

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

How Canada Came Through

Canada has come successfully through the serious depressions in less than half a century. Considering population and resources some of the earlier depressions were perhaps graver than the one through which we are now passing. In many respects that of 1857 was the most severe in our history. But Canada survived them all and passed on to greater heights of prosperity. The present depression seems to be lifting, and there is every reason to believe that economically our future will follow the history of the past. This depression requires to be looked at in its proper perspective. Our previous experiences are described in a pamphlet entitled: "Canada Comes Through," by Mr. Floyd S. Chalmers, editor of the Financial Post, Toronto. These articles are an antidote to pessimism and give reason for confidence in the future.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Weeds Are Expensive

Just how serious is the loss occasioned to Canada agriculture by the weed nuisance is shown by the report of the Associate Committee on Weed Control of the Canadian Research Council. This body which has been investigating the more important questions with particular attention to the western provinces. The report declares that 18 per cent. is a very conservative estimate of the crop loss due to weeds and taking the average wheat yield on the prairies to be three hundred million bushels, the oats yield at two hundred million bushels and the barley yield at one hundred million bushels the committee considers that at current prices weeds mean a loss of \$10,000,000 a year to agriculture in three provinces apparently causes little concern.—Peterborough Examiner.

Dangerous Holiday

There is no more foolish vacation than an automobile trip that requires too fast or too long driving; it is much more comfortable, as well as much safer, to plan an easy driving schedule.—Peterborough Examiner.

British-Made Cars Excelled

A terrific contest for automobiles was conducted recently when the International Alpine trials were held. There were contests for four grades of cars, which led to drive over a long, steep and tortuous course through the Alps, a gruelling trial of speed and mechanical efficiency. Competitors were not permitted to put fresh water in their radiators, the ability to negotiate the hills without a "boil out" being one of the factors considered in the race. British-made cars were one, two, three in every class, and sometimes four, five and six as well. There were cars from France, Germany, Italy and other countries in the competition and they were simply "blotted out." British workmanship is rarely surpassed by that of other nations.—St. Thomas Timos-Journal.

Handshake Dangerous

Because Americans, Englishmen, Germans, Dutchmen, Swedes, Lithuanians, Poles, Danes, Armenians, Serbians, Greeks, Estonians, Syrians, Letts, Icelanders, Norwegians and especially the Japanese think it is effeminate, many modern Frenchmen have abandoned the ancient and honorable Gallic custom of greeting friends with a resounding kiss on the cheek or jaw, "time" says. So widespread has become the custom of shaking hands in France that the august L'Academie de Meccine was asked recently for an opinion. Weightily the academic considered, then over the voluble opposition of a youthful minority delivered these decisions: (1) the country man's hands carry fewer germs than the city man's, but (2) more germs change carriers during a handshake than during a perfunctory peck of the lips; hence (3) the handshake is more dangerous than the kiss.—Border Cities Star.

Too Quick With the Plow

In Brant County, a farmer was disgusted with the prices paid for strawberries, and he ploughed up his plants and put in something else. In Niagara district, the fruit growers pre-cooled and refrigerated their strawberries and opened up a new market in Winnipeg. There's a difference. The viewpoint of one was pessimistic and destructive, whilst the other fruit growers were optimistic and constructive. The optimists were quick thinkers with initiative, whilst the pessimist was the "man with the hoe."—Sherbrooke Record.

Conversation

There are few accomplishments to be desired above the art of a skilled and interesting conversationalist. Judged by the multiplicity of examples the term is disconcertingly misunderstood. So many folks seem to think that wind and words make conversation. They blather about inconsequential things. Their victims are given no opportunity to drop a suggestion nor to express an opinion. That is one reason why so many intelligent and highly educated people talk so little.—Brandon Sun.

Centenarians

The census returns account for 163 centenarians in Ontario. We have no details of the ages, but probably several of them are well beyond the century. There are 74 men and 89 women in the list indicating that women are the most tenacious. The return shows that about one person in 18,000 has a chance to become a centenarian in the province.—Hamilton Herald.

Value of Fats

A notable fact is that diet plays a most important part in combating

tuberculosis. After the German occupation of Warsaw there was an alarming increase in tuberculosis, because the Germans removed as much fat of all kinds as they could with which to make high explosives. When the people of Warsaw were able to return to a diet containing sufficient fat, the tuberculosis declined rapidly. It is generally accepted that a diet rich in fats constitutes a definite protection against tuberculosis. Efforts made to reduce dust in factories are also cited as a contributory cause of the decline, as well as sanitation, water supply, and personal hygiene.—Montreal Star.

The Empire

To-day we have a tale of the new restlessness that has come over the Pitcairn Islanders, culminating in the departure of two Pitcairn maidens to seek careers in New Zealand. No longer are they content, like their forbears, "In the hollow Lotus-land to live and lie reclined, On the hills like gods together, careless of mankind."

but are fled away to that world of action over which the gods smile in secret. So it is and has always been. The men of the Bounty found their Lotus-land; their descendants weary of it, for the heart of man is never satisfied since he came out of Eden. Another generation will come that has "had enough of action and motion" and longs for rest and ease and forgetfulness and the influence of mild-minded melancholy. But alas! Lotus-lands grow ever more difficult to find. There is no escape from the ant heap and the hive.—London Evening News.

Loan to Austria

During the week-end it was announced that the League of Nations had granted Austria a loan of \$2,000,000. One third of this amount will be furnished by Great Britain. This money is being diverted from our own needs and interests in the Empire to bolster up a country that no longer maintains independent national existence, but whose products thus subsidized will directly compete with ours. Every one knows that Austria must eventually be taken into a Customs Union with Germany. Berlin intends to absorb her. To continue to lend money to Austria is only to add to the benevolent golden stream which has its source here and its outlet in the bottomless sea of German finance.—London Daily Express.

Australia's Recovery

During the eight years to June, 1920, the net excess of imports over exports was sixty-two millions. That is to say, during these years we not only did not pay anything towards our overseas interest; we shipped sixty-two millions still further back. That we should this year be able not only to pay all our interest but put by eight or nine millions as well is a performance to which we are surely entitled to, at least, call the world's attention.—Sydney Bulletin.

Pineapple Market

As it is, the Canada-British West Indies Trade Agreement gives a preference of two cents per lb. on canned pineapple from any of these colonies, but where, may we ask, is the preserved pineapple? Jamaica, the colony from which some American investors obtained three thousand pine suckers in 1882, which they shipped to the Hawaiian Islands, and upon which an enormous industry, one that provides fruits for fifteen canning factories in that American dependency, has been built up, has not taken advantage of Canada's generous offer to assist her to establish an industry which should be worth a considerable sum to island producers. The value of pineapple culture and canning to Hawaii is approximately \$9,000,000 dollars per annum.—Kingston Gleaner (Jamaica).

New Penal Code in Spain Abolishes Death Penalty

Madrid.—A new civil code which includes a clause abolishing the death penalty was adopted by the Spanish Parliament recently. The constitution is silent on the subject of the death penalty, which is left to the civil and military penal codes. The military code will continue to include the death penalty although the fact that the sentence imposed recently on Gen. Jose Sanjurjo, leader of the Royalist revolt, was commuted to life imprisonment, indicates that a new code eventually will abolish execution.

AGREED

The mathematics master noticed that one of his pupils was day-dreaming, and not following his work on the blackboard. To recall his attention he said, sharply: "Brown, Brown, board!" The boy, startled, looked up. "Yes, sir, very," came the reply.

Latest Findings In Science World

Study Made of "Hunches" Which Lead to Discoveries—Trees of New York

Discovery of Hunches

The "hunch" or intuitive flash of genius received its share of attention at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society at Denver. A questionnaire sent to 1,500 research workers by Professor Ross A. Baker showed that inspiration is highly regarded, although a minority thought it useless.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan was quoted as saying that Einstein's photoelectric equation—the one that is practically applied in designing the cells used in television—sprang from a mathematical hunch. One researcher in electricity confessed that the solution of difficult problems came to him on a awakening from a sound sleep, the refreshed mind apparently grasping what did not suggest itself in hours of previous concentration. A Cornell graduate announced to a genial company his decision, reached with his professor's consent, to give up a problem. Then the solution flashed upon him.

Some of these chemical Rousseaues confessed that hunches came while walking to work, fishing, bathing, dreaming or relaxing after dinner. Coffee and tobacco were considered an aid to inspiration, but not alcohol. Apparently the organic chemists were especially given to hunches, their science being so incompletely theoretical that they must rely more on a kind of instinct or inspiration than on cold logic in selecting the most promising of a series of possible synthetic compounds. The man who seemed to rely most on hunches wrote that at 4 P.M. he placed the failures of the day all before him and looked at them "individually, collectively, vigorously and generously." Thus a mental picture was created that he could not escape.

"The beakers do not seem to contain molecules, but rather maggots crawling where they will and out of my control," he proceeded to relate. "Then I go home. By 11:30 P.M. the house is quiet and I hear only the sound of manhole covers as automobiles pass over them. I am rested, relaxed, wide awake and under the influence of coffee and tobacco. The picture stands out, the maggots become molecules and I have a basis for a new day's work."

The skeptics were scathing in their appraisal of inspiration. "We certainly would not apply this method in using securities," argued one, quite forgetting that the public in general does buy on hunches. To another, revelations or hunches were signs of an immature mental development.

It is hard to draw conclusions from the varying experiences. But this one seems justified: Hunches, inspirations, revelations come only after deep concentration. The machinery of the mind seems to have been started to keep on working even when we have temporarily thrust the problem aside. When the solution comes a message is flashed to the conscious mind that it has been found.

How New York Got Its Trees

A study recently made by Dr. John S. Kimball of the New York Botanical Garden shows how much we owe to the vast glacier that crept down from the north millions of years ago and gouged out much of Lake Champlain and the region south. Not only did the ice carry scouring boulders from the north, but seeds as well. New York's vegetation, therefore, came from the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. No tree, no soil could withstand that relentless sheet of southward moving ice. When it melted, the seeds from the north sprouted where they had settled in an exotic soil ready for new vegetation.

"Southerly winds, as a result of the cool air from the glacier flowing into take the places of the rising warm air southward and floods resulting from the melting ice-front at the edge of the glacier both helped to push or carry the seeds of trees further south, gradually extending their former ranges," Dr. Kimball reports. "The agencies of migration were also doubtless aided by the birds and mammals moving southward to escape the advancing cool climate."

Eventually many of these seeds reached Florida and the Gulf States. Some of them sprouted there and thrived. As the glacier finally receded and the southward-moving agencies of dispersal diminished, the plants that had been carried down from the far North began gradually to creep northward again. Some, if they reached the South at all, died there. Others—about thirty important trees—distributed themselves all the way between New York City and the Gulf States. Those that could not stand

Jimmy Walker's Successor



Here we see Joseph V. McKee, successor to New York's playboy mayor, Jimmy Walker. No trouble at all, he was president of the board of aldermen and just moved up a peg and automatically filled the post.

The Southern temperatures doubtless migrated all the way back to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, distributing themselves plentifully around New York City on the way.

A Shorter Workweek

By Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor. The important question in our country is an understanding by citizens of the forces that are bringing economic changes. . . . The same forces are driving industry to a five-day week basis and a shorter workday. The tendency is irresistible, and labor is daily securing recruits from citizens outside of our ranks to its demand for a shorter workday; and a shorter workweek. The present business depression with 11,000,000 idle workmen is the best defence of our shorter workweek demand.

Machinery in Society

By William N. Doak, United States Secretary of Labor, in an Address at the Syracuse State Fair. Machinery has been a boon to employer, to worker and consumer; but its real purposes must never be lost sight of, for when they are, machinery becomes the destroyer and not the builder of the hopes of every worker to earn the wherewithal not only of the necessities for himself and his family, but as well such luxuries as will keep him and them up to the standards of normal American life. The continuation and extension of this modern giant must be accompanied with a well-balanced humanitarian and economic program to prevent us from reaching a state of social danger. The income received through the source of salaries and wages must be so balanced that all may have the means of a livelihood. Such a plan will prevent the collapse of our social fabric which would otherwise destroy our advanced civilization which the machine age has made possible. This can best be safeguarded by increased wages, shorter workdays and shorter workweeks, thereby equitably distributing the fruits of mechanization. This plan has my unqualified endorsement.

A TRICK IN IT.

Angus came home from the office feeling in a generous mood. "Maggie," he said to his wife, "to-night I'm going to give you a treat. Here's a ticket for the Plaza Theatre." "Mon, but that's right royal 'o' ye," she said happily. "What's the show all about?" "There's a conjurer there," replied Angus darkly, "and when he comes on to do a trick in which he takes an ounce of four and one egg and makes twenty omelets, watch him very closely and see how he does it."

LIFE IS HAPPINESS

To exist is to be blessed. Life is Happiness. In this sublime pause of things all dissonances have disappeared. It is as though Creation were but one vast symphony, glorifying the God of Goodness with an inexhaustible wealth of praise and harmony. . . . We leave ourselves become notes in the great concert, and the soul breaks the silence of ecstasy, only to vibrate in unison with the Eternal Joy!

British Board of Trade To Extend Credits to Russia

New York.—A special cable to the New York Times from London stated that the Board of Trade has authorized extending Soviet trade credits in the United Kingdom from twelve to eighteen months.

Proceeding, the cable says: "This is the first gesture the Government has made to the Russians since the Ottawa Conference, and it indicates that manufacturers are about to make a determined drive to push their exports into the Russian markets."

"The twelve-month credit limit had been a severe obstacle to British exporters, particularly manufacturers of machinery and heavy engineering goods. The Russians have always insisted on an eighteen-month period, asserting that they are always able to obtain continental credits. Several months ago the Lancashire engineering industry lost thousands of pounds' worth of orders to Germany because the twelve-month limit was in force."

British Railway Installs New Style Cafeteria

London.—The London Midland Scottish Railway has put into service a new type of cafeteria car, unique in design and equipment. The introduction of this type of vehicle, on which the passenger can spend as little or as much as he is desired, has been engendered by the company's wish to provide railway catering facilities in accordance with present-day economic conditions.

The cars are run on strictly cafeteria principles, customers serving themselves, while the traveling barmaid also makes her debut. There are no licensing restrictions on trains, and the traveler can make merry from Euston to Aberdeen if he likes, though the refreshment rooms of the stations he rides through are bolted and barred.

To insure rapid service the car is divided longitudinally by a barrier which provides a corridor alongside the seating accommodations. Passengers pass along this corridor to the bar, where they select their food and put it on trays that work along a sliding rack. At the end of the bar the cost of the trayful is computed and the customers pass on to the tables by walking around the end of the barrier. This is completed a one-way circuit which insures the service of refreshments without delay.

Alarm Clock For Potatoes

Perry, N.Y.—A student of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, named Eric Mader, finds that an effective way to combat potato bugs is to dust the vines with dry powder and that this can be applied most effectively at night when they are covered with dew. In this region, however, dew does not form every night, and keeping awake to watch for it is impracticable for a hard-pressed farmer. Young Mader, therefore, has invented an electric device to wake him when the potato patch is in condition to receive attention. The form a bell at the head of the sleeper's bed. The contrivance, which is offered for general use without the restriction of patents, was demonstrated at a recent field day of the Empire State Potato Club.

Trace Found of New Particle of Matter

New York.—Identification of what may be a new ultimate particle of matter was announced recently by Dr. Carl D. Anderson, associate of Dr. Robert A. Millikan of California Institute of Technology. It is an extremely light positive charge of electricity, seemingly about 1,800 times less in mass than previously observed positive charges.

THE STEP LOWER

Little Dot came home flushed with excitement. "Oh, mummy," she said eagerly, "there's a carnival on in the town next week! Can I go as a milkmaid?" "Mother shook her head. "No, my pet," she replied, "you are much too young for that." Dot looked thoughtful. "I know, mum," she said, after a while; "can I go as a condensed milkmaid?"



First Lodge Member: Looks as if you had been dissipating. Second Lodge Member: I didn't get to roost last night until nearly sunset.

Moscow Notes

SOVIET TOURS ATTRACT.

Summer is high tourist season in Moscow; and groups of luxurious American motorists, which Intourist, the Soviet state travel agency, has purchased for the conveyance of its patrons, are to be seen in front of the three or four hotels which are largely reserved for the accommodation of foreigners. English is overwhelmingly the predominant language in the corridors and restaurants of these hotels, because the majority of foreign tourists in Russia are Americans, with British in second place. Despite world economic conditions, the flow of visitors has been well maintained this year. The Soviet Union attracts the serious student rather than the casual vacationist or sight-seer. Tours are of varied length, ranging from a few days in Moscow to a month or more, with extensive travel throughout the country. A familiar route of the tourists with more time at their disposal includes a boat voyage down the Volga, from Nizhni Novgorod to Stalingrad, visits to some of the large new factories and state farms in southeastern Russia, an automobile trip over the famous Georgian Military Road, which cuts through the center of the main Caucasus range, and a voyage on the Black Sea from the Caucasian port of Batum to one of Russia's favorite summer resorts, the Crimea.

NEW RULING FOR PEASANTS.

Rules defining the conditions under which a peasant may be expelled from membership in a collective farm and indicating his rights of appeal against a sentence have just been published by the Commissariat for Agriculture. Henceforward a peasant may only be excluded by a two-thirds majority vote at a meeting of the collective farm members. The reason for the new ruling is that the peasant who has been treated unjustly has a right of appeal to two organizations, first to the district and then to the regional commission which exists for the purpose of hearing complaints. The decision of the regional commission is final.

NEW LIBRARY UNDER WAY.

One of the largest libraries in the world is now under construction in Moscow. When completed in 1933 or 1934 it will have housing space for 5,000,000 volumes. The new building, a rather group of buildings, is being constructed on the site of the present Lenin (formerly Rumyantsev) Library, which has now been outgrown, as a result of the accumulation of books. The main building of the new library will be a three-story building with seats to accommodate 2,000 readers. The face of the building will be constructed out of marble and granite, the inside walls will be of arched marble, the woodwork and furniture of redwood.

TRANSLATING TOLSTOY.

The Soviet State Publishing Company has been commissioned to prepare a limited edition of 1,500 copies of Tolstoy's novel, "Anna Karenina," in the English language, in two volumes, on an especially fine paper. A New York firm, "Limited Editions Club," originated the plan of publishing the best literary work of every country in English for Russia in limited editions of especially high quality. The somewhat debatable point of what constitutes Russia's greatest literary work was decided in favor of "Anna Karenina." A feature of the new publication will be illustrations by N. I. Piskarev, a prominent etcher.—The Christian Science Monitor.

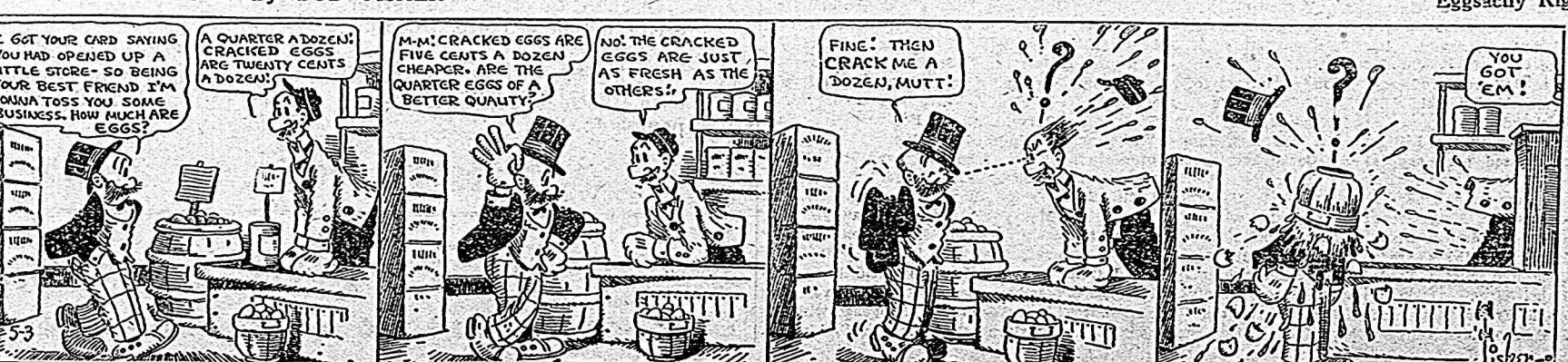
Plans Already Forming For Regina World Fair

Toronto.—Ontario will be adequately and appropriately represented at the World's Grain Show and Conference which takes place in Regina, July 24 to Aug. 5, 1933, stated Colonel the Hon. Thomas L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, at a meeting of the Ontario Committee of the World's Grain Show. Col. Kennedy advised the committee that Ontario should be represented in the intercollegiate and junior grain judging competitions. Plans are being completed for holding grain judging competitions at several strategic points throughout the province. The winners in each regional competition will, in all probability, be brought to Guelph and a final provincial seed judging competition will be held in which three young men will be selected to represent Ontario at the World's Grain Show junior judging competition. Some consideration was given to the preparation of an educational exhibit at the show representing the natural resources of the province of Ontario, including agriculture, forests, mines and tourist possibilities.

TRUTH

Truth is the ground beneath heaven and earth. The part we mortals see we call Wisdom, and the other part, underlying heaven, we call Faith.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER



Eggactly Right