

VOICE of the PRESS

CANADA, THE EMPIRE

THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

INFLUENCE OF BRITISH CROWN AT HOME AND ABROAD

A great United States newspaper says: "In monarchies it is a delicate problem always to decide who profits from the association, the ruler or the subjects. But in the case of Great Britain the answer can unhesitatingly be given that the nation takes all the profit from the existence of the British Crown."

Public opinion even in Britain, it is declared, is scarcely conscious of the extent to which the personality of the reigning monarch dominates the problem of the nation's well-being and the security of the world. The writer notes that owing to recent changes in the structure of the Empire the King has had to assume a greater share of the task of defending Imperial unity and of protecting essential British interests. George the Fifth, it is added, was an ideal monarch to carry on the duties imposed by post-war developments. His steadiness, loyalty, courage and common sense inspired a deep universal respect for the throne and made him the focus point of Imperial unity.

The same United States writer declares that the international situation is deeply influenced by the personality of the reigning monarch. Europe looks to Britain first of all for stability in leadership. The interplay of political influences leaves to the Crown a powerful steadying influence unnoticed by the public but loyally acknowledged by Ministers in power. George, in his quiet way, played his part as universal moderator. "Many times he discreetly intervened to prevent the Government from indulging in some sudden exclamation of indignation to the traditional policy." European governments have been fully aware of this way included it in their calculations.

No one familiar with the personality of Edward the Eighth doubts for a moment that he will fail to fill this vastly important Empire and international role just as effectively as his father. His universal popularity in all parts of the Empire, in the United States and on the continent of Europe makes it certain that he will always be an influence for good and for peace in world affairs. The fact is that he has been trained for this task more thoroughly than any of his predecessors. And, as Mr. Baldwin has said, he has ascended the throne in the prime of his powers.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

KIPLING

Kipling is estimated to have left an estate of over three million dollars. If so the monetary reward which he secured from his works must constitute an authorship record. At the same time his own enrichment of British literature was beyond compute.—Brantford Expositor.

COSMETICS

Dr. Blatz, of Toronto, says that six times as much is spent on cosmetics in Canada as is expended on education. The ladies are applying it outwardly, that's all.—Chatham News.

MATRIMONIAL BUREAU

A matrimonial bureau started in Toronto appears to have hit the rocks with the leading lights taken into custody and unable to provide bail. The police were among the first to propose.—Hamilton Spectator.

CLAYS AND CHURCHWARDENS

Time was when the working man did not think of smoking any kind of pipe except a "clay." Wooden pipes have become cheaper, the cigarette has helped to change smoking habits, and most pipe smokers would think it "cheap" to be seen with the old-fashioned clay.

But in Glasgow there is a firm 150 years old, which still turns out 150,000 clay pipes a year, about 50,000 of these being exported. Many apparently come to Canada, for a reporter who looked over the factory recently saw cases ready to ship to Montreal.

It is surprising to learn that there are 2,000 molds in this factory, each making a different pipe. The bowls can be made into all kinds of shapes, and the faces of prominent men of past and present generations, look out from the front of the bowl, such as Scott and Burns, Baldwin and MacDonald.

What is still more surprising, the firm also make "churchwardens," those pipes with the twenty-inch long stems seen in the mouths of the jolly fellows of Tudor times and later. The longer the stem the coarser the smoke.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

GOOD RETURNS

Tourist advertising pays, Mr. J. D. Burton, chairman of the Yarmouth tourist committee, says an advertisement in a New York paper brought two hundred direct queries, and one tourist family paid for the whole season's advertising in goods purchased at Yarmouth stores. Direct evidence of that sort cannot be thrown lightly aside.—Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

SLEIGHING DANGERS

The police of Stratford have adopted a safety-first measure in dealing with the children of that city who play on the streets in sleighs. Last week, ten sleighs were temporarily confiscated by police-policemen after their young owners had been found playing with them on the roadways and after three youngsters had come within inches of being struck by motor cars.

In these days of automobiles and icy pavements, a roadway is no place for a child to be sleighing. It may not be the fault of the driver when a small, still figure is lifted from beneath the wheels of a car. A driver may use all possible care and still be unable to prevent an accident. The responsibility rests with the parents, who should see to it that their children are not permitted to risk their lives.—Fort Erie Times-Review.

SOME HOARDED DOLLARS

Canada's jubilee silver dollar made such a fine souvenir that it would be almost a safe guess to say that 420,000 of the 428,120 dollars issued are now safely tucked away in bureau drawers or other hiding places. Many a boy and many a small girl treasure one among possessions that must not be given away or spent. How long it will be before the dollars come out of hiding is anyone's guess.—Edmonton Journal.

SOYA BEAN MEAL IN BREAD

Recently Mr. H. P. D. Trickey, the general manager of Stratford's newest industry, Soya Mills Limited, presented us with a loaf of brown bread.

"This," said he, "is the first loaf of bread containing soya bean meal ever baked in Stratford, as far as I know." The loaf was good to look at, and as we had not eaten for several hours we cut off a few morsels and thoroughly enjoyed eating them.

Mr. Trickey explained that the loaf contained white flour, some soya bean, a product of fifteen per cent. The soya bean meal adds materially to the protein value of the bread and helps the loaf to retain its freshness. We took the loaf home and established rations of two slices per day. The last of the loaf was eaten on the fourth day and it was then, indeed, remarkably fresh, having been kept in an ordinary tin bread box.

The citizens of Stratford will hope that increasing success will attend the labors of those who direct the operations of this young unit of the city's industrial life.

FINGER PRINTS

The value of fingerprinting was exemplified recently when the body of an unknown man was found in a railway box car at Ottawa. It appears that the man had entered a heated freight car with the object of securing free transportation to Ottawa, not realizing that the fumes generated by the heating plant were dangerous.

A post-mortem examination was made and it was established that no violence had been used, but that death was due to carbon monoxide poisoning. No letters or papers could be found on the clothing to indicate the name of the deceased.

Sgt. Butchers was called to the undertaking parlors and took the fingerprints of the dead man, from which it was definitely established that he was identical with a prisoner who had previously been convicted on charges of housebreaking and theft. Without this method of identification, relatives and friends of the deceased would have been unaware of his fate.

This instance clearly demonstrates one of the many advantages which would accrue if fingerprinting was made universal.—R.C.M.P. Quarterly.

DIRTY CHIMNEYS

"The combination of a very high wind and soot-clogged chimneys proved too much on Monday morning and the fire brigade answered six calls between 8 o'clock and noon." This item, from Monday's Sun-Times, recalls attention to a matter we have mentioned a few times—the desirability of having

Sees The "Old Gang" Again



Joe Cobb, who won fame as the fat boy in the old "Our Gang" comedies, returns to visit his old pals and talks about their days. The gang (left to right): "Porky" Lee, Carl "Alfalfa" Switzer, Joe Cobb, "Spanky" McFarland and Darla Hood.

the City Council amend that old chimney bylaw and put it into force.

If those fires could have been a little better timed, the firemen would have been saved quite a bit of mileage; in fact, it would not be a bad scheme if all the chimney fires could be zoned so that when the trucks were in one district they could attend to all the chimney-cleaning for that section and then go on to the next. But it does not happen that way; usually, when there is a rush of business, the calls come in from all corners with no regard to where the firemen may be working at the time.

But seriously, can something not be done to stop, or at least minimize, this chimney-cleaning? As we have mentioned before, every call costs the city about \$5, besides the wear and tear on trucks and the risk of the firemen's lives (Monday was a bad day, with the roads almost like skating rinks and a high wind blowing the snow).—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

JAPAN SIGNS UP AGAIN

"For many reasons Canada can better afford to treat Japan as a friendly trading nation than one of commercial enmity such as she has been during several months past," writes the Toronto Globe. Japan is an energetic and enterprising country of 64,500,000 people occupying an influential position on the coast of Asia comparable with that of the United Kingdom on the shores of Europe, with great potential benefit as a Canadian customer. It is gratifying, therefore, that the trade war which started last July over the valuation of Japanese currency will be terminated at the end of the year with a new understanding. The 50 per cent. surtax levied against Canadian commodities and the 33-1-3 surtax imposed by this country on Japanese imports will be cancelled, while a basis has been agreed upon for the valuation of the yen for duty purposes.

Japan is not an easy country to deal with, as numerous protests in the past two years have shown. Enterprise equal to that of any nation, combined with low wages, has given an advantage which has been disturbing to competitors. United Kingdom exporters of cotton and rayon are said to be disconcerted by news of the agreement, fearing competition which they cannot meet. Japan has invaded British India to the consternation of Lancashire, but heretofore there has not been cause for anxiety with regard to such shipments to this country. Whether or no the new agreements will make a difference on this point remains to be seen.

The Dominion's main import from Japan has been pottery, with toys, tea, rice, silk tissues, artificial silk tissues and raw silk following in this order. The leading exports from this country, in order of importance, have been lumber, wheat, pulp for paper and rayon making, newsprint, aluminum, lead, zinc. If this sort of exchange is continued it will be fair to both countries. Canada has been Japan's second best source of supply for lumber—the United States coming first—and it was this commodity which suffered most from the trouble which started on July 20.

The distinction made between imports of goods not made in Canada and those produced here is a safety-valve. The current commercial rate of exchange will apply to the yen on commodities of the latter class. Acceptance of this difference by the Japanese Government indicates a disposition to deal fairly. The great gain, however, has been in the change of attitude. The surtaxes were imposed in a mutual fighting mood; they have been withdrawn in a spirit of compromise and goodwill.

Lethbridge Cuts Taxes, Pays Its Way, Has Money in Bank!

At the risk of being charged with redundancy, the Herald cannot overlook the opportunity of congratulating the officers of the Corporation of the City of Lethbridge on the splendid showing made during 1935, as disclosed in the report of City Manager Watson.

Despite a reduction of slightly over two mills in the tax rate in 1935, and in spite of a burden for relief and social services which reached the rather alarming total of \$112,125, Lethbridge was able to pay its way, make all payments of interest and principal to the sinking fund and wind up with a budget surplus of some \$6,500. No money was borrowed for either current or capital account requirements, and at the end of the year the city found its cash position at the bank improved by some \$25,000.

Co-operation of the ratepayers was necessary to achieve this fine showing. That the citizens did cooperate is shown by the fact that tax payments were seven per cent. better than in 1934—a sign not only of confidence in the financial position of the city but also indicative of better buying power and

Plays Dual Role



The two-piece jacket type dress has formed a definite place in the mode. It is likely to be much seen this spring.

Today's pattern shows a youthful style which can well be carried out in all materials such as plain or patterned woolsens, plain or printed crepe silk besides linsens, cottons and tub silks for resort or later wear.

Style No. 3289 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3 1/2 yards of 39-inch material.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of pattern wanted. Enclose 15c in stamps or coin (coin preferred); wrap it carefully) and address your order to Wilson Pattern Service, 73 West Adelaide Street, Toronto.

Learning maketh young men temperate, is the comfort of old age, standing for wealth with poverty, and serving as an ornament to riches.—Cicero.

Beautiful Eyes

NEW YORK.—Women must have lovely legs to have lovely eyes, Henry Waxman, the color photographer, said cryptically last week. "One must be all beautiful," he said. "You start at the feet and work up."

"If the legs are beautiful, if the torso is beautiful, if the face is beautiful, then eyes must be beautiful."

It is simply that Waxman regards feminine beauty as a composite whole.

Waxman, famous for the color composite of his photographs, was looking at lovely Betty Lomax, petite brunette model from Dallas, Tex., as he spoke.

He has just started work on a series of photographs of what he considers the 15 pair of most beautiful eyes in the world.

"Betty," he said, "is tops for brown eyes."

The search for lovely eyes started prosaically enough with a manufacturer of counterfeit eyes in a mid-western city.

Disatisfied with the quality of the glass eyes he makes, he told Waxman to give him color photographs of lustrous orbs to be used as models.

The manufacturing company insures the picture between two concave glass surfaces giving the effect of a natural eye.

"This may lead to almost anything," Waxman worried, "imagine seeing a glass-eyed farm hand with one eye like Greta Garbo—or Betty Lomax."

None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them; such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the purpose of circulation.—Colton.

Empire's Economic Outlook Encouraging, Eden Declares

LONDON.—Great Britain's new Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, declared recently in a message to his constituents that the Empire's economic outlook, despite unsettled world conditions, is "encouraging."

He said: "despite troubled world conditions, the outlook for British trade and industry and consequently for employment and happiness in our own country remains definitely encouraging."

"I see no reason to modify the forecast I made at the general election: that if the National Government was returned and we were spared any major upheaval at home or abroad, we could reasonably look forward to five years during which there would be steady improvements in the conditions and life of the British people. That surely must be our main objective."

"The least satisfactory part of the picture is the international situation. I only wish relations between countries were improving at the same rate domestic conditions have done in the past few years."

"If they were, the outlook for 1936 would be brighter than in fact it is."

"None the less, we must not despair or even relax our efforts."

Order of Chivalry For Good Drivers

(Brockville Recorder)

Eight years ago there was formed in Great Britain an organization known as the Order of the Road with an original membership of two men which has now grown to 3,000, every one of them with a spotless driving record and every one of them pledged to do his utmost to eliminate road evils.

Each member of this unique Order must possess a clean record as a driver—no convictions, no official record of dangerous or careless driving. He is pledged to uphold gallantry and chivalry on the road. He displays a red and white badge on the radiator of his car and any member who fails to uphold the traditions of the Order forfeits his badge.

The aims and objects of the Order are as follows:

To provide an incentive to good driving.

To gain recognition for the driver of proved merit.

To promote good will between motorists themselves and all other users of the King's Highway.

To assist in the introduction of useful safety devices.

To create propaganda that will tend to assist in bringing to drivers a correct view of their responsibilities as users of the highways.

To suggest or advance theories which experience has shown will decrease road fatalities and add to the enjoyment of walking, riding, cycling, or driving.

Membership in this Order is not granted merely upon application. Social standing has nothing to do with acceptance, for the driver of a Rolls Royce is just as free to join as the operator of a truck.

But all those desirous of becoming members must be known as good drivers and produce references. They must have been completely free of any trouble for at least three years and they must have driven 10,000 miles in the three years previous to their admission. They must exhibit their licenses and they must give particulars of their insurance claims. And the successful applicant must give a pledge that he will give consideration to all users of the highway, give clear signals, never act recklessly or carelessly.

Britain has recently made considerable strides in reducing the number of its automobile fatalities by tackling the problem in earnest. The total of such accidents rising from 10,000 in 1928 to 12,000 in 1934, the Order of the Road on this side of the Atlantic would be of influence in reducing this toll?

Cash Relief a Complete Failure

After a six months' trial the city of Stratford is abandoning its cash relief system and returning to vouchers for the distribution of supplies to indigent families. A number of other Ontario municipalities which tried cash payments have also abandoned that plan as too costly and as being otherwise unsatisfactory.

Fortunately Toronto resisted the propaganda of an afternoon newspaper and the then Controller McBride in favor of changing from vouchers to cash, and therefore avoided the added cost and other difficulties which would have resulted. Not only would the payment of a cash allowance have added some \$700,000 to the annual cost of relief necessities in this city, but it must also have tended to increase the number of persons and families looking to the taxpayers for maintenance.

At the present time there are fifteen thousand fewer persons in receipt of relief in Toronto than there were a year ago. This happy condition would scarcely prevail if cash relief had been available. Cash payments are not only unnecessary as a means of taking care of indigent families but they are an inducement to fraud and imposition. Taxpayers may well be thankful that the City Council refused to be hurried into the cash relief mistake by the mistaken sentimentalists and vote-catching politicians who attempted it.—Toronto Telegram.

AMUSING VIEWS ON LONGEVITY

"Almost every person who lives to an advanced age appears to think that his or her longevity is the equivalent of a medical diploma, and thus makes one a sort of physician," observes the San Francisco Argonaut. He or she will tell you without reserve what the secret of longevity is, and the talk of very old people on this subject is often highly amusing.

An old woman who died the other day in Berkeley, at the age of 104, thought she knew all about it. She said that, if a person wanted to live to a ripe old age, he must "never drink water," adding that she drank nothing but coffee and tea.

It never seems to have occurred to this old woman that, in drinking coffee and tea, she consumed a considerable quantity of water. For every pound of either that she took into her system she must have drunk gallons of it. We have heard old toppers say that they never drank water, but only ardent spirits—whisky, rum, gin or brandy; yet most of them diluted their fiery beverages with water, or drank water as a chaser immediately afterwards. If there is any person who lived to be old without drinking water, we have never heard of him and never expect to, for water is one of the absolute necessities of life. Persons have fasted for a month, but not without considerable imbibing of nature's beverage. We will admit that some so-called temperance advocates have done their level best to create a distaste for this combination of oxygen and hydrogen, but it is advisable not to let this distaste carry one too far.

Some years ago John D. Rockefeller, who celebrated his 90th birthday on the 8th day of this month, was asked to what he attributed his longevity. He replied that he owed his many years to the fact that he always rose from the table hungry. Most of us would not care to live ninety-six years, if it meant being in a state of perpetual hunger. And we don't believe that Mr. Rockefeller's longevity comes from the cause that he assigned. America used to be full of dyspeptics and other valetudinarians, whose distempers were caused by attempting to live at one time or another on an insufficient amount of food. Read the biographies of many eminent Americans whose lives were spent in the first half of the last century, and you will discover that many of them were lifelong invalids from the privations they underwent in order to get through college. They were poor boys, with a noble thirst for education; but the penalty that they paid for their education was extreme. It would have been better for their health, if they had gone to a farm instead of college and indulged hearty appetites.

Some men have attributed their longevity to abstinence from alcohol and tobacco, while an even larger number have attributed theirs to indulgence, and often hearty indulgence, in one or the other or both. But it was neither abstinence or indulgence that gave them length of days; it was an heredity of long-lived ancestors. It is very silly of Americans to listen to the mumbler's age on how to live long. The greater number of people who are famous for their longevity are famous for nothing else, unless it be the number of wives whom they have outlived. "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," as Tennyson sang. Better fifty years of hearty living than a hundred years of misery. Schopenhauer said that "we work and suffer in order to live, and live in order to work and suffer;" and so far as the overwhelming majority of human beings are concerned the words of the great German philosopher of pessimism fit their case beyond the shadow of a doubt.

What! No News?

(B. H., in Victoria, B.C., Times)

The bulletin boards in the front of this newspaper were rather full the other morning. It was stated that two men were going to fly an airplane over the South Pole that day. Things were serious in the Orient. Japan was gobbling up half of China. The powers were anxious. Canada had just signed a new trade treaty with New Zealand. There had been a big battle in Ethiopia. Mussolini was impounding the Italian gold supply.

As I stood there reading the bulletins I heard a couple of early Victorians talking very profoundly to one another.

"Nothing much happening today," said the first. "Things are very quiet."

"There's nothing in the papers these days," said his friend. "They get duller and duller," said the other.

"It's bin a cold spell we've been having," said his friend. "You got to expect cold at this time of the year," the first one said, and hobbled away.