

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Onward and Upward.

Election of Mr. Malcolm MacBeth of Milverton as President of the Ontario Educational Association suggests that this sturdy Canadian is worthy of some personal attention. Mr. MacBeth is one of the Bruce County old boys who may be found all over the country—any country—and as with the real Scots from the original Scotland, generally in the high places. In the rather long ago he held high rank as a boy orator, and many a time the walls of the Walkerton High School resounded to his fiery, and usually denunciatory, eloquence. In those days he generally was found in opposition to any proposal; but time has exerted upon him its customary mellowing influence, and now Mr. MacBeth is ready to support worthwhile proposals.

For some years the new President taught school, and his square jaw and ample shoulders ensured peace and order in the classes. As with many of the Bruce County old boys, he heard the call of the press; and at once secured control of the Milverton Sun. Milverton became his home, and that community has honored him in many ways. In time he became President of the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association; and now the Ontario Educational Association accords him similar distinction. Thus, in two of his chosen fields of activity Malcolm MacBeth has reached the top. And through it all the Milverton Sun continues to shine.—Toronto Globe.

Making Good.

City people sometimes forget that there are many small telephone systems in the province as well as the large one. A remarkable report has been issued by the Bruce municipal line which shows that out of \$161,400 borrowed to construct the system, and only \$14,915 remains unpaid, and "considering the surplus account of \$12,612, there are almost sufficient cash accounts and other liquid assets to retire the total obligations of the company." It will be only a few years until this public venture, originated by a few citizens in 1912, will be entirely free of bonded obligations—a remarkable record.—Toronto Star.

Britain's Comeback.

There is an old saying that in war Great Britain loses every battle but the last one. Apparently the same thing is true in the species of economic warfare from which the world is suffering today. Great Britain carried the load for a long time. She accepted sacrifices no other nation was prepared to make. But when it came to the pinch, when her own stability was grossly threatened, Britishers rallied to the need as they do in war and fought their way through. When the history of this period of international economic adjustment comes to be written as a whole, as it will be some time, the story of how Great Britain fought her way into the leadership in the short period of six months will be its most interesting and perhaps its most entertaining chapter.—Winnipeg Tribune.

John Bull Leads the Way.

In the United States income tax collections are \$35,000,000 behind the total of the same period last year. In Ireland the estimate of £272,000,000 for the entire year has been passed with ten days yet to go before the limit period elapses. John Bull continues to come back faster than any of them.—Brandon Expositor.

Teachers' Salaries.

Chicago now owes its 14,000 school teachers an amount close to \$25,000,000 and there are no prospects of the bill being paid. A community which cuts its salaries and then pays the reduced amount is just and merciful in comparison.—S. Catharines Standard.

Science and Poor Mortals.

For nearly six months a boy, Clarence Hastings, existed in a respirator in the City Hospital, Syracuse, before he succumbed to infantile paralysis. So far as he could co-operate by keeping his spirit up under these conditions, he did his best, earning the title of "the Gamest Kid in America," and receiving thousands of letters, telegrams, etc., from all sorts of people, important and unimportant. While he put up a great fight for his life, science put up a still greater.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

If the Lindbergh babe has been in half the number of places reported, it soon will be as well travelled as its distinguished father.—The Globe, Toronto.

Empire Preference.

Within the month the adoption of the principle of an Empire preference by Great Britain has added millions to the value of the British pound sterling, and it is common belief that before the Conference opens the Bank of England note will be worth par in the foreign markets of the world.—Sherbrooke Record (Ind.).

Better Prospects in Saskatchewan. The business situation in Saskatchewan is sound. There is, of course, a similar condition to that which is prevalent throughout the Dominion, but trade is improving and prospects growing brighter. It is the farmers who are still the principal sufferers, but their troubles will pass away should there be a favorable crop this season.—Regina Star (Cons.).

Tailors decree that men's clothing shall be brighter this summer. Have you had your blue suit shined up?—Toronto Star.

EMPIRE

British Films in British Guiana. We should like to see more British films. For our part where they are produced is a secondary consideration, so long as they have the English background, the English setting and the English accent with which we are more acquainted by education or personal contact. Moreover some of the most enjoyable portions of the cinema program are the news reels, and we are prepared to wager that those done by the British in Britain would be far more interesting to British Guianese.—Georgetown (British Guiana) Chronicle.

"Colonial" Preference.

The Dominions have grown to man's estate and because they have discovered that their interests are not always complementary to those of the Motherland, they have gradually sought and been given autonomy. Such freedom cannot, of course, be one-sided. If the Dominion are free, then order in the classes. The Crown Colonies, on the other hand, are neither free nor is England free. England must stand or fall with us so long as we are governed from Downing Street. This means that we can ask and receive of England—of England and not of the Dominion—what we independently of what the Dominions may think about it.—Trinidad Guardian.

Tariffs and Foreign Industries.

Foreign firms are making haste to acquire factory sites in this country that they may have the shelter of our tariffs. That will provide employment for our workers, but it will also provide most active competition for our manufacturers. If British firms are not to be ousted by competitors operating on British soil, many of them will have to revise their marketing and advertising methods, and in some cases their manufacturing processes, for they will have domesticated their rivals in their own back garden.—Spectator (London).

Disarmament.

Disarmament is becoming increasingly good party politics since Government can achieve it more quickly and simultaneously for prestige and for a much-needed saving of expenditure. Just as the depression has enforced a fashion in economy and in home buying among citizens, so it may tend to enforce a fashion in disarmament among nations. There is, then, reason to hope that in spite of a most discouraging start the men at Geneva may be forced—by sheer fear of the consequences of failure—to show results even at the cost of real concessions.—Week-End Review (London).

OTHER OPINIONS

Ireland and Great Britain.

A London correspondent of the New York Times cables: "The United Kingdom has the whip hand and Mr. De Valera knows it. The Free State may be legally free to secede, but all except her most extreme politicians realize she is tied to Britain by bonds of iron. She can no more escape from Britain's economic orbit than the moon can cease being a satellite of the earth."

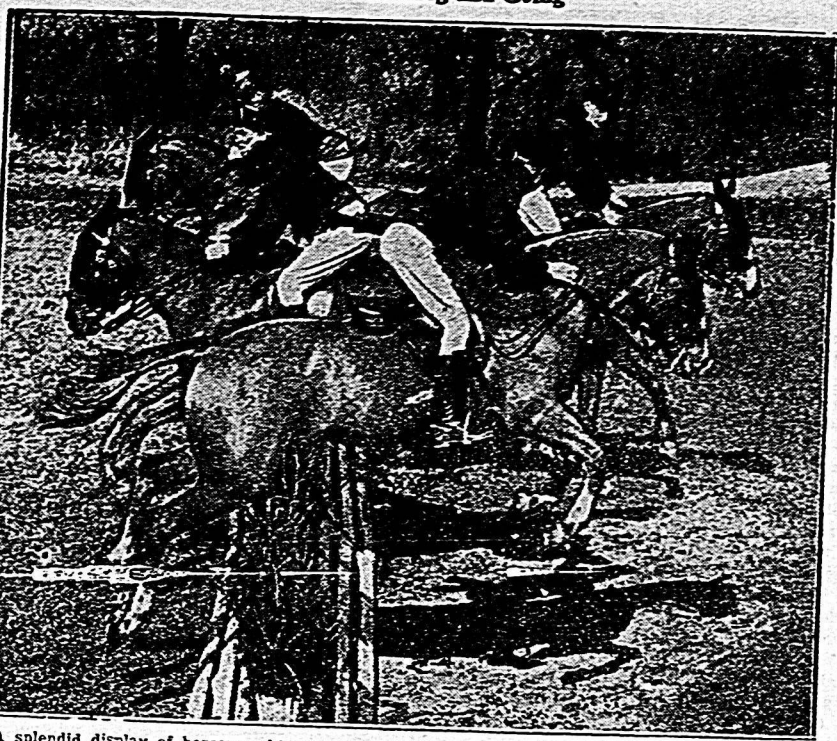
"Britain may be willing to conduct any number of friendly negotiations over the oath or land annuities, and she is now giving the Free State every advantage of her own market of forty-five millions. But if the Free State Government cuts its ties of willing allegiance, however shadowy they may be, Britain will be prepared to clamp down the tariff against Irish products, 95 per cent. of which go to Britain or Northern Ireland, by the automatic device of removing the preferential treatment all the Dominions now enjoy."

"Furthermore, there is a special reason why Ireland is not free to secede and become a foreign nation. Hundreds of thousands of Irish subjects living and working in Britain, many of them in the Government services, would be liable to deportation as aliens and to loss of employment if the policy of separation should be carried to the bitter end."

"It follows that Ireland is not free, whatever her legal status, and she never can be free no matter how much impassioned rhetoric her leaders use."

BEING HAPPY.

The word would be better and brighter if people were taught the duty of being happy, as well as the happiness of doing their duty. To be happy ourselves is a most effectual contribution to the happiness of others.—Sir John Lubbock.



A splendid display of horsemanship by the crack cavalry unit at Fort Myer, Va., in their crisp-cross jump for the annual society circus.

Sunday School Lesson

April 17. Lesson III—The Call of Abram—Genesis 12: 1-9. Golden Text—Thou shalt be a blessing.—Genesis 12: 2.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE CALL, vs. 1-3.
II. THE CALL OBEYED, vs. 4-6.
III. WANDERING AND WORSHIPPING, vs. 6-9.

INTRODUCTION.—The book of Genesis opens with stories of the beginnings of mankind as a whole, but quickly narrows its interest to the family springing from Noah's son, Shem, of whom Abram was regarded as a lineal descendant. It treats history generally, but when Abram is reached, the story narrows to a considerable length because he was regarded not only as the first patriarch of the nation, but as the ideal Israelite. His faith in God, his ready obedience to God's will, his noble bearing under trying circumstances—all this fitted him to be a bright and shining light to remote generations. He has been called "the father of the Faithful." A pioneer in the exercise of faith, he taught by living example how to practice references to Abram. He is honored by Jews, Mohammedans and Christians.

I. THE CALL, vs. 1-3.

At the outset of his career Abram lived among people who neither knew nor worshipped the true God, and he was his neighbors. Little better than himself, perhaps, little better than his neighbors. How God's call came to him we do not know, but it came to him with a heavy demand. He was required to leave his native Ur (15: 7) in southern Babylonia, with its sure prosperity and advanced civilization, and to break the ties that held him to his kindred. We, in our ordered society, can scarcely realize what this meant for him. In his turbulent age, to separate oneself from one's people was to expose oneself to hostile tribes and to be without protection in a war-like world. Further, God called him away from home without indicating at first his destination. He had merely the promise of divine guidance—"I will show thee." It required great faith to obey so difficult a call. No faith is never aimless; it does not operate in a vacuum. It serves a purpose, and the greater the purpose, the loftier the purpose. God's purpose with Abram was to isolate him from his old, idolatrous environment in order, through him, to found a new order—a nation great, because it would be the bearer of the divine revelation. This sounds like national egoism, but its offensive feature is offset by a wide universalism. Through Abram and his descendants the blessing of God would flow out to all the nations of the earth. At any rate, the severity of God's command is more than compensated for by the promise of rich reward for the obedience of faith.

II. THE CALL OBEYED, vs. 4-6.

Without question or complaint Abram responded to God's call. At the age of seventy-five most men would wish to settle down comfortably, but here was one willing to pioneer! Such faith is infectious; it draws others into its company. It is not surprising, therefore, that a considerable number, chiefly of relatives, followed Abram out of Ur. Nothing is told us of the long and hazardous journey across the desert which stretches between Babylonia and the land of Can-

aan, but in estimating Abram's obedience this should not be forgotten. On the way to Canaan a stop seems to have been made for some time at Haran, in the north-west of Mesopotamia, which probably formed a regular resting-place for caravans on the great trade route.

III. WANDERING AND WORSHIPPING, vs. 6-9.

Abram did not come to an unoccupied country. It had long been inhabited by a people known as Canaanites, who had attained a fairly high civilization, but were, of course, worshippers of strange gods. Abram traversed the country, remaining for some time in the two important towns, Shechem and Bethel. He had not left his home in Ur for worldly gain, and hence he did not seek it in Canaan. What he sought was the opportunity to worship God. This opportunity he seized at Shechem and Bethel, both of which had long been shrines for Canaanite worship. The higher faith of Abram was thus to displace eventually the lower faith of the Canaanites at places which from ancient times had had sacred associations. Not until he had arrived in Canaan did he know that this was the promised land (v. 7) but it was not yet his. His first lesson in Canaan was well-rounded. In v. 8 we learn that he pitched his tent, thus setting up family life; he had Bethel on the west and Hai on the east, and entered into social relations; he built an altar, nurturing his religious life. The family, the community and the Church were all benefited by him.

"The danger in going away into a strange life does not have to do with geography. It is not that a man is in danger in a different land. It is that he is in danger of becoming a different man. A good deal which we consider a part of our deepest life is just the reflection of our surroundings. When we change our surroundings it is startling and disconcerting to watch the change in ourselves. We can be stronger than any strange environment if we build an altar to God wherever the sun rises in the morning and wherever the sun sets at night."—Lynn Harold Hough.

Northern Lights to be Studied By British Expedition

London.—One of the British expeditions which will investigate polar mysteries during the second international polar year will concentrate on a theory that aurora borealis is caused by rays from the sun which have been stopped by the so-called "Heaviside layer."

This was revealed in an announcement that Mr. J. M. Stagg, the noted meteorologist, will lead a British expedition of six men to Fort Rae, N.W.T., Canada. This will be one of the many field parties sent out by 13 nations under the auspices of the International Meteorological Commission.

Peace Promoter

"Sports are proving to be one of the best promoters of good and friendly relations between the people of the world," Chancellor Bruening wrote to the Federal Committee of Athletics recently. "Sports appeal to the masses and devote themselves primarily to the youth, the bearer of the future. The Olympic Games have grown into a festival of peace among the youth of the entire world. I am happy that the German youth will participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles in 1932 and will weave new and strengthened ties with the youth of the United States."

The Lindbergh Baby

MARCH 2, 1932.
By Laura Guyol Wolfe.

"Here is your coffee, Dad, and here's the paper." And thus as on a million other days, The little rite of Labor-for-One-Loved, "The Lindbergh baby?"—And my heart stood still!

Oh Mary Mother— you who knew the pang Of bitter travail centuries ago And yet more bitter anguish as you knelt Beside the Tomb wherein they laid your Son, Pray that the strength once given you be hers Who, with another life beside her, Kneels now in anguish waiting for her son.

The prayer of many hearts finds echo in these lines in the Worcester Evening Post:

A NATION'S PRAYER.

By Katharine J. Cronin.

God of all creeds and races, Heeding our humblest plea; "Guiding the course of the eagle Over the lonely sea."

Tender all-seeing Father Comfort an eaglet lone Protect him, love and guard him And send him safely home.

Heart that was pierced with sorrow, Heed thou a mother's quest— For the heart of the world is seeking This eaglet, lost from his nest.

God of the open spaces, Of land and skies and sea, Though earthly power may fail us, Our hearts have faith in Thee.

Bridge Too Quarrelsome For Married Folks Says Judge

Chicago.—The bridge experts fessed into a blunder when they invited Judge Joseph Sabath, famous divorce court jurist, to make a speech at a contract tournament.

"Bah, bridge," said the judge, "that's the game that has caused nearly as many divorces as mother-in-law."

Judge Sabath, who has issued more than 50,000 divorces, turned down the invitation and took the opportunity to issue the following statement concerning bridge tables, husbands and wives:

"If a husband and wife must play bridge, although I can't see why they should even want to, they should never be partners. They shouldn't even play at the same table. If they do, there's bound to be fireworks. I have seen countless cases of tangled nerves and serious disagreements result from bridge table arguments. It is my advice to married people not to play the game at all if they want to stay married."

"Married folks don't make good bridge players. They'd be better off if they didn't even try. You'll notice that in a list of the ten best bridge players, if there are any best players, at least seven of them are unmarried. Bridge is all right for bachelors, I suppose, but no married man ever gets very far at it."



The Lone Scout Dog Show

It sounds like a very ambitious undertaking to hold a show for the pets of the Lone Scouts of Ontario, scattered as they are all over the province. But when operated on the lines which have been circulated to the Lones, it will be seen that one of the keynotes of the Scout Programme is "Service," to put oneself to inconvenience, and "Show" is being held by mail!

There are three classes, and any dog can be entered, irrespective of his pedigree (if he has one) or color or size.

The Lones have been asked to write an essay of not more than 200 words, describing their dog, stating all particulars about him, such as his size, color, what tricks he can do, what work he can do, why he is especially fitted to be a Lone Scout Dog, and why his owner particularly likes him.

That is Class One, and prizes will be awarded for the best dogs, judged from their master's description.

Class Two has prizes for the best words, written and arranged essay, so that if "Fido" does not win a prize, perhaps his master will be more lucky and get one instead.

Class Three is for the best snapshots received of a Lone Scout in Uniform with his Lone Scout Dog.

Quite a unique method of holding a Dog Show, isn't it?

Don't forget, Lones, entries must be in not later than Saturday, April 9th.

A Prominent Canadian's Tribute to Baden Powell

Read what the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Managing Director of the "Calgary Herald" and Provincial Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Alberta, stated at a Baden Powell birthday banquet:

"No individual man has exerted such a world-wide influence for good on such a vast number of people of all nations as Lord Baden-Powell. His name and example will be remembered when the memory of many of his contemporaries has faded into oblivion. It is indeed a privilege for any man or woman to be associated with such a movement."

Any full-blooded boy should be proud to be a Boy Scout, and there is plenty of opportunity and room in the ranks of the Lone Scouts for boys who wish to join the movement.

Sixth of Scotland's Acres Being Offered for Sale

London.—One-sixth of Scotland is for sale. Some of the biggest landowners north of the border are being forced by taxation and the inevitable inheritance duties to put their estates on the market.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose, jointly two of the largest landowners in Scotland, are planning to sell most of their estates at Drymen Buchanan Castle. The duke already has disposed of thousands of acres of Scotland's most historic and fertile land. The territory includes Ben Lomond and a large part of the domain around Loch Lomond, where Rob Roy had his haunts.

He is now offering for sale the valuable estate of Invernauld and contemplates further disposals of his holdings.

Television Predicted Practical in Decade

Ottawa.—Practical television within ten years was recently forecast by Colonel A. W. Steel technical adviser to the House of Commons committee on radio. More optimistic forecasts were made by representatives of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters who added their support to that voiced by those who are urging the retention of the system of private ownership of radio broadcasting. H. S. Moore, Toronto, leader of the delegation representing the broadcasters, suggested practical television within five years and declared that the proposed seven 50 kilowatt stations would be of no use in the operation of television. Colonel Steel declared that television used radio channels that were not used by ordinary broadcasting and that the two would not conflict.

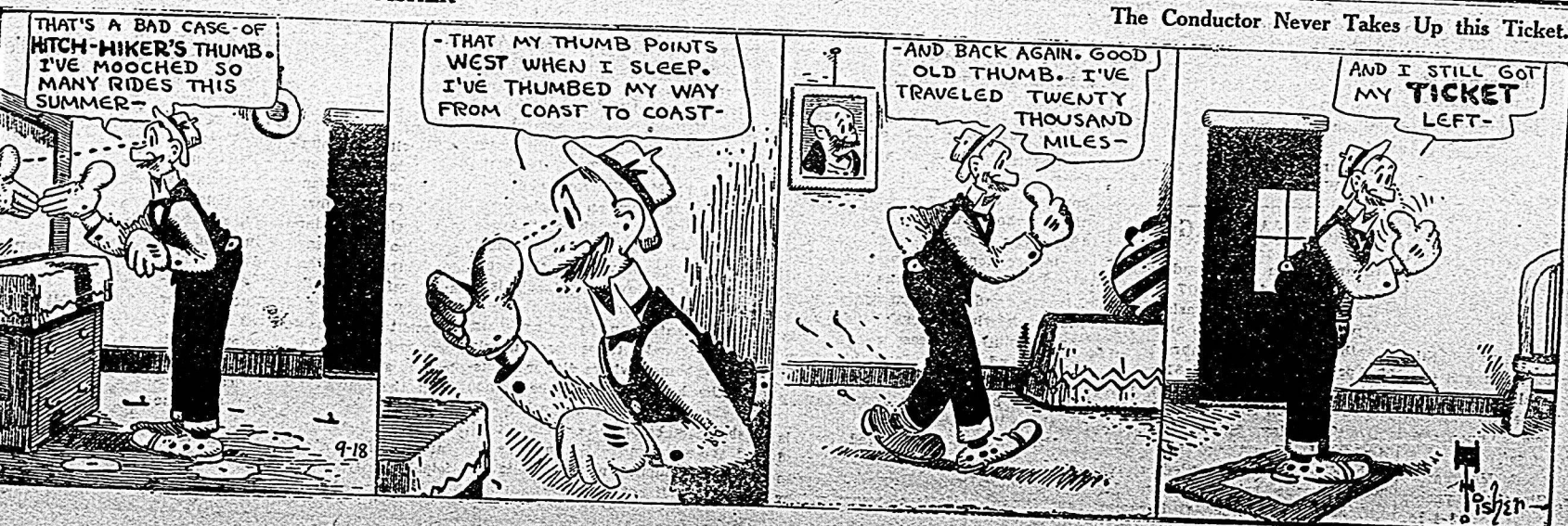
Immigration Ceases In New Zealand

Auckland, N.Z.—For the first time for about 40 years, departures from New Zealand in 1931 exceeded arrivals. The Dominion enjoyed a long spell of prosperity prior to the war, and in some years many thousands of immigrants arrived from Britain. Owing to the present unemployment, immigration has practically ceased, and in 1931 there were 1,400 more departures than arrivals. The increase in the population last year was only 15,800. The total population, including Maoris, is 1,521,000, which is only a fraction of what this country could support.

COURAGE.

Whether you be a man or woman, you will never do anything in this world without courage. It is the great quality of the mind next to honor.—James L. Allen.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER



The Conductor Never Takes Up this Ticket.