



### Canadian Pacific Contributes to Relief of Unemployment

#### E. W. Beatty, Back From Inspection Trip, Voices Confidence in Canadian West Despite Depression—Crop Outlook Good—Distinguished Party Makes Comprehensive Tour.

Confidence in the ability of the Canadian West to face and overcome its problems, and a practical plan for assisting in the relief of unemployment were outstanding features of the annual inspection trip through the West just completed by E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and a party of Directors and distinguished guests.

Following upon the trip, Mr. Beatty has announced the Company's contribution to the general plans for the relief of unemployment in Canada as follows: "After Conference with the Federal Government, an arrangement has been entered into whereby in consideration of the assumption by the Government of interest charges for a specified period on the capital expenditure involved, the company will immediately embark on certain works, which had been approved for the future but which in ordinary course would not have been approached until 1931 or 1932. In framing the programme, we have had particularly in mind the desirability of providing some relief to the agricultural industry by furnishing work for farmers and their work animals, and by carrying transportation facilities to those districts where the length of haul to the railway imposes an undue burden on the producer's time and resources. Other works on the list are designed to absorb as much as possible of the surplus labour in the towns and cities.

"The program follows: Track will be laid on the branch line now graded from Crossfield West to a distance of twenty-eight miles, and on the Lacombe and North Western Railway from Thorsby to a point of junction with the Calgary and Edmonton, 22 miles. Construction will proceed on the section of the Nipawin Prince Albert line from the end of the present grading to Henribourg, a distance of approximately twenty miles, from Medatend to a point on the Debden-Meadow Lake line, a distance of thirty-five miles, from Cunsforth to Rosetown, a distance of twenty miles, and Bamin easterly for a distance of twenty-five miles, and on the Kettle Valley Railway a link will be built connecting the tracks at the North and the South end of Dog Lake. Rock

ballasting will be taken in hand on an extensive scale on the Lachute subdivision, on the Galt subdivision, and on the Algoma district, all in Eastern Canada. Gravel ballasting will be done on the New Brunswick district. One hundred miles of track in Ontario will be relaid with a heavier rail section, and one hundred and fifty miles of the heaviest rail section so far used in Canada will be laid in British Columbia. The manufacture of these rails will provide much employment in Canadian steel plants, in addition to the labour involved in the actual track work. It is intended also to start at once on the task of providing more commodious station accommodation at Regina. Surveys are now being made which will probably justify entering on some grade revision work along the Thompson River in British Columbia and provision has been made for the necessary outlay."

Discussing present conditions and future prospects in general on his return to Montreal, Mr. Beatty said: "We have come back greatly reassured as to the outlook for a steady progression of general business with, in all likelihood, a well defined upturn in volume making itself evident next year. "Despite conditions in the world's grain markets which leave much to be desired, Western Canada continues to look to the future with confidence, and apparently has quite made up its mind that it will take much more than the present recession in business to work any permanent harm to the West, or even to retard seriously or for any length of time the development which has been going forward over the past decade.

"The crops were, on the whole, very encouraging. The total yield will be considerably above that of last year and greater than was anticipated a month or two ago. While in some districts they were far from good, in the north and more particularly in the Peace River country they were excellent. The quality, too, is generally good, although in some districts recent rain and snow have delayed threshing and may, to some extent, have lowered the grade. The decline in wheat prices naturally has had a serious effect upon the purchasing power of the people, and a return to such pronounced pros-

perity as we have experienced in the past depends to a large extent upon the future course of the wheat markets and that of the markets for such other commodities as this country produces in large quantities. The outlook in this respect is not at the present time clear, but I see no reason to believe that a return to more active business conditions should not be accompanied by at least a gradual upturn in values.

"In the meantime the West is not grumbling. Farmers and business men are facing conditions as they find them with a stout courage born of an unshakable confidence in the country in which they live. There are already evidences that present conditions are bringing about readjustments that in the long run will establish agricultural industry upon a sounder basis. A much wider spread of mixed farming is one of these. If the decline in wheat prices effects this in a general way, it will not have been an unmixed evil."

Mr. Beatty and his party visited the Peace River on the way west later passing through Banff and Lake Louise to the coast. On board the "Princess Norah" they encircled Vancouver Island and spent two days at Victoria. The return was over the Kettle Valley Railroad to Kimberley and Trail where the Sullivan mine and the Consolidated Smelters were visited. The fruit-growing industry of southern British Columbia was found to be in excellent shape. Large quantities of fruit were being shipped and the quality was reported good. From British Columbia the party returned north to Prince Albert where Mr. Beatty's special train inaugurated a daily service between Regina and that city over the new Lanigan-Prince Albert branch. At Nipawin the party crossed the Saskatchewan River on the new bridge and inspected the branch line work going forward there. The return was through Winnipeg direct to Montreal. Travelling with Mr. Beatty were Sir Herbert Holt, Sir Charles Gordon, W. A. Black and R. S. McLaughlin all of whom are Canadian Pacific directors. Others in the party were Sir Arthur Currie, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Hon. Senator Smeaton White, Mr. Beaudry Leman and Dr. W. W. Chipman.

**When Autumn Comes**  
When Autumn comes with dry and falling leaf,  
And the sad winds go wailing through the wood,  
In many hearts they wake a note of grief  
For life, too swift, too little understood.  
It is man's way to question the decree  
That bloom and beauty still must end in dust,  
To doubt the perfect plan, the mystery  
That moves through all, the hand supremely just.

But falling leaf or leaf that buds, we know  
Is but a phase of life without an end,  
As tides of ocean, though they ebb or flow,  
Their vast pulsations through the waters send.

**With Sunrise**  
With sunrise, how the shadows pass  
From all the waiting world;  
How light floods river, wood and grass  
Bright banners are unfurled!  
With sunrise, robins' raptures thrill  
The glowing countryside,  
Larks' notes through forest mazes spill

Enchantment far and wide.  
With sunrise promise comes again  
Joy like the robin sings,  
And hearts of even the weariest men  
Feel hope's soft-stirring wings.  
How it can be I do not know,  
But this one truth is clear:  
When sunrise comes with rosy glow  
The God is very near!

Magistrate (to prisoner): "Did you or did you not steal the good lady's carpet?"  
Prisoner: "No sir, the good lady gave me the carpet and told me to beat it—and so I did."

### SOUTH GREY TEACHERS HELD ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 1.)

with its hundreds of bridges, and on a voyage in a gondola propelled by a long oar in the hands of a husky gondolier.

Mr. Thomas Allan, for many years principal of Durham Continuation school and the first principal of the present High school, spoke for a short time. By a strange coincidence he sat at the front of the room underneath the large painting of himself presented by his many former pupils in Durham on the occasion of his retirement from the teaching profession.

"Some Consideration for the Backward Pupil" was the subject taken by Miss Willis Patterson of Markdale. When you study a backward pupil and discover what may be a cause for that backwardness you should see his parents and tactfully suggest what you think may be the cause. Have them consult their family physician. Give them handwork to do. They may be manually minded if not mentally alert. They may be weak in some particular subject and good in another. Don't be hard on those who find difficulty in spelling correctly. Remember there are men today occupying high and remunerative positions who never could learn to spell.

"Physical Training in Rural Schools" was well dealt with by Miss Edith Hunt of No. 2 Normandy. Physical exercises should be taken by way of variety as a change after some heavy lesson in some hard subject. They help heart and body and give trace of movement, assist in the formation of character by inculcating obedience. The teacher should be an outdoor leader, teaching his pupils to play up and play the game squarely.

#### Gave Second Address

C. E. Marks of the Toronto Normal gave his second address of the convention, speaking on "Some Moral Aspects of Education." Should teachers tolerate little sins such as white lies? and little carelessnesses? Never err on the side of laxity, but never nag. The pupil's first day at school is never forgotten. Let every day be a busy, important day for the new pupil. Early habits are significant. Do the small things right as well as the great things. In the punishment of wrong the teacher should have the approval of his class. Get a good class attitude in your room and thereby secure co-operation. The essence of morality is self direction. Are we training slaves or free men? Help children launch enterprises of their own. Delegate responsibility to them. You will find they will measure up to it. The older pupils should take up to it. The older pupils should take up to it. Think out your plan before you put it into execution. Try to see the probable end from the beginning.

#### An Address on Manual Training

Alfred D. Hincks of Holstein Public school took up the subject of "Manual Training in Public Schools." An ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory. It is not altogether for the object the class is trying to make but the discipline and good fellowship the class gets out of the making of that object. Manual training is a good hobby for a boy. It tends to make him more manly and more helpful as he becomes a little older. Manual training works in with so many subjects on the school curriculum especially in geography. Mr. Hincks showed many samples of work done by himself and his class, such as the model of an ironing board, match scratchers, Jacob's ladder, book ends, etching on steel, etc. He showed as well what could be done in raffia work in making trays, flower baskets and reed chairs.

"Eight Weeks' Primary Reading" was taken by Miss Mary M. Brown of Dundalk. She exemplified her system of teaching primary reading by using sight words, groups of words, and combinations of these to form sentences. She took sounds and families of sounds to build up words. By these means a pupil gradually learns to read a little. Inspector Wright explained the changes that have been made recently in the school laws. He gave kindly advice as to the school work and the correct keeping of registers and records. Miss Dorothy P. Fisher of No. 10 Eg-

remont explained her system of teaching Art in rural schools. Her work marks her as an artist of a high type, and the samples of art executed by her pupils are much above the average.

A. C. Wells of Neustadt spoke "Agriculture in the Public Schools" made an excellent address. Received Delegate's Report. The report of the delegate to the E. A. was given by Miss Charlotte Weir of Neustadt. She had prepared a full report of the proceedings, the limited time at her disposal for her to curtail it considerably.

A second address by the president Mr. Irvin Sharpe, was given in only few words for the same reason. He advised teachers and pupils to read more widely and do more silent reading. Study examinations set in past year literature as you get more variety selections and answers. Mr. Peter McNabb, B.A., of Markdale High school, was the only new secondary teacher this year, and his address showed him to be a teacher who takes an active interest in both element and secondary school work, as all will for a common goal and among similar material.

Passed Votes of Thanks. The following votes of thanks were passed by the meeting before adjournment:

C. E. Marks, Toronto Normal, for excellent addresses; Durham School Board for the use of the school building; the clergy, for devotional exercises and addresses; the Red Cross Society for the excellent meals provided; all who took part in the program directly or indirectly; the Town Council for the welcome extended by Mr. Hunter; the people of Durham who let visiting teachers; the officers of the Institute for 1929-30, the teachers for their attendance, which was practically 100 per cent; Inspector Wright for his tact and kindly leading every session.

**Officers Elected**  
Following is the list of officers for coming year:

Honorary President, R. Wright; President, I. P. S.; President, E. A. Ruttle; Vice President, Miss Dorothy P. Fisher; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Graham; Delegates to O. E. A., Irvin B. Smith and J. A. Graham; Resolutions Committee, W. J. Messenger, F. Oscar M. Alfred D. Hincks, Misses C. M. Weir, Annie Fettes, and Jean Harcourt; Auditors, Miss A. McKinnon and M. Anderson.

The Institute will hold its 1931 session in Dundalk.

#### THREE BASIC PRINCIPLES

Speaking at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto the Hon. R. Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture named three essentials for the improvement of farming as an industry. The use of better blood in breeding stock to ensure better results from the work and the same amount of feed. Second, more scientific feeding where possible the purchase of the feeds of equivalent value; and Third, the development of more highly specialized marketing, decreasing the spread between producer and consumer, insuring the best quality at a uniform standard to hold a market once obtained, to develop a dependable volume quality products. He further urged the farmer to eliminate waste wherever possible; and the exercise of sober and constructive thought in relation to farm problems.

#### FALL DOWN ON PACKING

"The quality of Canadian fruits and vegetables is undoubtedly better than the great bulk of those imported. We certainly fall down on our grape packing" is the comment of a circular recently issued by the Canadian Horticultural Council. Growers and shippers who will conscientiously follow the regulations prescribed by the general Fruit Act and Regulations and Root Vegetables Act will give cause for consumer complaint. In connection the shipping point inspection service of the Dominion Fruit Board is an invaluable aid.

### Our Ottawa Letter

Premier Bennett's plan to find a permanent market for Canadian wheat and other agricultural products in Britain, together with his statement of policy to promote inter-Empire trade was made public through the Imperial Conference at London, just two months after he took office as Prime Minister of Canada.

The twenty-minute speech in which he made clear Canada's position and pleaded for mutually beneficial preferences as the only lasting foundation of Empire Trade development has been proclaimed in Britain as one of the most important declarations ever made by an overseas statesman.

Mr. Bennett took the question of Empire preferences out of the realm of vague platitudes and placed it upon the ground of definite realities. In other words the Canadian Premier abandoned after-dinner speaking and made a concrete practical offer to Britain and the other Dominions. If they will buy our wheat we will give them better preferences for their goods. There was no beating about the bush in what Mr. Bennett had to say. He did not set himself up as a saviour of the Empire and made no pretense that he was not animated first by a desire to help Canada. The primary concern of Canada, he declared, was to find a profitable market for her wheat.

"This market we want, and for it we are willing to pay by giving in the Canadian market preferences for British goods."

"I offer to the Mother Country and to all other parts of the Empire a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for like preferences in theirs, based upon the addition of a ten per cent increase in the prevailing general tariffs, or upon tariffs yet to be created."

"That is that. If the people of Britain are really anxious for a preference in Canada's market, if they really want to sell us more goods, if, in other words, they are concerned in a practical way with the matter of Imperial trade, their chance is now before them. Mr. Bennett is not interfering, not trying to interfere, with their domestic fiscal policy. He has merely taken hold of something that everybody has been talking about and professing to want, reduced it to an offer, to a plan. The advantages of the proposition are obvious.

It avoids the clear impossibility of what is known as Empire Free Trade. It gives British manufacturers an advantage in Canada's markets without endangering the position of our own manufacturers.

It provides for still higher duties—in some instances much needed—against countries like the United States. It in no way interferes with the policy of adequate protection for all Canadian industries.

It provides for the best of all permanent market for Canadian wheat. By providing this wheat market, profitably, it should reconcile the western farmer to a policy of protection for industry.

Whether the British people are prepared to accept Mr. Bennett's offer, remains to be seen. It may indeed, take some time to find out. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Philip Snowden, traditional free traders, may well raise the old cry about taxing British food, but while Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden are presently the Government of Britain, they are not the people of Britain. And a lot of water has run down the Thames since the days of Joseph Chamberlain.

Nor is it at all sure that Mr. Bennett's proposal would tax British food, or, to be more specific, make British food dearer. Why should it make it dearer if the Empire has enough food to supply its own needs, supplies it at a reasonable price? The rest of the world is not anxious to sell wheat at less than a profit.

The compensation which Mr. Bennett offers Britain in return for a preferential market for Canadian wheat is the regular employment of thousands of British workmen in industries which will be granted a concrete preference for their products in Canadian markets.

These industries would produce for Canada a large percentage of the \$600,000,000 worth of manufactured goods which we now import annually from the United States.

The Canadian Prime Minister made it clear that he did not propose any trade agreements that would be harmful to established Canadian industries or to those yet to be created. Apart from such industries Canada will be compelled to import from three to four hundred million dollars worth of goods per year which can not be economically produced in Canada. It is in the supplying of such goods that Mr. Bennett is ready to extend material preferences to Britain against foreign countries provided that Britain is ready to establish a permanent and reasonable profitable market for Canadian agricultural products.

Mr. Bennett suggested that the various units of the Empire devote six months to a definite and detailed study of all the angles of his plan and then meet in conference in Ottawa early next year to proceed with the consideration of its adoption.

Thus far the reaction amongst the British public may be considered favorable. It will, however, take probably two months to accurately gauge sentiment and it may take a longer period and momentous political developments in Britain to bring about any definite acceptance of the scheme.

In the meantime Canadians together with the rest of the world have with characteristic promptness been placed in possession of Mr. Bennett's policy for dealing with a matter of vital interest to Canada—marketing of wheat.

If Britain is not disposed to embrace his general policy it may be expected that Canada's Premier will find other solutions of the problem.

Television, it is said, will turn homes into theatres. Well, that will be a change. Many of them are road houses where autoists stop over night.



### A VISIT WITH HIS DADDY

Evening rates on "Anyone" (station-to-station) calls now begin at 7 p.m. Night rates begin at 8.30 p.m. Just give "Long Distance" the number you want—it speeds up the service. If you don't know the distant number, "Information" will look it up for you.

Twice a week Jimmy stays up until eighty-three. Daddy is on the road but he doesn't want to become a stranger to his son. And so, every Monday and Thursday evening, he pays a visit by telephone. It doesn't cost much because he waits until eight-thirty when the lowest night rates begin. It amounts to about the price of a movie for a call and in return he gets something beyond money—the voices of his wife and his little boy—a touch of home—moments of affection for them all to remember and look forward to.

Many people away from home are using the telephone these days to have regular visits with their families. Out-of-town calls are so simple to make and they are quick and inexpensive. They are the next best thing to being really home.



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