VOICE OF THE PRESS

JUST TOO TOUGH

It will be Toronto's bad luck if it becomes a real seaport only to find that it can't get credit for the fact and must be referred to merely as "A southern Ontario port."

—Toronto Star

—o—

TIMBERLESS FARMS

There are plenty of farms in Old Ontario where the owner cannot cut a stick, or a stake or a prop. It is not well for a farmer to be entirely at the mercy of the fuel barons and the lumber merchants.

Plant at least 500 trees!

—Farmer's Advocate

—o—

REDUCE NIGHT SPEED

Ontario had 642 traffic fatalities in 1940—an increase of 70 over 1939—and more than one-half of them occurred at night. This fact gives point to the suggestion that the legal speed limit automtically should be reduced when darkness falls, perhaps to 35 m.p.h. on the highways and 20 on city streets.

—Ottawa Journal

In Every Hundred One Is Stutterer

Defect Usually Develops In Fifth Grade of Public Schools —Boys Suffer Oftener

Prof. Harry J. Heltman of Syracuse University believes there is little if any truth in the saying that left-handed children, who later were taught to use their right hands, are stutterers.

Heltman, chairman of the School of Speech and Dramatics at Syracuse, told a local Science forum that of 1,600 tested students entering Syracuse, only one of 77 who had their handedness changed, was afflicted.

Heltman said there are about 1,800,000 persons in the United States who stutter. The ratio is one stutterer among every 100 persons.

MORE BOYS STUTTER

"It is interesting to note," he added, "that stuttering is likely to develop in children during the fifth grade in school when they are about 11 years old. It is also difficult to explain," he added, "why boys have a greater tendency to stutter than girls."

Prof. Heltman said there are at least three times as many boys afflicted as are girls.

Light Pillows Indicate Quality

A pillow can be checked for resilience by depressing its centre with the palm of the hand. If it quickly regains its shape after the pressure is removed, there is still life and buoyancy in the feathers. If not, it is indication that the feathers are probably worn out and a new pillow needed. Good quality feather pillows are light in weight—an all-down pillow 21 by 27 inches weighs about one and a half pounds, goose and chicken feather pillows of the same size weigh one and two pounds more respectively.

The Book Shelf..

"BETWEEN TWO WORLDS")
By Upton Sinclair

This new novel by the eminent American writer is three things in one—a fascinating story rich with incident and intrigue; an intimate review of significant events in that turbulent, wealthy era which began with the Treaty of Versailles and ended with the 1929 crash; and an analysis of the ills that beset our times.

The book includes six full-length love stories; four weddings and two separations; two murders and one near-hanging. The scenes are set in a Riviera villa, a German castle, three French chateaux and an imitation one on Long Island; three yacht cruises and many visits to Paris, London, Berlin, Munich, Geneva, Genoa, Rome and Leningrad. Historic characters met on the pages include Hitler, Mussolini, John Sargent, Lincoln Steffens, Isadora Duncan and Sir Basil Zarahoff. Upton Sinclair's central theme is the world of the twentieth century, and it is enough to have lived in that time to understand and enjoy the story.

The title is taken from lines by Arnold . . . "Between two worlds, the one dead, the other powerless to be born."

"Between Two Worlds" . . . by Upton Sinclair . . . Toronto: Macmillan Company of Canada . . . $3.25.

Fire hydrants of different colours according to the size of the water mains serving them are in use in Annapolis, in Maryland, U.S.A.

MONSTER OF THE AIR FLIES TO BRITAIN FROM U.S.

On the way to England for service there, or on one of the Empire air lines, a huge Boeing Clipper stops temporarily at Laguardia Field after flying from Seattle.

THE WAR·WEEK—Commentary on Current Events

U. S. PREPARES TO FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY AGAIN

"Freedom of democracy in the world . . . is the kind of faith for which we have fought before, for the existence of which we are ever ready to fight again."—U. S. President Roosevelt.

The story of last week's developments in the war abroad was punctuated on this side of the Atlantic by a series of sharp, "more action" utterances which came from the lips of the key men in the Roosevelt Cabinet and from the President himself.

In a speech dedicating as a shrine the birthplace of Great War Persident Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt clearly annunciated the American decision — "we are ever ready to fight again, for the freedom of democracy in the world."

Calling For "More Action"

Last week as the United States stood on the brink before declaring formal war on the Axis, the United Press published a review of some of the significant statement made within the previous month by responsible U. S. Government officials and influential leaders. It showed how "step-by-step" the United States had been abandoning its non-belligerent policy and preparing for intervention on the side of Britain:

April 9 (Maritime Commission Chairman Emory S. Land) — "In the field of shipping aid to Britain, there is a huge bonfire burning — the submarine menace . . . We might well ask ourselves in our all-out aid to Britain if we could not give greater help by aiding the British to put out the fire rather than by concentrating most of our efforts on feeding it with fuel."

April 24 (Secretary of State Cordell Hull) — "It is high time that the remaining free countries should arm to the fullest extent and in the briefest time humanly possible and act for their self-preservation . . . Aid (to Britain) must reach its destination in the shortest time in maximum quantity. So ways must be found to do this."

"Make Promise Good"

April 24 (Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox) — "We have declared that the fight that England is making is our fight . . . Having gone thus far we cannot back down . . . Hitler cannot allow our war supplies and food to reach England — he will be defeated if they do. We cannot allow our goods to be sunk in the Atlantic — we shall be beaten if they are. We must make our promise good to give aid to Britain. We must see the job through."

April 25 (President Roosevelt)—"United States neutrality patrols will be sent as far into the waters of the seven seas as may be necessary for the protection of the American hemisphere."

April 29 (President Roosevelt)—"Legal authority exists to send American warships into combat zones . . . this does not necessarily mean such action will be taken."

Course Chosen

April 29 (Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones) — "We have chosen our course . . . to give all possible aid to those countries which are fighting to preserve their independence and our way of life . . . more sacrifices are in store for us."

April 30 (President Roosevelt)—"We must fight this threat (of aggression) wherever it appears . . ."

A Critical Situation

May 2 (President Roosevelt) — "Arms production must be stepped up to meet the ever-increasing demands for munitions, planes and ships, caused by the critical situation which confronts our nation."

May 3 (Wendell Willkie) — "The state of sinkings is so serious that we should protect our cargoes of arms and foods to England."

May 4 — President Roosevelt's statement quoted at the head of this column.

May 5 (President Roosevelt) — "Command of the air by the democracies must and can be achieved." (Increased production of heavy bombers had been ordered.)

May 5 (House Naval Affairs Committee Chairman Carl Vinson — "I am for convoys now."

May 5 (Rep. E. E. Cox, Dem., Georgia) — "Of course we are going to convoy and we are going to convoy right away."

"Shall We Now Flinch?"

May 6 (Secretary of War Henry Stimson) — "Shall we now flinch and permit our billions of dollars worth of munitions to be sunk in the Atlantic? If today the United States Navy should make secure the seas for the delivery of munitions to Britain, it will render as great a service to our own country and to the preservation of American freedom as it has ever rendered in all its glorious history. Supplementing the efforts of the British Navy, it can render secure all the oceans, north and south, west and east, which surround our continent. In that way, it can help to hold in check the onward rush of the tide of nazism until the other defence forces of all the democracies are completed."

* * *

Mediterranean Crisis

Besides the crisis in the Battle of the Atlantic, new threats were developing for Britain in the Mediterranean basin — in North Africa, where the German army was reported strongly reinforced preparatory to concurrent drives toward Suez and the Atlantic; and in oil-rich Iraq, Britain's air base for the whole Middle East, where Nazi-inspired revolt flared, appeared to be in danger of spreading to envelop neighboring Arab countries. In the latter case the possibilities would have to be taken into consideration, that a vast Arabian force would be thrown against the British in the Near East; that the Axis powers would gain the bases they needed to develop their drive from the east against the Suez Canal and Egypt; that Britain would lose essential oil pipelines which feed her Mediterranean fleet.

Smoking Out Turkey

Turkey was in a worse spot than ever last week. Following the occupation by Germany of more Greek Islands in the Aegean, Associated Press' Kirke Simpson wrote: "Turkey is menaced by the possibility of air bombardment or invasion from her Black Sea front to her southern coastline in the eastern Mediterranean if she resists mounting Nazi pressure to abandon her British alignment. Her eastern frontiers and contacts with her British allies are menaced by the Anglo-Iraq conflict, and she is reported also hastily reinforcing her defence on the Turkish-Iran border in fear that the war in Iraq may spread in that direction." (Study of the map recommended).

The Waking Bear

On May Day, while signs multiplied of increasing tension in Russo-German relations, the Defence Commissar of the Soviet Union S. K. Timoshenko issued a warning that Russia had reorganized her armed forces "in the light of experience and modern warfare" and was ready for any "surprises." He declared that the U. S. S. R. was ready to "offer an annihilating rebuff to any encroachments by imperialists." That same week Josef Stalin became Premier of the Soviet Union, a sign that Russia was consolidating her vast strength for the days that lay ahead.

Reports emanating from Vichy told of a huge "about face" of Russia's military strength and a shifting of large land, sea and air forces southward toward the Balkan and Near Eastern frontiers. Although the reports contained no hint of any kind of impending Soviet military action they were described in Vichy as revealing a general "jockeying for position" throughout the Near East from the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf. The Soviet High Command also was said to have decided on an extensive reinforcement of its fleets in the Black Sea and Caspian due, according to some versions, to the presence of Italian and German naval forces in that area. These Russian naval forces, mostly transferred from the Baltic, were believed to include submarines and torpedo boats.

Free Aeroplane Pictures

DURHAM Corn Starch

D60

HERE IS ALL YOU HAVE TO DO: to get photos of the following aeroplanes Spitfire . . . Defiant . . . Hurricane . . . Airacobra . . . Fairey Battle Plane . . . Lockheed Hudson . . . Bristol Blenheim . . . Vickers Wellington . . . Blackburn Skua-Dive Bomber . . . Fairey Swordfish . . . Boeing Flying Fortress . . . Sunderland Flying Boat and 15 other modern planes (all are the latest official photographs in full detail). For each aeroplane photo you wish send two Durham Corn Starch labels. Specify plane or planes wanted, your name and address, enclose necessary labels and mail requests to the St. Lawrence Starch Co. Limited, Port Credit, Ontario.

Should Encourage Child's Orderliness

Providing sufficient space for a child to keep his toys is one way to encourage orderliness. If you prefer a chest, one placed under a window will do double duty as window seat. Flank the chest with shelves for his books. Have the corners rounded and smooth to avoid bumped heads. Decalcomonia transfers make appropriate decorations.

Fur obtained from the skins of the common rabbit can be treated and dyed until it resembles that of almost any other animal.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

Personal income tax rates increased to 15 per cent on first $1,000 taxable income from present rates of six and eight per cent.

* * *

Excess profits tax flat rate increased from 12 per cent to 22 per cent making minimum Corporation Tax now 40 per cent.

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National Defence Tax rates increased from two to five per cent and from three to seven per cent effective July 1, and exemptions slightly increased.

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Budget proposes new Succession Duty Tax Act to become effective when legislation given Royal Assent, patterned after Provincial Acts.

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New tax of three cents per imperial gallon imposed on gasoline effective April 30, 1941. (No previous Federal gasoline tax.)

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New 20 per cent tax imposed on moving picture entertainment and five per cent tax placed on race-track wagers, effective immediately.

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Tax on automobiles valued at $900 or less increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent; other group classes tax unchanged.

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General sales tax level remains unchanged; building materials removed from exempt list.

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Sugar tax increased from one cent to two cents a pound, and on glucose by half a cent to one cent.

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New tax of 10 per cent on rail and air travel tickets costing more than 50 cents.

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Tax on malt increased from 10 cents to 12 cents and on domestic malt syrup from 15 cents to 18 cents, equivalent to about five cents a gallon on beer.

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Ordinary wines tax increased from 15 cents to 40 cents per gallon, and on sparkling wines from $1.50 to $2 a gallon.

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Carbonic acid gas tax increased from five cents to 25 cents per pound increasing "soft drink" costs by less than one cent a bottle.

* * *

Cosmetic and toilet preparations rate increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

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Long distance telephone call tax increased from six per cent to 10 per cent with maximum of 50 cents from a pay station.

* * *

Tax on playing cards increased from 10 cents to 15 cents a pack.

* * *

Tax on pocket lighters increased from 20 per cent to 25 per cent and on combination lighters and cases from 10 per cent to 25 per cent.

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Paper cigarette tubes increased from five cents to ten cents per 100.

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New tariff concessions granted United Kingdom on variety of commodities including woollens and footwear.

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Provincial governments asked to vacate personal and corporation income tax field for duration of war, with equivalent compensation granted by Federal Treasury.

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New taxation expected to yield $300,000,000 in full fiscal year.

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Total revenue for current fiscal year estimated at $1,150,000,000.

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Total war and ordinary expenditures for current fiscal year to be at least $1,768,000,000.

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Deficit for current fiscal year estimated at $618,000,000.

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Canada taking responsibility for deficit in British foreign exchange account on purchases in Canada amounting possibly to $900,000,000 in fiscal year 1941-42.

* * *

British exchange deficit added to Canadian budget deficit means Canada may have total budgetary deficit for year 1941-42 of approximately $1,500,000,000.

* * *

Apart from money new taxation produces and payments into superannuation, annuity and other funds held by Government, and war savings, Government expects necessity borrowing from people and institutions approximately $1,000,000,000 this fiscal year.

* * *

New construction and equipping of industrial plant to be licensed as from today to control investments.

REG'LAR FELLERS—A Wise Guy

By GENE BYRNES