

VOICE of the PRESS

CANADA THE EMPIRE

THE WORLD AT LARGE

CANADA

More Cars Are Bought

In the eight months to the end of August in this year Canadians have bought 83,975 new motor vehicles. In the same period of 1935 the number was 80,895, so the gain is ten per cent. In August the number of vehicles purchased advanced by 9.9 per cent, and the value 12.3 per cent, seeming to show that Canadians are buying more expensive cars.

It is interesting at least, and possibly significant, to note that in every province except Alberta more new cars were sold in August of '36 than in August of '35. Thus Manitoba has shown a gain of 36 per cent, Saskatchewan of 29, British Columbia of 17, Quebec of 23, Ontario of seven, the Maritime Provinces of 11, Alberta sales declined by 13.6 per cent. — Ottawa Farm Journal.

Speed In Education

All parents wish their children to be smart at school. Some parents push their children ahead as fast as is possible, and even urge the teacher to give them special attention, that they will keep up with — or excel their playmates of the same age. The Ottawa Journal thinks this is a mistake, and goes on to make out a sensible case against efforts to equal the records of the exceptionally brilliant students.

Nothing is gained by passing them through the public schools too quickly. The training a child receives in the primary grades is the foundation upon which it builds future education. The grounding cannot be too thorough. It is far better to slow down the brilliant until they can reach the average child, or, as the Journal expresses it "education in slower, broader doses mixed with play is likely to be better in the end than when taken in indigestible gulps." — Chatham News.

'Soaking' Item

The British Government has collected inheritance taxes amounting to the equivalent of \$4,843,770 from the estate of the late Henry Wellcome. The total estate amounted to \$10,694,795. This is a sizeable sum, and indicates for the British Treasury — and in fact for the determination of governments in these times to make a great estate bear an adequate share of the burden of public financing. — Halifax Herald.

Strange Indeed

Lloyd George was a responsible probably than any other man outside of the French statesman for the harsh and impossible terms of the Versailles Treaty. He would hang the Kaiser and drive Germany into the dust. And much of the troubles of Europe today are due to the attempts that were made to humble Germany and reduce her to the status of a second-rate power. Lloyd George must accept a great deal of the responsibility for the blunders of 1919. Lloyd George has been visiting Germany. The mercenary Welshman returns as an admirer of Hitler, declares that Germany is fighting only for defence in her extensive armament plans, defends the way she has broken the Pact of Versailles and supports Hitler's demands for a return to the German Empire of Memel and Danzig. It all sounds very strange coming from Lloyd George, the champion of democracy and Liberalism. It is no wonder that the British people cheer Lloyd George, but refuse to trust him with power in these trying days of peace. — Toronto Press.

Education For Marriage

Preparation for marriage is about the last thing thought of in school; there are no courses in home-making and motherhood. It is true that domestic economy is taught but where is the teaching relating to household economy, to home decoration, dress, hygiene, nursing and music, all matters which have a bearing on home-making? Marriage is the most popular career of womanhood, and the training for it is neglected in a large measure. The desire to have in the background the idea of economic independence and to be prepared to achieve it, if necessary, is all very well, but there is something even more important, and that is the making of good wives. — Victoria Colonist.

Cannot Trust A Bull

Frank Storey, a farmer near Seaford in Huron County, was badly injured when a bull turned on him. We read that Mr. Storey went into the pen where the animal is kept, and with no warning it turned on him, gored him badly and trampled on him. His cries brought two daughters who attacked the bull with pitchforks and rescued their father. The animal appeared to have become so enraged that a man was called from Seaford and he shot it.

Men who have been breeders of livestock for years have informed us on a number of occasions that no bull can be trusted or regarded as safe

This case near Seaford is typical of others. We have no doubt Mr. Storey entered the stall or pen where the bull was kept in order to provoke an attack and probably he had entered that same pen a good many times before and nothing ever happened. But on this occasion the attack came, and one can never tell just when that will take place. It is that uncertainty which makes the bull such a dangerous animal. And it is the long period when a man may work in the pen with a bull and receive no injury which puts him off guard and causes him to forget that the attack may come any time, and with no warning. — Peterborough Examiner.

Drivers Do It

The papers report the case of an Illinois woman who has lived five years with only half a brain. Nothing remarkable about that. Some car drivers get by with none at all. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Day's Walk

We get tired recording statistics of globe-trotting ships in sea and in the air, of long-distance stunts, all varieties of athletic speedsters. Here are some facts and figures about walking in the ordinary course of your day and mine. We do not vouch for their absolute accuracy, but they were given as follows in a paper read before the National Association of Chiropractors and quoted in the New York Times: "It is said that a housewife walks something like nine miles a day about her work. A business man walks nine to twelve miles a day in office hours. A farmer at the plow walks twenty-five miles a day. A woman shopper walks eight miles. The ploughman is little hard to accept. The bargain hunter seems about right. But the housewife and the business man simply cannot be realized. Say a kitchen is twenty feet long. To walk nine miles a day, or about fifty thousand feet, means walking two thousand five hundred times the length of the kitchen, or its equivalent in upstairs, down stairs and in my lady's chamber, cellar, barn and attic. If the business man who walks ten miles a day presides over an establishment with a four-hundred-foot frontage, he would have to traverse that floor space one hundred and twenty-five times a day. If he really does it he is not a very good business man. But if the experts had calculated that a business man in the course of a year develops six inches of skin callous in pressing buttons. It would sound more like it." — The New York Times.

Two Races

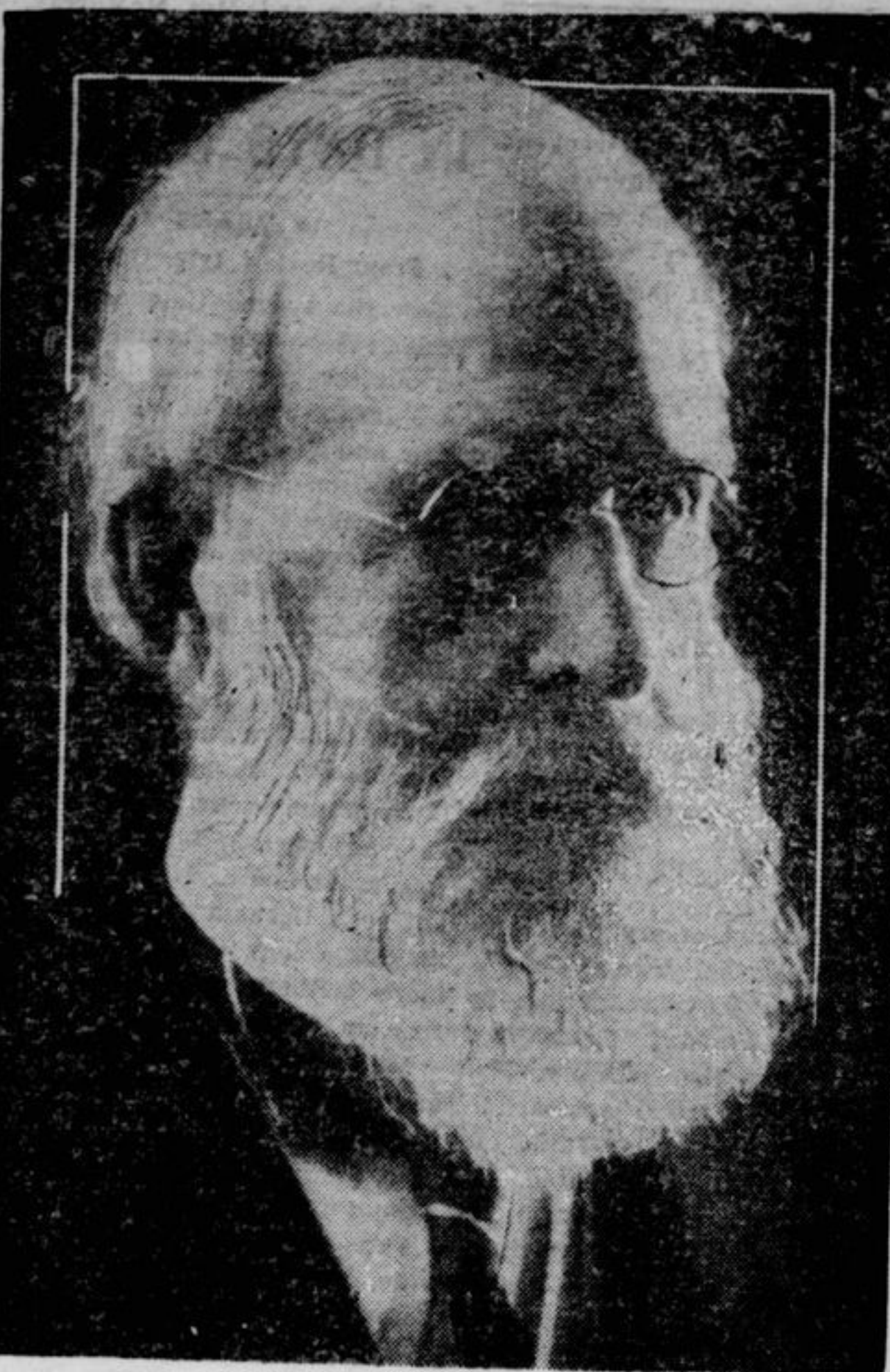
The world struggle seems to be narrowing down to two races, the human race and the armament race. — The Toronto Saturday Night.

THE EMPIRE

Manufactures As Defence

No country can regard itself now as being adequately defended if its manufacturing industries be not firmly established. When Great Britain

Honor For Varsity Chancellor, Sir William Mulock



Arrangements have been completed for a homecoming reunion of graduates of the University of Toronto, it was announced by the Alumni Federation of the University of Toronto.

WHY THE U.S. WENT TO WAR

commanded the seas and the Dominions were merely part of a great Empire there was no necessity for — and if there had been necessity there was no possibility of — thinly populated portions of the Empire providing exclusively for their defence. Present circumstances require that each Dominion shall play its part, and the manufacturers of Australia may be relied upon to contribute to national solidity. — Melbourne Argus.

Tribute to Workers

"The average man or girl on sick leave wants to get back to work as soon as possible — very often before it is wise to allow it." This is the tribute paid to Britain's workers as a whole by Dr. N. Howard Mummary, chairman of the Association of Industrial Medical Officers in the current issue of The Practitioner. Concerning illness, he declares:

"Among industrial workers true malingering is exceedingly uncommon. When it exists to any great extent, the reason will be found in faulty handling of the individual either by the works medical officer or the panel practitioner, or the hospital staff.

"A valuable asset in dealing with any undue absence is provided when the firm pays its employees the difference between panel sick benefits or accident pay and full wages, subject to medical officers' reports being satisfactory." "Informing the patient that this grant has now been exhausted invariably terminates any unnecessary absenteeism."

Mr. Newton D. Baker, in his article in the October "Foreign Affairs," has poured a refreshing wave of sanity over the discussion of why America went to war in 1917 observes the New York Herald-Tribune. Speaking from intimate knowledge as Mr. Wilson's Secretary of War, and viewing events in retrospect after much mature reflection, he rejects unequivocally the suggestion that either the munitions makers or the "international bankers" forced America into the war. He even minimizes the effect of British propaganda, pointing out, quite correctly, that American sympathies from the very first day of the war were pro-Allied long before the Allied propaganda machine began to function.

Why, then did America join the Allies? One thing alone was responsible — according to Mr. Baker — Germany's submarine campaign, and all that it implied in the way of ruthless disregard of the lives of non-combatants. He reminds us how the policy of neutrality was generally accepted at the outbreak of the war. No one other than Mr. Bryan questioned the right of Americans to travel on belligerent vessels not carrying munitions of war. Every one resented the British interference with American trade and the disregard of property rights. But this resentment was never as keen as the hatred of Germany when the submarine campaign led to the sinking of merchant and the killing of neutrals. Mr. Wilson's forbearance seemed to many persons so extreme as to be a weakness. But it served at least to unite all but a handful of pacifists behind the doc-

trine that America had no choice than to go to war with Germany. Modern critics, as Mr. Baker points out, seem unable to assay the emotional forces involved. Because they cannot understand these emotions, they seek for ulterior motives so powerful and so skillfully mobilized that the entire nation could be hoodwinked into war.

Mr. Baker unquestionably is right. Had it not been for the resumption of the submarine campaign in its extreme form, as announced for January 31, 1917, the United States would probably never have gone to war. But in one respect Mr. Baker's admirable analysis is incomplete. He disposes effectively of many of the arguments of the modern school of neutrality critics. But he fails to mention the most powerful factor of all — that it was not so much adherence to our neutral rights that got us into the war as the fact that Germany regarded us as such an impotent and ineffective combatant that she did not hesitate to risk incurring our enmity.

Who can doubt, for example, that if the United States had possessed in 1915 and 1916 a navy as strong as she now has, Germany would have refrained from provocative acts? It was not so much our neutrality as our unreadiness to defend that neutrality effectively that got us into war. This is the great lesson of the epoch — and this is the lesson which modern critics of neutrality refuse to heed. They talk of embargoes, prohibitions, abstentions. But these are for the most part self-denying ordinances. So long as we continue to build up our navy no nation, in the event of a new world war, will risk involving us as an enemy.

SPORT IDOLS

By KEN EDWARDS

Here are a few facts you might pack along in the old tackle-box.

Now that the cooler days are here and we can expect the first frosts. According to the Indians and our more modern guides, you will find they nearly all agree that September is the month when the big Muskies are caught. (That is the greater number).

Some of the best facts apply to all game fish. But now that we're in the season of Muskie, Pike and Lake Trout, we can try them out this season.

In casting, a great many people make the mistake of trying to throw the plug (baseball fashion) with the whole body.

This is wrong because the actual throwing power is done by a quick forward snap of the wrist. Then again it seems to be the popular idea to throw the plug out of sight. (If possible), I'll grant you that sometimes it is necessary to reach a spot that is impossible to approach except by a very long cast.

Here is a startling fact. Ninety per cent of the fish caught while casting have been hooked (on casts between thirty and sixty feet).

So try to ease up on the muscle and put the plug where you want it, if only twenty feet away. The use of plugs is becoming yearly one of the finest and most sportsmanlike ways of stalking fish.

Making your own plugs is a great hobby. But here is another thing. You can buy the best plug of any of the leading manufacturers, for around a dollar. This includes complete description of how to obtain the best results in the use of this tackle. Remember it is not on the surface that the whole action is accomplished.

For instance, after the cast is made, the rod is transferred to the left hand, now we start reeling. First slowly, then a little faster. Now we jerk the rod upwards or sideways. Then we let the tackle settle a little. I'll venture to say this method will bring results.

One last word — get out on the water and cast from deep water to shallow. Lure your fish where he feels safer and at home in the cool depths.

Mystery Writer Is Put In Shade

TORONTO. — The late Edgar Wallace was a tortoise in output of writing compared with the average United Church minister. Rev. Dr. G. D. Kilpatrick, of Melrose United Church, Hamilton, farmer; of Ottawa, told the Wycliffe College Alumni Association recently in 25 years, he said, a minister wrote enough to fill 150 volumes, estimated at the rate of two sermons on Sunday and a prayer meeting during the week.

Marry in haste, and where will you get the leisure to repent in?

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE — S
United Farmers' Cooperative Co. are paying the following price for produce:

EGGS — Prices to producers, cases returned basis, delivered Toronto:
"A" large 29c
"A" medium 27c
Pullets, "A" 22c
"B" 21c
"C" 18c

BUTTER — No. 1 Ontario solids.
24c; No. 2, 23c.

POULTRY — (Quotations in cents.)

HENS	Live Dressed		Dressed	
	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
Over 5 lbs.	12	11	12	11
4 to 5 lbs.	11	10	11	10
3 1/2 to 4 lbs.	10	9	10	9
3 to 3 1/2 lbs.	9	8	9	8
Spring Broilers	13	12	13	12
2 1/2 - 2 3/4 lbs.	11	10	11	10
Spring Chickens	10	9	10	9
Under 4 1/2 lbs.	10	9	10	9
4 1/2 to 5 lbs.	11	10	11	10
5 to 6 lbs.	13	12	13	12
Over 6 lbs.	14	13	14	13
Old roosters	7	6	7	6

WHOLESALE PROVISION PRICES

Wholesale provision dealer, are quoting the following prices to the Toronto retail trade.

Pork — Hams, 21c; shoulders, 14 1/2c; butts, 17c; loin, 21c; picnics, 14c.
Lard — Pure tierces, 13c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14c; prints, 13 1/2c.
Shortening — Tierces, 10 1/2c; tubs, 10 1/2c; pails, 11 1/2c; prints, 11 1/2c. Tax to be added to all shortening prices.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Following are quotations on grain transactions for car lots, prices on basis c.i.f. bay —:

Manitoba Wheat — No. 1 Northern, \$1.11 3-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 7-8; No. 3 Northern, \$1.06 7-8; No. 4 Northern, \$1.03 7-8; No. 5 Northern, \$1.01 7-8; Feed Wheat, 88 7-8c.

Western Oats — No. 2 C.W., 49 1/2c; No. 3, C.W., 46 1/2c; No. 1 feed oats, 47 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 44 1/2c; Manitoba barley — No. 3 C.W., 65 1/2c; No. 1 feed screenings, \$36.50 per ton.

Ontario grain, approximate prices, track shipping point — Wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.05; oats 40c to 41c; barley 60c to 62c; corn, 80c to 82c; rye, 65c to 66c; malting barley, 78c to \$1.01; milling oats, 42 to 44c.

LIVESTOCK PRICES

Steers, up to 1,050 lbs.	6.0	5.25
Do, good	4.25	4.75
Do, medium	4.25	4.75
Do, common	3.50	4.25
Steers, over 1,050 lbs.		
Do, choice	5.75	6.00
Do, good	5.25	5.75
Do, medium	4.50	5.25
Do, common	4.00	4.50
Heifers, good and choice	5.00	5.25
Do, medium	4.50	4.75
Do, common	3.50	4.25
Fed calves good and choice	7.50	8.00
Do, good	6.50	7.25
Do, medium	5.50	6.25
Cows, good	3.25	3.50
Do, medium	3.00	3.25
Do, common	2.50	2.75
Canners and cutters	1.25	2.25
Bulls, good	3.00	3.25
Do, common	2.50	2.75
Stock and feeder steers,		
Do, good	3.75	4.25
Do, common	3.25	3.50
Milkers and springers	35.00	60.00
Calves, good and choice		
Do, good	8.00	8.50
Do, common to med.	5.00	7.50
Grassers	2.50	3.50
Hogs, f.o.b.	7.50	
Do, off trucks	7.85	8.00
Do, off cars	8.25	
Good ewe and wether		
Lambs	7.75	8.00
Do, medium	7.25	7.50
Bucks	7.75	7.00
Do, culls	6.00	6.75
Sheep, good light	3.50	4.00
Do, heavies	2.50	3.50
Do, culls	1.50	2.00

Double Income Predicted Soon

Roosevelt Stresses "Returning Prosperity" and Confidence of People

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt told an annual meeting of the Mobilization for Human Needs income of the United States soon would be double what it was at the low point of the depression and "confidence has returned to the great mass of our people."

Several times he referred to "returning prosperity" and so that thesis he built an argument that private relief organizations should expect a larger measure of private aid and that every individual has a greater obligation to aid in the relief of distress in his or her own community.

Turning to general economic conditions, Mr. Roosevelt asserted: "Nearly 6,000,000 more men and women are now at work in private industry. Three million others are engaged in useful work provided or assisted by government. Factory payrolls the first quarter of this year were more than \$70,000,000 greater each week than they were in the first quarter of 1933."

Fight For Farm Lasts 52 Years

Death of Woman Recalls Long Draw-out Court Battle.

VANCOUVER — An exciting battle, verbal legal and otherwise that raged 25 years around ownership of Greer's Beach, now Kitsilano Beach, was recalled by the death of Mrs. Louis Greer, 89, a protagonist in the long-drawn out struggle.

Samuel Greer, redoubtable Irishman, was a squatter on property near Kitsilano Beach granted to railway interests. From 1895 onward ownership of the land was disputed in the courts and on the land. The most exciting episode occurred in 1897 when eviction papers were served on the Greer family.

The Greer homestead was visited by Sheriff W. J. Armstrong and a large party of police officers. Samuel Greer met them with a barrage of buckshot. After the smoke of battle had cleared away several casualties were taken to the hospital and the young homesteader removed to jail.

With the defence relegated to Mrs. Greer officers of the law moved in, seized the family furniture and loaded it on a box car. When they started to raze the house Mrs. Greer countered by removing her furniture from the car. Officers rushed back to the car only to find the staunch defender had repossessed the homestead.

A parley was held. Mrs. Greer agreed to surrender providing the invaders caught and crated her chickens, and milked her cow. This was agreed to and for the next hour officers of the law were busily scouring the woods for errant chickens.

After the chores were accomplished Mrs. Greer changed her mind and refused to budge from the family property. The battle ended for the time being with transfer of Mrs. Greer and her children to town.

The fight for possession of the household, however, continued in the courts. As late as 1900 Samuel Greer was endeavouring to prove ownership to the property. He died in 1925 no nearer a settlement than when the dispute first arose forty years before.

Western Drought Inspires Writer

Book of Verse May Come From Experience In West

GLADMAR, Sask. — Inspired with life on the prairie, Clark Sandcock, Canadian poet, passed a year teaching in a one-room schoolhouse here. From his experience may come verse of this dried out area, 100 miles south of Regina.

The high school teacher and author of "Dance in the Buffalo Skull" and "The Northern Light" is busily engaged on a novel of "Western life in the early days" and two long poems. He expressed a desire to tell of the plight of students and teachers in the drought areas and hoped some day to devote his entire time to writing.

Handicaps in accommodation at the public school here were met by turning a pool-room, lacking in equipment, into a school-room for advanced students. The teacher's desk and bench were "home made." Student's desks were borrowed from surrounding schools. An automobile hubcap sufficed for a school bell and to make up for a shortage of textbooks Mr. Sandcock wrote a number of hand-books.

Due to crop failures the town lacked a barber. The chairman of the school board came to the rescue of the community and cut hair with out charge "as a public service."

Born in Ontario, Mr. Sandcock is a graduate of the University of Manitoba. A number of his most successful poems have been inspired by life on the Western prairies where he has taught school for several years.

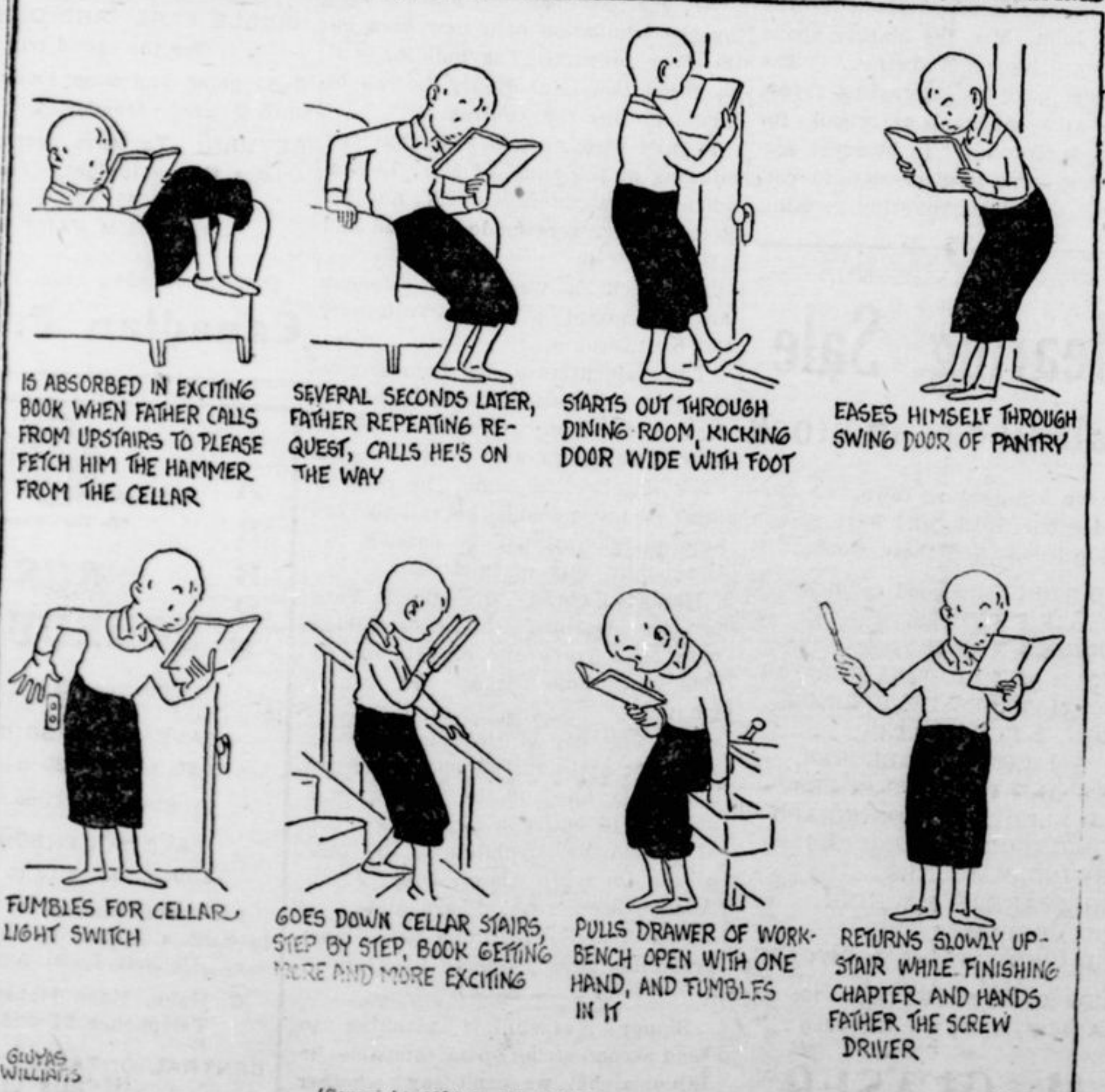
1,376 Cyclists Killed

The Edinburgh Scotsman writes, the report on road accidents in 1935 reveals the appalling fact that 1,376 cyclists were killed in Britain during the year. The report analyses 6,32 accidents, and cyclists are held responsible for no fewer than 1,038 of them.

It must be borne in mind, however, that cyclists form the largest class of road users, apart from the pedestrians. Proportionately, the number of motor cyclists is far greater.

The principal causes attributed to cyclists include emerging or turning from one road to another without due care, losing control, speeding, inattention, and excessive swerving. 77 per cent of the cases the cyclists died as the result of a collision with a mechanically propelled vehicle. Of the cyclist victims 393 were under 18 years of age.

SPECIAL DELIVERY By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



IS ABSORBED IN EXCITING BOOK WHEN FATHER CALLS FROM UPSTAIRS TO PLEASE FETCH HIM THE HAMMER FROM THE CELLAR.

SEVERAL SECONDS LATER, FATHER REPEATING REQUEST, CALLS HE'S ON THE WAY.

STARTS OUT THROUGH DINING ROOM, KICKING DOOR WIDE WITH FOOT.

EASES HIMSELF THROUGH SWING DOOR OF PANTRY.

FUMBLES FOR CELLAR LIGHT SWITCH.

GOES DOWN CELLAR STAIRS STEP BY STEP, BOOK GETTING MORE AND MORE EXCITING.

PULLS DRAWER OF WORK BENCH OPEN WITH ONE HAND, AND FUMBLES IN IT.

RETURNS SLOWLY UP STAIR WHILE FINISHING CHAPTER AND HANDS FATHER THE SCREW DRIVER.

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