

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

More Confidence in the West

Descriptions of conditions in the West a year ago were so gloomy that we greet with joy the return of that part of the country to less pessimistic sentiments. On his way to Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. J. T. M. Anderson, the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, said: "The crop is magnificent; our population is getting on its feet once more; they are doing more with their own efforts than with the aid of the Government; the West will be the first to recover. This depression, in my opinion, has been a real blessing." We very much prefer this language to the depressing despatches we used to receive last year on Western conditions. "The West will be the first to recover." What courageous optimism! Three cheers for the Prairies!—(Le Droit Ottawa.)

Britain's Loan Conversion

Great Britain's master stroke to bring about national financial readjustment by a monster loan conversion scheme has been greeted with acclaim throughout the world. The Old Country has thus staged a remarkable demonstration of her financial genius and of the character and faith of a people who will not be downed. In this matter as in war reparations, Britain has given the world leadership and inspiration at a time when they are most greatly needed.—(Calgary Herald.)

Pedestrians Get a Break

It would really seem that a better day is dawning for the pedestrian. First an Ontario magistrate rules that a person on foot is entitled to as much room on the highway as a motor car, then the Pedestrian Rights' Association springs into being and now along comes a Vancouver judge with a decision that pedestrians do not have to scurry out of the way at the sound of an automobile horn to avoid responsibility for being run down. This last judgment may be sound law, and the judge gave it by awarding \$1,200 damages, but it might be as well, The Examiner believes, to stay safe and watch your step when motor horns are sounding.—(Peterborough Examiner.)

Benefit of Spending

What puzzles everyone about this depression is the timidity of shoppers in the midst of irresistible bargains. It is contrary to normal psychological processes and can be explained only on the ground of that sheeplike attribute of human nature by which, for fear of ill mass conduct is governed by common impulses. A year or two ago, when prices were much higher than they are today, the tendency was to indulge in a buying orgy. Today though prices have never been so attractive, the purse-strings are tightly drawn, with resulting injury to commerce and industry. It is felt that the solution of our economic difficulties lies largely in the action of citizens themselves—that is to say, those of them who have money to spend, but who will not spend it.—(Hamilton Spectator.)

Unreadable Signatures

To overcome any difficulty in reading signatures, it is the custom of many offices to have the name typewritten directly below so that the reader will have no difficulty in knowing what is meant. This permits of the writer indulging his fancy, but he is fooling the forger by writing his signature in a way that is very difficult to read, while it enables the reader to see at a glance what the name is. If this practice were followed more generally, it would remove a great source of trouble in business both to the party who is answering the letter from a stranger unplainly signed, and to the writer of the letter himself who frequently is quite annoyed if the answer to his letter does not bear his name correctly spelled.—(Monetary Times.)

Highway Danger

These huge freight trucks that come zooming through the heavy traffic of the highways and through the main streets of provincial highway towns look strangely out of place. They are like wandering warehouses or like straying freight trains. They are a menace to pedestrian in the crowded streets, and their booming noise is an offence to the ears. These mammoth juggernauts should be made to pay dearly for the use of the highways or else be banished from the traffic.—(St. Mary's Journal-Argus.)

THE EMPIRE

Empire Settlement

Sir Robert Horne is not alone in thinking that British industries might now begin to establish branches of their organizations in the Dominions and transfer not merely plant but personnel to their new sphere of action. The Dominions can be persuaded that the influx of an organized community will not tend to increase but help rather to solve their local difficulties, since it will make a new centre of trade—of consumption as well as production. Such migrations, however, cannot succeed, can hardly even be attempted, without a revival of the old pioneering enthusiasm.—(London Morning Post.)

The Lancashire Cotton Trade

Like the Bourbons, the cotton magnates learn nothing and forget nothing. Yet for years science and common sense have been knocking at their closed doors. Without exception, everyone who has investigated the cotton trade has reported that wholesale reorganization and centralization is its only salvation. How much longer is Lancashire going to be content to allow its very machinery of existence to be destroyed by the stubborn

obstruction of men living in the past? (London Daily Herald.)

The Colonial Empire

The Colonial Empire, in the past has been overshadowed by the Dominions. The dawn is now bright before us and the day is ours to make of it what we will. We are an Empire and slices of an Empire. We have each our own history, our own peoples and n-ny of our own languages. We are divided up into fifty-two separate administrations. We have 54,000,000 people and a trade worth together \$402,000,000. Our importance almost takes the breath away. We have only to find a means of welding ourselves together in spirit as well as on paper.—(Trinidad Guardian.)

The Currency Problem

The world's monetary policy practices tremendous irregularities in price levels. But this does not necessarily call for the abandonment of the gold standard; and the opposition to anything of that sort would be enormous as to make it practically impossible. What is possible is that the value of gold may be fixed by international agreement the value being determined by a general price level of commodities. This might mean that price levels would be lifted say 40 per cent. by the simple process of valuing gold at 40 per cent. less than the present fixed price. The level at which the change should be effected would be one of the toughest problems to solve. Here vested interests would speak very loudly.—(Sydney Bulletin.)

World Economic Co-operation

World conditions have outgrown the stage when the normal friction of markets could with fair rapidity bring prices to a serviceable level after any sudden rise or fall. Under such conditions, there was justification for allowing the process of adjustment to take its own course. Conditions are now vastly different. There has arrived an era of general artificial interference with economic tendencies, and the logical step is to come to a worldwide agreement to transform that interference into guidance for universal benefit. Every economic or financial question for any nation tends now to be a concern to every other nation.—(Auckland Weekly News.)

Empire Tea Preference

For our own part, we think that, apart from restrictions of output, which is immediately necessary, the salvation of the British tea industry may be found at Ottawa. If, as is hoped, arrangements can be made whereby British-grown teas will receive preferential treatment throughout the British Empire, thereby enabling Ceylon to recapture the Australian market, our worries should be at an end. The situation is frankly depressing, but it will not be improved by becoming downhearted to the point of being panic-stricken.—(Colombo Times of Ceylon.)

OTHER OPINIONS

New Leaders for the U.S.A.

The American people are looking for new leaders, for men who are truthful and resolute and eloquent in the conviction that the American destiny is to be free and magnanimous, rather than complacent and acquisitive; they are looking for leaders who will talk to the people not about two-car garages and a bonus, but about their duty, and about the sacrifices they must make, and about the discipline they must impose upon themselves, and about their responsibility to the world and to posterity, but all those things which make a people self-respecting, serene and confident. May they not look in vain.—(Walter Lippmann in Time and Tide (London).)

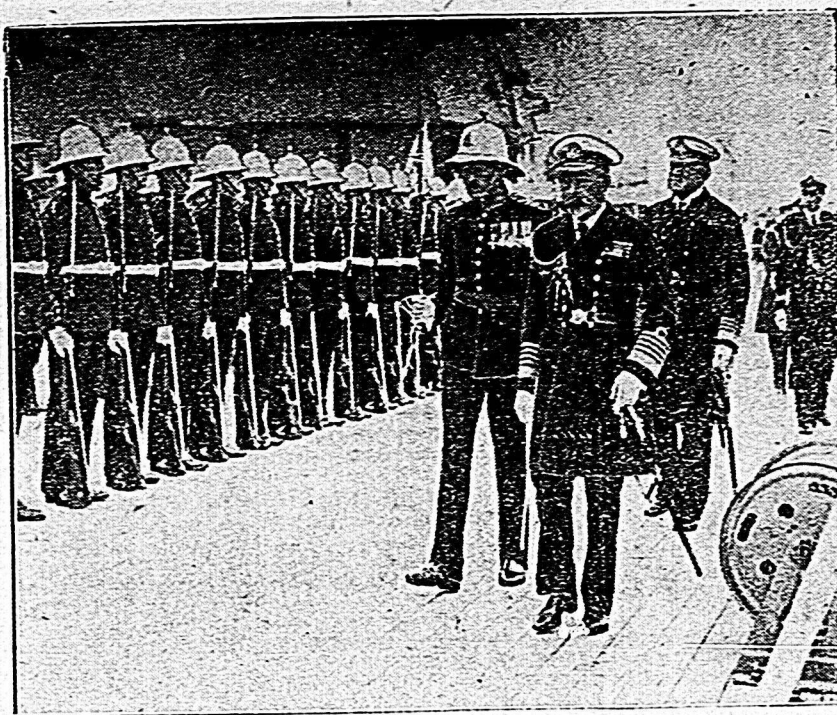
Mutual Complaint

Sir William Bragg, distinguished British scientist, spoke at a recent meeting of the English Association in London of the great importance of a thorough knowledge of English in relation to scientific discoveries. Teachers of English, he added, had so divorced themselves from science that it was hard to get any help from them. Rising to rebut, a teacher of English might have said that scientists had so divorced themselves from clear and simple English that it was hard to get any understanding of science from them.—(New York Sun.)

Britain Leads

Whatever tentative conclusion may be reached in an examination of the present situation, the fundamental good sense of the British people may be counted on in the long run. They

The King Inspects the Navy



King George, attended by officers, as he reviewed the marines on the flagship of the British fleet, H.M.S. Nelson. The review took place at Weymouth, England, recently.

Sunday School Lesson

August 14. Lesson VII.—The Ten Commandments.—Exodus 20: 12-21. Golden Text.—Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.—Leviticus 19: 18.

ANALYSIS.

I. RESPECT FOR HUMAN VALUES, vs. 12-14, 16.

II. RESPECT FOR MATERIAL VALUES, vs. 15, 17.

III. THE FEAR OF THE LORD, vs. 18-21.

INTRODUCTION.—It is usual to think of the first section of the Ten Commandments (vs. 1-11) as declaring our obligations to God, and the second section (vs. 12-17) our obligations to man. This distinction may be invidious. It may draw a line between religion and morality which does not exist in fact. Israel certainly never thought of such a distinction. They knew that God was behind all the commandments, whether religious or moral. Their great motive for keeping the commandments was that God is the sleeping Guardian of the obligations man owes to man. These obligations are singularly comprehensive. They suggest a moral order which has its source in the righteousness of God. The thought which underlies them all is a worthy respect for great values. Jesus lifted them from the level of duty to that of love.—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

I. RESPECT FOR HUMAN VALUES, vs. 12-14, 16.

Parents are entitled to the respect of their children with all that that involves in v. 12. In view of the low esteem in which womanhood was held in ancient society, it is remarkable that the father and mother are placed on a level of equality before Hebrew children. Both alike are deserving of respect. In other passages the duties of the parents towards the children are stated. They are responsible, for instance, for the training and education of their children, 12: 26. Parents represent and wield authority in a way that comes from a wide experience in life. To honor them is therefore to show respect for authority, deep-rooted in life. When properly then society is well-ordered and stable. It prolongs its days upon the land. For sound, social well-being there must be respect shown for human life. "Thou shalt do no murder," v. 13. No reason is assigned for observing this commandment; it was regarded as self-evident. If reason were sought, however, it could be found in Genesis 9: 6: "for in the image of God made he man." Murder in any form is a desecration or destruction of God's image in man. Next, the well-being of the family is guaranteed, v. 14. The marriage bond is sacred; husband and wife must be faithful to each other. The penalty is death, Deut. 22: 22. One reason why Hebrew society (unlike many another ancient society) did not decay with the canker of immorality, is that there were strict enforcement against all manner of impurity. The ninth commandment (v. 16) aims at safeguarding the reputation of others. Due respect must be shown a man's good name, which represents his very life. From time immemorial Oriental law courts have been notorious for corrupt; lying matters of course. Israel was not free from that corruption; on many an occasion reputations were blasted and

poverty and life imperilled by false evidence. Hence the importance of telling the truth.

II. RESPECT FOR MATERIAL VALUES, vs. 15, 17.

Provision is made in the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," for the safeguarding of property. God's people are to be an honest society; it does not mean that they are to be deprived of their possessions. The great prophets carried this principle far. They applied it against the greed and cunning, the injustice and oppression by which men try to exploit their fellows. The last commandment (v. 17) leaves the field of external conduct and descends to which that property is to be regarded as the deepest of a commandments in this second group. Covetousness is an inner state; out of it come robbery, extortion and oppression. The desire for the property of another leads often to the steps by which that property is wrongly acquired. A catalogue of the more important parts of the neighbor's property is given. It is all summed up in the word "house." The house is the domestic establishment generally, including the wife, the slaves, the domestic animals and all the persons and things belonging to it.

III. THE FEAR OF THE LORD, vs. 18-21.

During the delivery of the law, God had come down in the fullness of his majesty upon Mount Sinai. Moses remained in his presence for forty days. During that time nature, in awe of his holiness, was disturbed on a stupendous scale, v. 18. A psalmist has put this poetically: "The earth like wax at the presence of the Lord," Psalm 97: 4, 5. The first impulse which men feel when confronted with the holiness of God is to escape from it. So when Moses returned to them they declared in a very human way to the voice of God, v. 19. Moses, however, rightly interpreted the fear they felt before God. God had revealed himself in this awful way upon Sinai to put their obedience to the proof, and to inspire them with such fear of him that they would be saved from offending him; the fear of the Lord is one element in religion's redemptive power, v. 20.

I. RESPECT FOR HUMAN VALUES, vs. 12-14, 16.

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Women on the Stage

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6 Trade Volumes Used At Conference

Statistics on World Trade Facilitate Proceedings

Ottawa.—Six companion volumes dealing with world and Empire trade are placed at the disposal of the Imperial Economic Conference. These were arranged for by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

These volumes constitute a most comprehensive ready-reference guide to the trade of the British Empire with its own and foreign countries. They were designed to eliminate much of the labor that has fallen to the lot of committees of previous conferences and to facilitate discussion upon issues of trade and commerce as they arise.

The risk of confusion in the minds of the delegates to the conference, when comparisons between the trade of the various countries is sought, is disposed of by converting all values into Canadian currency, at the par rate of exchange in each country, for the more important tables in the general abstract of Empire trade.

The work, which entailed an immense amount of detail, has been in progress since before the beginning of the year and the printing of the documents was completed just before the opening of the conference.

The first volume gives the statistical abstract of the Empire and foreign trade of all British countries. There are 25 British countries or groups of countries whose trade is recorded, as well as the trade of 61 foreign countries.

The second volume deals in detail with the trade of Canada, with British Empire countries and the United States.

The third sets out the trade of Canada with Australia, the Fiji Islands and New Zealand, and the trade of these countries of Oceania.

The fourth comprises the trade of Canada with British East, West and South Africa, also the trade of British East and West Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa.

The fifth gives details of the trade of Canada with British India, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, as well as the trade of British India, Ceylon and British Malaya.

The last volume comprises the trade of Canada with the British West India Islands and Newfoundland, and also the trade of these countries.

The Socialist State

By Lord Snowden, Former Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a House of Lords Speech.

Some of my Socialist friends have never realized the tremendous recuperative power of capitalism. We shall see ourselves through the crisis, though I do not ignore important changes in our plan for national reorganization and reconstruction. I shall never live to see the establishment of a Socialist State. I believe the economic revolution is working in that direction, but may God save England from such a socialism as they have in Russia to-day.

Russia is under a system of industrial conscription, has confiscated capital, repudiated public debt and started without capital liabilities. And ever since Russia has been coming to the capitalist countries of the world, cap in hand, begging them for export credits and loans.

Keep the Stables Clean

Parasitic diseases flourish in dirty places. The practice of cleanliness is always profitable to every live stock owner. Too much attention cannot be given to the keeping of stables and yards in a sanitary condition. Stables and pens should get a thorough cleaning twice a year, and kept reasonably clean at all times, while occupied by animals. The use of hot water and lye on the floors and walls as a cleaning agent, is advised in the proportions of one pound of lye to 20 gallons of water. Lime white wash in which crude carbolic acid or creolin has been incorporated is very useful in sweetening up stable walls. The dry period of August is a good time for a general clean up of the premises occupied by animals. Parasites do not flourish if required to compete against a reasonably good hygiene. Every clean up about the premises is a shock to the parasitic pests.

A man who had had a slight motor accident which necessitated the application of sticking-plaster to his nose, was called upon to interview the local inspector of taxes. "Had an accident to your nose?" the latter asked sympathetically. "No," said the taxpayer. "I've been paying through it for so long that it has given way under the strain."

The End of a Beautiful Friendship.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER

