

# Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

## CANADA.

### Ideal of Home Restored.

Notwithstanding the depression, with much consequent distress, the Court of General Sessions in at least two counties of this province had nothing of a criminal character before it. Huron County was saved the expenses of a jury when a clean criminal sheet was presented to Judge Costello. There were no jury civil cases and only eight non-jury. In Victoria and Haliburton there was no work either criminal or civil for the court. Judge Ponton complimented both the citizens, who constitute a law-abiding community, and also the members of the legal profession for curbing litigation and settling disputes by the give and take method.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

### World On Parade.

Bank of England janitor changing a ticket on bank's gold stores, paying England's war debt. France refusing to change tickets on gold reserves of the Bank of France. Premier Bennett dining with Rudyard Kipling, describing him as "Poet Laureate of Empire." Belgium and France forming new Governments. The Polish Minister to Washington explaining why Poland can't pay. Amy Johnson failing to make a record on a South Africa to London flight. Mussolini threatening Yugoslavia. Sir George Perley offering New South Wales Canadian buffalo. England announcing that her birth rate has declined. A New York geophysicist discovering a new method to detect minerals. Canadian wheat exports touching a new high. Manufacturers announcing an increase in the price of shoes. Three new mines in Ontario producing gold. Bureau of Statistics announcing we have 74 radio sets per 1,000 people. All this in a day.—Ottawa Journal.

### Naturalization Record.

The substantial number of persons applying at county centres for Canadian naturalization is such as to attract general notice, but probably few citizens realize the increase which has actually taken place in the past few years. In the fiscal year ending last March, 32,517 aliens obtained naturalization in Canada. This total is a 50 per cent. increase over that for the preceding year, which was only 21,332. In 1929-30 it was about the same at 21,221 and in the preceding year was only 13,000. In all the years mentioned, a great majority obtained naturalization through the county courts; in fact, the number dealt with under other sections of the Act has been decreasing from year to year, and in 1931-32 was only 932.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

### On the Gold Standard.

The farmer with a ten-acre woodlot and a couple of husky boys has a gold mine these days.—Exeter Times-Advocate.

### Family Settlement.

So far, very few families have been taken from relief lines in the city and placed on farms where they have an opportunity to become self-supporting. It is necessary to go to Manitoba to get a better view of what can be done. Alberta will do well if its authorities expand the back to the land scheme here also, as a part of the 1932 relief program. Every family firmly on its own and permanently off relief is a real advance toward the final elimination of unemployment.—Edmonton Journal.

### A Difficult Question.

A property owner in this city has been compelled to ask municipal relief because he can find no work and cannot pay his taxes and mortgage interest. He has five houses, including his own, but his tenants are in the same plight as himself. Rather than evict them and install new tenants who would pay him, he has asked for temporary help from the city. Will those who object to granting it tell the city what they would do in such a case?—London Advertiser.

### Transportation by Aeroplane.

The manner in which air machines are commencing to invade not only passenger travel, but also mail service was recently made manifest in the Old Land. From Croydon aviation field a giant liner left en route for India with 24 people, some freight and letters having a total weight of nearly a ton. The incident passed almost without comment, but it was nevertheless very significant.—Brantford Exporter.

### Rural Libraries.

It will not be enough to send back the unemployed to cultivate the soil; we must take steps to keep them there, to make them contented with their new situation, and to put an end to the idea of returning to urban centres as soon as the present crisis is finished. This is here the rural library comes in to fill an important role. Very many of those who have left the town to go back to the farm have acquired the habit of reading, and will quite naturally want to go on satisfying that habit. How are they going to do so if they have not, easily accessible and sufficiently varied, books to

help them to increase their knowledge and to while away their leisure hours? It is an important problem and will have to be settled before we can reach an end of our present difficulties.—La Presse, Montreal.

## THE EMPIRE.

### Australian Loan

The most hopeful prediction did not contemplate that the New South Wales £12,360,000 conversion loan would be underwritten at less than 4 per cent. But in happy fact, Mr. Bruce has succeeded in getting the loan underwritten at 3½ per cent., with an issue price of £97 10s, which works out at 4½ per cent. Even the wisest of the wisecracks will have to admit that so striking a practical expression of confidence in Australia, in that sensitive centre of nerves radiate from Threadneedle street, is worth more to us than even the saving in interest of £1,137,500 during the five years' currency of the converted loan.—Melbourne Australian.

### All Profits and Quota Returns.

The Egyptian State Railways Administration has at last reaped the reward of enterprise. It has made drastic reductions in fares and freightage along various routes, and the result—revenue has produced startling figures. In lowering the freightage between Suez and Cairo from 140 piastres to 75 piastres per ton, a forty-day period of receipts jumped from £ E 265 to £ E 2,319.—Cairo Sphinx.

### Tommy's New Kit.

The new equipment is lighter and better arranged than the old, so that a soldier in full marching order may feel less like a human furniture van. But his looks! Gone is "spit and polish," gone sartorial harmony and the appeal to the young female heart. The comments of the editor of the Tailor and Cutter, which we have seen, are couistic. Those of the adjutant and sergeant-majors of the old school, which we have heard, are unprintable.—New Statesman and Nation (London).

### British Films in Trinidad

Now that British film makers seem to have abandoned that insular outlook which made their pictures too foreign for the tastes of other countries, there is every chance, provided other factors of box office success remain present, of their capturing a great and constantly expanding market in the Caribbean, just as they have expanded it in other parts of the Empire. Next year they are promised a quota to add them in this Colony. Perhaps a quota is not necessary. At least, it can be looked upon rather as a reward for their efforts, than as a protection for their films.—Trinidad Guardian.

## AMERICAN.

### Gandhi's Contribution.

It was Gandhi, however, with his ascetic posturing, his quaint disabilities and his goat, that led the world to a better understanding of the Indian problem. That was what he said he wished to do; but the understanding is little to his liking. The world now understands that British rule in India is more nearly right, just and tolerant, than had been supposed before Gandhi staged his show-off.—Seattle Times.

### Shifting Dunes Bury Abandoned Villages

Grand Haven, Mich.—Giant sand dunes that travel by day and night have overcome and almost obliterated a number of small towns that once dotted the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

At Grand Haven a few rotting piles are all that is left of the once extensive warehouses, docks and trestles of a railway and steamer terminal. Happy Hollow, the village in a small valley high in the hills back of the terminal where the workers lived, was abandoned half a century ago.

Twenty years ago some of the roofs still could be seen, but they are gone now. Mills, camps and docks have disappeared along with villages.

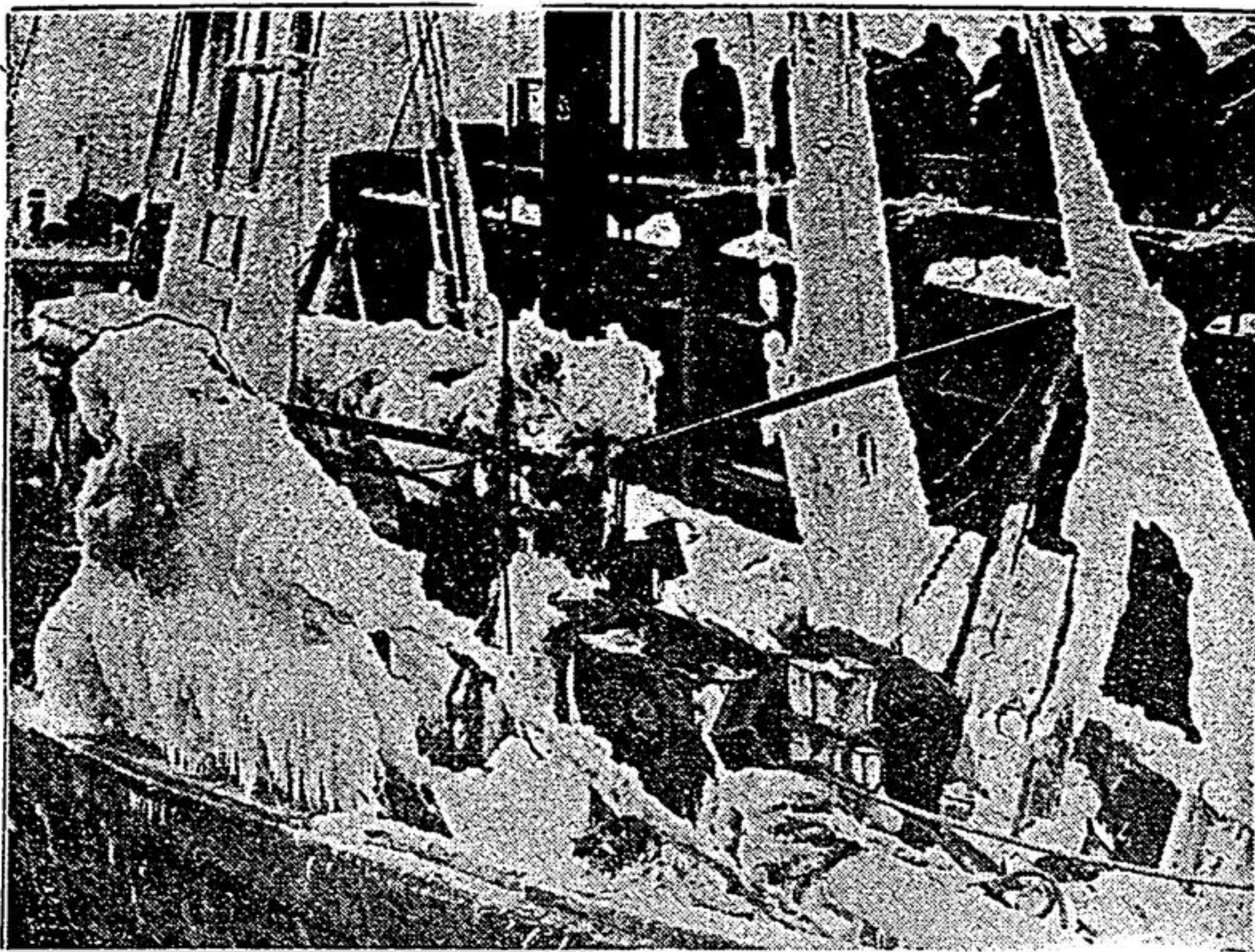
### British and French Foreign Trade Gains

The balance of French trade increased during October and British imports and exports were higher during November, according to the weekly review of the Department of Commerce.

A reaction took place in South African business subsequent to recent improvements. Business conditions in the Irish Free State, according to the review, became more depressed as a result of tariff troubles with Great Britain but government revenues were "encouraging." American sales in China underwent further injury due to the latest decline in silver exchange but some improvement in various parts of Chinese trade were noted. Export prices of the Philippines moved lower.

The small boy is likely to get his desserts when the pantry door is left open.

## Signs of Winter



Frozen fish. When the Rita B docked at the Boston fish pier the other day her cargo was on ice and no mistake. She carried the heaviest amount of any schooner thus far this season.

### 1932 Sees Anniversary Of The Cigarette

"Among the saving graces of human beings is their capacity to forget their troubles," says the Ottawa Journal in this editorial. "Thus amid all the tumult over war debts and disarmament and the depression and a score of other things, Paris is marking the centenary of the cigarette, which it is declared dates from 1832. According to the records, the first cigarette was invented by an Egyptian soldier at the time of the siege of the Turkish stronghold of St. Jean d'Acree in 1832. The Egyptians captured a caravan of camels loaded with tobacco, but the victorious soldiers had no pipes. Then one bright trooper conceived the idea of wrapping up some tobacco in the paper casing of a cartridge. When others followed his example the cigarette was born. But although cigarettes soon found their way to France, it was in 1861 that they were introduced to England, their sponsor being a Greek who opened a store in Leicester Square, London. Even then, the English, slow to change, regarded them suspiciously. It is told that one of the things which helped to harden public opinion against Oscar Wilde was a report that he smoked cigarettes. The habit was regarded as decadent. Today the cigarette is replacing the pipe, warring on the cigar. France last year smoked 18,000,000,000 of them, England as many more, the United States more than 40,000,000,000 and Canada over 5,000,000,000. Cigarettes, in fact, have become Big-Business. In the United States a single machine turns out 2,500 'fags' a minute; hundreds of thousands of tons of tobacco are used in their manufacture; ten of millions used in advertising them. The 1930 advertising appropriation for one brand alone was over \$10,000,000. "Time was when cigarettes were 'coffin nails,' when the doctors warned against them. Now we have eminent medical journals noting that the warnings have largely ceased, because 'most doctors themselves have become cigarette smokers.' Perhaps another and better explanation is that the warnings became futile, which is understandable. Hearing endlessly about all the things that hurt them, from not eating spinach to not playing golf, people got into the mood

that as something was bound to destroy them anyway, there was little sense in worrying."

### First Rocket Flight With Pilot This Spring

Madgeburg, German.—The world's first rocket flight with a human pilot directing and controlling the fiery space ship is now scheduled tentatively for next Spring. In an attempt to further the practical development of rocket flying, the city authorities, the police and the governor of the Madgeburg district have decided to grant permission for the first ascent of a rocket device occupied by a pilot.

Engineer Heinrich Nobel has plans ready for the construction of such a rocket. The rocket, which is expected to reach an altitude of about 3,000 feet, is to return to the ground by means of a large parachute that unfolds itself automatically, and the pilot, after leaping out of the fiery sky ship, is to be brought down by a separate parachute.

The inventor, who is a member of the Berlin Society for the Exploitation of rocket flying, claims to have solved the problem of the starting speed. His rocket motor, constructed in accordance with the back-stroke principle, will work with a number of adjustable nozzles, making it possible for the pilot to regulate the velocity of the ascent.

### Give Samples of Future Shows

Aachen, Germany.—Samples of what theatre goers may expect this season have been shown by the municipal theatre here. To drum up advance sales, the management of four evenings offered at low prices a program showing excerpts from operas and dramas on the winter program. The evenings were successful and the administration is optimistic.

### Family Tree of Twins

Milford, Conn.—Mrs. Clyde Meachem gave birth to twins recently at Milford hospital. She was a twin, as were her father, her mother, and both her grandmothers. Her husband's mother was also a twin.

The electric-light bill is not always a light burden.

Withering looks will not make a talkative woman dry up.

### Large Farms Lose Less Than Small, Study Shows

Urbana, Ill.—On a percentage basis large farms are losing less money than small farms, says P. E. Johnston, of the department of agricultural economics at the University of Illinois. His study of farm operating costs and income reveals that losses in 1931 on 400-acre farms, expressed as a percentage of capital invested, were less than on 100-acre farms. The reason, Johnston explains, lies in the fact that it is easier for larger farms to reduce operating expenses to meet declining prices.

"Acre operating costs drop as the size of the farm increases, both because of the increased efficiency and because there is less work an acre on large farms. There is less work because there is less livestock to the acre," he explains.

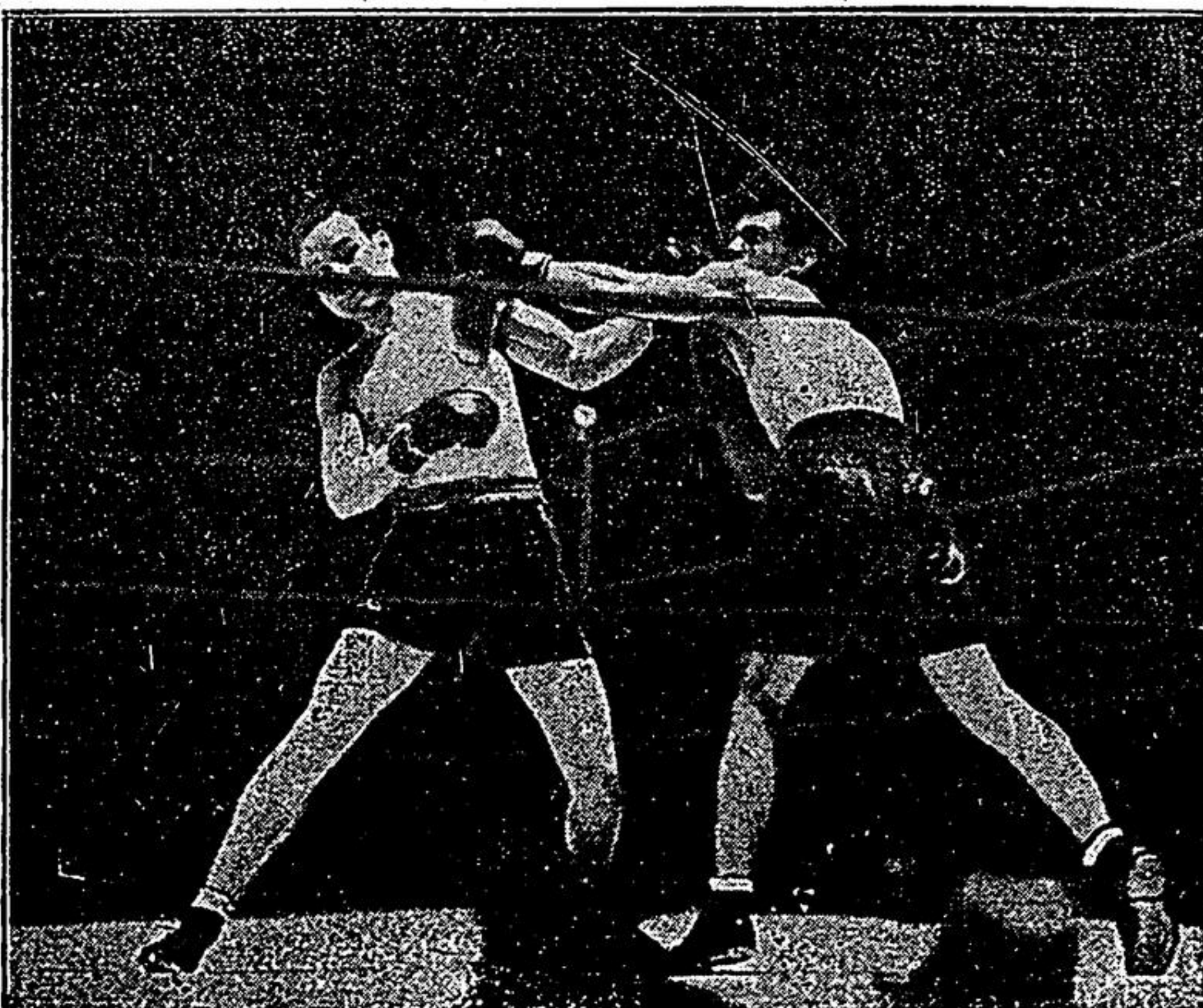
Illinois farmers, Johnston says, have been able to cultivate large acreages efficiently because of the introduction of motor cultivators, big-team hitches, combines and other labor saving equipment. "In 1931 about 12 worth of feed an acre was fed to productive livestock on farms averaging 100 crop acres," he explains, "while the same cost averaged \$8.50 on 200-acre farms and \$7.85 on 300-acre farms.

"The total labor, power and machinery cost for each crop acre on these three groups of farms was \$13.09, \$9.15 and \$3.44, respectively. That the amount of livestock has an important bearing on operating costs is indicated by the fact that among the farms with 300-crop acres the labor, power and machinery cost for each crop acre was \$7.80, where \$5 worth of feed a crop acre was fed to productive livestock, as compared with \$8.90 where \$11 worth of feed was fed, and \$9.80 where \$19 worth of feed was fed and \$10.30 where \$27 worth of feed was fed."

### Spanish Treasure Ship Found

Porto Longone, Island of Elba.—The treasure ship Poce, which sank in 1807 as it fled with the wealth of Ferdinand IV, of Spain, threatened by Napoleon, has been located off this port in 200 feet of water, and a salvage company of Genoa will try to recover the gold. Napoleon spent his exile here.

### Vancouver Boy Stages Knock-Out



McLarnia laughs as Fuller misses with a wild left. Jimmy McLarnia of Vancouver knocked out Sammy Fuller of Boston in the eighth round in their New York fight. Jimmy had a 10-pound advantage in weight.

### Soviet Foreign Trade Continues to Decline

Moscow.—Soviet foreign trade in the first nine months of 1932 continued to be unsatisfactory, with an unfavorable balance of 142,000,000 rubles, official figures for the period recently made available disclosed.

The exceedingly conservative policies of the Foreign Trade Monopoly, however, were evidenced in maximum restrictions on imports. The negative balance, serious though it may be, compares well with an unfavorable balance of 210,000,000 rubles in the same nine months of 1931. Sharp declines were registered as compared with the corresponding period of 1931 on both the export and the import sides of the balance. Moreover, a steady decline of prices in the foreign markets cost the Soviet government tens of millions of rubles. Exports in ruble fell more precipitately than exports in volume.

Soviet exports from January through September this year totaled 12,454,388 metric tons and brought the government 410,913,000 rubles. In the same months last year the figures were 15,670,220 tons and 593,474,000 rubles.

The benefits from price reductions accruing to the Soviets on imports were not large enough to balance losses on exports. Imports in the nine months amounted to 1,749,000 tons, or 552,921,999 rubles' worth; the corresponding figures in 1931 were 2,550,719 tons and 504,272,000 rubles.

The sharpest fall in trade was developed as between the Soviet Union and the United States. The total turnover for the period was 35,537,000 rubles, as against 208,582,000 rubles a year ago. Imports from America fell from 188,155,000 rubles to 24,105,000; exports to America fell from 15,627,000 rubles to 11,432,000. A trade balance of 164,000,000 rubles in favor of the United States was thus reduced to the negligible figure of 4,000,000 rubles.

### Heads of Families Bear Heavy Reich Tax Burden

Berlin.—The government's statistical department has figured that German fathers of the low-earnings group pay twice as much in taxes as do French and English in the same class. It is announced that a German with a wife and two children who earns \$500 a year must pay \$106.50, or 21.32 per cent., for income, social and consumption taxes. This compares with 10.09 per cent. in France and 9.84 per cent. in England.

In the \$5,000 class the ratio is 19.32 per cent. here against 10.57 in France and 14.62 in England, the bulk in each country going for income levies. As a distinction for having completed more than ten years without an accident, 412 British motor drivers have been awarded an oak leaf bar by the "Safety First" Association.

### Nomad Children Quit Families for School

Tripoli, Italian North Africa.—A hundred nomad children of the Tripolitan hinterland have reluctantly come in to the special Italian school established at Hamada el Hombra on the edge of the desert. Because it is impossible for the children to return at night to their parents' tents—which seldom are in the same place twice—they live throughout the winter at government expense.

Next June will come the first clash between civilization and wanderlust, when the pupils are restored to their families.

### Large Number of French Holiday in England

During September 3,200 French visitors went on holiday to England, official figures reveal. This figure does not include day excursionists of whom there were believed to be several thousand.

The railway and steamship companies believe that tourist trips to Britain from France will increase next year, and the week-end excursion service will be extended.

### Pedestrians Put Sand On Ice As Civic Duty

Vienna.—City authorities here are mobilizing the walking population to combat winter's slippery pavements and street crossings.

The street cleaning department stores paper bags filled with sand in kiosks at street car stops and at crosswalks. The pedestrian's duty is to grab a bag, tear off a corner and strew his pathway with sand.

### Gypsies Going to School

Budapest.—The first special school for gypsies in Hungary is to open soon at Szekesfeharvar, south of here. Gypsies have been free to attend elementary schools but generally have preferred to remain in blissful ignorance of the three R's.

### "Soil Map"

To provide farmers with technical information a "soil map" is being completed by Prof. A. H. Joel, of University of Saskatchewan after eleven years of work surveying farm lands over 120,000 miles of Saskatchewan.

### Napoleon Relic Brings \$200

Paris.—A letter from Mme. Letitia Ramolino Bonaparte to her famous son, Napoleon I, was sold at auction here for \$200. At the same sale a letter from King John The Good (1350-1364) to his son, Charles, fetched a similar sum.

### Belgium's Future Queen



Princess Josephine, five-year-old daughter and eldest child of the heir to the Belgian throne, Prince Leopold and Princess Ostrid, niece of Sweden's king.

## Shorts

Only one woman in Great Britain practices the profession of tea-tasting. London has now fifty automatic telephone exchanges, covering 220,000 lines.

Traffic lights have been installed in more than 200 towns in Great Britain. Slaughter houses belonging to private owner in the United Kingdom number about 16,000.

Last year over 100,000,000 pennies were collected from telephone call boxes in the London area alone.

One London manufacturer, whose factory did not exist nine years ago, is now turning out 250,000 toys a week.

Practically all Britain's telephone equipment is now British made, less than one per cent. of the total being imported from abroad.

Great Britain's rat population has been estimated at the enormous figure of 40,000,000, which is not far short of the human population.

New Zealand has a bird, the Kea parrot, which preys upon sheep. It hunts in parties and does so much damage that a subsidy is paid for every Kea parrot killed.

A rainfall of one inch is equal to 100 tons of water to the acre. It takes a snowfall of about twelve inches to equal one inch of rain.

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American college students pay for their education in curious ways. At one Texas college a student turned up with a herd of cows and paid his way by selling milk to the other students.

Typists employed by the L. & N.E. Railway have lessons twice a week in dancing, fencing and other forms of physical culture in a big gymnasium under Liverpool Street Station, London.

Certain continental nations are increasing much more rapidly than the British. In the first quarter of this year the population of England, Wales, and Northern Ireland increased by 3,309, while that of Italy increased by 101,791 and of Poland by 124,391.

By cutting down the dinner interval by half an hour and closing half an hour earlier in the afternoon, it is estimated that \$10,000 will be saved in the lighting and heating of London Elementary schools between Nov. 1st this year and March 31st next.

Taxation in Great Britain is the highest in the whole world. Here are the figures of the principal countries, per head of the population: Great Britain, £15 17s 11d.; France, £10 0s. 2d.; Germany, £7 0s. 5d.; United States, £5 18s. 2d.; and Italy, £4 0s. 6d.

Is air travel beating boat and rail? In the four months May to August this year 29,947 passengers flew across the Channel from England; this is an increase of 92 per cent. over the same period in 1931.

### Had a Good Teacher

(Stratford Beacon-Herald.) Fred Hann used to be a soldier in the German army, having been a resident of Holstein, although a native of Denmark. After the war he came to Canada and started farming in Alberta. This year he captured the championship in oats at the Chicago Exhibition, his exhibit being from a crop which ran 100 bushels to the acre.

Before Hann started farming for himself he spent three years with Herman Trelle, the wheat king of the west. That is interesting. It makes it appear that this man Trelle was ready and willing to show to others what he has found out himself.

It speaks well for Trelle that his former hired man should follow in the wake of his employer and produce crops which are good enough to win against all comers.

And it speaks well for Hann that when he was preparing himself for the business of farming in the west he should have so thoroughly mastered the problem that he shares championship honors with Herman Trelle.