

# Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

## CANADA

### CANADA LEADS.—

Figures just released by the statistical branch of the League of Nations place Canada at the head of the list in progress toward industrial recovery with the United States second. Canada's ratio is 40, the U.S. 30. When we consider the means adopted in the republic we are justified in concluding that Canada's recovery is more likely to be lasting, because it is not the result of artificial stimulation.—Clinton News-Record.

### DO GOOD WORK.—

On Sunday morning a provincial police constable knocked at the door of a Vineland residence and calmly informed the occupant that his stolen car had been recovered. The man was not even aware that his car was missing, and yet five young Toronto men were locked up at Welland for the theft.—St. Catharines Standard.

### SAVING THE MUSKOX.—

What Canada did some years ago for the buffalo in saving it from extinction, she is now doing for the muskox. The story of this curious animal whose home is in what are known as the Barren Lands of Northern Canada and in the islands of the Arctic Archipelago, is told by G. H. Blanchet. Canada has set apart a comparatively inaccessible region east of Great Slave Lake, known as the Thelon Game Sanctuary, as a home for the muskox. Here it will be safe from both Indians and Eskimos, and will have a chance to increase as the buffalo did in Wainwright Park.—Fredericton Gleaser.

### MAKE NO DISTINCTION.—

Practically all social service clubs will agree with W. G. Smith, of Manitoba, in his hatred for the word "illegitimate" as applied to children born out of wedlock. The children have nothing to do with it and it is unfair that they should rest under such a stigma. In Ontario, as in Manitoba, there is no distinction between children born outside and in wedlock, so far as the father's estate is concerned, all sharing equally in any proceeds.—Niagara Falls Review.

### DIRTY LICENSE PLATES.—

Dirty license plates defeat one of the purposes of motor car licensing. Plates damaged so that the numbers are illegible also have the same bad effect. License plates are on cars primarily for the information of the general public and its law enforcement authorities. They are the means of identifying a car and protecting the public.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

### BENEFIT OF EDUCATION.—

A Miami University student ate 15 hamburger sandwiches in half an hour. There are still some persons who arbitrarily declare that they can see nothing in a college education.—Ottawa Citizen.

### VALUE OF RAIN.—

President Roosevelt is asking for \$25,000,000 to give out to the people of the United States as Drought Aid. This will give you some idea of the value of a good rain.—Chatham News.

### PLAGUES AS ALLIES.—

A great plague is killing cattle by the hundreds in Arkansas. Grasshoppers are expected to kill a large part of the wheat crop in the prairie west, on both sides of the International line. The farmer's instinct is to fight such enemies, but now that he is told he must cut down production he is to regard them as natural allies?—London Advertiser.

### THEY'RE LEARNING.—

Why does the chicken cross the road just ahead of an auto? Farmers report that fowl are cultivating a traffic sense and stop, look and listen before entering the highway. One man says he saw a pheasant look out from a hedge and deliberately wait for cars approaching from both directions to pass and when the road was clear walk across at its leisure.—Montreal Herald.

### PAROLE IS OVERDONE IN NEW YORK.—

It is so hard to get a man convicted for murder in New York one might think that when a man is convicted and put away for a life sentence, or something approximating it, the authorities would not seek to let him out for a great many years—15 or 20 at least. But the hard work of the police is neutralized to a great extent by the operations of a parole board which is exercising its privileges in the most extraordinary fashion.

Nine men convicted of murder in New York since April, 1933, only a little more than one year ago, have been paroled, and of these, six are again waiting trial for another murder apiece. What justification could there have been for admitting to freedom men of such character? Two recently paroled men, not previously murderers, have been rearrested for killing a patrolman and wounding three children in the doing of it.

The rottenness that exists in the legal machinery of the New York criminal system seems to have no

limit.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

A poll of books most frequently recommended by professors of English literature in the leading American universities, has been taken. The result is rather astonishing. Here it is:

- "Pride and Prejudice," by Jane Austen.
- "Return of the Native," by Thomas Hardy.
- "Henry Esmond," by W. M. Thackeray.
- "The Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- "The Ordeal of Richard Ferval," by George Meredith.
- "Vanity Fair," by W. M. Thackeray.
- "Old Wives' Tales," by Arnold Bennett.
- "Adam Bede," by George Eliot.
- "David Copperfield," by Charles Dickens.
- "The Mill on the Floss," by George Eliot.

—London Free Press.

### PAGEANTS FIND PROBLEMS.—

Women are becoming wider and heavier, a director of pageants has discovered in England. It has been found impossible to fit them into the stomachers, stays, bodices and bustles their grandmothers wore.

This may not matter much, but if the widening out process continues it may constitute a new problem, or collection of problems—street car, rumble seat, elevator and easy chair. And curves have just begun to come in.

The same director has found that men can imitate their ancestors and women can't. Women are generally more beautiful than before, but their beauty being standardized, is non-adaptable; men are still the same old homely citizens and their beauty, being non-existent, may be adapted to any character they wish to portray.

The question here is: Do men wish to remain homely for the purpose of appearing in pageants, or will they acquire beauty and let the pageants go? It is a nice question and not to be answered offhand.—Toronto Telegram.

### TAKING CHANCES.—

So many of the accidents occurring in these days are unnecessary, if people would only exercise good reasoning and common sense. One of them polled over 8,000 votes in the mayoral election in Brisbane. At the Hamilton (N.S.W.) by-election another got an even bigger proportion of support. Yet their Australian programme is so extreme and violent and calls for so complete a surrender to iron discipline, that in a country with such ensanguined traditions, it is difficult to imagine anybody but a madman or a crank supporting it. Many of those who do support it are unbalanced by unemployment and embittered by the complacency of uncomprehending politicians—politicians who have become the slaves of professors and whose minds have developed into mere book-keeping machines. Have they, for instance, seen the conditions on the N.S.W. coalfields? Are they aware that on both the northern and southern fields there are literally thousands who have cynically resigned themselves to make the best of the dole and the family endowment for the rest of their lives? Have they heard that there are thousands more, youngsters just beginning the school age, who have already come to believe that Communism cannot do for them what the present system has failed to do it will at least give them sympathy?—Sydney Bulletin.

### ONTARIO LEADS DOMINION IN AUTO FATALITIES.—

The Province of Ontario last year established a record in the Dominion that should not be the envy of other provinces. It led the entire country in the number of automobile fatalities. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 954 persons in all were killed by motor cars in 1932, a decrease of 166 from the previous year's figures. This made the death rate from cars per 100,000 population 8.9 as compared with 10.7 in 1932. Ontario had the heaviest death toll in 1932—11.8 per 100,000 population. British Columbia stood second with a rate of 11.0. Nova Scotia's rate was 8.8, Quebec's 8.6 and Alberta's 8.5. In Prince Edward Island two persons were killed by automobiles during 1932. In Alberta the increase in number over the previous years was 15. Further analyzing the statistics we find that Toronto decreased its toll from 88 in 1932 to 65 in 1933; Montreal from 121 to 104; Vancouver from 44 to 28. Ottawa had 25 deaths, the same number as in 1932, while Hamilton reported an increase of 2 and London an increase of 3.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

## THE EMPIRE

### CANADA THROUGH BRITISH EYES

The story of the present economic conditions in Canada is a heartening addition to the recent evidence of improvement in Australia, in South Africa and in India. The Empire, as a whole, is out of the depths. In Canada every one of the ordinary tests of well-being shows the Dominion making rapid recovery. Foreign trade in the first four months of the present year is nearly 50 per cent. better than in the corresponding period of 1933. The Customs and excise revenues for April were almost \$12,000,000 in excess of those of April last year. In the reports of the greater business corporations the profits earned in the past twelve months have been greater by 75 per cent. than in the previous year. The improvement, of which these figures record the early fruits, began in February, 1933, and has been steady in the interval.—London Daily Telegraph

## Celebrated Flyer and Wife



A recent photograph of Sir Charles and Lady Kingsford-Smith, taken at the Union Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., where Sir Charles recently made several test flights in the new plane in which he will fly in the race from London to Melbourne, Australia, next October.

### FROM LUTHER'S BEECH TREE.

The Prince of Wales has sent 500 beech tree seedlings from Windsor Great Park to Canada. We understand they will be planted by members of the "Men of the Trees" movement, as an encouragement to Canadians to attach even more significance to the importance of their forest resources. It is interesting to note the Royal trees were raised from seeds gathered underneath an off-spring of Luther's Beech at Wurtemberg, and brought to Windsor more than 100 years ago.—Empire Review.

### WHY COMMUNISM GROWS.—

Every election demonstrates the growing strength of the Communists. One of them polled over 8,000 votes in the mayoral election in Brisbane. At the Hamilton (N.S.W.) by-election another got an even bigger proportion of support. Yet their Australian programme is so extreme and violent and calls for so complete a surrender to iron discipline, that in a country with such ensanguined traditions, it is difficult to imagine anybody but a madman or a crank supporting it. Many of those who do support it are unbalanced by unemployment and embittered by the complacency of uncomprehending politicians—politicians who have become the slaves of professors and whose minds have developed into mere book-keeping machines. Have they, for instance, seen the conditions on the N.S.W. coalfields? Are they aware that on both the northern and southern fields there are literally thousands who have cynically resigned themselves to make the best of the dole and the family endowment for the rest of their lives? Have they heard that there are thousands more, youngsters just beginning the school age, who have already come to believe that Communism cannot do for them what the present system has failed to do it will at least give them sympathy?—Sydney Bulletin.

### EARTHQUAKES AND SIN.—

An urbane but trenchant controversy of more than ordinary interest has been taking place between Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Mr. Gandhi. Soon after the earthquake the Mahatma administered to the sorely tried populace of North East Bihar one of those subsidiary shocks which, we are told, always follow in the wake of the major disturbance, by announcing his conviction that the earthquake was sent by God to punish the Hindus for the sin of untouchability. This "unscientific and materialistic view" caused Dr. Rabindranath painful surprise and urged him to "utter a truism in asserting that physical catastrophes have their inevitable and exclusive origin in certain combinations of physical facts. He went on to say that unless we believe in the inexorableness of universal laws in the working of which God Himself never interferes—impairing thereby the integrity of his own creation—we find it impossible to justify His ways on occasions like the one which has so sorely stricken us in an overwhelming manner and scale.—Calcutta Statesman.

### IN PRAISE OF USELESS KNOWLEDGE.—

We all remember Mr. Stephen Leacock's account of his visit to Oxford, and his delightful portrayal of Oxford as the complete and perfect conservator of useless knowledge; a place where professors never lecture but by request, and then wretchedly, where tutors seem to do nothing but smoke, and students seem to do little but live in mouldy

### MORE CANADIAN HARDWOOD.—

An increase of 106 per cent. in sales of Canadian hardwood to Great Britain for the first three months of this year has been reported. The figures are placed at 1,206,000 cubic feet, this year compared with 604,000 cubic feet during the same period in 1932. Canadian hardwood is being used in increasing quantities in Great Britain for flooring, furniture, and the manufacture of automobile bodies.

## ROCKING OF BABIES FOR HIRE IS ADDED TO ODD PROFESSIONS

Baby Rockers Local No. 1 of Harlem has not yet received an approved NRA code but Andrew H. Brown, the president, doesn't think it needs one. "We give five cents a half-hour for rockin'." Mr. Brown explains, "less'n dey is twins, when we give two cents extra. No cut rates."

Members of the local earn their nickels rocking babies, with or without carriages, for shopping mothers. It is a great convenience for the mothers who can fight their way unencumbered into the bargain aisles and know that their offspring are in safe custody at the store entrance. The baby rocking profession is a new addition to the list of odd ways for making ends meet. Some of these unusual businesses are of considerable

size. A factory in the metropolitan area produces dolls' voices, selling them to doll manufacturers. But curious hunters, who might find something unique in the possession of a voice without a doll could easily obtain a disembodied "ma-a-a" at a slight expense.

An uptown establishment is run by a "packaging expert" whose deft draping and be-ribboning of the plainest of packages will send a Fifth Avenue air to a five-and-ten gift. An exalted scissors grinder lending his talent to the arts, will put nothing to his grindstone but scuptor's tools. Several married couples have turned professional brides and bridegrooms, having been married over and over again on dance floors to advertise dance marathon contests.

## Public Learns Hoary Secrets Of Old Titles

English College of Arms Opens for Inspection of Some Ancient Family Records

London.—For the first time in its nearly 500 years of existence the College of Arms is to make an exhibition of itself. The staid old institution, so often associated with the burst of heraldry and the pomp of power, is to show inner secrets to all and sundry.

Sections of the college's rolls, parchments and other historical treasures, are to be open for public inspection. There will be on view, for instance, the roll of the Westminster tournament held in February, 1510, which is 60 feet long, with beautiful script and pictures. There is also a parchment depicting the descent of the Saxon kings. This pedigree goes back through to Adam and Eve.

Among the tragic relics contained in the College of Arms are the turquoise ring and the sword taken from the body of James IV of Scotland when he lay dead on the Field of Flodden.

The building of the College of Arms is on the north side of the city. It is a large and sedate looking structure of red brick, built on three sides of a square. It almost gives the impression of a country residence, dropped somehow into the middle of the banking and financial centre of London.

An Englishman, proud of his lineage and wishing to put a coat of arms on his letter paper or upon the panel of his automobile, may come to the College of Arms and consult Rouge Dragon, Bluetant, Portulic or Rouge Croix, or some other of the august officials of the Hereditary Earl-Marshal of England.

Probably he will be directed to one of the heralds. Not unnaturally he may imagine a herald to be a personage arrayed something like the Knave of Hearts, and carrying a long trumpet. But the herald at the present day is attired in conventional black coat and waistcoat and striped trousers.

At the present day the college is far from being concerned merely with the records of centuries back. New creations in the peerage, baronetage, and knightage are made every year, which means the granting of so many coats of arms. When one of the many new centres of population which have sprung up in England in recent years is raised to the rank of a borough, it must furnish itself with an appropriate coat of arms. All this work is conducted by one or other of the quality named officials of the red brick building in Queen Victoria street.

## Music to Soothe the Tired Juvenile

Turns Him From Mischief and Strife to Purposeful Way of Living

Washington.—The right kind of noise may keep a child out of mischief, but the wrong kind is apt to undermine his health and tire his mind.

Music's power to soothe the juvenile was vouched for before the National Education Association by L. A. Woods, superintendent of public instruction in Texas.

"Music turns the individual from mischief and strife to a purposeful co-operative way of living," he said.

The other side of the noise picture was sketched by Ruth M. Van Deventer, of Springfield Illinois. She said it was time to toss overboard the idea that a noisy environment teaches children to concentrate. Pupils can get used to needless noise the speaker explained, but continue to waste energy combatting it.

## Humans, Crops Versus Climate

Effect of Weather on Peoples Discussed by Scientist

Dr. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale has for years conducted inquiries on the effect of climate and weather on life. His book "Civilization and Climate," which makes out a strong case for the theory that changes in climate, particularly in the Near East, account for the present condition of peoples that were once powerful, has become something of a classic. Recently he developed the theme in an address on "Civilization and Geography" delivered before the American Chemical Society at Rochester.

Why is it that the yield of corn per acre is larger in Connecticut than in any other State? Special methods of cultivation and soil are the usual answers. But analysis of the world's corn crop for twenty years convinces Dr. Huntington that climate is the true explanation. Wherever the climate approximates that of Connecticut there the highest yield of corn is to be found. "In other words, Connecticut gets the highest yield because it has the optimum climate for corn." Similarly Belgium's bumper wheat crop (forty bushels to the acre) is equaled in a few spots like the shores of Puget Sound. Compare climates, and it turns out that the conditions of Belgium and the State of Washington are much alike.

### LAW OF LIMITS

The law of limits sets the environmental conditions under which life is possible. If, for example, the temperature is too low, we freeze to death, if it is too high we are cooked to death. Too much food or too little will kill. So with hundreds of environmental factors.

On the other hand, the law of optimum indicates that if too much or too little is fatal there must be an intermediate that is right. That intermediate is the optimum.

Apply these principles to climates and see how they work. Twice as many Puritans settled in the West Indies as in New England. The West Indian Puritan is virtually extinct, the Yankee thrives. Climate is Dr. Huntington's on-ward explanation. New England's climate is the optimum for Puritans.

"The parts of the world where the climate is best for people in our state of progress and where civilization is now the highest are all occupied largely by the descendants of relatively recent migrants. This is true even in Western Europe." If ancient civilization reached their highest levels in climates much warmer than those which now appear to be best, it is because the optimum climate varies and with it the degree of cultural progress. "For a naked, fireless savage the best climate is one where he can be reasonably comfortable and healthy in winter, no matter how hot the summer may be. As man has learned how to protect himself from low temperature and rain he has gradually been able to move into cooler and more humid climates. So Egypt has each held the centre of the stage when man's power to protect himself had reached the point where their particular climates were the ones best suited to him."

### RACE AND CHARACTER

The theory is ingenious and plausible. Yet Dr. Huntington seems to gloss over too readily the factors of race and inherited mental character. It is hard to explain the dominance of the Moors seven hundred years ago and their present low estimate on the basis of climate alone. And what has become of the energetic Spaniards, rulers of Europe for centuries and conquerors of the New World?

One almost longs for some gigantic airconditioning laboratory, some small backward country which will be completely enclosed in glass and in which the weather can be kept at the optimum, some place where a few million people can be experimented with to see what happens in the course of two centuries. Dr. Huntington would probably be willing to meet the test, even if he could not live long enough to learn the result. In fact he himself holds out the possibility that the new knowledge will create the right conditions in tropical regions and make the more stimulating and healthful.

### LESS GRAIN SENT FROM VANCOUVER NOW

Vancouver.—Grain exports through the port of Vancouver this season total 44,455,587 bushels to date this season. Ships now in port will load 322,300 bushels and elevator stocks are 7,752,854 bushels with another 509,000 bushels on cars en route west through British Columbia.

## How Colored Are

British Colonies Evolved Search

Where do the lovely tinny days, which are the charm of an elderly man's memory, take their origin in a London search?

Instance the way that one sees in dress fabrics and can find also the accompanying vice, in the crisp pillow cases and in the motor cars and on the kitchen. Even Parisian to the London vice in spite of their golden yellow of red in tints of moved from their be hardly recognized TRIUMPH.

This triumph and the home is in dyers and makers of recent years is able to reproduce colors in all types of this country. For color no longer is British nor is it produced by our color using industry. Much of the superior schemes is developed. The color with the desired color research which formation of the color in this direction.

In this way a series of fashion colors, sponsored color chart for is achieved. These are sent out to meet every kind of individual parts of the world. AID TO MANUFACTURERS.

Manufacturers of production in which interested are thus a harmonious color woolen and cotton hosiery, shoes and other accessories. The scheme extends to fine needlework so much attention is today.

Household linen, the kitchen have been appliances has been ing firms, and this other firms interested. Linking try by means of color chief explanations of color harmony. It assist the eventual ther it be in choosing for Gold Cup Day at the kitchen domain. KIND TO OLDER.

The evolution of a interesting. This is for a soft turquoise name of Gainsborough majolica, has been a color fashion prophets. Next autumn will be green as one of the seasons. This is a green very like a green which is particularly supple cloth, and in taking wear. There is all almond green. These yellow in those shades, them a distinct contrast, low moss which will umn.

There will be a revolution and the general trend for the autumn and winter will be distinctly green. Purple, hitherto color in this direction is very apparent this autumn among the softer fashions.

## JAPAN MAKING GREATER USE OF TYPEWRITER

In Japan there has been a change in the handling of business letters by government and business houses. Letters were written by typewriter has been Japanese characters and being adopted in government and the more substantial houses. The machine is more than that used due to the greater number of characters required by the language. This increase typewriter in Japan is about a great demand paper. The higher grade paper are supplied by Germany and Canada, while the cheap come from Austria, States and Germany.

### The Mean Thing

The honeymoon is over suggests that a permanent should be permanent.—Admission