

Voice of the Press

Canada, The Empire and The World at Large

CANADA

Soon Learns

Psychologist says most small women have strong wills. A chap who marries a wisp of a girl soon learns to beware of the will of the wisp.—Ottawa Journal.

Hundred Per Cent. Chauffeurs

In presenting ninety-two chauffeurs with bronze medallions in recognition of the fact that they drove for twelve months without a single accident, the Province of Quebec Safety League is doing something that may well prove a valuable incentive to others. The driver who can go through a whole year without any kind of accident certainly proves that he is careful, that he observes the traffic laws, and that he is considerate of pedestrians. It is just as well to remind ourselves that if the chauffeur has a duty towards the pedestrian, the latter has an equal responsibility towards the chauffeur. It is only by both maintaining a strict observance of the traffic laws and keeping in mind constantly their mutual responsibilities that we shall ever reduce our unpleasantly high traffic accident record.—Montreal Daily Star.

Few Films For Children

J. C. Boylen, the chairman of the Board of Censors of Motion Pictures for Ontario, touches upon an important point in his annual report when he expresses regret that so few film subjects are suitable for young people.

"While 'adult themes' have their place on the screen," he remarks, "the motion picture is the vehicle of entertainment for the masses. The screen's great preoccupation, just now, with subjects unsuitable for family entertainment threatens not only to decrease the patronage of the young people but of their parents also. In this connection the Board would repeat what has been so often pointed out by others, that parents and guardians have as much a duty supervising their children's selection of screen entertainment as they have in regard to plays and books."—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Lots of Time

The St. Lawrence waterway is a profoundly important matter, but it is not one about which there need be any life-or-death-rush, on behalf of either the United States or Canadian public. It deserves full debate and extended consideration, and if it has to be postponed to the next session in order to get these, little harm will be done. The one thing that is not wanted is a hasty decision preceded by insufficient discussion.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

Canadian Channels

It is very gratifying to hear voices from the West speaking in support of the movement of grain and other traffic through Maritime ports. That very outspoken man, Mayor Webb, of Winnipeg, has expressed his views with his customary vigor, and he is all for Canadian trade through Canadian channels to the fullest extent that is possible without definite injury to business. Halifax and Saint John have been showing that they can handle grain without the slightest injury to any Canadian interest, and that is the most convincing kind of testimony. The rest of Canada can confer a great boon on the Maritimes by recognizing their ports and building up their transportation services. It does not involve sacrifice, and whatever makes the better times here ensures a larger market for what other provinces have to sell.—Maritime Merchant.

Speed Not First

In the flood of motor car advertising accompanying introduction of the new models for 1933, particularly noteworthy is the lack of emphasis on speed. In this respect this year's advertising contrasts strongly with other years. The change is particularly impressive when one looks over the advertising pages of the last few years. Throughout them one finds speed and power as the generally dominant note.—Brockville Recorder.

Better Newspapers

There are fewer papers in Ontario, fewer in New York, fewer in London. Such names as Times-Journal, Beacon-Herald, Sentinel-Review hereabouts, tell their own tale. In New York there is the Herald Tribune, the World-Telegram. London some time before the war had ten morning papers and seven evening. Now there are six morning and three evening. These merges and shut-downs have involved inevitable hardship for a while on employees, but they have resulted in better newspapers—more competently staffed, better equipped mechanically, able to provide a wider and more up-to-the-minute service of news.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Switzerland

The principles that have guided this little country, with its few millions of inhabitants may well be studied by the rest of the world, and principally by the Great Powers. In spite of many attractions inviting large-scale production, Switzerland has remained essen-

tially what she always was; a country catering to the needs of the world as they are, not as she might choose to see them; making a living as best she can; refraining from wild speculations; adhering to old and sacred principles of conservatism. Savings are still going up in Switzerland, Swiss cheese, with all its world-wide popularity, is still produced in some 3,000 dairies, most of them rather small. Graft and corruption are unknown quantities in Switzerland. It may seem a bit old-fashioned, a bit behind the times. Yet events have borne out her wisdom. This little nation, by a remarkable display of political character through centuries, has laid a foundation upon which many of our hopes rest. Yet we know Switzerland mainly from Alpine railroads and the lure of St. Moritz. There is a lesson in all this, and our discovery of it may mean much for our own future.—George Gerhard in The North American Review.

Training For Leisure

What are we educating boys and girls for, if not for life? Can we then be right to concentrate exclusively upon the efficiency of those we educate to do their work while we allow their tastes and interests, by which they will be guided in hours of leisure, to develop haphazard? If so, then it will not be long before the evil effect is seen elsewhere than in their pastimes. For just as leisure often reveals a man as he really is, so the use or abuse of it strengthens or weakens, raises or debases him. Those pursuits which, whether at school or after, we are apt to consider unrelated to the business of life are little by little shaping or hindering the power not only to carry through life's business, but to fill the whole of life with meaning and with beauty.—Hugh Lyon in The Spectator (London).

Good Canadian Practice

Ottawa newspapers believe in playing down crime. Last week, for the first time in 64 years, a murderer was executed there, and the Journal and Citizen published 200 word stories. They had not mentioned the case from the time the man was convicted until he was hanged.—Editor and Publisher, New York.

UNITED STATES

War Debts

Mr. Roosevelt went to the heart of the problem in his speech of February 2, 1932, when he called for an early accord regarding future payments. Uncertainty is one of the factors delaying the return of normal economic conditions. While the debt question hangs fire, for example, England cannot get a new par for sterling and return to the gold standard. Like many other related matters, this is of much importance to American trade, and so to the Budget of the United States Government.—Colonel House in Foreign Affairs (New York).

THE EMPIRE

Lord Willingdon's Hope

Lord Willingdon is the first Viceroy who has both the courage and the opportunity to speak the hope that within his term of office he may become the constitutional Governor-General of a self-governing India. Now that Lord Willingdon has not only identified himself personally with India's nationalist ideals, but has personally contributed to the reality of their early fulfillment, the Legislatures have responded splendidly alike to that faith and to the urgent needs of a great hour in the country's history. They have assumed responsibility for precisely the types of legislation that would have been condemned a year or two ago as inspired by British imperialism alone or by hostility to Indian nationalism, but are now recognized as assets or necessities "demonstrably in the interest of India."—Calcutta Statesman.

The Prudent Man

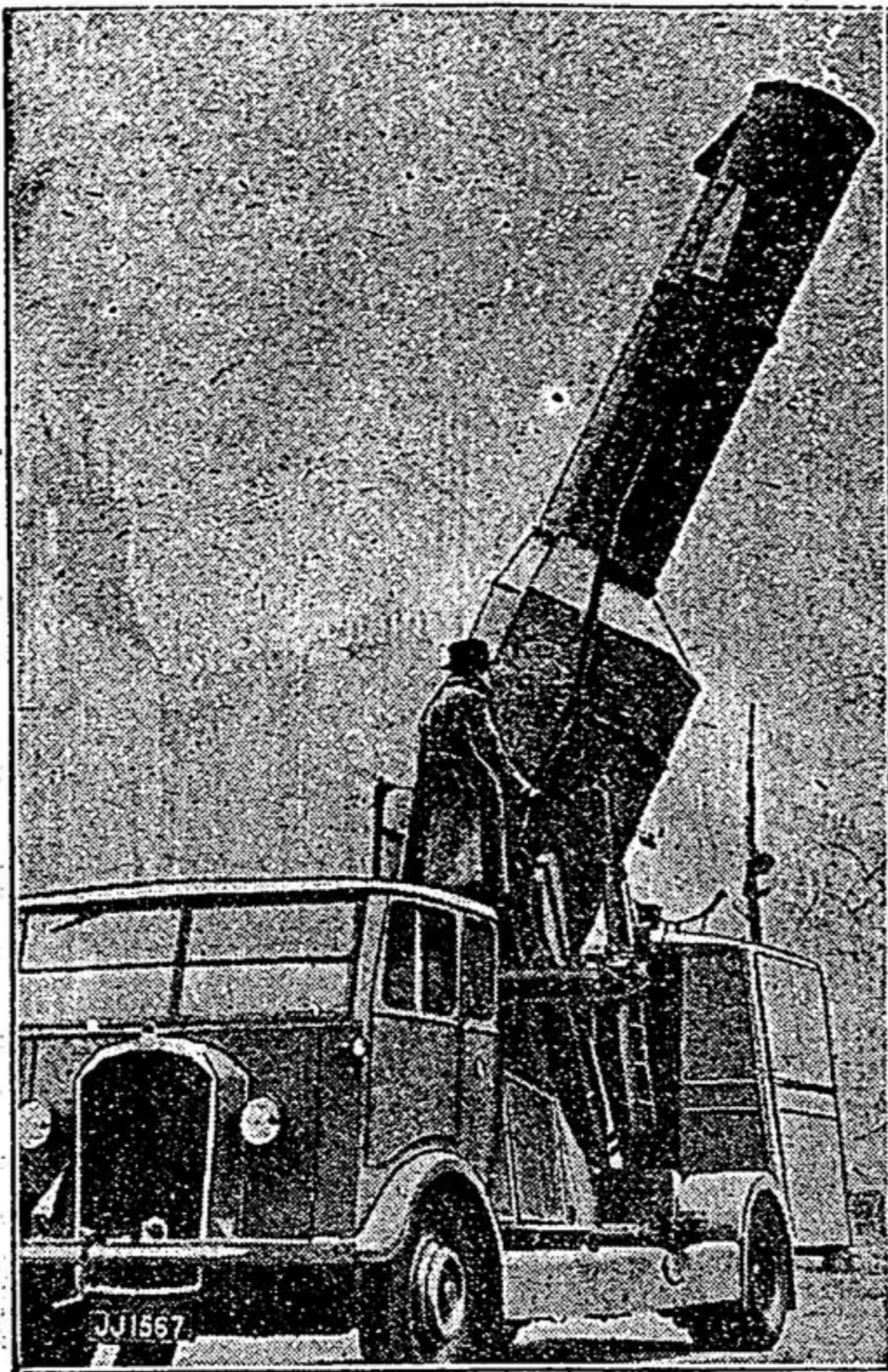
It remains true that the citizen of most value to this country is the man who uses his money wisely to secure the best life for himself and his dependants, trusting as much as possible on prudence and forethought and as little as possible to chance, and that any who incite him to an opposite course are enemies to the country's welfare.—The Spectator (London).

Ottawa Press Gallery Officers Are Elected

Ottawa.—The annual meeting of the Parliamentary Press Gallery was held Saturday and officers elected for the ensuing year. Wilfrid Eggleston, of the Toronto Star, is the new president, and Emile Benoit, of Le Devoir, vice-president. Ray Brown, of the Canadian Press, is secretary. Members of the executive are as follows: W. W. Murray, Canadian Press; Fulgence Charpentier, Le Canada; Leopold Richer, Le Droit; Robert Lipssett, Mail and Empire, and H. M. Mordeau, Border Cities Star.

Democracy is always the work of kings.—Ashes, which in themselves are sterile, fertilize the land they are cast upon.—Landon.

Light Shooter



Equipped with a 450 million candle power lamp, this formidable gun, which was recently demonstrated in Berkeley Sq. London, shoots light instead of shells. It can throw a beam of light 15 miles into the sky.

Canadian Skaters Capture All Honors

Mrs. Samuel Again Winner —Mrs. Gooderham Loses by Small Point Margin

New York.—Figure skating honors of North America were carried off by Canadians here last week. Large crowds attended the display at Madison Square Gardens, and much enthusiasm was displayed, evidence of the hold figure skating has on the general public of New York.

The greatest interest was taken in the competition for ladies' singles between Mrs. Norman Samuel (Constance Wilson), Toronto Skating Club, and Mrs. Edward H. Gooderham (Cecil Smith), of the Granite Club, Toronto. (These skaters are well known at home. They should feel flattered at the attention which they have attracted abroad.)

The competition was very close at the end. It was found that the judges, six in number, were equally divided, three having placed Mrs. Samuel first and three having placed Mrs. Gooderham first. It was necessary according to the rules to turn back to the total points obtained by each in both compulsory figures and free skating. It was then found that Mrs. Samuel had 2,300 points and Mrs. Gooderham 2,283 points. Mrs. Samuel therefore won first place by the narrow margin of 17 points. She retained the championship of North America in figure

skating which she won first in 1929 and again in 1931.

The competition in men's singles was a foregone conclusion. No one was near Montgomery S. Wilson, of the Toronto Skating Club, and he was awarded first place by all six judges. He thus retained the championship of North America which he won first in 1929 and again in 1931. The most difficult figures were done with the utmost ease and accuracy. His free skating thrilled the spectators with its daring and delighted them with its musical rhythm.

CHAMPION PAIR.

Mrs. Samuel and her brother, Montgomery Wilson, having won in the singles, hitched up in the pair. They won the championship of North America in pairs' skating with equal ease. This remarkable feat was also performed in 1929 and again in 1931. It will probably remain as a record, unless they choose to try again in 1935.

The judges were Joel Liberman and Charles M. Roth and Miss Rosalie Knapp from the United States and Allen E. Howard, Norman Gregory and John S. MacLean from Canada.

Average Value for Duty \$4.05 for British Pound

Ottawa, Feb. 13.—The average value of the pound sterling for special duty purposes will be \$4.05 during the period February 16 to 23 inclusive. This was announced today by the Department of National Revenue.

Wine Taster Goes "In Training"



America's oldest professional wine taster is getting ready to go back to work. Albert Lachman, 76, of San Francisco has gone into "training" after 24 years of retirement.

Roth's Body Found Frozen in Ice Missing Since November 8th

Head Covered by Sack, Ankles and Wrists Bound—Skull Crushed in—Friend Identifies Ring After Discovery in Grantham

St. Catharines.—His head completely covered with a canvas sack and stout ropes bound around his ankles and wrists, the body of Harry Roth, missing Hamilton jewelry salesman, was found frozen in the ice of Lake Gibson, Grantham Township, Friday afternoon.

The head had been crushed as by a severe blow. The body was so caked with ice that it was impossible to remove the bag covering his head in order to complete identification, but there was no doubt in the minds of authorities that it was Roth.

VANISHED NOV. 8.

Roth had been missing since the evening of Nov. 8. He was last seen in Merriton, where he called on several customers on his way to St. Catharines, where he was to pick up his brother-in-law, Gertler, and continue to his home in Hamilton. He was seen sitting in his parked car half an hour after the time set to meet Gertler. The car was found two days later near St. Catharines. Although the car was perfectly clean when it was seen in Merriton, it was splashed with mud when it was discovered, indicating that it had been driven over a deserted road leading from Merriton to the Merritonville highway.

The place where the body was found is a mile off the highway and is a desolate spot. Lake Gibson is used as

a reservoir for the Decew Falls power plant.

Hamilton.—Harry Roth was 30 years of age, and was a native of Canada. He resided with his wife and two-year-old daughter at 122 Jackson Street east. For several years he was a salesman with the Franco-American Company, jewelers, with headquarters in the Lister Building.

At the time of his disappearance Mrs. Roth and officials of the firm feared foul play. He was regular in his habits and it was the first occasion that he had ever failed to notify his employers of his whereabouts. While his business trips often extended over a period of a week, officials of the firm were in touch with him almost daily.

Mrs. Roth said he had travelled through the Niagara Peninsula for many years and several persons knew that he frequently carried large sums of money and valuable stock. Robbery was suggested by her as the motive for the supposed murder.

Some time after his disappearance Mrs. Roth criticized officers in charge of the investigation for not trailing certain persons who were questioned shortly after her husband's disappearance, and who later left the district.

The day after Roth was reported missing, Donald Charlebois, salesman for the same firm, advanced the theory that he had been robbed and murdered and dropped in the canal.

Sir W. Robertson Expires Suddenly

Great Soldier Passes — Aged 75—Only Field Marshal to Rise from Ranks

London.—Field Marshal Sir William Robertson died suddenly on Sunday in his London home at the age of 75. Sir William's career was without parallel in the British army, as he was the only man to rise from the ranks to receive a field-marshal's baton, an honor gained by determination and ability.

He was awarded many decorations for service in India, South Africa and during the Great War. He also received many foreign decorations.

In 1929, in recognition of his war service, he received a baronetcy, official thanks of Parliament and a grant of £10,000.

Started As Private

Sir William Robertson was a living instance of the private who carried a field-marshal's baton in his knapsack. Of poor parentage, he enlisted as a private in the 16th (Queen's) Lancers at the age of 18, and closed an active career when he received the baton of a field-marshal 43 years later. For three years of the Great War he was chief of the Imperial General Staff and, accordingly, one of the most important military figures among the Allied commanders. He was also an independent thinker.

Sir William became chief of the Imperial General Staff in December, 1915.

Attended Many Conferences

It would be tedious to recount all the great conferences between the Allies which Robertson attended as one of the principal military representatives of Great Britain. At the end of 1917 he believed the war might be finished in the following year, although Britain had to be prepared to endure a greater strain than any previously undergone. Towards the end of the year, however, Robertson found himself in disagreement with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, concerning strategical plans which the latter wished to be adopted. In particular Robertson believed that Lloyd George's plan of campaign for Palestine was unsound, and declined to give it any countenance. Robertson, of course, was all for "strengthening the armies on the Western Front."

It hardly came as a surprise to him to hear from Lord Derby, then Secretary for War, that the Prime Minister "could not get on with him," and that the Government was consequently looking out for a new G.I.G.S. Robertson, undoubtedly, performed noble services both in the field and at the War Office, and there were many who considered that even though his differences with the Prime Minister rendered it practically impossible for him to continue as chief-of-staff, yet the change might have been made more considerably.

On leaving the War Office (February 1918), he was first offered the position of chief-of-staff in France when the "unity of command" was established, but instead became chief of the Eastern Command in England, and later, commander-in-chief in Great Britain. In April, 1919, this was handed over to Sir Douglas Haig. Robertson then became commander-in-chief of the British army on the Rhine, in succession to Field-Marshal Plumer. It is a curious fact that while Robertson was asked to attend the peace celebrations in Paris and Brussels, no invitation came to him to attend those in London in July, 1919. In 1920 he relinquished his Rhine command, was promoted field-marshal, received a baronetcy and a grant of £50,000.

Argentina's Trade Wanted By Britain

But, Says Prince of Wales, She Wants Some things in Return

London.—"Agreements made at the Ottawa Conference do not preclude trade negotiations with other countries," the Prince of Wales told a large gathering at the Argentine Club here.

The occasion was a welcome to Vice-President Roca of Argentina, who heads a trade delegation to the United Kingdom. Negotiations start this week.

Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, another speaker at the banquet, declared modification of present restrictions on export of money from Argentina was desirable and he coupled an assurance that the agreements made at the Ottawa Economic Conference affecting meat were capable of modification when to "mutual advantage."

The speaker said Great Britain regarded Argentina at least "First Cousin" of the Empire, if not "Son of the Empire."

The Prince of Wales prophesied that anyone returning to the earth a century from now would find Argentina a "great and leading nation with a highly-developed and original culture." He added that this depended upon keeping the nation prosperous and that in turn depended upon prosperity of the beef industry, which, he said, is closely bound up with the British market.

"But while Argentine requires this market, I do not forget that there are things we want from Argentina ourselves—security for our investments and an increasing market for our goods, with facilities for obtaining remittances in payment.

"Is there a cloud on the horizon of Anglo-Argentine friendship now? Do people of the Argentine feel we have in some way ignored their interests?" he asked, and then went on:

"If so, it is far from the truth. In everything we have done or agreed to at Ottawa we have kept Argentine interests very much in our minds. I am not saying our action was purely selfish, but I ask in what way our prosperity can be helped for other people? Agreements made at Ottawa do not in any way preclude negotiations with other countries and the Argentine is naturally one of the first countries we want to negotiate with."

Weather Trend Slowly Milder

West and North—Snow Bitter Weather in Parts of N. B.

Slowly rising temperatures drifted across Canada during the week-end, but in parts of the West and North weather remained bitterly cold. A furious snow storm visited New Brunswick and another was raging along the coast of Labrador. Receding tides and cessation of gales allowed 450 fisher-folk of Sandy Point, Newfoundland, to survey damage done by flood water and count themselves lucky to be alive.

Meteorologists' forecast fair skies with stationary or rising temperatures throughout the western provinces. Saskatoon was the coldest spot in the Dominion during the week-end with a temperature of 27 below zero.

Moosonee, Ontario's James Bay port was a close second with 26 below. Eastward the weather became warmer. At Ottawa and Montreal skiers rushed into the mountains to take advantage of fresh snow and sunshine. The Maritimes remained fairly cold and appeared likely to continue cold. Southern Ontario temperatures rose only slightly. It was six below in London Saturday night, and only two above in Toronto, but the temperature rose quickly during the day.

The Pacific coast saw the thermometer drop below the freezing point on Saturday night, but it climbed later.

Canada Second Best In U.S. Export Trade

Washington.—American exports in 1932 were valued at \$1,612,305,818 compared with \$2,424,285,558 in 1931, the commerce department reported. Great Britain and Canada remained the United States' best customers with purchases of \$286,462,805 and \$241,424,707 respectively, the department said.

European nations continued to be the leading purchasers of American goods and during 1932 imported merchandise valued at \$784,634,687 compared with \$1,186,884,261 in 1931.

Asia purchased \$239,084,954 compared with \$386,353,635. Purchases by South American countries fell to \$97,131,785 from \$155,691,061.

Losses in exports to Russia were especially heavy, falling to \$12,465,249 from \$103,486,034.

Japan was third best customer during 1932 with purchases totaling \$134,628,384. In 1931 Japan was fourth.

Imports during 1932 aggregated \$1,322,745,439 compared with \$2,090,634,725 in 1931.

Canada led with imports valued at \$174,101,393. Japanese goods totaled second largest, \$124,011,311.

Cloth ordered recently by an English railway for its employees totaled 253 miles.