

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

The Conference

The Empire expects an immense improvement of conditions to come from this conference. We shall see, in a few weeks, how far our hopes are going to be satisfied. For our part, we hope with everybody else that the dawn of a new prosperity is breaking over Canada.—La Tribune, Sherbrooke (Lib.)

Lure of Unearned Profit

Speculation cannot be sharply defined. The desire for profit enters into all commerce, and no one may say at what point honestly earned profit eliminates the implication of gambling. It is the desire for unearned profit that lures the speculator into rashness and makes all gambling demoralizing. The odds against winning are a hundred to one—often much more. For one man who gains a fortune by speculation a thousand reach comfortable affluence by slow but sure methods.—Brantford Expositor.

The Ancient Grudge

There isn't a battlefield in all of Europe not followed by English and Irish graves. But though they have marched and fought and died together on a thousand fields, and their dust will forever mingle, the Irish and the English at home refuse to be friends. Knowing in their heart of hearts that their common interests lie in co-operation, they continue their bitter, futile memories of a dead past, continue to let suspicion and exaggerated nationalism and racial arrogance, and pride dominate their relations. This Ottawa Conference cannot interfere. But is it too much to hope that the possibilities and the value of right co-operation will contribute something to a more reasonable and better feeling between Englishmen and Irishmen?—Ottawa Journal

Agriculture's Prior Claim

The problem for the Government to decide is whether to allow the great industry of agriculture and the other primary industries of the country to remain in the doldrums for lack of a market or to permit a crushing blow to be dealt to those secondary industries which can not exist without high protection. It is a difficult choice. For fifty years under the National Policy, Canada has fostered her secondary industries. But that was in the days when her primary industries had a chance at the world's markets. There are no open doors. It may be necessary, under the circumstances, to make a change. The primary industries in a country of primary production like Canada, cannot be allowed to die. If they go, the secondary industries will die too. There will be no market for their goods.—Vancouver Province.

Debts and Arrears

It is totally erroneous to suppose that if debts and arrears were cancelled, British or French armaments, to name no others, would be virtually subsidized by the American taxpayer. Nothing of the kind could happen. Absolutely nothing, Germany—and for our part we are very far from objecting to it—would be the sole beneficiary. Britain and France would lose somewhat on balance. They would not have more means but less to pay for armaments. In the circumstances, the American taxpayers might possibly find themselves, to their astonishment, subsidizing the restoration of the Hohenzollerns, but could not, in any circumstances, pay a cent towards British defence or French security. If this truth were more widely known across the ocean, the world's moral air would be cleared.—London Observer.

Recapture of Cheese Market

Ontario is to have its own five-year plan. It was announced in Toronto, by Mr. T. L. Kennedy, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, and is concerned with the reorganization of the dairy industry of the province. The British cheese market, as far as this eastern section of Ontario is concerned, no more welcome statement has come out of Toronto in years. The prosperity of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec has largely been built up around the dairy industry, with cheese the most important factor. This has been true of the cities and towns just as much as of the farming community, for no urban community can flourish in the midst of impoverished farms. As far as cheese is concerned the apex of our dairy prosperity was reached some 20 years ago, but since then there has been steady decline, until at present the predominant position held formerly by Ontario cheese in the British market has disappeared.—The Ottawa Journal.

Pure Milk Supply

Readers of the Montreal Star are so familiar with the long, arduous, and persistent fight for pure milk in the columns of this paper that it will come in the nature of a genuine surprise to them to learn that conditions in the City of Montreal, the world's metropolis, are far less satisfactory than in Montreal, so far as milk is concerned. A report just to hand, presented at the Mansion House by "the People's League of Health, recommends that with the exception of "certified" and "Grade A" milk, all milk supplied to the public ought to be submitted to pasteurization before being sold. Many firms already do this, but it is not compulsory, and there are a large number who do not. Canadians have a special interest in the matter, since Lord Dawson of Penn advanced at the meeting as a powerful argument in favor of compulsory pasteurization the fact that bovine tuberculosis has been stamped out by this means.—Montreal Star.

Makes a Plea For 20-Minute Sermons

One of the problems of the churches these days is lack of attendance at the Sunday evening service. Often the night congregation is less than half the "full house" of the morning service. Many factors, no doubt, contribute to this undesirable lack of interest. Many ministers apparently have the idea that it is necessary to preach half an hour or even forty minutes. The result is a good deal of uninteresting and unnecessary repetition. Anyone who does much public speaking of any kind has a tendency to be led into verbosity. For instance, a minister often suffers from a scarcity of words. Gradually he learns to elaborate a simple idea very skillfully. In the end he may become so proficient in enlarging upon his theme as to be carried far beyond the requirement of the occasion. In our humble opinion the speaker in twenty minutes gets the best hearing and usually has said something.—St. Mary's Journal-Argus.

THE EMPIRE

Britain's Progress

Thanks to her abandonment of the gold standard, Great Britain's competitive power has been greatly increased, and she is securing a larger percentage of world trade than at any time since the bursting of the post-war boom. But there is now so much less trade for everybody that Great Britain necessarily suffers. All that can be said is that things would have been far worse if she had stayed on gold, and that she is immensely better off than most other countries, and in an excellent position to take advantage of any improvement. The outstanding economic fact of the present is the failure of the gold standard system to grapple with the terrible fall in prices. Our London financial correspondent mentions to-day that prices in Great Britain are the same as last September, whereas gold prices have fallen 1 per cent. lower. Thus the sterling system in its effect on prices is more stable than gold.—Cape Argus.

Bermuda and Canada

Vegetable growers of Bermuda and members of the Trade Development Board of that colony are very anxious that additional shipping facilities should be provided to enable producers to send larger quantities of their tomatoes, potatoes, onions, celery, and other articles, to the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion. Time was, and not so long ago either, when Bermuda's dependence for the sale of her vegetables was centred on the United States. Twelve years or so more ago, Bermuda, like Jamaica, was very chary about entering into a reciprocal trade agreement with the Dominion Government. But Canada, out of a spirit of generosity, held out the olive branch to these colonies, by admitting some of their products into her market under preferential rates even when she got nothing in return from Bermuda and Jamaica. The outlook of these colonies, in conjunction with every other unit in the British Caribbean zone, has changed since that period. Their vision is Canada-wards in the marketing of a fair proportion of their crop.—Kingston (Jamaica) Gleaner.

Protection and Trade

Protection carried to the extent of killing trade is not beneficial even to the industries it professes to protect, because their productive scope is limited by the purchasing power of the people at large and if trade in general is unable to create wealth the protected industries languish.

OTHER OPINIONS

Trade With Russia Many Americans have noted with great disappointment the heavy de-

cline in our trade with Russia in spite of its great need of many American products and the diversion of that trade to England and Germany. Moreover, they are convinced that the present Russian Government is going to last whether recognized or not, and that in persisting in placing obstacles in the way of Russo-American trade it is this country which is losing out, especially at the present critical time. With the continued decline of business and the increasing number of Americans who believe that Russia, dangerous or not, will be more dangerous by becoming a customer, it is not unlikely that continued pressure will finally disclose some path pointing toward recognition.—Baltimore Sun.

Adversity

A general storekeeper and his wife out in a small town community wrote off \$75,000 worth of debts from their books the other day—and told their debtors to forget it. At about the same time a chauffeur in New York, who owed two brothers \$50, was lured by them into a dentist's chair, where all his bridgework was taken from him, and, after he had been robbed of all his clothes except his trousers, was left to shift for himself as best he could. Adversity brings out the best and the worst in human nature. The duty of brother-keeping is put to a severe test. The whole country is in the same boat. Those who exact their pound of flesh rock it. Those who live by letting and helping others to live, are casting great upon the troubled waters that surround us.—Detroit Free Press.

Soviets Sow Seeds From Planes

Agriculture by Airplane!

"We must consider the technique of agriculture from an entirely new standpoint," Professor Tulaiikov declares to his students of the Soviet Agricultural academy; and without further ado his students set out to sow their seeds by airplane and dirigible. Next year, we read in a Moscow dispatch to the London Sunday Observer, whole fleets of planes will be operating over Russian fields, starting with the southernmost regions of the Soviet territory, and working northward as spring advances. Experiments have already demonstrated the practicability of this newest of Soviet plans, and it is related:

"A hectare (2 1/2 acres) can be sprinkled with seed in less than a minute. The harvest yield in the rice fields increased after the air sowings, and this year the rice area which will be sown in this way will amount to 7,000 hectares.

Speed in sowing is very important in the arid regions of Southeastern Russia and Russian Central Asia, which habitually suffer from insufficient rainfall.

"It is calculated by some agricultural experts that in regions which are subject to drought, the sowing of four or five days during the spring planting may mean an increase of 15 or 20 per cent. in the harvest yield. In the case of flax airplane sowing may open up the possibility of gathering two harvests in the same year.

"A main disadvantage of air sowing lies in the fact that it has thus far proved impossible to distribute seed with requisite evenness. Until this can be remedied air sowing is recommended primarily for crops like rice, wheat and the land planting is very laborious; or like clover, timothy, and some other feed plants, which require relatively thin seeding."

Irish Expert on Flax Studies Canadian Markets

Ottawa.—Continuing his survey of the flax-growing situation in Canada, Lewis Gray of the Northern Ireland delegation to the Imperial Conference, is now visiting Western Ontario. Mr. Gray has already been in contact with that section of the Dominion Experimental Farms Branch which deals with flax, and he is accompanied on his trip by R. J. Hutchinson, director of the fibre plants department.

Mr. Gray is observing Canadian methods in the pulling of flax, and arrangements have been made for him to deliver an address at Forest, Ont., to the flax-growers of that district.

Some time ago Mr. Gray declared that practically all of the flax used by the linen manufacturers of Northern Ireland was produced in Russia. These industrialists, however, were quite prepared to transfer this business to Canada, provided that sufficient volume and suitable quality of flax was assured from this country.

The Rainbow

My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky:
So was it when my life began,
So is it now I am a man,
So be it when I shall grow old,
Or let me die!
The Child is father of the Man,
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural plecty.
—Wordsworth.

World's Champion Sprinter



Eddie Tolson, crack colored sprinter of the United States olympic team, who defeated Percy Williams and Bert Pearson, the Hamilton dash, winning the Olympic championship in the 100 metres race. Driving power of Tolson's legs is shown clearly above.

Berlin to New York In Twelve Hours

By HEINRICH KLUTH,
in Die Woche, Berlin.

Four years ago one of the pioneers of rocket research, Max Valier, predicted that before long the enormous distances between the continents would be covered in a few hours with the rocket, the theoretic foundation of which were already laid at that time, while practical experiments had just begun. Valier believed that the six-hour mail service by rocket between Europe and America would become the stein of the future.

Valier is dead, martyr of his idea. The experience of a rocket flight was denied to him by fate. But today thousands of research workers and practical engineers the world over study the rocket with the same tenacity that knows no obstacles, the same hope and unabated optimism. The rocket is more alive than ever and is much nearer its realization than Valier imagined.

Just now, however, the ambitions of the rocket adepts are surpassed by the starry plans. During the last few years much attention has been given to the stratosphere. Taking as a point of departure reliable meteorological calculations, scientists have reached the conclusion that far greater speeds than those of ordinary flying could be obtained in the stratosphere. In the experimental laboratories of universities and industrial plants the scientific principles of the stratosphere plane were worked out and tested. Thousands of motor builders now work on models suitable for great altitudes, trying to adapt the dimensions to the new task and increased demands of the rarified atmosphere.

A preliminary solution of the problem appears to be contained in Dr. Asmus Hansen's graduation thesis, "Development Possibilities of the Stratosphere Motor." Hansen combines scientific knowledge with a practical experience, acquired as a squadron leader on the front during the world war. His ideas have created a sensation and have so strongly impressed several of the leading German constructors that it was decided to place with the Junker works an order for an experimental plane built according to Hansen's principles.

Rumors that the construction of a new rocket plane was under way have been at foot for some time, although the secret was jealously guarded by the constructors. The new machine is not a rocket plane, however. Its builders do not strive to set up new speed and height records, the purpose being to use the plane for experimental purposes and scientific research. It is the first stage in the evolution of the stratosphere plane, which will be able to fly "above the weather."

For the latest ascensions into the stratosphere have established beyond doubt that above the so-called stratosphere the atmosphere is constantly calm, and that there are no cloud-formations, no disturbing atmospheric perturbations and winds, so that the usual risks connected with atmospheric conditions would be entirely eliminated in flying at great altitudes. It would permit constant and perfect navigation,

airplanes, but it is, of course, much larger than the ordinary single-motor machine. The span across the wings is 92 feet, and the length is 52 1/2 feet. The carriage is unusually high, because it must support a propeller of twenty feet in diameter.

For the experimental flights the plane is equipped with an 850-h.p. Junker motor, operating a multiple-stage compressor. This compressor feeds to the motor a constant supply of air of a constant tension, thus eliminating the inconveniences of the rarified atmosphere. The compression in the cylinders is just sufficient to insure a constant motor capacity in the stratosphere.

Although this plane represents the first practical step on the way toward the solution of the stratosphere problem, inasmuch as it will permit carrying out experiments on a large scale, it is far from being the ideal solution. Its importance lies, above all, in the possibility of testing such features as the compressor and the airtight cabin, without which flying in the stratosphere is absolutely impossible.

It will take some time before a suitable model for mail and passenger service is constructed. It is probable that the service will be limited to the transportation of urgent mail and valuables in the beginning. This would make it possible to acquire the experience without which the security of passengers could not be safeguarded.—Magazine Digest.

Woman to Accompany Polar Expedition

Moscow.—Irina Rusinova, a veteran of Arctic exploration at the age of thirty, will be the only woman to participate in the daring polar expedition headed by Professor Otto Schmidt in search of a northern route from Archangel to Vladivostok.

When the ice-breaker Siberiakov leaves Archangel, chief northern port of Russia, this month, Miss Rusinova will be the only woman among sixty-five men, thirty-five of whom will constitute the crew and thirty the administrative and scientific personnel.

The Archangel-Vladivostok expedition hopes to accomplish finally the feat which has engaged the attention of explorers and adventurers for centuries; namely, to find a northeastern passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Three times before expeditions have made this passage, but always in two or three years, with hibernation in the ice packs. The last of these expeditions was made in 1913-19 by Roald Amundsen. The present venture aims to pass across the top of the world without wintering in the ice, the route is through the White Sea, Arctic Ocean, Bering Strait and the Pacific to Vladivostok.

A score of women applied for places in this expedition, but Professor Schmidt chose only Miss Rusinova, whose personality and experience, in his opinion, made her the equal of any of the men scientists.

When she was only twenty, in 1922, Miss Rusinova passed a winter with only Eskimos as companions, exploring the Nova Zembla Islands in the Arctic Ocean north of Archangel.

The next year, also on Nova Zembla, she had nine Russian men as companions. One of them was Alexander Zakharevsky, to whom she was married during that Polar night, the ceremony being performed from Archangel over the radio—the first radio marriage on record. Later she divorced him.

She is of medium height, with jet black hair, close-cropped, and a brisk, energetic manner. She is a specialist magnetologist, interested in the scientific study of the Polar regions.

Relief From Arms

By Hugh S. Gibson, in a speech upon the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Up to the present, the world has never known the appeasement which will come to it through a general treaty for the limitation and reduction of arms and the relief to every country from the danger of surprise attack by its neighbor and from the necessity for costly competition in arms and men. Once the world relaxes and we will be enabled with ease to go further than ever has been thought possible.

The peoples of the world may not know the technical difficulties of disarmament, but they have the will to surmount them.

OLD FRIENDS

Old friends are the greatest blessing of one's later years. Half a word conveys one's meaning. They have a memory of the same events, and have the same mode of thinking. I have young relations that may grow upon me, for my nature is affectionate, but can they grow old friends?—Walpole.

Sunday School Lesson

August 21. Lesson VIII.—The Tent of Meeting—Exodus 33: 7-16.
Text.—The Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend.—Exodus 33: 11.

ANALYSIS.

- I. THE TENT OF MEETING, vs. 7-11.
- II. THE PRAYER OF MOSES, vs. 12, 13, 15, 16.
- III. THE PROMISE OF GOD, v. 14.

I. THE TENT OF MEETING, vs. 7-11.

It should be remembered that the Israelites were leading a roving life in the desert. If they were to have a sanctuary where they could worship God it must necessarily be a portable one, which could be easily transferred from one place to another. They themselves were living in tents, and they made a specially beautiful tent, the tabernacle, to be a place for worshipping God. It was called the Tent of Meeting. It was a place where the Israelites could meet not merely with one another but, above all, with God. Here they would come with their petitions, and refer them in prayer to God. Further, the Tent of Meeting was set outside the camp of Israel. This separation between the holy tent and the common camp suggested to Israel that however near God comes to his people, he yet remains distinct, awful and holy, yet at the same time, their leader, and out to the holy tent, the men of Israel ceased from all other occupations, stood at their tent-doors and watched him going on his holy mission. Then, as they thought of the great transactions which were taking place between God and Moses in the tent of meeting, the spirit of the presence came upon them, and they knelt down in solemn obeisance at their tent-doors, vs. 8, 10. When Moses came to the tent, God also came. His coming was marked by an unusual appearance. The pillar of cloud by which the Israelites were guided during the day descended from the sky, hovered above the tent and then settled before the door. In this way the tent was completely hidden from the view of the Israelites in the camp.

In the Old Testament the appearance of God was described in various ways. Sometimes he showed himself in dazzling light. This suggested that his nature could be revealed to man. At other times, as here, he came with clouds of darkness. This suggested the mystery of God's being, which upon earth is beyond our comprehension. In this sacred tent God was wont to converse with Moses intimately, as on the basis of friendship. In treating Moses thus, God was not showing favoritism. For God can commune only with those who have the spirit of candor and integrity in their hearts. In this sacred tent God was wont to converse with Moses intimately, as on the basis of friendship. In treating Moses thus, God was not showing favoritism. For God can commune only with those who have the spirit of candor and integrity in their hearts. In this sacred tent God was wont to converse with Moses intimately, as on the basis of friendship. In treating Moses thus, God was not showing favoritism. For God can commune only with those who have the spirit of candor and integrity in their hearts.

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II. THE PRAYER OF MOSES, vs. 12, 13, 15, 16.

On one occasion Moses had bold to utter a complaint to God. Many a great saint of the Old Testament had this boldness with God. It should be noted, however, that they made the complaint to God himself, and not to others. So Moses took his complaint to God in prayer. He complained that while he was given the responsibility of leading the Israelites, yet he himself was in need of divine guidance. God had not yet indicated which of the promised angels was to guide Moses, cf. 32: 34 and 33: 2. It was on the ground of his intimacy with God that Moses could utter this complaint. For God had, at one time assured him that he knew Moses intimately as an individual, or as Driver says, "Like a king who knows the names of only such of his servants as he is on intimate terms with," v. 12. The prayer of Moses now became more wonderful, because more spiritual in its aim. He pleaded for a knowledge of God's ways, of dealing with men. From a knowledge of God's ways he could rise to a knowledge of God's inward being. This knowledge of God was necessary if he were to lead his people wisely, v. 13. He declared that if God were not to go personally with his people they would prefer to remain where they were, in the neighborhood of God by Mount Sinai, v. 15. Finally, he prayed for a definite assurance that Israel had found acceptance with God. The one assurance, utterly satisfying, would be God's personal presence with them on the way. This would be a plain mark that Israel was distinguished from all other nations of the earth, v. 16.

III. THE PROMISE OF GOD, v. 14.

The prayer of Moses reads, in part, like a dialogue between God and Moses. So God interrupted Moses' prayer to assure him that he would go in person with the people of Israel, and that at the end of their desert wanderings he would give them rest in the assured possession of the land of Canaan.

Skyscraper For Bachelors

Nears Completion in Vienna
Vienna.—This city's first skyscraper, sixteen stories high, which is approaching completion in the Herengasse, will be a stronghold of bachelordom. The Austrian capital is full of huge flats and old aristocratic palaces which are empty because the impoverished population cannot afford the cost of upkeep of roomy quarters. Unmarried persons are all obliged to live in furnished rooms. The skyscraper attempts to remedy this. With the exception of a few small flats, it consists of single-room dwellings, generally with kitchenette and bathroom. A binding clause of the lease is that none of the "bachelors" of either sex inhabiting these dwellings may marry.

Move For the Better

Reporter (of small town paper)—"Your political rival is advertising the sale of his house—he's moving to the city." Editor—"Have it placed under 'Civic Improvements.'"

The possession of wealth makes one doubly lonely when one has lost those who might have shared it.

MUTT AND JEFF—By BUD FISHER

