VOICE of the PRESS

CANADA
THE EMPIRE
THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

Worse Than Disease

The problem which presents itself on Sunday evenings to the news editor of Le Canada is to prepare a complete list of the tragic deaths which have taken place during the week-end. This rather grim census has become a routine in all newspaper offices and excuses journalists for not having more than reasonable pity for the fate of the victims. The reality, however, is none the less sad for the families who are thus afflicted. In the last three weeks the number of automobile victims is seven dead and 19 wounded. Summer has only begun and when autumn has come it will be possible to demonstrate mathematically that motor vehicles in the district of Montreal have claimed more victims than no matter what disease.—Le Canada, Montreal.

Page "Pop-Eye"

Ontario Department of Agriculture reports the 1937 acreage of spinach up 20 per cent west of Toronto, while in the eastern half of the province it is the same as last year. This ought to have a bearing upon outcome of the college rugby series.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Mine Dividends

Ontario gold mines have produced an average of a little over $7,000,000 per month so far this year. Records prepared indicate a production of close to $43,000,000 for the first half of 1937.

Lake Shore will have an output of well over $8,000,000 in gold during the first six months of this year.

Hollinger Consolidated continues to be Canada's second largest gold-producing mine and will report an output of around $7,250,000 during the six months to end June 30.

McIntyre-Porcupine will report an output of over $4,100,000 in gold for the first half of the year, according to the preliminary data now on hand.

Dome Mines, according to preliminary information, will show an output of about $3,900,000 for the first half of 1937.

Wright-Hargreaves is maintaining a high rate, and will be able to report a production of $3,700,000 in gold during the half year, according to data now available.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Speed Problem

"Is speed itself dangerous?" asks a contemporary.

It is difficult to give a direct answer, because so many other things must be taken into consideration.

The danger of speed depends upon the experience and ability of the driver, the character of his temperament and the condition of his mind, and body; the mechanical condition of the car; the condition of traffic; the state of the roads; weather conditions; the mental and physical condition of the other drivers he meets on the road, and the speed at which they are travelling; the visibility — and the many other features of motoring which enter into the cause of accidents.

If all of these conditions are favorable to the driver, therefore, we would venture the opinion that speed itself is not dangerous—providing the motorist stays within the speed limit.—Chatham News.

Wedding Rings

June being the month of weddings, it is interesting to note that half the world's brides are said to be married with wedding rings made in Birmingham, where some of the firms in the trade have been in existence since the 18th century. A hundred years ago wedding rings were made narrow as they are today, and gradually they became wider, until 50 years later no ring was acceptable unless it was broad and heavy. The pendulum has swung back again to the present fashion for abnormally narrow and light rings, although there is a tendency to revert to heavier rings. —Victoria Colonist.

Food Fit For A Man

It is the considered opinion of many a he-man that some strange fads and fancies have been flourishing in our kitchens in recent years. Our forefathers waxed great and strong on solid fodder that would back up against a fellow's chest bones and stay there, letting him know that he had had a meal. But we, their unworthy descendants, are facing a world in which the kitchen has become an experimental laboratory for a ladies' bridge-club, so that a plateful of cream-colored stuff on a wilted lettuce leaf is actually held to be suitable nourishment for a hard-working adult human being.

The he-man, of course, probably knows little about the modern discovery of vitamins. So he cannot be expected to enter into the spirit of cookery of the "chiffon school"—as one iconoclast has aptly described it. The he-man may be all wrong, but being a he-man he likes to know when a meal is over by the feeling of fulness inside him rather than by the emptiness of his plate.

Dietary ideas of the past could not have been wholly wrong. We might try re-discovering some of the old-fashioned recipes for old-fashioned foods, and give the can-opening wrist a chance to relax.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Canadians in The War

The total Canadian enlistments in the Great War numbered 590,572. There were 317,705 Canadian-born, 221,495 natives of the British Isles, 7,256 born in other British possessions and 37,391 born in the United States among the enlisted members. The division of non-native British was as follows: English, 150,468; Scottish, 46,850; Irish, 19,452; Welsh, 4,780. The Canadian-born racial division was: English-speaking, 259,872; French-speaking, 57,833; U. S. born, 37,391; other nations, 6,725. By Ontario, 245,677; Quebec, 82,793; New Brunswick, 25,864; Nova Scotia (includes P.E.I.) 33, 342; Manitoba, 66,319; Saskatchewan, 37,666; Alberta, 45,146; British Columbia, 51,438; Yukon, 3,327. According to racial origin the decennial census of Canada computes the poulation of British origin at 56.40 per cent of the total, and that of French origin at 27.91.—St. John Telegraph-Journal.

Horn Blowers

The Toronto Telegram carries an editorial on the motorist horn-blower. In Hong Kong in the past year there have been 60 foreign drivers and 1,035 Chinese drivers penalized for blowing the old horn when they should not have. And 69 "chronics" had their licenses cancelled. Our contemporary suggests that Toronto authorities take some energetic steps to stop this nuisance.

And what a nuisance it is? There is the taxi-driver who never gets out of his car, but honks for his charge. There is the worst pest of all, the woman driver who commands right of way, and scares the daylight out of the average pedestrian. Why should anyone get this way at the wheel? And what about the pest who honks and honks because the green light does not come on after the red speedily enough to suit him?

There is a whole lot of bad manners in traffic, but try and tell some of them about it?—St. Catharines Standard.

Concerning "Canacans"

The Peace Bridge at Fort Erie is justified.

A "war" of some years duration along the Niagara international border has been settled.

It was a "fly" war — though aeronautics had no part in its cause or cure.

The annually recurring trouble centred upon sand flies—millions of which are wont to invade both sides of the Niagara River each Summer.

Canadians called them "Buffalo flies." Americans dubbed them "Canada flies."

Both wrong—or only half-right. They're "Canacan" flies. To wit, Canadian and American.

Who says so? Professor William Wild, entomology associate of the Buffalo Museum of Science.

The learned professor seems to have good grounds—or rather good waters—for his findings in the fly war. Says he: "The two countries share alike in their ownership of these flies, which breed in the middle of the swift-running Niagara."—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

THE EMPIRE

New Zealand's Defence

Observers were uneasy two years ago when the British naval personnel fell below the 100,000 mark. The Japanese has been rising and now stands at 90,000, while that of the United States is 127,000. The First Lord has made provision in his estimates to increase the British personnel by 11,000 from its present figure of 101,000. Whether that is sufficient, in view of the long, specialized training required to supply efficient naval ratings, may be considered an open question. At least it represents a substantial increase. Viewing all these defensive preparations, New Zealand would do well to consider whether she is doing her part. She is as dependent on naval protection as Britain. Her Government is providing for the maintenance of two large cruisers on the New Zealand station, but that increased contribution is far from being proportionate with Britain's mighty expansion. — Auckland News.

Relief From Relief

Loan money is spent every year on so-called unemployment relief. Taxation is imposed also, and this double burden is a serious handicap on economic recovery. Money which remains in private enterprises is available for the expansion of industry and for the real relief of unemployment. Apart from its debiliating influence on individuals, taxation for unemployment relief militates against the relief of unemployment. It aggravates that which it is imposed to cure. Farmers cannot obtain seasonal labour, but they are taxed to maintain men who will not work. Besides having become a huge department of State in which more than £400,000 has been spent on administration, it has developed into a branch of high finance. The funds have been debited with loan flotation expenses (£94,000) and with interest and sinking fund (£400,000). These items cover the whole period over which loans have been floated for unemployment relief; but it is a scandal that taxation for benevolent purposes should be charged with the interest, sinking fund and flotation expenses on loans floated for purposes of benevolence so-called. What is sorely needed is relief from this kind of relief.—Melbourne Argus.

Urges Scientific Feeding of People

Prof. James Luck Stresses Importance of Study of Nutritive Requirements

VANCOUVER — Taking mother out of the kitchen and replacing her with expert dieticians in community feeding centres was suggested by Professor James Luck of Stanford University as a possible means of remedying the "appreciable degree" of malnutrition in the western world.

The former University of Toronto graduate, now associate professor of biochemistry at the California College, told delegates to the annual convention of the Canadian Chemical Association that "more is known and put in practice in the nutritive requirements of chickens, cows and hogs than about the nutrition of humans in respect to rearing of infants and maintenance of health.

His address was an outline of biochemical investigations aimed toward betterment of human feeding practices. He urged wider study of "optimum" or best nutritive requirements rather than the study of minimum needs which has obtained most attention so far.

He said that "at a price—largely psychological — progress along that line could be made by sacrificing the family kitchen and submitting to community feeding by public authorities under the intelligent direction of experts in nutrition."

He suggested co-operative societies might organize satisfactory "community restaurants" with similar expert guidance.

Decline of Farm Population

WASHINGTON.—Agriculture Department economists noted today a traditional sign of prosperity — a decline in the United States farm population. They said persons living on farms at the start of this year totaled 31,729,000, a decrease of 80,000 from January 1, 1936. It was the first decline since 1929.

Isolate Germ Of Paralysis

California Report — Bacteriologist Said to Have Made Discovery

GLENDALE, Calif. — The Glendale News-Press said last week that Dr. Edward Carl Rosenow, bacteriologist connected with the Mayo Foundation, had succeeded in isolating the germ causing infantile paralysis.

Dr. Rosenow first came to Los Angeles in 1934 during the infantile paralysis epidemic.

Many of his experiments, the newspaper said, were confined at Los Angeles County Hospital and he was assisted by Drs. E. T. Remmen and O. J. Sloan.

The newspaper said that it is reasonable to assume that in the near future a serum or anti-toxin to combat infantile paralysis will be developed.

News In Review

Office of the Department of Highways here confirmed building of the road and bridge. Estimate of the cost of the project which will get under way shortly could not be obtained.

P. Goldie, head of the construction firm which received the contract, visited the island during the week end and made an examination of the proposed road. The work, it is expected, will require three months.

The project will reduce the ferry crossing from three-quarters of a mile to 500 yards. At present traffic congestion has been experienced, motorists often waiting two hours to cross from the mainland to Manitoulin.

Big Lake Trout

WIARTON.—What is likely to be the champion fish for Bruce Peninsula this year was caught this week by Arnott Smith, Willard, Ohio, at Barrow Bay. The fish, a lake trout, weighed 27 pounds and measured 44 inches. He was caught on a 700-ft. copper line, with an Otter Trail troll. Considerable difficulty was experienced in landing the trout, as Mr. Smith had no gaff in the boat. He had to bring the fish close to the boat and grab him by the gills.

$27,000 Saved

ST. THOMAS.—St. Thomas Hydro users will benefit in the amount of approximately 27,000 a year with the new rates reductions that the Public Utilities Commission has sent to the Ontario Power Commission for approval.

The latest reduction in domestic, commercial and industrial power rates are made possible by the $2 per horsepower decrease in the cost of power to municipalities, announced by the Ontario Commission to take effect on August 1. The new reductions will be the second cut this year, as the present rates were only put into effect on Jan. 1 last, being made possible by the $2.50 per horsepower reduction of last fall.

General Manager P. W. Peart, of the local commission, stated that the reductions on Jan. 1 represented a saving of $13,500 to local power users while the proposed new rates will mean an equal amount. The local commission is also seeking permission to reduce the cost to local consumers of flat rate water heaters by 10 per cent. from Aug. 12.

New Economic Accord

LONDON, Eng.—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons this week that Premier Paul Van Zeeland, of Belgium, fresh from talks with President Roosevelt, is further pursuing the possibility of a broad international economic agreement.

The prime minister tartly refused, however, to disclose any details of negotiations thus far.

Van Zeeland, he said, is proceeding with inquiries "to endeavor to ascertain how far it is possible to obtain agreements on certain general principles of economic policy among a number of states, including the signatories of the tripartite currency agreement."

France, Great Britain and the United States, using huge gold-purchase funds, have co-operated under the tripartite agreement in working toward currency stabilization.

Chamberlain returned an abrupt "no" to Laborite Emanuel Shinwell's question whether Van Zeeland is "the only vehicle of the United Kingdom's expression."

(The Belgium premier was delegated by France and Great Britain to sound out world opinion on a possible international economic agreement that would spur world trade through the elimination of trade barriers.

(He had long talks with President Roosevelt in late June and early this week reported to the British Prime Minister on the results of his visit.)

Bridge to Manitoulin

SUDBURY.—Dream of a decade will be fulfilled this summer when all-year traffic communication will be established to Manitoulin Island by road and bridge connecting the mainland and Gosy Island, part of Manitoulin Island.

The remaining 500 yards from Goat Island to Manitoulin will be covered by ferry. Fast water in the channel prevents ice forming and permits operation of the ferry in winter.

Prolonged Rainfall Needed

EDMONTON. — With Edson district blazes reported definitely under control, battle against forest fires in Alberta centred on six persistent outbreaks in the McMurray district, 300 miles north of Edmonton, Provincial forestry officials stated.

Raging since June 30 in the Edson area, 150 miles west of here, scattered conflagrations yielded to efforts of more than 200 fire-fighters. Gasoline engine pumps and back-firing methods turned the tide of battle in favor of the weary crews. The fires were placed under control before they destroyed valuable timber.

Despite valiant efforts of the men fighting them, the McMurray blazes probably will be extinguished only after a prolonged rainfall, J. A. Hutchison, Provincial forestry official said.

Youths Ride Bicycles From Saskatchewan to Kitchener

KITCHENER. — Two Saskatchewan youths are resting here with friends on a bicycle trip that will take them from Wadena, Sask., to Boston, and return, a distance of 4,000 miles.

The lads, Tom Ellis, 20, and Harold Enderud, 20, expected to make the entire journey on less than $100 each. They have already travelled 1,600 miles in Canada and the United States without a puncture.

"You have to be careful on the highways. Nobody pays any attention to you. So far we have escaped accidents but we had a near brush in Minnesota. The traffic in that State is terrible. There is no highway patrol at all and the motorists drive as they please," they declared.

The boys, who travel seventy-five miles a day, cook all their meals and carry a "pup" tent to use when the weather is bad. Otherwise they sleep under the stars.

Four Lads Watch Companion Drown

HALIFAX.—Powerless to lend aid because they could not swim, four companions watched Ronald Power, 15, drown in Halifax Harbor. Power stepped off a ledge into deep water and was unable to return to shore.

NEWS PARADE

Commentary on the HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEKS NEWS ---

By Peter Randal

Control of the Press

Twenty years ago a great war swept away the hampering bonds of tradition. Men dreamed of a golden age in which peace and good will were to take the place of the old phrase concerning might and right. Those men are either dead or gone from the seats of the mighty. Freedom has given place to a new slavery. One of the traditions to go in the war ruins was the world conception of democracy. Today democracy is facing an unequal struggle against the forces of dictatorship as vested in Fascism and Bolshevism. By dictatorship is not not meant the placing of political power alone in the hands of one man, but the very lives and thoughts of his people. In many sections of the world civilized people no longer possess the right to think or to speak other than as they are commanded so to do. Their right to self government has gone, and gone with it the right to a free press. That something of the same order may well come to pass in our own world is not beyond the powers of imagination. Last week, eleven large newspaper associations met in Chicago to protest the attempts of the American Newspaper Guild to obtain closed shop conditions for editorial workers. Such attempts, if successful, would mean a virtual control of the voice of the people. Of particular significance is the fact that the American Newspaper Guild is an affiliation of the C.I.O. and thus bound in many respects to support its cause and its dictates in opposition to all others. In other words, America is entering upon the first stages of a dictatorship.

C. I. O. Battle

At the present time, no one is able to predict the future of the C.I.O. A recent straw vote taken by the magazine, "Fortune" would seem to indicate a growing sympathy for the American Federation of Labor among a great many people who are beginning to look upon it as a bulwark in time of dire need. The threat of press control is only one indication of just how severe the battle is likely to be. John L. Lewis has determined to take his organization beyond the ranks of industrial workers into the realm of the white collar people. Only the other day, we received a copy of a handbill being distributed to workers in American publishing houses. The handbill clearly stated the affiliation of its sponsors with the C.I.O.

Workers' Dictatorship

There is more than one way to the powers of dictatorship. Lewis has stated his intention of enlisting 5,000,000 workers in his organization. The power that such an organization would be able to give if his plans are ever completed holds possibilities above and beyond any government.

Government to "Marriage"

Last week, we commented on the change of governments in France. Ex-Premier Blum is again in the headlines though for quite a different cause than the downfall of a government. Back in the days before he thought of governments, the ex-premier wrote a book on marriage. The book is to be published in New York soon and is predicted as one of the coming best sellers.

Canada In The News

Canada made world news last week in several connections. For the hungry and the speculator, there was the news that Canada's huge wheat surplus has finally been liquidated. For the hungry, the news meant higher wheat prices when coupled with rumours of light crops. For the speculator, it meant business, better Canadian business all round. Canada's wheat carry over amounted to 211 million bushels in 1934, so the task accomplished by the Wheat Board may be considered as something of an achievement especially in view of the fact that it was done with no loss to the government.

Then there was the story of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's visit to the Chancellor of Germany. Officially it was designated as a purely personal affair but men in a position to know of Mr. King's influence in Empire affairs are wondering if the seemingly innocent visit may not have decided effect on British policy. As the most influential of the Dominions, Canada's statesmen are taking an increasingly important part in Empire decisions.

Headed For Games

The South American soccer team, representing Chile, Argentine, Uruguay, Peru and Brazil, p[illegible] as they arrived in New York City en route to the Pan American Exposition in Dallas, Texas.