raw rubber worth $7,654,544 Japan and Russia also headed Canada. — Bureau of Statistics.

U. S. IS GRIEVED

The Lindberghs had suffered years of danger, humiliation and exasperation in their own country. They had lost a son through the vilest sort of crime, and there were constant threats affecting the life and safety of their other son, Jon. They were bombarded with letters from cranks, criminals, crack-pots, their privacy was invaded, their liberty circumscribed.

The New York Times relates one instance of this sort of thing. Young Jon Lindbergh was being taken by automobile from his school to his home.

". . . A large car containing several men came close alongside and crowded the car containing the lad to the curb, forcing it to stop.

"Men jumped down. A teacher accompanying the little lad clutched him tightly. Suddenly cameras were thrust into the child's face and clicked. Then the visitors jumped into their machine and sped away, leaving a badly frightened teacher and little boy.

"Since then Jon has not been to school."

So Col. Lindbergh and his wife and child set out quietly for England, perhaps to make their home in that country, and his fellow-countrymen, shaken out of their complacence by an event comparable to abandonment of Britain by the Prince of Wales, are searching their consciences to learn whether they are not at fault. — Ottawa Journal.

SPEAKING OF WEATHER

Sir:—Believe it or not, The Globe was right again when it said in the Dec. 30 issue that Ontario was colder than the other provinces.

I live in Ontario, only a short distance from the Ontario-Quebec provincial boundary. Our post office is in Quebec, and as I go for the mail every morning I cross the boundary line from Ontario into Quebec, and from Quebc back into Ontario on my return trip.

As I travel on foot I have an excellent opportunity to note the temperature. So on the morning of Dec. 31 I decided to take special notice, and I discovered that as I drew near the Quebec boundary it became milder and milder, and by the time I reached the post office, which is about one hundred yards within Quebec, I was obliged to take off my heavy coat, which I carried on my arm until I got back into Ontario, when I put it on again. — Paul Bunyon, Point Fortune, Que., in a letter to The Globe.

GOING SOUTH?

The rich go south in the winter. The hoboes without any money do it. Professional golfers do it. Geese do it. Race-horses do it. Cattle used to do it and would yet if they had a chance.

The point arises as to whether or not it is the proper thing to do. Is it a reasonable or natural thing to stay in Canada during the winter or if, for economic reasons, one stays, is it reasonable and natural to attempt to carry on ordinary commercial and social activities.

Fish, mud-turtles, bears, bees, squirrels, snakes, flies, muskrats, hedgehogs and most of the other forms of life, which have no rapid means of transportation and are thereby compelled to stay in the northern half of the continent during the winter, do not attempt to carry on their ordinary activities; they go to sleep. Is that the proper thing to do Are these intelligent people wrong?

Look at the people who stay in the north and attempt to carry on their regular activities: Wolves, bankers, moose, coal merchants, poolroom proprietors, politicians, preachers, musicians, domestic fowl, plumbers, newspaper reporters, billiard players, convention orators, house cats, bridge players and college professors. Are the members of this group wiser than the bees and bugs and senators? Wouldn't the country get along more scientifically and naturally if they all went into hibernation?

Having thus proposed the subject for the debate, we dispense with the argument and announce the decision.

Making all due allowance for the inevitable exceptions, it would appear that obedience to natural law should induce all the people in Canada to either go south or go to bed during the months of December, January and February. — Western Producer.

SHOULDN'T LIKE IT

It is nearly a year since Hauptman was condemned to death (Feb. 13, 1935) after along trial; and he is still unhung.

That no one should be punished unjustly is a noble idea; and of course that idea is at the roots of the laxity of American courts. But also the idea is noble that multitudes of decent people should not be considered easy prey by criminals who rob and kidnap and murder; it is probably more humane and better that one person in a thousand accused may be punished unjustly by process of law than that crime should seam to be a tolerable safe avenue of exploitation by a comparatively few vicious people among millions of decent ones.

There is a further moral which some of our own people might take to heart. Imprisonment is punishment. A penitentiary is not a place where convicts should find feather beds and be encouraged to play ball games. It is a place where there should be strict discipline, stiff regulations, plain food and hard work. The convicts will be dissatisfied. They should be. That is what they are there for. And the common sense of the Canadian people should be disposed to the side of the law and of the officers of the law when there are outcries in or about the penitentiaries. — Ottawa Journal.

THRILL OF DOING

The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, one of Britain's most distinguished public men, is credited with the following:

"To those who say, 'Think of the difficulties!' I answer, 'Think of the reward!' "

There's something to remember—think of the reward. Mr. Churchill, we take it, did not have monetary considerations in mind when he gave this advice. What he had in mind was the glory of achievement, the deep satisfaction that comes with a realization that one has striven hard and long and finally reached a goal, the path to which was beset with many difficulties.

Think of the di culties, yes, but think of the reward! — Windsor Star.

SOAK RICH — ONCE

Great Britain is reported to be getting alarmed over the prospect of reduced inheritance taxes. Under recent levies the yield has been enormous, but it cannot keep up. For instance, the fact is cited that when Lord Cowdray died in 1927, leaving $20,000,000 the treasury took $7,500,000, and when his son and heir passed out in 1933 there was another huge helping, so that now only two and a half millions remain of the original twenty. John Bull cannot eat his cake and still have it any more than anyone else. — Brantford Expositor.

THE EMPIRE

WORLD OPPOSITION

Take with a pinch of salt the opinion of those who say that the economic line-up of fifty nations against Italy will crack the Mussolini regime. When you hammer a nation you sometimes break it, you sometimes make it. Britain, and a dozen allied nations, tried to hammer revolutionary Russia in 1919. The Russians of all creeds enlisted in sixteen Red Armies, though a year earlier the entire force were in mutiny. Thirty thousand old Czarist officers fought for the Bolsheviks, repulsed all attacks. If the Czarist-sympathizing foreigners had kept their hands off Russia in 1919, possibly a Czar would be back there now. — London Express.

Speedy Kid

Rod Lorrain who turned professional with the Montreal Canadiens in the National Hockey League.

Grasshopper And Dandelion Backed

Regina.—Proposal of the Natural History Society that a plant and an animal emblematic of Saskatchewan be adopted for the province brought a suggestion from an informant that the choice fell on the grasshopper and the dandelion.

Describing himself as "an anonymous horticulturist," he said he was convinced no other plant than the dandelion and no other creature than the grasshopper had greater claims on Saskatchewan's coat of arms.

U. S. Government Comes to The Aid of The Housewife

New York. — The United States Government is going to aid the housewife plagued by the maid who burns the meat, drops the dishes, sweeps the dirt under the davenport.

Mrs. Sarah S. Dennen, head of the women's division of the New York Works Progress Administration, announced recently a grant of $500,000 to school 7,600 domestic servants throughout the country in the proper way to wash clothes, make beds, cook and to do other household tasks.

Headaches For Pilots In Airplane Shopping

ANCHORAGE, Alaska.—An aviator learned there are more than one size of diapers, after buying the wrong size and flying hundreds of miles to deliver them. Another was somewhat baffled by a telegraphed order from a man in the interior, "bring wife shoes, she's kind of big on foot," Star Air Service officials pointed out some of the difficulties they meet doing "shopping by airplane" for Alaskans living in the far interior.

One order for "long, women's underwear, size 36," could not be filled. No store had such a garment.

Old Hand Press First on Coast

Victoria. — Just an ordinary hand press, a little ancient of lineage, can be seen in the museum of a convent here. It stands as a monument to the enterprise and industry of British Columbia pioneers in journalism.

The first news sheet in the coast province was printed on this French press with French type, but in the English language, in 1858. It was edited by an exiled French count, Paul de Garro. The machine was imported by the first bishop of Vancouver Island, Bishop Demers.

Professional printing worked its way north from California and made its debut here with establishment of the Victorian Gazette. On December 11, 1858, appeared the first number of the first newspaper in the province now surviving—the Victoria Colonist—then called the British Colonist.

U. S. Yuletide Mail Increased 10 P.C.

Washington — Postmaster-General James A. Farley announced last week that reports from the 55 largest post offices in the U.S. indicated that Christmas mail this year was approximately 10.21 per cent greater in volume than last year.

Work of Indian Teacher Praised

Gives Credit For Success To His English Wife, A War Bride

Lennox Island, P.E.I.—John Sark renounced his hereditary rights as Chief of the Micmac Indian reserve here when he answered the call of the Empire and went overseas with the 24th Battery as a non-commissioned officer. But today, as teacher of the Micmac school, he is still chieftain to Indian youth.

Returning to Summerside after an official visit to the little island colony off the north coast of Prince Edward Island, Miss Hilda W. Gillis, Inspector of Schools, reported: "The teacher is an outstanding athlete and musician. The pupils showed aptitude in the mechanics of reading, writing and other school subjects. Singing is especially well taught in both Micmac and English."

"The teacher takes advantage of Carnegie Library facilities and is well versed in the principles of teaching. The Indian pupils are apparently slow to grasp the ideas when presented in English, but it is remarkable how well they remember what they receive and how thoroughly their work is done."

"Mr. Sark" the school inspector said, "has indeed a great experimental field in education. His work is satisfactory and commendable."

Happy is John Sark living at the Reserve of his forefathers with his family and English wife, a war bride. He met the former Elsie Houghton at Dover Castle in England during the war. She was a volunteer nurse, he a Canadian artilleryman. War separated them for a time. They were married in December, 1916. Once more Sark went to the front and the ward bride continued her duties ministering to the sick maimed.

In the Spring of 1917 a gun carriage fell on Sark's chest. He was ordered home to convalesce. In the Dalton Sanitorium, Wiltshire, P.E.I., he lay for weeks while his wife, still behind the front line, carried on her work.

The Red Man had lost everything. Smashed in health, the future was bitter. The strength that took him "with the velocity of a hurricane" through the lines of opposing teams when his 210 pounds fought with St. Dunstan University's mighty football squad, was sapped.

Finally a letter came from the English girl saying she was coming to join him.

"Without help she found her way to Dalton and walked into my presence unannounced. When I saw her standing there, I knew that her heart was the perfect heart—'Where you are, I should be,' she said, 'and I have come to make you well.' "

The doctors had told the Indian he would be an invalid for the rest of his life. "But," declared Sark, resuming the story in his own words, "within six months she brought back my strength and I was able to take over the Micmac school at the Lennox Island reserve."

In the eyes of his people his wife was a stranger and for a time unwelcome. "But the beauty of her nature, the unselfishness of her life and the affection she showered upon me won their everlasting affection."

The English woman has adapted herself to local customs and has become a leading spirit in the community. They have five attractive children, three of whom are attending the little school. They speak both Micmac and English; their mother has never learned the Micmac tongue.

"I hate war and the consequences of it" continued the keen-eyed Indian teacher, "but I have to thank God for the world upheaval that brought me the English girl and the children that now surround us."

Winter Water Supply

Dairy cattle in milk should be supplied with water not colder than 50 degrees F. Water at a low temperature must be raised to approximately body temperature before it can be assimilated by the tissues. Heat must be absorbed from the body to accomplish this. Inasmuch as part of the feed which an animal eats goes for the production of heat and energy, the consumption of large amounts of cold water tends to increase the food supply used for this purpose.

The Great Pyramid

I weather the steadfastness
Of winds that blow
Constantly and forever;
I am the testament of the world
in stone,
Untouched by tremor.

I do not prophesy.
I am the base for all that is
And all that ever will be.
I am the changeless and Divine
Plan
Of a Zealous Master
Working towards a great purpose.
—O. D. S.

None is poor but the mean in mind, the timorous, the weak, and unbelieving; none is wealthy but the affluent in soul, who is satisfied and floweth over.—Tupper.

'Room At Top' For Ambitious Youth Is Smaller Says Pitkin

There's still "room at the top" for ambitious youth — but, declares Walter B. Pitkin, famed author of "Life Begins at Forty," it is a smaller room than it used to be. And instead of being in a city skyscraper, it may be on the main street of the old home town.

Able young man and women today, Dr. Pitkin notes in the current Rotarian Magazine, should take a realistic view of the change, and recognize the fact that it may be necessary for them to work longer than did able youth of another generation at jobs requiring less than their full abilities. Progress up what he describes as "the battered old ladder of success," is apt to be slower than formerly, and wise youth will cultivate local acquaintances and a knowledge of local affairs.

A 10-point list of qualifications necessary for high-grade young men and women who wou'd reach the room-at-the-top is offered by Dr. Pitkin:

1. — Health
2. — High energy
3. — Persistence
4. — Thoroughness
5. — High technical training
6. — Social sense — the ability to get along well with people
7. — Self-knowledge, and self-understanding.
8. — Willingness to work for a long time at jobs requiring less than one's abilities.
10. — A knowledge of local affairs and wide acquaintanceship with local people.

All of which, he adds, is based on the patent fact, "Today there is no room anywhere for millions who are able and willing to work. It's important, even though not pleasant to know that, in terms of mere numbers alone, every young worker who has arrived at working age since 1920 would be superfluous in our existing economic system if everybody were to use the latest and best inventions and improvements.

"We have heard much of the youth problem — and it is a big problem, one that reaches around the world. Gratifying, however, is the intelligent interest business and professional men are taking not only in counselling youth but in actively helping them make adjustments."

Men with great conversational powers almost universally practice a sort of lively sophistry and exaggeration which deceives for the moment both themselves and their auditors.—Macaulay.

For Many Occasions

Quite suitable for youthful or heavier figures, is this dress. It combines a very pleasing and rich effect in fabrics in pebbly and plain beige crepe silk. Just the thing to wear under a fur ccoat. It lends itself to a wide variety of occasions. Then, too, wear it right through spring.

Or make this simple to sew dress of new looking crepe silk print with color on color.

Style No. 3215 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2⅜ yards of 39-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 39-inch contrasting.

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.

Author Sues Movie Producers

Francis Hacket Says "Henry VIII" Film Piracy Of His Work

New York.—The English talking picture version of "The Private Life of Henry VIII," which made a singular success here and abroad and established British motion pictures as a distinct threat to American productions, was attacked as an "unwarranted and blatant piracy" in a suit filed in United States District Court last week by Fanny E. Holtzman, international lawyer, for Francis Hackett, American author of "Henry VIII."

The suit, which promises to be the biggest plagarism suit in recent years, is expected to involve more than $1,000,000.

Alexander Korda, the producer; London Film Productions, Ltd., and the United Artists' Corporation, are named defendants. Mr. Hackett demands a restraining order, directing the defendants to desist from exhibiting the picture, and also the surrender of all prints made of the film, an accounting for all profits in the United States, and payment of the costs of bringing the suit.

CHARGES LISTED

The complaint alleges that parts of Mr. Hackett's biography, copyrighted in 1929 by Horace Liverright, Inc., publishers, were pirated with "the conscious intention and purpose to excite, by representation and misrepresentation . . . the same emotions as complainant had invented and created in his book, 'Henry VIII' ".

Questioned about the suit, Mr. Hackett said that he discovered the likeness between his book and the film when he chanced into a Dublin theatre.

"To my astonishment," he said. "I saw paraded across the screen the living interpretations I had gleaned by laborious years of detailed research."

Mr. Hackett said he spent many years in England, France and Italy gathering material for the book.

"After my book became a best seller," he said, "my agent went to Hollywood, where he discussed its possibilities for screen purposes. Negotiations were started but were not yet completed when I chanced to see the Korda production in Dublin."

Asked whether he would institute suit in England on the basis of the English copyright on his book, Mr. Hackett said that any further action depended on Miss Holtzmann.

The motion picture, in which Charles Laughton played the part of Henry VIII, portraying the monarch, as an ordinary, kindly human being rather than a Bluebeard, as the popular conception of the King, was selected by many critics as the outstanding motion picture of 1933.

The Prince of Wales Sponsors New Fashion

A new fashion in men's wear has been started by the Prince of Wales. Changes in men's fashions take place slowly and are often so slight as to pass unnoticed except to the most discerning.

The change which the Prince has now sponsored is a matter of cut. The coat of the suit instead of being shaped at the side is cut with a straighter line. The trousers hang perfectly straight, too, avoiding a broken line at the bottom by being a trifle shorter than usual and thus doing away with the crease at the ankle produced in heel-length trousers. Savile Row, London, is said to be preparing to follow the lead set by the Prince.

There's No Argument; Women Are Better Air Travellers Than Men

Chicago.—Women apparently make better air travellers than do men.

This information showed up in a study of the needs and attitudes of air passengers made by a large airline in establishing a "ground school" where its 75 stewardesses are taught applied psychology, some home economics and aviation rudiments.

Some of the things the company learned about its clients, said Newton Wilson, instructor, and Stewardesses Grace Hall of Milwaukee, Wis., who has flown nearly 500,000 miles, and Ruth Phelan of Iowa City, Ia., with 400,000 miles in the air, were:

Women flying the first time relax more quickly than men first flighters; women take bad weather more calmly than do men; women generally obey instructions better; women are more careful where they put their cigarette ashes; men demand more service and attention than women; men ask more questions; men get more restless than women, and male epicures are more fussy about the menu than women on a diet.

Women, if air-sick (company's latest records showed only 50 passengers out of 21,000 got airsick), take it less seriously than men—and they take something to settle their tummies, even if it does "taste awful," with less squirming than men.

"If scientific research is allowed to go on for eight or ten centuries, all diseases may be suppressed." — Dr. Alexis Carrel.