# Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

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 pes Sentiments. On his way to Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. J. T. M. Anderson, the Prime Minister of Saskatchewan, said: "The eror is magnificent; our population is getting on its feet once 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

Britain's Loan Conversion

Great Britain's master stroke to bring about national financial read-j-stment 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. i :itain has given the world leadeship 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 rule that a person on foot is entitled to as much room on the highway as a motor then the Pedestrian Rights' As sociation springs into being and now glong comes a Vancouver judge with a decision that pedestrians do no lave 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 point by awarding \$1,200 da.nages, but it might be well. The Examiner believes, to

ty safe and .atch your step when motor horns are sounding:-(Peter lorough Examiner.)

### Benefit of Spending

What puzzles everyone about this n is the timidity of shopper. the midst of irresistible bargains It is contrary to normal psychelogical processes and can be explained only on the ground of that sheeplike attribute of human nature by which, for good or 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 include in a buying orgy. Today though prices have never been so attractive, the purse-strings are tightly drawn, with resulting injury to com-nerce 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.)

many offices to have the name type written directly below so that the reader will have no difficulty in knowing what is meant. This permits of the writer indulging his fancy hat he is fooling the forger by writing his signature in a way that is very disficult to read, while it enables the that must impose upon themselves. written directly below so that the difficult to read, while it exables the reader to see at a glance what the name is. If this practice were follow ed 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 s gned, and to the writer of the let ter himself who frequently is quite amoyed if the an wor to his letter not bear his namspelled .- (Monetary Times.)

## Highway Danger

Those huge freight trucks that come the highways and through the main streets of provincial highway town look strangely out of place. The are like wandering warehouses or like straying freight trains. They are a menace to pedestrian in the crowded streets, and their boorning noise is an offence to the ears. These mammoth juggernauts should be made to pay dearly for the use of the highways or 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 per so nel 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 pro duction. Such mige tions, however cannot succeed, can hardly even b attempted, without a revival of the d pioneering enthusiasm .- (Londor Morning Post.)

The Lancashire Cotton Trade

Like the Bourbons, the cotton ma hates learn nothing and forget no thing. Yet for years science and com mon sense have been knocking at thei plosed doors. Without exception pveryone who has investigated the otton trade has reported that whole sale reorganization and centralization is its only salvation. How much 'ong er is Lancashire going to be content to allow its very machinery of exist ence to be destroyed by the stubborn

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

The Colonial Empire

The Colonial Empire, in the pas Las been overshadowed by the Dominions. The dawn is now bright befor us and the day is ours to make of what we will. We are an Empire and sinces of an Empire. We have each our own history, our own peoples and nony of us our own languages. We are divided up into fifty-two separate adninistrations. We have 54,000,000 people and a trade worth together £400,000,000. Our importance alreest takes the breath away. We have only to find a means of welding ourselves together in spirit as well as on paper -(Trinidad Guardia: .)

The Currency Problem

The world's monetary policy pro cices tremendous irregularities in price levels. But this does not necessarily call for the abandonment of the g id standard; and the opposition to anything of that sort would be so enormous as to make it practically in:possible. What is possible is that the value of gold may be fixed by international agreement the value being determined by .e general price level of commodities. This might mean that of commodutes. In might mean that price levels would be lifted say 49 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 problem to solve. Here vested interests would speak very loudly.—(Sydney Bulletin.)

World Economic Co-operation

World conditions have outgrow the stage when the normal friction of markets could with fair rapidity bring prices to a serviceable level after any sudden rise or fa'l. Under such con citions, 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 genera, artificial inter erence 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 finan 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 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 Austra-lian 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 Fimes of Ceylon.)

### OTHER OPINIONS

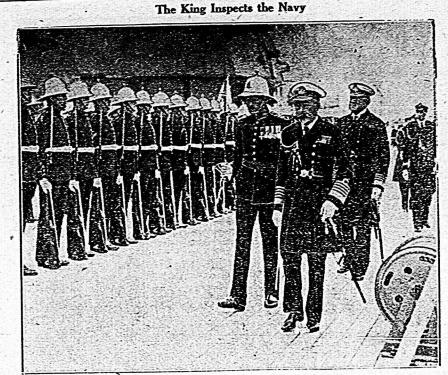
New Leaders for the U.S.A. The American people are looking for Unreadable Signatures new leaders, for men who are truthful and resolute and eloquent in the
conviction that the American destiny s to be free and magnanimous, rather than complacent and acquisitive; they they must impose upon themselves 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 Lipp mann in Time and Tide (London).

Mutual Complaint

Sir William Bragg, distinguished British scientist, spoke at a recent eeting of the English Association in London of the great importance of a thorough knowledge of English in re lation to scientific discoveries. Teach ers of English, he added, had so di vorced themselves from science that it was hard to get any help from them Rising to rebut, a teacher of Englis might have said that scientists had so divorced themselves from clear an simple English that it was hard to get any understanding of science from -(New York Sun.)

Britain Leads Whatever tentative conclusion ma

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



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

may be apathetic, stolid and phlegmatic; they may glory in being thought stupid; but in this baffling and probably forever insoluble problem of the organization of human society they are not unlikely to assume the leadership in the future as they have in th past, deriving from experience and from the experiments of others the methods best adapted to their own particular character and tempera-n ent.—Lord Ponsonby in Current History (New York).

Early St. Lawrence Projects The chronological sequence of canal construction on the St. Law-

rence River follows:

Lachine—First canal built in the year 1700 at Riviere St. Pierre. Depth

with 9-foot depth. Enlarged to 14-foot depth between 1876 and 1994. Eleven miles long wih a 48-foot lift. Farran's Point Canal built 1844-1347 with 9-foot depth, enlarged to 14 feet between 1897 and 1901. One quarter miles long with 41/2-

foot lift.
Rapide Plat Canal, Morrisburg.
built with 9-foot depth between 1844
and 1847. Enlarged 1884 to 1904. with 14-foot depth. Length, 3.89 miles; lift, 11.6 feet.

Galops Canal built in two sections. (Galops and Iroquois) between 1844 and 1846. Sections joined by Junc-tion Canal, 1851-1856. Original 9foot depth enlarged to 14 feet be-tween 1888 and 1904. Length, 7.36 miles; lift, 15½ feet.

Why...

Two friends were having an indig-nation meeting of their own. Both had suffered dome:tic strife and now they cere comparing notes.

"Aren't women the limit?" growled the first. "We husbands don't know anything at all and our wives know everything." said his companion in mis-

ery, reluctantly, "there's one thing my wife admits she doesn't know." "What on earth is that?" "Why she married me."

Some books are to be tasted, other e chewed and digested

Her car had broken down on the road opposite a field where a farm er was plowing with a four-hors The farmer came over an offered to pull the car to the neares garage with his team. "I appreciate garage with his team. our kind offer more than I can tell you," the lady in distress told the "but unfortunately, you farmer, "but, unfortunately, you would need twelve more horses. You see, my car has a sixteen horsepowe motor."—Capper's.

Sunday School Lesson

August 14. Lesson VII—The Ten Commandments—11. Exodus 20: Golden Text-Thou shalt thy neighbor as thyself .-Leviticus 19: 18.

ANALYSIS.

RESPECT FOR HUMAN VALUES, 7s. 12-14, 16.

II. RESPECT FOR MATERIAL VALUES, VS III, THE FEAR OF THE LORD, VS. 18-21.

Lachine—First canal built in the year 1700 at Riviere St. Pierre. Depth 1½ feet. Enlargement by side channels, 1750 to 1504, and deepened to two to three feet.

First Lachine Canal built between 1821' and 1834. Enlarged between 1843 and 1848, with 9-foot depth Second and last enlargement, 1873 and 1884, with 14-foot depth. Length, 18 miles; lift, 46 feet.

Soulanges section—First construction of four-side channels, 6 feet wide and 2½ feet deep, 1779 to 1733. In 1817, locks doubled and canals deepened by one more foot.

First Beauharnois Canal in that area built 1842 to 1845, depth of 9 feet, Displaced by present Soulanges Canal in 1899, with 14-foot depth, length of 14.67 miles and 82½ foot lift.

Cornwall Canal built 1834 to 1842 with 9-foot depth. Enlarged to 14-foot depth between 1876 and 1904. Eleven miles long with a 48-foot lift.

Exercise Paint Canal built 1844 to 1842 with 9-foot depth. Enlarged to 14-foot depth between 1876 and 1904. Eleven miles long with a 48-foot lift.

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Exercise Paint Lord Hill, 1846 to 1847 with 9-foot depth. Enlarged to 14-foot depth between 1876 and 1904. Eleven miles long with a 48-foot lift.

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Exercise Paint Lord Hill 1844 to 1842 with 9-foot depth. Enlarged to 14-foot depth between 1876 and 1904. Eleven miles long with a 48-foot lift.

Exercise Paint Lord Hill 1844 to 1842 with 9-foot depth long the commandments (vs. 1-11) as declaring our obligations to Ged, and 'he second section (vs. 12-17) our obligations to Ged, and 'he second section (vs. 12-17) our obligations to Ged, and 'he second section (vs. 12-17) our obligations to feet on section

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

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Parents are entitled to the respect their children with all that that involves, v. 12. In view of the low esteer in which womanhood was celd 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—the authority that omes from a wide experience in life. To honor them is therefore to show respect for authority, inceptroated in life. When proper respect is shown to such authority 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 defilement or destructio. of God's image in man. Next. the well-Genesis 9: 6: "for in the image of God made he man." Murder in ary form is a defilement or destruction of God's image in man. Next, the wellbeing of the family is guaranteed, v. 14. The marriage bond is sacred; husband and wife must be faithful to each other. If there be unfaithfulness, 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 enforcements against all man. of impurity. The ninth commandment (v. 16), tims 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 been notoriously corrupt; lying and. bribery have been taken as a matter of course. Israel was not free from that corruption; on many an occasion reputations were blasted and

p.operty and life imperilled by falso evidence. Heace the importance of telling the truth. II. RESPECT FOR MATERIAL VALUES, V.

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 propel are to be an honest scciety, in which no member is unjustly deprived of his possessions. The great prophets tearried 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 cond that they are the field of external cond the transport of a the commandments in this second group. Covelousness 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.

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During the delivery of the law, God had come down in the fulness 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 saw and trembled; the hills melted 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 it to escape from it. So when Moses returned to them they declared in a very human way that they preferred his familiar voice 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 insvire them with such fear of him that they would be saved from offending hin, "The fear of the Lord" is one element in religion's redeemptive power, v. 20. demptive power, v. 20.

Emotion Slows Up Workers Under the above heading, the Science News-Letter called attention to the work which has been done at the Western Elecric Company by G. A. Pennock, in an effor to find out the effects of various conditions on the efficiency of work

It was discovered that the emotional state of the employee was much more important than fatigue.

A harsh foreman who frightens the workers under him will decrease the output of his department by such tactics. The man who precedes his working day with a quarrel at the breakfast table with his wife is a most unsatisfactory worker, from the standpoint of accident and nealth hazards and from the view point of working efficiency.

Women on the Stage Women were first permitted to act on the English stage, as early as 1565. Flaminia set the fashion for women actresses in Italy, but Eng-land's attitude was conservative. It was not until 1656 that Mrs. Cole-man took the part of lanthe in "The Siege of Rhodes" at Rutland House thus paving the way for others. It 1662 a Royal patent decreed "al women's parts to be acted by men"; after that the stage was flood

## 6 Trade Volumes Used At Conference

Statistics on World Trade Facilitate Proceedings

Ottawa - Six companion volu dealing with world and Empire trade are placed at the disposal of the Im-perial Economic Conference. These were arranged for by Hoa. H. H. Ste-rena, Minister of Trade and Com-merce, and compiled by the Dominion

Bureau of Statistics.

These volumes constitute a most omprehensive' 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

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 exchrige in each country, for the more important tables in the gen-

The work, which entailed an im-mense 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 give the statistical abstract of the Empire and foreign rade of all British countries. There are 36 British countries or groups of countries whose trade is recorded, as well as the trade of 64 foreign countries.

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

The third sets out the trade of Can da with Australia, the Fiji Islands and New Zealand, and the trade of hese countries of Oceania.

The fourth comprises the trade o 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 Chancello of the Exchequer, in a House of Lords Speech.

Some of my Socialist friends have Some of my Socialist fremendous re-never realized the tremendous resuperative power of capitalism. shall see ourselves through the crisis, though I do not ignore important changes in our plan for national reor-ganization 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 Eng-land from such a socialism as they have in Russia to-day.

Russia is under a system of indus trial 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 ards 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 ye on the floors and walls as a clean ing agent, is advised in the propor tions of one pound of lye to 30 gallon of water. Lime white wash in which crude carbolic acid or creolin has orated is very useful sweetening up stable walls. The dry period of August is a good time for a general clean up of the premises oc-cupied 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 moto ing accident which necessitated the application of sticking-plaster to his nose, was called upon to interview the ocal inspector of taxes. "Had an accident to your nose?" the latter asked sympathetically. "No," said the tax-payer. "I've been paying through it der the strain."

### Canadian Notes

Hamilton, Ont. - An important derelopment in the recovery or sulphur dioxide from gases of low concentra-tion has been made by chemists of Canadian Industries Limited, which will open a possible new source from which Canadian consumers may socure the sulphur dioxide required in manufacturing processes. In order to study the recovery of sulphur dioxide an experimental plant was erected at Hamilton to duplicate conditions found at plants producing sulphur dioxide goses of low concentration as a waste product. Sulphur was burned and the fumes diluted to varying percentages of concentration, to stimu-late the waste gases of industry. Thus late the waste gases of industry, developed a new method whereby sulphur dioxide may be separated from the waste gases and liquefied. It proved so successful that it is now supplying a portion of Canada's requirements for liquid sulphur dioxide. The process can be adapted to a much larger output, and as many times the total annual consumption of sulphur in Canada goes to waste each year in the form of gases of low concentration, the development promises to be of substantial value to the Dominion. Canadian Industries Limited is considering the erection of a plant for the manufacture of liquir sulphur

dioxide on a large scale. Winnipeg, Man.-Two new products from Manitoba's northland may find a market in Canada if plans of the natural resources committee of the Industrial Development Board of Manitoba are carried out successfully. Samples of birch oil, used for waterproofing leather, and syrup from the Manitoba maple, are now being studled by the committee.

Regina, Saskatchewan. - The value of Manitoba's dairy products last year was \$13.715,000, while that of Saskatchewan was \$18,893,000 and Alber-ta \$15,914,000, making a total of \$18,-

Regina, Saskatchewan.-Taking the figures for the first four months of 1932 as an indicator there will be a ecord production of lignite coal in the Province of Saskatchewan this year. The output from January 1 to April 30, 1932, was 329,209 tons, com-pared with 228,060 tons for the cor-responding period of 1931, an increase this year in the period under review of 101.149 tons. Last year the total production of lignite coal was 658.902 ions, the highest on record for the province.

Saskatoon, Sas atchewan .- A herd of 11 Ayrshire dairy cows at the Do-minion Experimental Station at In-dian Head. Saskatchewan, showed an average profit per head for a twelve month period of \$27.60 over the cost of feed. The best individual performance was a profit over cost of feed of \$42.50 for the lactation period of 171 days, while another good performance was a profit of \$40.94 over a lactation period of 233 days.

Moose Jaw. Saskatchewan.-Moose Jaw's most recent industry, the Sterling Oil Refineries Limited, is working at high capacity, turning out barrels, or 25,000 gallons of refined gasoline and oil per day. These products are sold in practically all parts of the province.

Edmonton, Alberta.—Boys' and girla' clubs in connection with agricultural development work in Alberta now number 125, it is reported by the Department of Agriculture. Of these 78 are grain and fodder clubs and tha balance is made up of cattle, swine and sheep clubs. The combined mem bership is about 2,000. Last year there were 94 clubs.

New Westminster, British Columbia, -During the 11 years ended September 30, 1930, the Forestry Commissioners of Great Britain planted a total of 32,3330,000 Douglas fir trees on various sites in England, Walea and Scotland. All these trees were raised from seed furnished by the Canadian Government Forest Service, through its seed extraction plant at New Westminster, British Columbia. A considerable quantity of seed of other Western species was furnished o the British Commissioners from the same source. The New Zealand Government has also taken a largo quantity of tree seed from Canada in

Vancouver. British Columbia.-The immediate construction of a million dollar refinery and distribution plant on an 80-acre tract of land by the Shell Oil Company of British Columbia, Ltd., is announced by Mr. Charles Anslie, manager. The plant, which will have approximately 1,800 free of frontage on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, is to be supplied with a 400 foot dock forty feet wide, Mr. Anslie states. It will refine 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of crude oil per day. Eventually, it will be able to handle 10,000 barrels daily.

Victoria, British Columbia.-A well known packing company proposes to payer. "Twe been paying inrough it known packing company proposed to for so long that it has given way un- erect a large dehydrating plant in Viodar the strain."

toria to handle loganberries.

The End of a Beautiful Friendship.

By BUD FISHER MUTT AND JEFF-SHE LOYES MOST -I GOT THE BIGGEST HAS YOU TAKE EARS! HER YOU A WALK, FIRST FALLEN JEFF? AT LAST DON'T YOU FOR SEG SADIE ANI SADIE CHMALT 2 SHONE E'S GONE FOR HER LIKE ALABAMA WENT FOR MDERWOOD TWENTY-FOUR VOTES.