Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Prince of Wales-Agriculturist As demonstrated in the development of his E. P. Ranch in Western Alberta, the Prince of Wales is an en thusiastic breeder of live stock. At recent Northampton Show a His Royal Highness bea Ruthden, His Royal Highness bear some of the most formidable breeders of cattle. One of his Shorthorn bulls and a Shorthorn beifer calf captured first prizes. These animals came from his farm at Lenton. At the De von show in Tavistock he showed some fine animals and made a grea display of farm produce. The Prince pays special attention to the needs of nsumers. He has arranged for his tenants to study the provision department of a London West End store to learn exactly what the public require of them. Not long ago he visited the store himself to see how they were getting on. His Royal Highness takes a deep interest in every aspect of the pation's life and the life of the Empire. -Mail and Empire (Toronto).

Canada's Future

We are firmly of the opinion tha Canada offers to-day, despite all the difficulties of the time, as many if not more material advantages to hones and intelligent citizens who are willing and ready to work as she did in the past. The important thing is to than was possible under ordinary work, and to face with calm and energy all the trials through which we United States had found a new comhave to pass. Better times are coming and Canada will very probably be ove of the first countries in the world | Empire (Toronto). to overcome the obstacles which are pararily obstructing our progress -La Tribune. Sherbrooke.

Canada and the U.S.

United States Senate The United States Senare re-cently voted virtually embargoes against Canadian lumber and copper. It voted to place a duty of \$3 per 1,000 board feet on lumber; to place a duty of four cents a pound on copper. Thi affects, practically destroys, \$28,000, 000 of Canadian trade. All but a crip pling blow to our lumber industry, and a severe check to our copper exports, this action by the United States Senate may yield good. It may be that it is just what is required to impress upon an of us the vital importance of not permitting failure in the coming Imperial Economic Conference. Fo the real meaning of this news from Washington is that Canada may as well make up her mind that she can not hope for anything like dependable trade arrangements with the United States. That country, whether it under a Republican or a Democratic administration, and no matter wha the political complexion of Congress doesn't propose to buy anything from Canada that it can help; and any ar rangement that it may make with Canada of a contrary character will be a temporary arrangement subject to withdrawal at Congressional caprice.-Oitawa Journal.

Wide Open Sjaces

Undoubtedly gardening is not only splendid exercise, but a profitable occupation for all who are in a position to take advantage of it. . It has been undertaken on a considerable scale this season in Brantford, as a result of the scheme to provide garden plots convenient. The main thing is to live a life of activity in the open air and sunshine as much as possible during the spring and summer months while the weather continues favorable. This applies both to children and adults. Medical authorities have never placed as much emphasis on the necessity of living in the fresh air as they are doing at present. Happy are those who can devise ways and means to spend least a portion of their spare hours in the open air.—Brantford Expositor.

Incredible Change

sury is faced with a deficit of £500, 000,000, and the richest country in the world will be driven to defy all the recognized canons of sound public finance by borrowing to balance its President Hoover's sun is setting in a stormier dusk than his worst enemies could have predicted .-London Spectator.

The Farmer's Lot Improves

It is difficult to speak for farmers all over the Dominion, but certainly so far as the farmers of Western Canada aro concerned — apart from the drought area of 1931—they are generally speaking getting into better shape now than they have been at any time in the past three years. Leave he farmer alone-build up no fraudulent by appointing Governmen boards on this and that—and he wil eventually come through in sound condition .- Winnipeg Tribune.

Prophets of Ruin

Last December Sir George Pais made our fiesh creep by telling us that unless war debts and reparations wer up in some way by February the world would go smash. The old verse world didn't fix up war debts of reparations or much of anything else and it refused to go smash. Now we lot of other experts telling us that unless the coming Lausanne Co ference does succeed we'll all go bus for sure. Well, our own humble expectation is that Lausanne will settle othing, and that the world won't collapse. The world is extraordinarily tough. Somehow or other, it possess es intangible assets that economists and experts invariably fail to recko so that just when it seems to be on the verge of ruin something o somebody comes along to save it, or

to give it a few more years of grace. Ottawa Journal

The B. C. Loan

A British Columbia loan of £1,500. financial houses at 5 per cent, interest and selling at 99. The feature of the loan is that it should be the first launched on behalf of this Province in London for the last eighteen years. It indicates a return to a process of Imperial financing for Empire needs That the loan should be underwritten in London is an excellent evidence of faith there in the future of this Pro-vince. What British Columbia has been able to accomplish may mark the beginning of a rejuvenated interest among English investors in Cana dian development. The present hap pening comes at an appropriate time when so much attention is being cen-tred on the forthcoming Imperial Con-

ference at Ottawa.-Victoria Colonist Eastern Coal in Ontario

A few days ago the first cargo coal from Nova Scotia under the new system of bonusing by the Dominion Government was unloaded in Toronto Harbor. It was a practical illustra-tion of what can be done by Government assistance for the extension of markets. Nova Scotia was able to penetrate further into Central Canada petitor in coal mines in the extreme eastern portion of Canada.-Mail and

The Hudson Bay Route

It is perfectly clear that something more must be done before the West will get full advantage of the Bay toute. The \$50,000,000 was not spent on the Hudson Bay Railway and the port and aids to navigation merely to enable grain and other exports to be shipped at a total transportation cost just a shade lower than the cost by way of Montreal. There would have been no justification for spending such a large sum for that purpose. It was spent to give the West the benefit of materially lower rates than by the St Lawrence route. It was spent to give the West the benefit of its geographi cal advantage.-Winnipeg Free Press.

THE EMPIRE

British Agriculture However much its fortunes have de lined. British farming is still one o the most important industries in the Empire, with an annual output enor mous in quantity and still more enor mous in value, owing to the quality of its products. In different parts of the Empire statistics are compiled in dif ferent ways and exact comparison are therefore impossible; but all the available figures go to show that the annual value of the agricultural pro-duction of Great Britain is very little, if any, less than that of Canada and greatly exceeds that of any other of the Dominions.-London Times.

The Toll of the Roads

Sir Herbert Samuel suggests the remedy of kindliness and friendliness for the slaughter of the roads). This s a serious question which has to be view, and I speak as one who has con-trolled the police, it must be settled to purchase, and still another stood for those who desired them. Those trolled the police, it must be settled to purchase, as who have not plots for gardening will do well to engage in whatever suit-that the 2,000,000 motorists, including dairy property. able outdoor recreations they can find the commercial drivers, are going to convenient. The main thing is to live drive in such a kind and friendly man deal with the question by courtesy and friendliness, and by seeking to make the motorist and the pedestrian more cognizant of one another's rights

—a method which has completely
failed—I have come to the quite definite conclusion that the State should intervene, that it is its duty to intervene, and that such steps should be taken as may prevent the holocaust united States of America as it is to-day could have been placed only in the category of the imaginary and ut-terly incredible. The positional day to their personal safety but the preserved from danger in order hat the great asset of human life and human activity may be preserved for the good of the State as a whole. Lord Brentford in the Spectator (Lon don).

OTHER OPINIONS

The Empire in the Lead

Nothing could be of a greater ad antage to the world than that the United States should solve her own lomestic problems, and, by solving them, provide the stimulus and the example to other countries. But ob- think I never drove a car before!"

serving from a distance—a neares serring from a distance—a nearest riew of the prospect might modify my pessimism. I am unable to imagine a course of events which could restore health to American industry in the near future. I even fancy that, so far from the United States giving the example, she will herself have to wall for stimulus from outside. I, there fore, dare to hope, however improbable it may seem in the light of recen experience, that relief may come firs of all to Great Britain and the group of overseas countries which look to her for financial leadership. It is a dim hope, I confess. But I discern less light elsewhere.—J. M. Keyes in the Atlantic Monthly (Boston).

The Lindbergh Tragedy The knowledge that there exist omewhere in America a man or wo man capable of snatching a baby from his crib and doing him to death has been the occasion for nation-wide re vulsion and horror. But what shall be said of the fact, rerealed since the announcement of the baby's death, that more than one hundred demands for ransom were received from persons anxious to capitalize this outrage? What shall be said of the whole regiment of those who have thrust them selves in front of cameras, invented stories of "contacts," carried on petty battles for prestige and generally be-mired the trail and made mock of a family's grief and a nation's shame and indignation .- Baltimore Sun.

U. S. Machinery Export

To Canada Decreases Washington.-The decline in exports of metal-working machinery to Canada from \$5,410,000 in 1930 to \$2,400,000 in 1921 is noted in a report issued by the Department of Commerce on the United States exports of this commodity during 1931. "The curtailment of industrial ac-The curtailment of tivity in Canada and France during 1931," says the report, "was bound to have an unfavorable effect on the demand for high-production tools and equipment. The outstanding items of shipment to Canada were rolling mill machinery, sheet and plate metal working machines and

foundry and molding equipment." The report points out that exports III. KING AND COMMONER, 47: 7. of these products practically main-tained their level of value in 1931 as compared with 1930 and 1929. The totals for those three years were respectively \$40,000.000, \$42,000.000 and \$40,800,000. The reason for this was the largely increased export to Russia, which jumped from \$2,600. 000 in 1929 to \$14,200,000 in 1930 and \$22.000.000 in 1931.

Back-to-Farm Move

Noted By U.S. Bank Springfield, Mass.-Applications for ans and loans granted at the Federa Land Bank of Springfield continue to run well ahead of last year.

Since Jan. 1, applications have been made for a total of more than \$3.000. 000 and loans granted have totalled \$1,449,000. Those seeking loans include many owning their property, in dicating a scarcity of local credit. While farm product prices are termed ruinously low, payments are being kept

up at the bank to a gratifying extent.

Among those at the bank in the las ew days was a foreign-born unemploy

of Cyrenaica. This body will purchase land in Cyrenaica suitable for agriculture from the government st the nominal fee of one lira for every two acres and will then cede the land to the farmers who feel impelled to work in the colonies.

Life

Life is a quarry, out of which we are to mould and chisel and complete character.-Goethe.

A lady motorist was driving along a country road when she spled a couple of repair men climping telephone poles. "Fools!" she exclaimed to her companion, "They must

Follow Old Ceremony



With grooms holding traditional crowns over the bridal coupless heads, Mrs. Waveney Trew of London, England, became the wife of Vladimir Provotaroff at the Russian church.

Sunday School Lesson

Father-Genesis 45: 1-7, 28-30: 7. Golden Text-Honor thy fathand thy mother.-Exod. 20: 12. ANALYSIS.

I. JOURNEYING MERCIES, vs. 1-7. II. RESTORED AT LAST! vs. 28-30.

INTRODUCTION - "Behind the britliant story of Joseph." says Professor McFadyen, "lies the background of a great sorrow—the sorrow :t the ageo father who believes that long ago his son had perished; and it is fitting that these two, who have loved and tost, should find each other before the end." Thus in the evening of his life, heavy with trubles and sorrows, the light falls once again on the figure of Jacob. His sons, carrying rich presents, had hastened up from Egypt to inform him that Joseph was still alive and was the governor of Egypt. At first the old man was stunned with the news. "Jacob's heart fainted, for he believed them not," 45: 26. But there before his tent stood "the ten asses laden with the good thin, so of Egypt and ten she-asses laden with corn an bread and meat"—sent in thoughtfu kindness by Joseph. So the spirit of Jacob revived and his eye rekindled. He made haste to journey to Egypt and embrace once more the son of his love. All his life Jacob had been a wanderer; and nox, old though he was, he prepared to wander again.

I. JOURNEYING MERCIES, vs. 1-7. with troubles and sorrows, the light

I. JOURNEYING MERCIES, vs. 1-7.

few days was a foreign-born unemployed resident, having \$75,000 saved and previous farm experience, and anxious to get back to the land. Another with \$35,000 had walked through the Congression of the land of promise. Jacob himself wished to purchase, and had decided to purchase, and still another stood ready to pay as high as \$15,000 for a dairy property.

Italy Plans Farm Colony
Rome.—Now that Italy, after many years of almost incessant guerrilla warfare with the predatory desert tribes of the hinterland, has at last succeeded in quenching the last sparks of revolt in the colony of Cyrenaica, the problem presents itself of how to populate it, so that it may become an outlet for Italy's surplus population.

Speaking in the Chamber on the budget of his Ministry, General De Bono, the Minister of the Colonies, announced the early creation of a special organization for the colonization of Cyrenaica. This body will purchase land in Cyrenaica suitable for the residence of the made by referring to his associations of the made by referring to his associal distance of the made by referrin god underwrote he promise hoou! (to be made by referring to his associa-tions with the fan.ily. He was the God of Jacob's father, and therefore to be crusted.

The command to "fear not" (cf.

The command to lear not (Chap. 15: 1) was timely, for Jaco was about to settle as a stranger is another land, and was in need of di another land, and was in meed of divine protection. God's bond was in Jacob's journey; his pure would be fulfilled in it. "I will there cake of thee a great nation." This is one of the paradoxes of life. Not in Canaan, the familiar homeland, were the people of Israel to become a great nation; but in the drugery and slavery of the brick-fields of Egypt. To rise to the heights of real greatness, rations as well as individuals, must first become acquainted with the depths of life. No less remarkable was the next promise, which was made to Jacob

persenally. God would go with him to Egypt.

It was also : comfort for him to know that when his end came, his best-loved son, Joseph, would be there to perform the last office of love and close his eyes; and that his emains would be brought back to Canaan, v. 4. Strengthened with these comforting assurances, Jacob made ready to set out. The journey would be slow and tedious. The wagons, placed at its disposal by Pharaoh, were most June 19. Lesson XII—Jacob the Aged Father—Genesis 46: 1-7, 28-30: 47: set out. The journey would be slow and tedious. The wagons, placed at its disposal by Pharaoh, were most likely drawn by oxer, for the horse tas was but newly introduced into Egypt. The caravan comprised a large number. The removal of the patiarch involved the removal of all the patriarch's family and connections. In that are the old father stood at the her. of the whole house of his lescendants and dependents. Where he went, they must necessarily go.

II. RESTORED AT LAST! vs. 28-30.

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Judah, who was the leader of he brothers in Chapter 44, again became the leader of the compeny. It is probable that he was sent ahead to fetch Joseph to meet the father. The company had arrived at Goshen, the pasture lands on the north-east of the Nile delta, a district which became the home of the Israelites in Egypt. Joseph did his father the honor to come to him in the fine chariot belonging to his fficial position. Now Jacob would see high honor he had attained. The meeting between father and son was deeply moving. With emotions too deep for words, they held each other in a long, silent embrace. Jacob was now well content to die, since his favorite son was still living and he had had the joy of seeing him again.

III. KING AND COMMONER, 47: 7.

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It was one of the fine characteristic of Joseph that, advanced though he was in worldly station, he was not ashamed of his father. He brought Zacob, the simple old shepherd, into the splendid court of Egypt, and presented him to the mighty Pharaoh. This meeting of the great king and the humble commoner provides one of This meeting of the great king and the humble commoner provides one of those touches with which the Bible frequently astonishes 's. "Jacob blessed Pharaoh." Poor though he was, Jacob, having God, had something which Pharaoh, for all his wealth and treasures, lacked. "Without dispute the less is blessed of the better," Heb. 7: 7. A Psychological Change

By Jules Sauerwein

Foreign Editor Paris-Soir, in an Ir

terview in New York. A new and distressing happening in the last three years is that th people no longer seem to have the psychological resistance they had during the war. They had it on the bat tlefields and in the crisis after the war. But now it seems their mental resources are almost exhausted. At least in Europe it is so. The result is, on one side, fear, and on the other,

The people on the Continent are off balance—no more equilibrium. starting a war and France fearing an immediate war. I am almost tempted to say the misfor tunes threatening Europe are worse than war. By this I mean that with the so-called elite, the leading peopl having failed to determine real way out, this crisis might be taken in th ands of the mob. If the financial leaders fail, then the most brutal ele-ment, the mob—and I don't say it conemptuously-will take the case.

Polecat in the United States, is popular name for the common skunk.

Engineer Describes Errors of To-day

How Research Can Improve Life in Machine Age

A Milwaukee engineer, John P. erris, recently told a joint meeting of the Engineers' Society of Milwau kee and the faculty of the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin what is wrong with this machine world of ours, now that it has fallen upon lean days. He suggests, moreover, that the research problems which manifestly ery out for solution. Economists may not agree with Mr. Ferris's contentions, but there is no denying that he stim ulates the imagination with some of

his proposals.

"We need a better and cheaper house for the average man." Ferris maintains; "one that can be made in a factory to take advantage of factory economies." It must be sold for at least one-third what it now costs for a structure of equal size and satisfy the most exacting taste.

Farmers must be brought closer to ne another and urban workers must be spread apart by "new patterns of community arrangement." We need city engineering both for structures and traffic control.

We need new fuels and sources of ower. "Perhaps we must find them in some unstable atoms; per-haps in the tides or in the centre of the earth or in cosmic rays."

Flying is not safe enough. Air-planes should be invented which are inherently so stable and so easily managed that the pilot need not possess extraordinary skill.

It takes too much effort row to prepate food. Mr. Ferris, there-fore, thinks there are possibilities in synthetic foods. "We need food so cheap and easy to obtain that it will take its place besides air and water as necessaries of life that are almost free, available to all, and thus removed from the list of things for which men must strive. The ef-fects of such a change in our attitude toward food and shelter would revolutionize life and would elimin-ate much of the drive behind economic strife, warfare and cruelties of all kinds. It would leave us freer o strive after real pleasures and real accomplishments.

Any number of new materials are needed, according to Mr. Ferris, "such as ductile and workable glass, evothetic leather (to make unasces sary the slaughter of animals which will soon be no longer needed for food), synthetic rubber, cheaper ma-terials for clothing, etc." Our wood should be used to better advantage Reforestation is still crude and hap-hazard. We need "a technique of harvesting lumber as a crop that our forests may be restored."

Management needs reform. A tech nique ought to be discovered "which will preserve the merits of the present absolute authority of manage ment as far as technical efficiency goes and yet modify absolutism in order to allow a far greater amoun of self-expression for the individual worker."

Paris Policeman Taught

Languages Quick Method Paris.—Policemen are being taught anguages by a new method. M. Conanguages by a new method. In Con-fida, their professor, betwee that in every language there are eighty "key" words which enter into the construction of all the simpler phrases, and he teaches these words and phrases by sight as well as sound. For example, M. Confida gives a French phrase such as "J'ai un rendez-vous." phrase such as "J'ai un rendez-vous," and, as he presses a button which makes the English translation of these words, "I have an appointment," appear on a blackboard by means of slides and electric lights, he repeats them with his pupils. Some 450 are learning English, 180 German, 160 Italian, and 100 Sannish. Italian, and 100 Spanish.

. To Mark Polar Year

Amsterdam.—The Netherlands will establish a magnetic station at Angmagalik on the east coast of Greenland, as part of its contrib "Polar year" experiments in 1932. A first "polar year" took place in

1882-83, with the practical result that the magnetic conditions around the north pole were ascertained, while magnetic charts for the use of shipping in the northern part of the Atlantic Ocena were drafted.

"For ten years, ten long and lear years," said the writer, "I have Leer writing this drama, changing a word here, a line there, working on it till my fingers were cramped and aching brain and body weary from the "Too bad, too bad," murmure the producer, sympathetically. "All work-and no play."

Gasoline Sales Up Six Per Cent.

Increase Made for Six Months Despite Drop in Registration

Toronto.-Gasoline consumption is Ontario increased by six million gal-lons, or six per cent., during the six months ended April 20, 1372 over the corresponding period in 1931. Hon. Leopold Macaulay associated

Hon. Leopoid Macaulay incodings recently.

For the six months ended April 29, 1922, the figure was 164 million gallons, while in the precedure year it was 98 millions, despite an 8 per cent decrease to registrations of motor relicies this year. In an analytical survey of the

otor vehicles situation in Ontario. the minister deal; with the respectire rights of passenger and commercial vehicles, indicating fature regulation of trucking rates and the selection and operations of their drivers.

Registration Drops

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Commercial vehicles were about 12
per cent. of the total registrations,
Mr. Macaulay pointed out. This
year's figures, up to May 28, revealed total registrations of private pas-sengers cars as 409,876, compared with 444,399 for the similar period in 1921, a decrease of about eight per cent, which was much slighter than that obtaining in the United States. Commercial rebicle regis-trations showed a decrease of only 3.5 per cent., wth 53,286 this year to date, against 55,236 last year. However, Mr. Macaulay was confident that this year's total -of commercial vehicles would be greater than in 1931, since trucks were only being registered as there were jobs for them.

Continuing his analysis, the minister stated that while truck regis-trations were down only 25 per cent... car loadings were decreased 20 per cent., which he considered a fair indication of the relative decrease in railway and truck freight

business.
"It is a debatable point how far trucks should contribute to the upkeep of the highways," he continu-ed. "The highways were first built at the demand of passenger car owners. In addition to the fact that trucks constitute only 12 per cent. of the total, there is the question of weight," and he referred to an ex-perience of his own, of standing underneath a steel bridge while a 12on truck passed over it at about 60 niles an hour.

"We must realize that the roads are here primarily for the motorist. Don't forget that. There are 409.-000 cars, and 600,000 licensed oper-ators to consider first."

Not Easily Discouraged

A tale is being told in Johannes-burg in illustration of the South African wool-producers' difficulties. native brought a bale of wool for sale, but refesed the offer of a penny per pound. He preferred to accept the suggestion that he send it to the coast for sale at the weekly auc tion, although he realized that this was a risk.

The storekeeper through whom ha did this eventually got the account, which, after deducting rail charges, commission, and other expenses, showed a deficiency of one shilling and sevenpence.

It took the native a long time to grasp this curious transaction arithmetic. Finally he said Finally he said he had

no money. After some discussion, the store keeper agreed to take a chicken for

the money. In due course the native brought two chickens. The storekeeper pointed out that he only asked for

one.
"Ah. yes. I know," returned the native, "but I have another bale of wool I am bringing round."—Christian Register.

Chile Lifts Duty On Wheat Imports

Ottawa.—According to a news dispatch last week from Santiago, Chile, the duty on foreign wheat has removed due to shortage of local crop and high prices. While no official comment was made here t was stated that any circumstance that broadened the market for wheat was significant to Canada.

This country has enjoyed very little export trade in wheat with

Chile, the total amount sent to that country in 1931 being valued at less than \$1,000. In 1930 it was nit. Chile usually raises enough wheat to satisfy the demands of that country, and when imported wheat is required the nearest source is Argentina.

"Yes, my new maid came to me from a very good family." "Really? I suppose the girl wanted a change."

MUTT AND JEFF- By BUD FISHER





