Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

AVIATION IN CANADA

Commercial aviation touches the economic interests of the country in a vital spot. It enters into Canada's conviction that this country has rich resources as yet undeveloped, and that development can be speeded up by organized use of air facilities. It enters into Canada's well-founded belief that this country has a position of rare strategic value in the planning of world aerial highways. Broadly speaking no country in the world stands to gain more from well organized and strongly supported commercial aviation than this Dominion of Canada.—Winnipeg Tribune.

TOURIST STATISTICS

Travel between the United States and Canada is greater than over any other international boundary in the world, according to a return just issued by the Canadian Government dealing with the tourist traffic of Canada. During 1933 the number of automobiles from the United States which entered Canada for touring purposes was 3,096,887. Of these, 2,233,418 were admitted for a period not exceeding 24 hours; 863,136 for a period not exceeding 60 days; and 333 for a period not exceeding six months. From information received from various sources including co-operation with United States officials it is estimated that the average expenditure per car in the 24-hour class was $7.68; in the 60-day class, $59.80; in the six-months class, $234.07. Total expenditures by visitors by automobile from the United States during the year are placed at $77,250,000 in Canadian funds.—Canada Week by Week.

A FUNNY LOT, HE SAYS

Farmers, city people, young people, old people, busy people and people who have little to do; they all huddled into the office where one secures car markers and they all wanted to get attended to at once. . . .

We do the same thing in a number of ways. We find out when we go to light the furnace in the Fall en. We knew about it months ago, that the grates are warped and brok- but not until there is need for fire do we attend to it. People know right now that the fly door of last year is no good, they are aware that the lawn mower would not cut butter and they know the lawn hose leaks like a sieve, but will they attend to these matters? Not much. Not until stern necessity takes them by the neck and forces action, and then they will desire service quick and good. Actually we are a funny lot of people.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

HOCKEY TEAMS ABROAD

The trips abroad of our hockey teams are not all unprofitable. Other countries are seeing the sort of skates we use. The archaic and traditional skates of many European countries are apparently giving way before the Canadian brand, for in the last two years there has been a large increase in the export from Canada. In 1931 Canada sent only 6,001 pairs of skates to Europe, but in 1933 the export was 24,418 pairs.

GOATS AND HUMANS

There are two old stories about goats. The one where two goats met on a narrow bridge, but being just goats, refused to give each other the right of way and there they stuck, till each succeeded in butting its opponent into the stream below. The other story tells of two goats, which had attained some degree of civilized amenities, for one lay down, the other passed caretully and safely over it, whereupon the first rose and proceeded on its way. Thus both crossed the narrow bridge in safety and without a ruffling of feelings. Was there not something valuable for mortals in the old school-book story?—Halifax Chronicle.

DEAD AND BURIED

Now that we are reading again about records in industry and commerce, we think of old man Depression as gone, dead and buried. Among others, a new high record for power output was established in February when the previous high, in January, was exceeded by 3.6 per cent. Industry in the second month of this year was served by over 1,600 million kilowatt hours.—Canadian Business.

BETTER THAN DITCHES

Welcome announcement is made by R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister of Highways, that ten-foot shoulders will be provided along provincial highways, providing safe space for pedestrians and also a track for sleighs in the winter time. Certainly the shoulders will be better than the present dangerously deep ditches in which so many people have been killed.—Niagara Falls Review Journal.

LEARNING TO LIVE

We have to live in order to know what living is about. Maybe it really doesn't make any difference, but it seems we have put too much emphasis on the ability of youth to have fresh answers for present troubles. It makes nice reading in Sunday supplements but it really isn't so. The younger generation is clear-eyed perhaps, but when it gets a few cinders in its optics—which is experience—it will learn the wisdom of blinking and when it learns that it will have ceased to be a younger generation.—Lindsay Post.

FORTY YEARS AGO

There were few traffic jams, no radio crooners, nobody thought of resetricting production of any sort whatever, and if a dollar a day was a good wage for a workman, at least he was allowed to run his own affairs without so much official interference as governments impose today.

Nobody dreamed of talking across the continent by telephone, much less with Europe; aviation was in the visionary stage, health regulations were comparatively sketchy and we disposed of our own garbage. In short, it was a simpler age, and contained less to worry about.

We can't get back to it, and if we could we should probably think twice about it. But at this distance it has a sort of halcyon look. It is misty with enchantment, because it was a time when the problems which beset us now were still below the horizon.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

—Consider this as a fine type of British Columbia citizenship. A resident of Burnaby inquired of the relief department of that district the amount he and his family had drawn since he had become unemployed. The information was duly given to him and he replied: "Thank you! I wish to refund to the municipality the relief afforded my family, as we have come into a little money and are now in a position to repay." It was a bit of a shock for the relief officer; but we are told that he promptly rallied and gave the man a receipt for the full amount which he returned to the public fund.—Victoria Times.

ON PAYING BILLS

In many towns tradespeople are ruined because people, perfectly well-to-do, do not pay their bills for a year or two. That is only a form of theft. The man who can pay and does not is on precisely the same level as a man who puts his hands into a till and takes out what he finds there. Such people are common robbers.—Dr. Heywood, Bishop of Hull, quoted in Public Opinion (London).

HIGH HAT

The most revolutionary things which have happened to masculine dress in the period have been the disappearance of the frock coat and the decline in popularity of the top hat. A top hat shining in the June sun is a very beautiful spectacle, suggesting a world of peace, progress and prosperity in full swing. It is the crown of the successful man.—Y. Y., in the New Statesman and Nation (London).

VICTORIA'S GOLDEN AGE

The Victorian period was the classic age of British Imperialism. Immense new territories were then acquired; others were settled. Trade vastly increased; Government became effective, and the Crown superseded the chartered companies. The British were in that age incomparably the most successful Imperialists. I suggest that this was due to the inherent qualities of the English and Scots than to the more complete acceptance by them of nineteenth century culture. France, torn between Republicanism and Monarchism, Religion and Irreligion, was less sure of herself, less culturally gnostic, and so less successful.—The Earl of Iddesleigh, in The English Review (London).

NEW TRAFFIC LAWS

The amendments to the existing law of the road which are embodied in the new Road Traffic Bill cover most of the needs revealed in the recent official analysis of the causes of road accidents. The Bill rightly recognizes that all blame for accidents does not fall upon one class of road users, and it proposes a number of changes calculated to make motoring, cycling, and walking all safer. The first main provision affecting motorists is the reimposition of a speed limit of thirty miles an hour in built-up areas, which are ingeniously defined as areas provided with street lighting. This provision has few of the disadvantages of the old general speed limit of twenty miles an hour. The old limit was abolished because it could not be enforced. It gave the motorist too much occasion to think the law was an ass and to act accordingly on stretches of open road in the country. The new limit will appeal to the reasonable motorist as itself reasonable—London Times.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS

Except for cotton, for which there exist the East Indian Cotton Association standards and the corresponding Karachi and Liverpool standards, most Indian agricultural produce is sold without any systematic and organised grading. Enlarging the agricultural wealth of India depends on a number of factors of which improved marketing is only one. Much is being done by scientific research, but progress will not be achieved solely by concentrating upon it. Improvements in production and in marketing must go hand in hand.—Times of India.

BLESSED COMMON SENSE

Perhaps we should be thankful for what foreigners most criticise in us. The Briton is accused of being too rational, too unimaginative, too unresponsive. Foreigners find him rather a dull fellow. But if volatility, temperament, and imagination find expression, in the hour of crisis, in destruction and disorder, the Briton may thank his stars for his dullness. To put it differently, he may thank his common sense. Surely the greatest triumph of common sense is to be found in the policy of Great Britain. Here is a country to which other nations still look for the preservation of world peace, and to which Britons may still look as a rallying ground of civil liberty. It is not too much to hope that in the continuance of this policy lies the brightest hope of the future.—The Australasian.

Transcanada Hikers

All the way from Vancouver, with their husbands, to jobs in Newark, New Jersey, came these two ladies, Mrs. Frank Connors, left, and Mrs. Alex. Simpson, right. The two couples were arrested recently in Sudbury, charged with stealing rides on trains and given 10 days. The ladies are seen just after their release from jail.

New "Dead Sea" Has Been Found Down in Ocean

Is From 50 to 100 Feeet Below the Surface Between Arabia and India.

Cambridge, Eng.—Another "dead sea" has been discovered—one which, unlike that in Palestine, is not open to the sky and in whose musky and mysterious depths moves no living thing.

It is far down in the ocean between Arabia and India. To depths of from 50 to 100 feet below the surface the waters teem with marine life. Below those levels life does not exist.

The discovery is due to the research of the expedition financed by the late Sir John Murray. The commander sent a fresh report to Prof. Stanley Gardiner, expedition secretary.

Prof. Gardiner expressed the opinion that the lack of life in the depths may be laid to the petroleum which has been seeping into the ocean from the land through the ages—producing an effect similar to the familiar Palestinian Dead Sea by bituminous deposits.

Pioneers Best Liars Declares Professor

Toronto. — Inhabitants of this continent are bigger liars than people from older countries, in the opinion of Prof. Peter Sandiford, educational psychology expert at the Ontario College of Education, who thinks Ananias, the lying Greek must surrender his mendacity title to some of the sturdy pioneers who sat round camp fires and told tales when they weren't busy carving out an empire or two.

Commenting on the recent Sault Ste. Marie Hackle club's Ananias competition, which was won, lying up, by Alex. Dorou, Professor Sandiford stated such competitions were frequent sources of entertainment among pioneers.

"Humorous exaggeration is typical of this continent," declared the professor, instancing the yarns of the horse-swapper, David Harum. Prof. Sandiford thought the old pioneers didn't have much in the way of entertainment, so they just told fantastic stories.

"I believe in home rule, but I also believe in good governments."—Samuel Seabury.

"Indecencies" Condemned

American Theatre Owners Say "Sex Angles" Cut Box Receipts

Hollywood. — "Indecencies' in motion pictures were condemned in a resolution introduced before the American Theatre Owners' Association.

The resolution said "wise cracks and sex angles" were resulting in decreased box office receipts. It will be acted upon soon with another resolution assailing "block booking," the practice by which theatre owners buy sight unseen the studios' season supply of feature pictures.

The owners took under consideration a plan to appoint a committee to meet here with the makers of films in an effort to eliminate misunderstandings.

The breach between the exhibitors and producers widened when speakers said they were "being fed apple sauce in the land of 'citrus fruit." They referred to a defense of the producers, made by Louis B. Mayer, in which the exhibitors' charges that present-day pictures were indecent and immoral were denied.

World Police Force Talked

Punishment of Warlike Nations Discussed In House of Lords

LONDON, Eng.—An international police force for the punishment of any belligerent nation was discussed recently in the House of Commons.

Proposed by Lord Davies as one way of approaching the disarmament question, the suggestion was taken up by Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, who said the only moral use of force in international affairs would be through an international police force.

Objections were posed on behalf of the government by Earl Stanhope, who pointed out the time was now Under-Secretary of the Foreign Office, opportune for the realization of such a plan, a number of the larger nations being unrepresented in the League of Nations. He termed the League the only body that could control such a police-force army.

Earl Stanhope concluded: "The League of Nations was conceived to prevent war rather than to make war."

Summer School

Oxford to House Empire Students July 21-28 This Year

LONDON, Eng.— Empire summer schools under the auspices of the Royal Empire Society, which last year attracted many from overseas, will be held at Oxford this year, July 21-28.

Speakers will include three British cabinet ministers—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Walter Elliot and Mr. Ormsby-Gore; Malcolm MacDonald, Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs; Earl Peel, the High Commissioner for Australia; John Buchan, M. Andre Siegfried, well-known French writer on British administration, and Air Commodore Fellowes, who flew over Mount Everest.

Members of the school will be accommodated in Wadham and Oriel Colleges and elsewhere.

Unique Tipping System in China

Difference in Wages Paid to Servants is Made up by Lavish "Cumshaw"

SHANGHAI, China—An investigation of social usages in Shanghai reveals the fact that even wealthy Chinese families pay their servants only one-third or even one-fourth of the wages paid by the average foreign family. A Chinese family, for instance, will pay only $12 a month for a good cook, but a foreign family will pay from $30 to $45.

The Chinese habit of tipping lavishly accounts for the difference in the wage scale. No guest in a Chinese home ever thinks of leaving without handing out a "cumshaw" or tip—the money usually being wrapped in red paper for good luck.

At lavish feasts the guests are supposed to tip from $2 to $20, the money being handed either to the master or mistress of the house for distribution amongst the staff of servants. Chinese hosts make a habit of sending their own rickshaws, carriages or automobiles for their guests, and the guests are supposed to hand rather lavish tips to the rickshaw puller, the coachman or the chauffeur.

At most Mah Jongh parties a special ash tray is prominently displayed into which the winner of each game is supposed to put 10 per cent. of his winnings. The host or hostess will first take enough money from the ash tray to pay for the cigarettes and sweet-meats consumed, and will then hand the rest to the "No. 1 Boy" for distribution amongst the servants.

It is a gala day when the master of the house sends out a wedding gift. The recipient must pay the bearer 10 per cent. of the estimated value of what he receives, if the tip is small, the servant reports to his master, and the master will be deeply offended at the implication that he sent a cheap present.

Extend Dental Relief Service

Larger Area Included in Government Plan, Dr. Robb States.

Toronto—Announcement has been made by Hon. Dr. J. M. Robb, Minister of Health and Labor, that the scheme for emergent dental service, by which the citizens of Ontario on relief have their immediate and urgent dental needs attended to, is being extended to include the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.

"Originally," stated Dr. Robb," it was felt that the urgent dental requirements of the people in the rural and semi-urban sections of the province should be taken care of and that this should be done through the practicing dental profession. The dentists in the areas concerned cooperated remarkably well with the department in this effort, and so well was the work handled through the advisory commitee of dentists that we appointed for the purpose, that it was not long before the scheme could be extended to include all the smaller cities of the province.

"The extension we announce makes it possible for every person in Ontario who it on relief to have dental service for extractions, for the relief of pain, and for repair of dentures."

The cost, stated Dr. Robb, was in the neighborhod of $4,000 per month. "That," said he, "is slight compared with the amount of work that is being done, and it has been made possible by the splendid assistance which the dental profession is extending to the government in connection with this policy."

Popular Music Taste Changes

Vallee, Whiteman, Olsen and Harris See New Trend

New Yorn—More like music, less like noise—that is the future of jazz as envisaged today by four widely known orchestra leaders.

"Repeal is having a tremendous effect on our popular music," commented George Olsen. "People, I think, are returning to waltzes in Viennese tempo. Something like old gypsy songs, with light and dark shades.

Explaining he is just a fiddler and not a prophet, Paul Whiteman placed the future of jazz on the doorstep of American composers.

"They must write something important," said the genial Whiteman, "before we can play it."

"Every novel effect has been tried," said Rudy Vallee. Individuality in instrumentation, in his opinion, will be the keynote of popular dance orchestras in the next few years.

"Popular music from now on must be played properly," said Phil Harris. "Bands will be composed of qualified musicians, men who could play what we call 'long haired' music if necessary."

Magician's Wife Takes Last Curtain

Late Mrs. Howard Thurston Was a Native of Kentville, Nova Scotia

Kentville, N.S.—The final curtain has rung down for Nina Hawes Thurston, wife of Howard Thurston, internationally famous magician.

A native of this town, she was at one time a choir singer in St. James Anglican Church. At the age of 16 she left to begin a stage career in the United States.

Upholding one of the finest traditions of the stage—"The show must go on"—her husband and daughter Jane carried out their performance in a New York theatre although they knew the third member of "Thurston and company" had left them forever.

A sorrowing father, George Hawes, well known, retired railway man, mourns her passing here. She attended a finishing school in New England and was a stage director in New York before she married the magician at the age of 23.

Accompanying her husband on all his national and international tours, Mrs. Thurston has been three times around the world and has seen him perform before monarchs and chief administrators of several nations.

For 20 years she was stage director and handled a large portion of the business affairs of the "great Thurston."

In a recent issue of a leading American magazine, the man of mystery attributed the major share of his success to his wife. During a visit to her father here last November, her 23rd wedding anniversary was celebrated. Radiantly happy on that day after talking by telephone to husband and daughter then in Toronto, she said that in all their married life they had never exchanged a cross word.

Struck by an automobile in New York several years ago, Mrs. Thurston never completely recovered.

Thurston and company had just begun the first of two night shows, when the magician received word that his wife had died.

Thurston spoke with his daughter for a moment and then informed the theatre manager that they would not cancel the show. They carried through to the finish.

Besides her father, husband and daughter Jane, she is survived by one step-brother, Rev. B. H. Penwarden, Kennetcook, N.S., and three step-sisters: Mrs. George Chase, Saint John; Mrs. C. Hatt, Windsor, N.S.; Mrs. W. Van Blanco, Weehawken, New Jersey.

Trade Agreements

LONDON, Eng.—Negotiations shortly between the British and Australian governments regarding expiring portions of the trade agreement signed at Ottawa may conceivably have an important bearing on future discussions with other Dominions.

Stanley Bruce, Australian high commissioner, it was thought, would likely play an important role in the coming discussions in laying the foundation for the wider negotiations that will be necessary when the main Ottawa pacts run out.

The Ottawa agreements generally, as with Canada, are for a period of five years, expiring in 1937, but so far as meat is concerned the agreement with Australia expires at the end of nert June, while the dairy products agreement runs out next year.

The Road

We shall not travel by the road
we make;
Ere day by day the sound of
many feet
Is heard upon the stones that now
we break,
We shall be come to where the
cross roads meet.

For us the heat by day, the cold
by night,
The inch-slow progress and the
heavy load,
And death at last so close the long,
grim fight
With man and beast and stone;
for them the road.

For them the shade of trees that
now we plant,
The safe, smooth journey and
the certain goal—
Yea, birthright in the land of covenant;
For us day-labour, travail of
the soul.

And yet the road is ours as never
theirs;
It is one gift on us alone bestowed!
For us the joy of joys, O pioneers;
We shall not travel, but we make
the road!

—V. H. Friedlander

Cow Adopts Pig

Brantford—Willard Lefler's cow apparently has read about the cat that adopted the rat. The cow at Lefler's farm in Waterford had a calf. But bossy wasn't satisfied with such a small family, so adopted a two-weeks-old pig, and is feeding both of them without any fuss.

Monkey fur is to be used extensively for tailored and evening ensembles, hat trimmings and accessories.

Pioneer Canadians Strong and Sturdy

Speaker Traces History of Original Settlers of Ontario

Old hardwood forts dominate Ontario history and the real builders of the province were the pioneers who could adapt themselves and actually build, said Prof. Walter N. Sage of the University of British Columbia, addressing the Vancouver Woman's Canadian Club on "Builders of Old Ontario."

The speaker said early Ontario had its bankers and manufacturers all of whom played a part. Profoundly influencing Ontario history was the unusual shape of the international boundary dividing the province from the United States, its crooked "V" boundary line being like a wedge driven into the heart of the middle states. Climatic conditions, too, have strongly influenced the development of the pioneers. "Canadians are, in truth," said Dr. Sage, "a survival of the fittest. The others have died or went south of the line."

Important is the fact that original settlers of Ontario came from other parts of North America, said Dr. Sage. After the Indians came the French-Canadians, and then the United Empire Loyalists, after 1783, whose background "it should not be forgotten, is American," and who played a tremendous part in early Canadian events.

"In fact," said the speaker, "their influence has almost been too predominant in our history."

Following them came the German Dutch, the nationalities of the British Isles and then the Germans direct.

Russia to Have 1,000,000 Pilots

Soviet Has Tremendous Air Plan — Britain is 1,500 'Planes Short

LONDON—What will it mean to Britain if the Government is compelled by a failure of the disarmament talks to carry out its new pledge to build an air force equal to the strongest air force in Europe?

France, our nearest neighbor, has the strongest air force in the world. She has 3,000 airplanes ready for war. Britain has only 1,500.

If the Government is forced to carry out its pledge Britain will be compelled to build another 1500 airplanes to reach parity, even if France did not add a single machine to her total.

Today the number of first-line airplanes in the air forces of the six great world Powers, excluding Germany, is as follows:

France	1,650
Russia	1,500
U. S. A.	1,100
Italy	1,100
Britain	750
Japan	700

Only 420 of Britain's 750 first-line airplanes, including the Army wing and the fling boats, are available for national defence.

The rest are spread over the Empire.

Possible Bombers

The gravity of the situation is accentuated by the ease with which large commercial aircraft can be converted into bombers.

France has 4,500 civil and military pilots.

She is planning to build 1,00 new aerodromes—400 at home and 600 in her colonies.

In Germany, where military airplanes are forbidden, the population is being trained as pilots.

There are already 13,000 qualified glider pilots in Germany—apart from 4,500 civil pilots.

Italy is subsidizing her commercial air lines to the extent of more than 1,500,000 lbs. sterling every year.

The Russian Government has just launched a five-year plan to train a million skilled pilots.

Presidents Are Not Overlooked

Last year the New York Times printed 1,000,000 words about President Roosevelt. So one gathers from the interesting note about the 1933 Times Index on the last page of today's Special Features Section. There are 6,000 columns in the Index. A quarter of a million references give the gist of 72,000,000 words in the 365 daily issues of the Times for last year. President Roosevelt gets eighty-one columns of references in that Index. In that way we arrive at the estimate of 1,000,000 words in the Times itself.

It seems altogether probable that Mr. Roosevelt's prominence in the news is chiefly due to the office he holds. Presidents of the United States are not overlooked by news editors. Mr. Hoover gets nine columns in the 1933 Index for two months in the White House. Even the last two months of a defeated President were good for about 120,000 words of news in the Times.—New York Times.

"There is only one way by which we can avoid being the slave of events and that is to be their master."—Sir Arthur Salter.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO