

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 months, 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 our man who gains a fortune by speculation a thousand reach comfortable affluence by slow but sure methods.—Brantford Examiner.

The Ancient Grudge

There isn't a battlefield in all of Europe not billeted 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 it is too much to hope that the example which this Conference is giving of 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. —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 financial beneficiary. Britain and France would lose somewhat on balance. They would lose somewhat on balance. They would lose somewhat on balance. They would lose somewhat on balance. They would lose somewhat on balance. —London Observer.

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 to them in the nature of a genuine surprise to learn that conditions in the City of London, 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 pasteurized 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.

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 with a view to again capturing the British cheese market. As far as this eastern section of Ontario is concerned no more relevant 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 so 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.

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. Marys 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 day 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 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-wide 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 decline in our trade with Russia in spite of a 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 Iowa 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,

World's Champion Sprinter



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

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 bread upon the troubled waters that surround it.—Detroit Free Press.

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 by its neighbor and from the necessity for costly competition in arms and men. Once the world experiences this relief the tension will relax and we will be enabled with ease to go farther 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.

39 British Astronomers To Study Eclipse

Quebec — Thirty-nine astronomers travelling 3,000 miles to spend less than two minutes observing an eclipse of the sun arrived here July 27 on the Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm. The scientists, headed by Sir Frank Dyson, K.B.E., astronomer-royal brought with them an assortment of scientific instruments weighing tons. There are four eclipse expeditions in the group each choosing a different vantage point for its observations.



Bug—"Say, where are you going? The Florida season is over." Snail—"Not for me. I'm on my way for the 1933 season."

Attending Ottawa Conference



Hon. Viscount Halifax, secretary of war in the British cabinet, is snapped with his lady at Ottawa, where the viscount is playing an important role in empire economic discussions.

Soviets Sow Seeds

From Planes

Agriculture by airplane! "We must consider the technique of agriculture from an entirely new standpoint," Professor Tulatkov 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 sown with seed in less than a minute. The harvest yield in the rice fields increased after the air sowing, 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 saving 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 fax 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, where the hand planting is very laborious; or like clover, timothy, and some other feed plants, which require relatively thin seeding."

Tests Show Fruit Has Little Arsenic Residue

A chemical analysis of apples grown in Connecticut in the Summer of 1931 showed the crop to be free of harmful amounts of the arsenate of lead applied in sprays, which confirms the general experience of growers in that State, according to a recent report by W. L. Slate, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station. Suspected fruit has been analyzed in several cases in years past, but spray residue in objectionable quantity was never found.

It has become an established practice in this country to spray fruits and vegetables in order to control insect pests and plant diseases. If poisonous materials carry over to the marketable product, the health of the consumer may be affected. In the last ten years both growers and food control officials have given increased attention to the problem of spray residues and all have co-operated in an effort to safeguard the consumer. Some parts of the United States have had considerable trouble in exporting apples because the fruit had a spray residue as a result of the heavy applications needed to control the codling moth, and the infrequency of rains that might wash off the spray.

Food and drug officials in the United States have agreed that .01 grain of arsenic to a pound of fruit is harmless to the consumer, but for the present a slightly more liberal tolerance (.012 grain) is recognized administratively. Exporters must meet the standard of .01 grain known as world of international tolerance which eventually will be observed in this country, says Mr. Slate.

Skyscraper For Bachelors Nears Completion in Vienna

Vienna—This city's first skyscraper, sixteen stories high, which is approaching completion in the Herrengasse, will be a stronghold of bachelors. 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.

Birdsong

Birdsong alone is cool
In this hot place;
A fountain and a pool
That thought can trace,
Knowing the way it fares,
Through leaf and bough,
Parting the heavy air
And curving, now,
To fall back upon the ground.
Under the tree—
Forming thin pools of sound
Could we but see.
—David Morton, in the North American Review.

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 piety.
—Wordsworth.

News Oddities

Telegraph Milks Cows

Gainesville, Fla.—Cows were milked by telegraph at the Florida Experiment Station here recently. The milking machine broke down. A spring in the pulsator, which causes the suction to alternate from front to rear teats, was broken. The part had to be ordered from New York. Meanwhile, there were thirty cows to be milked.

Johanne Wilson, campus electrician, took an ordinary telegraph ticker and connected it with the pulsator so it would make and break the current which alternates the suction. By operating the ticker at a speed of forty-five to forty-eight times a minute, just as though he were sending a message over the wire, he caused the milking machine to do its morning work nicely.

Mother Spanks Son in Cell

Youngstown, Ohio.—Mrs. Estelle Harper went to the city jail and administered a spanking to her 18-year-old son.

The son, booked as "Curley," was arrested for stealing cookies from a bakery.

Mrs. Harper walked into the police station and asked permission to give him "a good spanking." The police were agreeable and she went to his cell, took his belt and swung it at least fifty times.

"Curley" said he ran away from home because of previous spankings.

Heat Swells Bank Vault

Macomb, Ill.—The Macomb National Bank operated on money borrowed from other banks and shipped in from Chicago because the door of its vault was stuck. Heat expanded the vault door and nobody could open it. There was ample money in the vault to care for the bank's needs and it still was safely in "reserve."

Von Luckner Was Seaside

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—Count Felix von Luckner, former German naval commander and veteran of the sea, suffered his first attack of seasickness on Lake Superior.

The Count at first refused to admit it when Commander Eugene F. MacDonald's yacht Mizpah locked her, but fellow-guests on the yacht gave him away.

"I have never lived in a house since I was 13 years of age," said Count von Luckner, "but the fresh water was too choppy and the short, choppy swells got the best of me."

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 Siberiakoff 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 1918-19 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 Zakharov, 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-clipped, and a brisk, energetic manner. She is a specialized magnetologist, interested in the scientific study of the Polar regions.

Driving on Wrong Side Cause Most Fatalities

According to the records of the Motor Vehicles Branch of the Ontario Department of Highways, motor vehicle accidents during the month of August, 1931, averaged more than 33 per day. Included in this number there were 77 fatalities and 1025 persons injured. This record, he it understood, is for the Province of Ontario alone, and not for the whole country as one might imagine from the size of the figure.

The causes of the accidents recorded were various, but it is noteworthy that more than one-fourth of the motorists involved came to grief while driving on the wrong side of the road and almost as many were driving too fast for traffic and road conditions.

Taking the Glare From Auto Lights

Not by doing anything to the light's themselves, but by interposing a set of revolving blades between them and the eye of an approaching driver. The blades are on the driver's own car and they reduce the glare from the other man's lights much as smoked glass would do. But they do not interfere with the driver's vision or his judgment of distance or color.

Says John T. Brady, writing in the Boston Post:

The chief reason why attempts to solve the problem have failed is because they have been concentrated on the wrong end of the trouble, or upon the headlights.

"They do not cause the glare as is generally supposed. It is really caused by the eye adapting itself to contrast," declares Dr. Ralph E. Eaves, Boston optometrist.

Working on this premise, he has developed a novel mechanical device designed to shield the eyes of an automobile operator from the glare of the headlights of an approaching motor vehicle.

A working model demonstrated at the annual convention of the New England Council of Optometrists attracted favorable comment.

The important new feature of the device is an intermittent light interrupter reducing the amount of light which reaches the driver's eyes without interfering appreciably with his vision. Dr. Eaves says:

As we meet an approaching car, our eyes have to adapt themselves from an illumination of practically nothing to the high illumination of headlights. And as soon as we have passed the approaching car our eyes have to again adapt themselves to the low illumination inside our own vehicle.

This continued process causes a great amount of nervous energy to be expended. We have all noticed that if we drive some distance against heavy traffic at night fatigue is much greater than if we had driven the same distance against similar traffic in the daytime.

There is still another serious road hazard with which we must cope. "When we are driving against the sun we have a situation to which the human eyes can not adapt themselves.

For the past ten years Dr. Eaves has habitually questioned his patients regarding their reaction to night driving and he has found two types which rank foremost in their protests against headlight glare. They are near-sighted people and blondes. He explains:

"Blondes because of their natural lack of pigment are greatly handicapped. And the near-sighted person with a highly dilated pupil, receives so much light on the retina that it impairs the function of the chemical elements of vision."

Describing the device he has invented for overcoming the glaring headlight hazard, Dr. Eaves claims that its advantages over other devices for the same purpose which he has seen, are that it does not affect the driver's range of visibility in any way or his judgment of distance or colors of traffic lights.

It consists of blades arranged to rotate about an axis, together with a means of rotating the blades, which at rest stand with their edges presented to the driver, thus giving him a free and unobstructed view.

But when rotating they present their first surfaces to the driver, and thus each intermittently cuts off the light from the lead lamps of an approaching automobile. However, they rotate so rapidly that they do not materially interfere with the driver's vision of the road directly ahead.

The driver has alternately and in rapid succession unimpaired vision of the road ahead, and then complete obscurity of vision, the inventor claims, and the result will be entire elimination of the disagreeable effect of the glaring rays of the headlights of an approaching automobile.

This glare eliminator is mounted on the inside of the windshield, and when it operates the rotation of the blades creates an air-current which is directed against the windshield glass, and tends to prevent it from fogging or steaming up.

The applicant for the post as daily help faced her prospective employer nervously, and tried hard to look as if this was not her first attempt to find a job. "And have you a character?" asked the mistress. "Aye, I have that," replied the girl, fumbling in her bag, and producing a small printed card, "and it's a right good 'un, too. I got it from a penny-in-the-slot machine at Bridlington last summer."

Before washing a woolen jumper or cardigan sew up the pockets with wool, otherwise these will drop and spoil the trim look which is essential to smartness. Don't hang the jumper on a coat hanger to dry, but on a long cane. This should be put through the sleeves, and hung by a string from the centre.

All children love pink sugar on their cakes. If you soak a few lumps of sugar in cochineal and—after drying—store them in a tin, all you have to do is to grate the sugar over the top of the cake just before it goes to the nursery tea table.