

# Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

## CAÑADA

### EUROPE'S DEFECT

Travelers who return from Europe are fond of telling the great number of ways in which Canadian life is more pleasant than European. But it remained for a newspaper correspondent to get down to the real essentials. This man remarked recently that the chief trouble with Europe is that you can't buy decent tomatoes or corn on the cob there. — Vancouver Sun.

### CHURCH ATTENDANCE

Overflowing congregations are causing several English cathedrals to enlarge their accommodation. This increasing interest in religion is not confined to any particular area of the country, nor to any class or society. Blackburn in the heart of the cotton industry of Lancashire is to spend 190,000 pounds on additional space for public attendance at its cathedral services. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

### SLEEP ORGIES

There can be orgies of sleep, says Lord Horder, the King's physician. Young people should not be denied adequate sleep, "but," he continued, "when young people between the ages of 20 and 25 still come down to breakfast at any old time after father has gone to business—that is encouraging orgies of sleep; and I would put it in the same category as bad habits which are induced by alcohol and hypnotic drugs and should be resisted." — Moncton Transcript.

### DOLLS

There are considerably more than 2,000,000 dolls made in Canada in a year, dolls of all kinds, these charming playthings for Canadian babyhood and girlhood run into real money, without taking account of the imports. The factory prices for those two millions made in Canada aggregates about \$312,000. — Bureau of Statistics.

### THE REAL TEST

You think men are stronger than women? Then show us a man who can cook a meal with two babies under foot without going crazy. — Teed News.

### VINTAGE YEARS FOR SARDINES

There is a Scot named Moar who is a licensed victualler in Old London—who features sardines on his menus. Mr. Moar is an authority on sardines, and speaks of their vintage years with the same affection as an Italian innkeeper speaks of wines. He has his cellar for storing them for years, tuning the can over once a month so that the olive oil will properly seep through the fishes.

For those who are interested in sardines, take Mr. Moar's word for it that the best vintage years in modern times are 1908, 1910 and 1917. The 1908 vintage is so rare now that Mr. Moar only serves them to his special friends and on special occasions. His lays down the principle that sardines are not "fully matured" until they have been kept in the can for 25 to 30 years. — St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## THRILLING FORTY YEARS

It may well be doubted whether the Canadian club ever entertained a man with a more unique career or a greater hero, than Sir Wilfred Grenfell, its recent guest. As a young medical man he chose to cast his life among the fisherfolk of the Labrador Coast. There he has labored for two score years and his work has awakened the interest of the English speaking world. For years he has advocated that Labrador should become part of Canada. He has established hospitals and also schools, and acted as a preacher, teacher, physician and surgeon, magistrate, evincing the keenest and most sympathetic interest in the various problems of a seafaring coast people. He has aroused an interest in agriculture and horticulture and other spheres of activity, until the residents feel that their efforts are no longer restricted to fishing. He has invented a cloth for sailing, and performed many other notable services. The narration of some of his experiences thrilled the large audience present. As a marked recognition of his great work to this little known section of the Empire, His Majesty conferred on Dr. Grenfell some years ago the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In fact, he was the first to receive this distinguished order for missionary work. He ranks as one of the great heroes of our time. — Toronto Mail and Empire.

## STAY AWAY

A correspondent writing to the Beacon-Herald from the Sturgeon River gold field gives advice regarding the equipment one should take there. He says that it is well to bring \$200, mostly in small bills. Better still, he adds take a chance and lose your \$200 at home. He is certain the greenhorn or the little fellow has not got a chance in the new field. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

## SOMETHING TO AIM AT

Those who take pride in the height of their hollyhocks and gladiolas may be interested in hearing that a certain seaweed in the Pacific attains a length of 1,500 feet while another variety has a stem more than 400 feet long. — The Winnipeg Tribune.

## CHEAPEST AND BEST

Sir Charles Higham, British advertising specialist, finds that bread is the cheapest of all foods heads the list of nutritive foods. Widespread acceptance of that simple truth would soon bring about disappearance of the surplus of the world's wheat. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

## CAN BABIES ALWAYS DO WELL?

Dr. Alan Brown, of Toronto, told a gathering in that city that there are 307 diseases which a child can have but of that long list only 100 are formidable. He also stated his belief that the 100 diseases are preventable.

At times we read of folk who reach the age of 90 or 95 years and they recall with a triumph which sounds something like boasting that they have never been sick in bed a day in their lives. We take it that such people having felt miserable at times, kept on putting about and probably took their bitters standing up rather than leaning on the elbow in bed.

When Dr. Alan Brown says children's sickness is preventable to the extent of 100 per cent, we cannot with technical intelligence combat such a layman's mind and we can doubt it. The Dionne children have had splendid treatment and much care has been invested in their health, but it was not many weeks ago that they had some sort of trouble in their little tummies and innards generally. One started the performance and it ran right along until it had tagged the entire five. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

## WHERE JOHN D. MISSED

When Mr. John D. Rockefeller built Radio City in New York, the world was told the ultimate in music halls had been achieved. Never had anything so fine been erected as a theatre. It was supposed to have all the latest wrinkles in equipment, and a few things that were considered years ahead of any one else.

But one old-fashioned, yet ever popular performer could not stage his show in Radio City. He was Thurston the magician. When the man of magic went to arrange for his act he found they had not put a trap door on the stage.

So Thurston did not play the world-famous music hall. For the sake of magicians is just an ordinary individual when the stage has no trap doors. — Border Cities Star.

## LOOKED THE JAIL OVER

A Regina lawyer who took his client defendant in a wife-beating case, to visit the provincial jail, was able to report to the magistrate trying the man that he expected no further difficulties. His client had been much impressed. Judges have been known to sentence people to church attendance and jail inspection, particularly if wardens could be induced to set the stage a little beforehand. — Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

## THE EMPIRE

### INFANT MORTALITY IN SCOTLAND

It is unfortunately the case that the infant mortality figures for Scotland compare badly with those for England and Wales. The 1933 rate in Scotland was 51, and in Glasgow it was as high as 97. The difference is probably due partly to the greater severity of the Scottish climate and partly to inferior housing conditions. — Glasgow Herald.

### PATERNAL THOUGHTFULNESS

Lord Cambridge is among the fathers who likes his daughter to wear something exclusive so that he can always recognize her in the park.

### SINGAPORE'S EXAMPLE

"Buy British" is not merely a slogan. It is sound advice and at the present time it is supported by an appeal to the loyalty of the people of Hong Kong to support British Empire Trade in the battle for overseas markets with foreign rivals. We congratulate Singapore on its enterprise in holding its second British Trade Fair and wish them the success they deserve. "God helps those who help themselves," and it must be truly said that the Straits have acted up to this saying. Two years ago they were in the depths of slump and now, by their energy and foresight they have pulled themselves out of the mire. Rubber and tin have both pulled round, and to prove their enterprising tendencies, they immediately ran a British Fair. Could not Hong Kong take a leaf out of Singapore's book? — Hong Kong Press.

### SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEMS

South Africa is faced with many problems that do not affect more fortunately situated countries. Its vast distances and scattered population introduce difficulties of organization and finance that are unknown in older lands. Its poor whites constitute a problem that can only be paralleled in the Southern States of the U.S.A. And our native problem is peculiarly our own. All these matters are important enough to have attracted the attention of the greatest living authorities, and their accumulated knowledge is now to be placed at our disposal, for which we have to thank the South African members of the New Education Fellowship who attended

## Germanized Church Leader Faces New Challenge



Bishop Ludwig Mueller is in a new battle for supremacy of his church over all others. The Protestant church of Bavaria has issued a manifesto challenging his authority. In this picture he, seen, had upraised, at a Nazi Christian meeting in the Sportpalast, Berlin. With him is his deputy, Dr. Kinder.

the big world conference of the Fellowship at Nice in 1931, ad who then had the vision and initiative to draw attention to the Union's difficulties. — Johannesburg Times.

## HIGH HEELS

If we could only begin to adopt the footwear which had scarcely a heel at all a large measure of our foot disabilities would disappear. This is the view expressed by Prof. John Fraser, Edinburgh in addressing the autumn convention of the Incorporated Society of Chiropodists.

We condemned the style of socks of stockings for children in which the point was not opposite the great toe, and deprecated shoes in which the inside line is twisted and the toe space cramped. But who is going to set a new fashion? The woman who chooses high heels feels that she must be in the maker makes what he knows will sell. That elusive customer who mysteriously dictates the vagaries of fashion has much to answer for. — Weekly Scotsman.

## Part-Time Jobs Good for Students

Madison, Wis.—It would be a good thing if all students would have a good idea of what they should do something to help support themselves while in college. Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men at the University of Wisconsin, declared in a talk to educators attending the Institute for Superintendents and Principals, held at the State University recently.

Dean Goodnight spoke on the relationship between student employment and the quality of students' work in the university. Twenty years ago, the dean said, he thought employment was a bad thing for the student, but his experience with students since then has convinced him that it was not. He discovered that it wasn't employment but other factors which interfered with college work. He cited several cases of working and nonworking students and found that their scholastic grades did not vary much.

In one study taken at the university, 57 cases of students who were entirely self-supporting were compared with 57 cases of nonemployed students, all in their freshman year. The average grades at the end of the school year were virtually the same, Dean Goodnight said. Of 152 freshman students in an engineering class two years ago, 21 received honor ratings at the end of the year. Out of this number 16 did not do outside work and five did. Of 13 students from the group who dropped out of school, only three were doing outside work.

In another class of 177 students, 24 were on the honor rating, and of those eight did outside work. Of the 17 who dropped out of school, only two were those who were working their way through school. Miss Susan B. Davis, assistant dean of women in studying the cases of 80 women students who had a percentile average of from 90 to 100, said that neither health nor employment affected their programs in school, the dean explained.

## Arbor Day Revived to Aid Forestry in New Zealand

Auckland, N.Z.—Arbor Day, introduced into New Zealand many years ago, but gradually neglected, is now being revived, which is taken to be a sign of awakening of national consciousness toward trees.

New Zealanders are beginning to realize how they have wasted their national forest estate. This year, Arbor Day was celebrated by ceremony and the Governor-General gave an eloquent address on the value of native forests.



## News of the Air

By Jack Cooke

All kinds of peevish criticisms and arguments to get off our chest this week. Must reply to that letter from four enthusiastic admirers of this column first. Here 'tis just as they wrote it. Dear (you'll wonder too, after reading the rather choice lines that follow) News of the Air Editor: We just wonder what ever gave you the idea that you were a critic of music? Personally we think you should be writing essays on daisies and pansies, as they seem to be more in your line.

Personally we do not like Carmen Lombardo's singing ourselves, but if you could sing half as good, you would not be editing a half pint hick town paper.

Just what in your opinion (look they give us credit for having one) is a good orchestra? The Crazy Water do something to help support themselves while in college. Scott H. Goodnight, dean of men at the University of Wisconsin, declared in a talk to educators attending the Institute for Superintendents and Principals, held at the State University recently.

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In one of the current radio mag.

## Germany. The woman of the Netherlands expects to reclaim her rights when the clouds of the depression scatter.

Dresses are molish and hair is shortened, even though Queen Wilhelmina will admit to her presence no women with bobbed hair or cut-out dresses. Society women must make a choice, either to follow the court or follow fashion.

## Lifting of U.S. Hay Duty Explained to Canadians

Montreal.—The proclamation of President Roosevelt regarding the lifting of the duty on Canadian hay exported to the south only authorizes such importations into the United States to be free of duty under considerable limitations, the object of the law being to provide for areas where, due to the drought, extraordinary conditions prevail.

This was pointed out in Montreal by wholesaler dealers in hay who claimed that the original announcement had left Quebec farmers "in an excited condition."

## Sees Need For Trained Crew

Sopwith Admits Rainbow Handed Better Than Endeavour

New York.—Future challengers for the America's Cup must have crews at least approaching the efficiency of those of the United States defenders, T. O. M. Sopwith, owner and skipper of the latest British challenger, Endeavour, told a group.

"I've never seen such precision as you have got your crew down to," he said. "It's a terribly hard standard to live up to, but it's a standard we have got to get close to if we want to compete with you."

Sopwith said he meant no disparagement of amateur crews, largely composed of amateurs recruited at the last minute, but that there was no question Rainbow, the successful defender, was much better manned.

Sopwith amused the gathering by reciting a remark made by one of his crew while adjusting a fitting on the mast of the boat during one of the races.

"In God's name what would Lord Nelson say if he saw us setting a mainsail with a wrench?" he quoted the man as saying.

## City Welfare Gardens Yield \$15,000 Harvest

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Fifteen thousand dollars worth of vegetables is the 1934 production of the city's welfare subsistence gardens, according to Mr. Roy Loebe, supervisor.

The garden idea began a year ago when the Kent Garden Club saw the possibilities of utilizing vacant acreage for this purpose. City officials approved and donated land. Civic-minded persons loaned other lands free for the project. Tools were provided. Last year there were 273 plots, which yielded nearly 4000 bushels of garden stuff, valued at about \$6000.

## Motor Accidents Increase

T. B. McQueen, Minister of Highways of Ontario reports an increase in motor accidents for the first seven months of 1934 over the corresponding period of last year. During this period there were 4,674 accidents, a 47 per cent more than last year. The increase in fatalities was 10.9 per cent while the estimated property damage loss from reported accidents in 1933. The greatest rate of change involving bicycles with an increase of 14.9 per cent. Possibly this increase in accidents is simply due to the fact that 1934 traffic was much heavier than for several years past.

## Motor Accidents Increase

Amsterdam.—Women of the Netherlands are retreating a little after having attained most of the objectives of feminism in the years immediately following the war.

They are being driven back by the economic misfortunes of this little state. Female employees of the Government must resign upon marriage, and the practice carries on to commercial firms.

But it is not a "back to the kitchen" movement such as goes on in

## New York "Poor Man's Courts" Eases Order to Pay Claims

New York.—The Court of Small Claims known as the "Poor Man's Court," has taken a leaf out of the book of the large scale manufacturer and recognized the installment plan as a legitimate method by which defendants may pay off judgments outstanding against them.

At its weekly session presiding Justice Pelham St. George Missel of the Manhattan branch of the court, signed two orders taking into account the phenomena of "hard times" in requiring the defendants to pay.

Mrs. Henry Gollin, of the Bronx, who had run up a bill of \$18 for dental work, was instructed to pay her dentist, Dr. Charles Weiman, \$1 a week until the entire amount was paid off. Dr. Weiman brought into court an X-ray illustrated report of the work he had done for the defendant to support his claim.

The other "installment judgment" was rendered against Mr. George E. Horn, who was ordered to pay \$1 a week to Mr. Adolph E. S. Faigle, plaintiff, until the sum of \$48 for sales commissions due him was paid in full.

Proofs of a photograph which did

## Education

### Number of "U" And Tech. Students Limited in Germany

Berlin—Only 4,000 male and 700 female students who have successfully passed the test of the labor service army will be admitted to the German universities and technical high schools this fall, according to an announcement by the German Student League.

### RIG REDUCTION

The average number of new students in recent years was 12,000, and in some of the more prosperous post-war years it approached 20,000. The maximum number for any one year, as fixed by the ministry of education, is 15,000, of whom 5 per cent may be females.

Under the new regulations governing higher education in Germany, every prospective university student must first pass through the labor service army, and on his admission to a university automatically becomes a member of the German Student League, of which Andreas Feickert is the dictatorial leader.

### FOR FEWER INTELLECTUALS

The reduction in the number of new students is in line with the policies of the National Socialist state, which places more emphasis on practical work and seeks to reduce the "intellectual proletariat." How rigid the sifting-out process has become is evident from the following figures:

The German preparatory schools released in the spring of this year 39,579 graduates. Under the maximum ruling of the Education Ministry the number obtaining the right to university training was reduced to 15,000. Of the latter, 8,000 male and 1,000 female students entered the labor service army as the final preparation.

That even of these, less than half were finally admitted was explained by officials of the German Student League as resulting from the fact that some gave up their plans to study, some preferred to stay in the labor service to become officers, and the rest were unable to pass tests designed to determine their general fitness to become intellectual leaders in the Third Reich. In these tests devotion to National Socialist principles is decisive.

### TO WEAR UNIFORMS

The class entering the universities this fall will be the first to undergo the new and revolutionary schooling methods worked out by the National Socialist authorities. According to an order issued by Herar Feickert, the new students will live in so-called comradeship homes, will wear a uniform instead of the gay-colored student cap and ribbons and will be subject to discipline by the Student League. The comradeship homes will be the clubhouses of the student corporations, which are the equivalent of fraternities, and the home of previous student leagues now merged into the National Socialist League.

### MAY FORBID DUELS

The purpose of all this, according to Student League officials, is to revamp German student life in accordance with the principles of the Third Reich. The drinking and dueling student of the Student Prince type is to disappear; drinking bouts are to be eschewed in favor of sports. Dueling with the saber, at least in the first student year, is to be replaced with fencing with the foil and compulsory dueling is likely to be abolished entirely. In later years the students are to be employed during their free time in the practical work of the Third Reich.

The new order spells the doom of at least in their traditional and exclusive form. In theory the student may still choose the corporation he wants to join, but his choice is limited to those corporations whose clubhouses are used as comradeship homes.

Since there are some 1,800 student corporations and only 4,000 new students, only those corporations that have already proved their fitness for this new schooling will obtain new members. The rest are due for gradual extinction.

Moreover, the corporations utilized, are no longer free to choose their own members and must accept the students assigned to them.

### Chinese Canaries

It is an unexplained but undeniable fact that the Chinese canary—that appears so different to others of the breed—refuses to sing unless taken for its evening stroll, declares Walter B. Harris, former London Times correspondent (in "East Again: The Narrative of a Journey in the Near, Middle and Far East"). "In the public places of Peking can be seen every afternoon and evening a number of men, mostly of good condition, parading their canaries in carefully shrouded cages.

"It might be thought that the fact that the cages are covered and the bird unable to enjoy the scene around it would act as a deterrent to the song, but no. Perhaps it is the gentle soothing slow swing of the owner's walk, or gratitude for the owner's is taking. What ever the cause, the bird, silent during his promenade, will repay his master in melody at home."

## Veterans

Lt.-Col. K.C.V. AT I

Toronto—League will Hotel here 10th. Last the night of loved Corps Currie, lay.

This George's way action will be the in the spring Veterans' League to perpetuate Great War, the present the Empire ship so superior dian University crisis.

Specific app have been to solve present veteran Unemployment in to assist units in sustaining morale which depression and relief systems support and been neglected and men since vor to assist atmosphere of Some month that inspiring Sir Arthur Cur T. R. London, national Veterans' League to into officers in the national good-ed with the res was Colonel Lation to elimin the manufacturer meet with the port and that, mutual interest result.

## Pulp Val

Decrease U Years

Ottawa.—Gross pulp and paper in a value of \$13.6 value of \$135,465, just slightly over production in the when the value in 1933 there three establishments One pulp mill, one paper mill, and Ontario closed down Mill resumed of Brunswick one pulp another resumed, the only mill and paper closed d.

The 70 mills in during pulp prod last year, valued compared with 2,565 value of \$64,412,4 ed an increase of quantity, but a drop half of one per cent.

The 67 mills made produced 2,416,810 other products, all compared with 1931 at \$14,115,570 in 1934 an increase of 5 per cent and a drop of 19 per cent.

The total capital industry in 1933 compared with 1931 Employees last year with a total payroll against 24,561 employ a payroll of \$29,316.

## New Zealand Research

Auckland, N.Z.—The Government has imposed a levy of not a bale on all wool country, and to establish for wool research.

The fund is to be a research committee the Council of Scientific Research, and is to prove the quality of wool, to study sheep lems, and to extend respect to the use of wool.

New Zealand, one-wool-producing country little joint effort to and fleeces. The P points out that wool today open to attack lecturers of alternately grower has been content wool, put it on the mat lock after itself, but flinching to realize that has been so confident trial.