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Canada the Goat

Great Interest is Taken in Our Counrty as to the Ultimate Solution of Nation Wide Prohibition in the U.S.

The Washington proposal that in the interest of Prohibition enforcement there should be an armed American patrol of 10,000 coastguards along the 3,000 miles of unfortified frontier between Canada and the United States, has resulted in much Canadian editorial comment.

Some Canadian editors are wroth at the idea. Some subject it to mockery. Yet others express great sympathy with the United States in its Prohibition problem.

The latter urge Canadians to do all they can to avoid conflict with the American regulations, and not to condone violation. Their argument is that in the long run profits gleaned from liquor selling can not do Canada any good.

In the matter of the American dry law, the London (Ont.) Advertiser notes that there seems to be choice between enforcement and obedience on the one hand, and lawlessness bordering on chaos on the other. This daily then remarks:

"President Hoover makes his choice enforcement, and as the Chief Executive of the nation, he can do nothing else without repudiating his duty.

"In this situation it is unfortunate that Canada should seem to be against the Government of the United States and on the side of the lawbreakers. Some say, 'Let the United States enforce their own laws.' It is true that we are not called upon to assist our neighbors in enforcing their laws, but it is equally true that we should not assist those who are breaking the laws, especially when the President and the Government are straining every nerve to make enforcement more effective.

There is no question here between wets and drys in Canada. Canadians will lose no part of their liberty. They will continue to be governed by their own laws, no matter what is done to restrict exports. The question is one of international relations and neighborly conduct.

"The proposal to impose duties on certain products of Canada when exported to the United States has nothing to do with the case. We are at liberty to make any 'tariff' we please, and to talk about it for trade, but not to plead that the tariff of the United States is an excuse for conduct which makes it more difficult for the Government of the United States to enforce the laws of that country."

In a press cable to the London Daily Mail, its New York correspondent points out that if the wishes of the authorities at Washington are fulfilled, the boundary line between Canada and the United States, which for more than a century has required no army for its defence, will be dotted by a force of 10,000 coast guards on the United States side. What is more, this informant tells us:

"The frontier's 100 ports of entry are also to be increased to 600, and in future, it is proposed, no one is to be allowed to cross from one country to the other except through one of these ports.

"These changes, it is explained, are rendered necessary by the exigencies of Prohibition. As the United States custom-houses at each of these ports of entry must have their Canadian counterparts the new scheme, to be a success, requires the co-operation of the two governments.

"Hitherto Canadians and Americans have crossed the border wherever they pleased, provided they notified the nearest port of entry of their crossing."

Just how big an industry border bootlegging is, we are told, may be gathered from the figures for the export trade of Canadian distillers, brewers, and wine-growers for the year 1929. As cited by the Ottawa Evening Citizen, the record shows that:

"Apart from home consumption, the export of alcoholic beverages—whisky, beer, and wine included—in 1929 was valued at $29,559,929 as compared with $28,448,393 in the calendar year of 1928.

"Of this total quantity, last year, $20,787,100 worth went to the United States and the balance to other countries, but evidently the traffic is declining somewhat, for in 1928 the exports to the States totaled $23,159,498."

A new international aspect of the problem appears in an Ottawa press dispatch to the Vancouver Sun. According to this information the United States may in future wet wrangles have to deal with the Government of France and not with Canada. Such a prediction is based on the figures on liquor export from Canada, of which we read:

"They show a tremendous increase in the whisky exports from Canada to St. Pierre-Miquelon, the French island colony in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

"The same figures also show a remarkable coincidence between this increase and the increase to the United States.

"Whisky exports from Canada to the United States, direct, in November, 1929, were 130,627 gallons, as compared with only 87,771 gallons in the same month in 1928. While exports to St. Pierre in November, 1929, were 188,960 gallons, as compared with only 63,253 gallons in November of the previous year.

"Ale and beer exports to the United States showed a heavy decrease.

"The trading base between Canada and the United States when or if Prohibition of export is legislated at the coming session will be St. Pierre-Miquelon.

"If international difficulties arise over what is bound to be an even more troublesome situation for the United States, that country will have to do business with the Government of France."

The mere suggestion that the United States should arm and patrol its border against the entry of Canadian liquor rouses the ire of the Vancouver Daily Province, which declares:

"It is an unhappy proposal because, if it were carried out, it would inevitably raise a cloud upon the old friendship of the two peoples.

"Canadians would be reminded, every time they crossed the border, that the honest boast of the unfortified frontier and the hundred years of peace had ended in this display of men and vessels and munition of war.

"Americans would be reminded, on their lawful occasions at the border, that this display of force was intended against the people who were to be their hosts. It would make Canada the scapegoat of the domestic liquor issue of the United States. It would exhibit Canada—which supplies only 2 per cent. of the illicit liquor consumed in the United States—as the villain of the Prohibition drama."

Ten thousand rifles and one thousand machine-guns are liable to do a lot of damage anywhere, observes the Ottawa Journal. But, it adds, "when they are in the hands of the sort of people who have been serving as Volstead-enforcement officers, notoriously without discrimination in fingering a trigger, anybody's liable to be shot at any time, whether he is a smuggler, or a bootlegger, or an evangelist." So this daily things "it's no matter to laugh at."

Fake Promotions Exceed Billion

The selling of stocks which, if not absolutely worthless, are of a highly speculative nature, has become one of the biggest businesses in America. Investigators estimate that in an average year one billion dollars—nearly one-fourth of the money invested in new security issues—goes down the financial sewer.

The proportional magnitude of this waste is indicated by the fact that the fact that the nation's annual investment in new building construction approximates only three billion dollars, and that the annual bill for automobiles is around two and a quarter billions.

The money thus wasted in a single year would buy two million automobiles and would duplicate every public improvement in the shape of schools, hospitals, sewers, paving and water supply made within the same period by American cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants.

And this waste is altogether inexcusable for there is not a man or woman in the land who is denied the expense or inconvenience, the authoritative opportunity to obtain, without extensive information and sound counsel that make safe investment possible.

It is now some years since the Better Business Commissions of the country adopted as their slogan the phrase "Before you Invest—Investigate." But the public, it seems, has not yet learned the lesson.

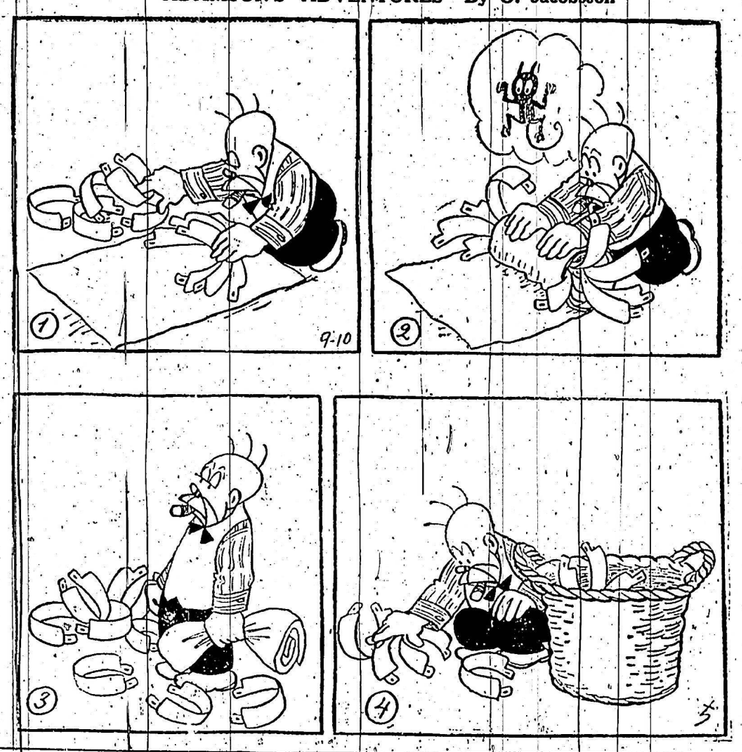
Australia and Singapore

Melbourne Australasian: We are "happily situated" in occupying an island continent, and the chief advantage which the situation gives to us is that we are enabled to make use of the sea as a frontier. We run no risks of attack from the south and west. The danger on the east is remote and slight. Our weakness is in the north, and our best means defence in that direction is not near to our own shores, but as far away from them as safety will permit. Singapore is our Verdun. It is the height of folly to think of the defence of Australia being conducted from our own shores, with the "three-mile limit" as a fringe. We do not, of course, overlook the consideration that a naval base at Singapore would be of very great importance for the defence of other parts of the British Empire likewise. It is not merely an Australian question. Our concern for it, however, is increased, not limited, by the fact that it is required for the defence of India, the British possessions in Africa, the East Indies, and the China seas, as well as for Australia and the Pacific; for we are part of the political system to which these possessions pertain, and their security is ours.

Mrs. Jones—"I'm never going to play another game of cards. I threw the last pack of cards into the stove this afternoon."

Mr. Jones—"Oh, hard luck! Put your hedge behind you, eh?"

ADAMSON'S ADVENTURES—By O. Jacobsson



Big Business

Young Duke of Norfolk Forms Company to Administer Estates

London.—The Duke of Norfolk, premier member of the Britain peerage who came of age last May, has followed the example recently given by so many heads of Britain's ancient landed families. He has formed a limited company for the administration of his estates. The nominal capital is $250,000, and he is permanent governing director and chairman.

The estates are estimated to be worth millions of pounds, though parts have been sold since the former duke died. Norfolk House, the duke's London residence, which served as a club for Canadian women during war work in London, was sold last year. Arundel Castle, the great residence in Sussex, still possessing much of its ancient feudal appearance, has been rented more than once by prominent visitors from the United States.

From this castle the duke takes the oldest of his numerous titles—Earl of Arundel, 1139. The Duchy of Norfolk was not created until 1482. The present duke, who owns about 49,500 acres, succeeded the fifteenth duke in 1917, when he was nine years of age. Between that time and his coming of age last year the estates were administered by his uncle, Viscount Fitzalan.

Banks and Industry

Economist (London): (Mr. Thomas) says the great banks are ready to co-operate in the work of rationalization). The Bank of England may appropriately undertake the task of intermediary in bringing other institutions into collaboration. But Mr. Norman is beyond doubt likely to recognize that it is undesirable for the Bank of England to be too directly concerned in the development and administration of plans that may involve the fate of many individual concerns. It is of the first importance that the central bank should maintain, and that the city should have complete confidence that it will always maintain, absolute impartiality in its dealings, whether with banks or industrial concerns.

Lord Beaverbrook's Crusade

Spectator (London): The present controversy, particularly associated at present with the name of Lord Beaverbrook, may easily provoke a dispute as prolonged and disturbing as Mr. Chamberlain's campaign. It may possibly split the Unionist Party as that party was split by Home Rule. Whatever we may think of Lord Beaverbrook's proposal for an Imperial economic unit, or zollverein, we should make a mistake if we underrated the influence that it may have on current politics. If there were no other reason for regarding it as important, it would be be reasonable to say—humiliating though the confession is—that a fiscal reaction was due in the cycle, and that if Lord Beaverbrook had not seized the occasion somebody else would have done so.

Happy Silhouette

Ever Popular Slenderizing Movement

By ANNETTE

The problem of slenderness is one of serious study. It is more so today than ever with new silhouette with moulded bodice and hips.

The Princess model illustrated is a work of art with its unique flat hipline. Pointed seaming treatment at either sire of front minimizes width, thus making it suitable for the larger woman as well as young slim type.

The skirt widens toward hem that shows fluttering circular movement.

The vestee in deep V-shape rolled into revers is interesting idea to detract from width.

Style No. 195 comes in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

This dress is just charming in black silk crepe all the smart young things are wearing, with the vest and cuffs of Alencon lace.

Dahlia-purple silk crepe with eggshell silk crepe is decidedly youthful and flattering.

Crepe satin, crepe marocain and wool crepe appropriate.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number; and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

"I predict satisfactory television in general use within five years."—Leo De Forest.

Business and Civilization

Prof. Harold J. Laski in Harper's Monthly Magazine (New York): If we wish to be civilized, we must transfer the emphasis of business life from the pursuit of money as its guiding principle to a due regard for the things money is to serve. There is room in such a conception for every diversity of type, the great economic explorer to whom risk is the salt of life, the bureaucratic official to whom routine is all, the artist-craftsman who will call no man master. But such a world would have a different scale of values from the present order . . . It may become a society in which there are few wealthy men. Their disappearance will merely involve the absence of that conspicuous display which has made much of our social life seem crude and vulgar and tawdry.

PERSISTENCE

Even when work is all planned out, however, failure sometimes follows through lack of persistence. It has been said that "persistence is the key to existence. Success invariably rewards the good fight. Knowing what to do or how to do it won't bring results. The nail is useless without the hammer. Courage is the complement of knowledge."

CALM

The tempest makes returning calm more dear,
The darkest midnight makes the brightest star.

—Bonar.

Friend—"If you spend so much time at golf you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day." Golf Fiend—"Won't I? My desk is loaded up with work that I've put aside for a rainy day."

Passer-by—"How's business, Tom?" Sixteen-caddie—"Fine, I never saw things so dull in my life!"

Policeman—"The defendant said he had just got married and could not afford a dog license."

Smith—"I suppose your landlord asks you a lot for the rent of this house?" Brown—"I should think he does; a year twice a month."

Lady waiting to use phone—"Say, you've been in that booth twenty minutes and haven't said a word!" Her: "Wait just a little while longer. I'm calling to my wife!"

There will be a little gold braid in evidence at the London parley, according to cable dispatches. This may be due to the desire on the part of participating nations to keep themselves free from war-gilt.—New York Evening Post.

The actual civil disobedience crusade is not timed for a date before the middle of February. It will not begin, in fact, before the working comittee have met early next month and decided on the methods which their followers are to adopt in evading further payment of taxes, and defying all Government authority even to the extent of boycotting the public schools. It is here that the Government will be called on to step in.

Canada Leads in Wealth Growth

Railway Official Gives Interesting Talk on Advertising Canada

"The rate of growth of wealth per capita of the population of Canada, during the past 20 years has never been achieved by an other nation," Charles Price-Green, commissioner, department of natural resources, Canadian National Railways, said in his address on "Advertising Canada," at Montreal recently.

Mr. Price-Green traced the development of Canada, and revealed the enormous natural resources which contribute to its wealth. During the last 20 years Canada's trade has multiplied eight times, leads all others in favorable trade balance per head of population and, with the exception of New Zealand, in exports per capita. The average of the last 12 years is $1[illegible] more than three times that of the United States.

"One of the main contributing causes to Canada's prosperity has been the development of hydro electricity on a very large scale," Mr. Price-Green said. "I have a vision of a future in which this power will make Canada one of the greatest industrial countries in the world. Already it has enabled us to rise to leadership in the manufacture of pulp and paper; contributed to the upbuilding of a great mining industry; and in general manufacturing."

"It might be pointed out that the development of water power has its most pronounced effect on the consumption of coal; that one installed horse power is capable of saving six tons of coal. This means that the present water power installation is capable of saving thirty-four million tons of coal in the course of a single year.

"Closely allied with water power is the great pulp and paper industry which has grown with phenomenal rapidity. The industry has made markable strides in the mechanical development. This is well illustrated by a new paper machine installed at the Head of Great Lakes capable of making of paper twenty-five feet wide at the rate of three thousand feet a minute.

"The story of [illegible] industry in this country is known to all and has [illegible] the world and has [illegible] Canada's greatest asset [illegible] more romantic interest than the markable grain production of the West.

"The mining industry of Canada has risen in twenty years from eight million dollars to [illegible] five million dollars in 1928. In [illegible] years from now we will look back on this production as only a small beginning.

"From the dawn of civilization the lure of mineral wealth has attracted the explorer and prospector, and now comes the aeroplane to assist in this work. The prospective [illegible] there is an almost unbelievable increasing demand for minerals."

GOOD TURNS

Most people enjoy doing good turns. But they resent being asked to do it. When their beneficiary sees them at [illegible] they become stuffy. They feel they are being imposed upon, they grow irritated at the thought of an even-handed sense of obligation. They have not forgotten. That is not a reason for holding the helping hand. But it is a good reason for making [illegible] preferred from a position [illegible] hear and not from [illegible] a teacher who [illegible]

"A sheik wouldn't give a [illegible] for a harem, but he's heavy on the [illegible]

"If there's anything I don't understand, it isn't worth understanding."—George Bernard Shaw.

Calm Before The Threatened Storm in India

Gandhi Remains in His Quite Retreat in Ominous Silence

Bombay.—Is India on the eve of open rebellion? Does the present calm merely portend a storm.

What is Gandhi, the notorious extremist leader, really doing at this moment in his little stone hermitage on the outskirts of the city of Ahmedabad, and how far does he dare to go this time in pursuing his purpose of testing the patience and strength of the Government?

These are the questions on the lips of every European—and, indeed, in the minds of countless thousands of all Indians—in every section of the country.

There can be no doubt that there are serious grounds for [illegible] and that all India has every [illegible] be apprehensive.

Disobedience Threat

What precisely are the steps [illegible] authorities will take to [illegible] legal manoeuvres in the threatened civil disobedience campaign which is to be launched by the mahatma in January, I am not in a position to say, but I do know that [illegible] measure will follow swiftly in the wake of any attempt at the initiation of a general subversive movement. It is difficult to reconcile the atmosphere of tranquility which outwardly prevails here with the evidence which in the knowledge of everyone is going on behind the scenes. State garden parties by the viceroy have been to order of the day. Government House, the official home of Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes, where Lord and Lady Irwin were the guests of honor in the days in the cold weather, and where the viceroy drove to the Victoria Memorial [illegible]

[illegible]

The Dominions and Britain

[illegible] Western Australia [illegible] is more likely to [illegible] own prosperity than a [illegible] Britain, their chief customer. [illegible] might with advantage [illegible] further as to how their own developments may be directed to increase the purchasing power of the British people. An economic unit the Empire is not in the least likely to become, its component parts being in widely different stages of industrial development, but the lack of economic policy is not fatal to a very large measure of economic co-operation.

Small Boy—"Mister, you [illegible] bridge, don't you?" Accessory Dealer—"Yes, my boy." Small Boy (displaying old inner tube and an auto horn)—"Well, how much good do you think [illegible] from come to?"

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

Mutt Denies Everything