

The Papers Say

EDITORIAL COMMENT FROM
HERE, THERE AND
EVERYWHERE.

CANADA

Worse Than Disease

The problem which presents itself on Sunday evenings to the news editor of Le Canada is to prepare a complete list of the tragic deaths which have taken place during the week-end. This rather grim census has become a routine in all newspaper offices and excuses journalists for not having more than reasonable pity for the fate of the victims. The reality, however, is none the less sad for the families who are thus afflicted. In the last three weeks the number of automobile victims is seven dead and 19 wounded. Summer has only begun and when autumn has come it will be possible to demonstrate mathematically that motor vehicles in the district of Montreal have claimed more victims than no matter what disease.—Le Canada, Montreal.

Page "Pop-Eye"

Ontario Department of Agriculture reports the 1937 acreage of spinach up 20 per cent west of Toronto, while in the eastern half of the province it is the same as last year. This ought to have a bearing upon outcome of the college rugby series.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Mine Dividends

Ontario gold mines have produced an average of a little over \$7,000,000 per month so far this year. Records prepared indicate a production of close to \$43,000,000 for the first half of 1937.

Lake Shore will have an output of well over \$8,000,000 in gold during the first six months of this year.

Hollinger Consolidated continues to be Canada's second largest gold-producing mine and will report an output of around \$7,250,000 during the six months to end June 30.

McIntyre-Porcupine will report an output of over \$4,100,000 in gold for the first half of the year, according to the preliminary data now on hand.

Dome Mines, according to preliminary information, will show an output of about \$3,900,000 for the first half of 1937.

Wright-Hargreaves is maintaining a high rate, and will be able to report a production of \$3,730,000 in gold during the half year, according to data now available.—Toronto Saturday Night.

Speed Problem

"Is speed itself dangerous?" asks a contemporary.

It is difficult to give a direct answer, because so many other things must be taken into consideration.

The danger of speed depends upon the experience and ability of the driver, the character of his temperament and the condition of his mind, and body; the mechanical condition of the car; the condition of traffic; the state of the roads; weather conditions; the mental and physical condition of the other drivers he meets on the road, and the speed at which they are travelling; the visibility—and the many other features of motoring which enter into the cause of accidents.

If all of these conditions are favorable to the driver, therefore, we would venture the opinion that speed itself is not dangerous—providing the motorist stays within the speed limit.—Chatham News.

Wedding Rings

June being the month of weddings, it is interesting to note that half the world's brides are said to be married with wedding rings made in Birmingham, where some of the firms in the trade have been in existence since the 18th century. A hundred years ago wedding rings were made narrow as they are today, and gradually they became wider, until 50 years later no ring was acceptable unless it was broad and heavy. The pendulum has swung back again to the present fashion for abnormally narrow and light rings, although there is a tendency to revert to heavier rings.—Victoria Colonist.

Food Fit For A Man

It is the considered opinion of many a he-man that some strange fads and fancies have been flourishing in our kitchens in recent years. Our forefathers waxed great and strong on solid fodder that would back up against a fellow's chest bones and stay there, letting him know that he had had a meal. But no, their unworthy descendants, are facing a world in which the kitchen has become an experimental laboratory for a ladies' bridge-club, so that a plateful of cream-colored stuff on a

They're "Canacan" flies. To wit, Canadian and American.

Who says so? Professor William Wild, entomology associate of the Buffalo Museum of Science.

The learned professor seems to have good grounds—or rather good waters—for his findings in the fly war. Says he: "The two countries share alike in their ownership of these flies, which breed in the middle of the swift-running Niagara."—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

THE EMPIRE

New Zealand's Defence

Observers were uneasy two years ago when the British naval personnel fell below the 100,000 mark. The Japanese has been rising and now stands at 90,000, while that of the United States is 127,000. The First Lord has made provision in his estimates to increase the British personnel by 11,000 from its present figure of 101,000. Whether that is sufficient, in view of the long, specialized training required to supply efficient naval ratings, may be considered an open question. At least it represents a substantial increase. Viewing all these defensive preparations, New Zealand would do well to consider whether she is doing her part. She is as dependent on naval protection as Britain. Her Government is providing for the maintenance of two large cruisers on the New Zealand station, but that increased contribution is far from being proportionate with Britain's mighty expansion.—Auckland News.

Relief From Relief

Loan money is spent every year on so-called unemployment relief. Taxation is imposed also, and this double burden is a serious handicap on economic recovery. Money which remains in private enterprises is available for the expansion of industry and for the real relief of unemployment. Apart from its debilitating influence on individuals, taxation for unemployment relief militates against the relief of unemployment. It aggravates that which it is imposed to cure. Farmers cannot obtain seasonal labour, but they are taxed to maintain men who will not work. Besides having become a huge department of State in which more than £400,000 has been spent on administration, it has developed into a branch of high finance. The funds have been debited with loan flotation expenses (£94,000) and with interest and sinking fund (£400,000). These items cover the whole period over which loans have been floated for unemployment relief; but it is a scandal that taxation for benevolent purposes should be charged with the interest, sinking fund and flotation expenses on loans floated for purposes of benevolence so-called. What is sorely needed is relief from this kind of relief.—Melbourne Argus.

weighed 27 pounds and measured 44 inches. He was caught on a 700-ft. copper line, with an Otter Trail troll. Considerable difficulty was experienced in landing the trout, as Mr. Smith had no gaff in the boat. He had to bring the fish close to the boat and grab him by the gills.

\$27,000 Saved

ST. THOMAS.—St. Thomas Hydro users will benefit in the amount of approximately 27,000 a year with the new rates reductions that the Public Utilities Commission has sent to the Ontario Power Commission for approval.

The latest reduction in domestic, commercial and industrial power rates are made possible by the \$2 per horsepower decrease in the cost of power to municipalities, announced by the Ontario Commission to take effect on August 1. The new reductions will be the second cut this year, as the present rates were only put into effect on Jan. 1 last, being made possible by the \$2.50 per horsepower reduction of last fall.

General Manager P. W. Peart, of the local commission, stated that the reductions on Jan. 1 represented a saving of \$13,500 to local power users while the proposed new rates will mean an equal amount. The local commission is also seeking permission to reduce the cost to local consumers of flat rate water heaters by 10 per cent from Aug. 12.

New Economic Accord

LONDON, Eng.—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons this week that Premier Paul Van Zeeland, of Belgium, fresh from talks with President Roosevelt, is further pursuing the possibility of a broad international economic agreement.

The prime minister tartly refused, however, to disclose any details of negotiations thus far.

Van Zeeland, he said, is proceeding with inquiries "to endeavor to ascertain how far it is possible to obtain agreements on certain general principles of economic policy among a number of states, including the signatories of the tripartite currency agreement."

France, Great Britain and the United States, using huge gold-purchase funds, have co-operated under the tripartite agreement in working toward currency stabilization.

Chamberlain returned an abrupt "no" to Laborite Emanuel Shinwell's question whether Van Zeeland is "the only vehicle of the United Kingdom's expression."

(The Belgian premier was delegated by France and Great Britain to sound out world opinion on a possible international economic agreement that would spur world trade through the elimination of trade barriers.)

(He had long talks with President Roosevelt in late June and early this week reported to the British Prime Minister on the results of his visit.)

Bridge to Manitoulin

SUDBURY.—Dream of a decade will be fulfilled this summer when all-year traffic communication will be established to Manitoulin Island by road and bridge connecting the mainland and Gossy Island, part of Manitoulin Island.

The remaining 500 yards from Goat Island to Manitoulin will be covered by ferry. Fast water in the channel prevents ice forming and permits operation of the ferry in winter.

Prolonged Rainfall Needed

EDMONTON.—With Edson district blazes reported definitely under control, battle against forest fires in Alberta centred on six persistent outbreaks in the McMurray district, 300 miles north of Edmonton, Provincial forestry officials stated.

Raging since June 30 in the Edson area, 150 miles west of here, scattered conflagrations yielded to efforts of more than 200 fire-fighters. Gasoline engine pumps and back-firing methods turned the tide of battle in favor of the weary crews. The fires were placed under control before they destroyed valuable timber.

NEWS PARADE

Commentary on the
HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEKS NEWS ---
By Peter Randal

Control of the Press

Twenty years ago a great war swept away the hampering bonds of tradition. Men dreamed of a golden age in which peace and good will were to take the place of the old phrase concerning might and right. Those men are either dead or gone from the seats of the mighty. Freedom has given place to a new slavery. One of the traditions to go in the war ruins was the world conception of democracy. Today democracy is facing an unequal struggle against the forces of dictatorship as vested in Fascism and Bolshevism. By dictatorship is not meant the placing of political power alone in the hands of one man, but the very lives and thoughts of his people. In many sections of the world civilized people no longer possess the right to think or to speak other than as they are commanded so to do. Their right to self government has gone, and gone with it the right to a free press. That something of the same order may well come to pass in our own world is not beyond the powers of imagination. Last week, eleven large newspaper associations met in Chicago to protest the attempts of the American Newspaper Guild to obtain closed shop conditions for editorial workers. Such attempts, if successful, would mean a virtual control of the voice of the people. Of particular significance is the fact that the American Newspaper Guild is an affiliation of the C.I.O. and thus bound in many respects to support its cause and its dictates in opposition to all others. In other words, America is entering upon the first stages of a dictatorship.

C. I. O. Battle

At the present time, no one is able to predict the future of the C.I.O. A recent straw vote taken by the magazine, "Fortune" would seem to indicate a growing sympathy for the American Federation of Labor among a great many people who are beginning to look upon it as a bulwark in time of dire need. The threat of press control is only one indication of just how severe the battle is likely to be. John L. Lewis has determined to take his organization beyond the ranks of industrial workers into the realm of the white

collar people. Only the other day, we received a copy of a handbill being distributed to workers in American publishing houses. The handbill clearly stated the affiliation of its sponsors with the C.I.O.

Workers' Dictatorship

There is more than one way to the powers of dictatorship. Lewis has stated his intention of enlisting 5,000,000 workers in his organization. The power that such an organization would be able to give if his plans are ever completed holds possibilities above and beyond any government.

Government to "Marriage"

Last week, we commented on the change of governments in France. Ex-Premier Blum is again in the headlines though for quite a different cause than the downfall of a government. Back in the days before he thought of governments, the ex-premier wrote a book on marriage. The book is to be published in New York soon and is predicted as one of the coming best sellers.

Canada In The News

Canada made world news last week in several connections. For the hungry and the speculator, there was the news that Canada's huge wheat surplus has finally been liquidated. For the hungry, the news meant higher wheat prices when coupled with rumours of light crops. For the speculator, it meant business, better Canadian business all round. Canada's wheat carry over amounted to 211 million bushels in 1934, so the task accomplished by the Wheat Board may be considered as something of an achievement, especially in view of the fact that it was done with no loss to the government.

Then there was the story of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's visit to the Chancellor of Germany. Officially it was designated as a purely personal affair but men in a position to know of Mr. King's influence in Empire affairs are wondering if the seemingly innocent visit may not have decided effect on British policy. As the most influential of the Dominions, Canada's statesmen are taking an increasingly important part in Empire decisions.

Four Lads Watch Companion Drown

HALIFAX.—Powerless to lend aid because they could not swim, four companions watched Ronald Power, 15, drown in Halifax Harbor. Power stepped off a ledge into deep water and was unable to return to shore.

Canadian Youth More Optimistic

HULL, England.—According to Professor A. E. Morgan, former principal of McGill University, Montreal, modern university youth of Canada constitute "one of the very striking assets of Canada."

"In the universities one sees the best examples of those who are going to be the leaders of Canada tomorrow," said Professor Morgan, who has just returned to Great Britain.

He declined to make any comment upon his resignation as principal of McGill. He said he had no definite plans for the future beyond taking a holiday.

"If one dared to generalize, one would say that the youth of Canada is less sophisticated and more optimistic than the youth of Great Britain," said Professor Morgan.

News In Brief

Office of the Department of Highways here confirmed building of the road and bridge. Estimate of the cost of the project which will get under way shortly could not be obtained.

P. Goldie, head of the construction firm which received the contract, visited the island during the week end and made an examination of the proposed road. The work, it is expected, will require three months.

The project will reduce the ferry crossing from three-quarters of a mile to 500 yards. At present traffic congestion has been experienced, motorists often waiting two hours to cross from the mainland to Manitoulin.

Big Lake Trout

WIARTON.—What is likely to be the champion fish for Bruce Peninsula this year was caught this week by Arnott Smith, Willard, Ohio, at Barrow Bay. The fish, a lake trout,

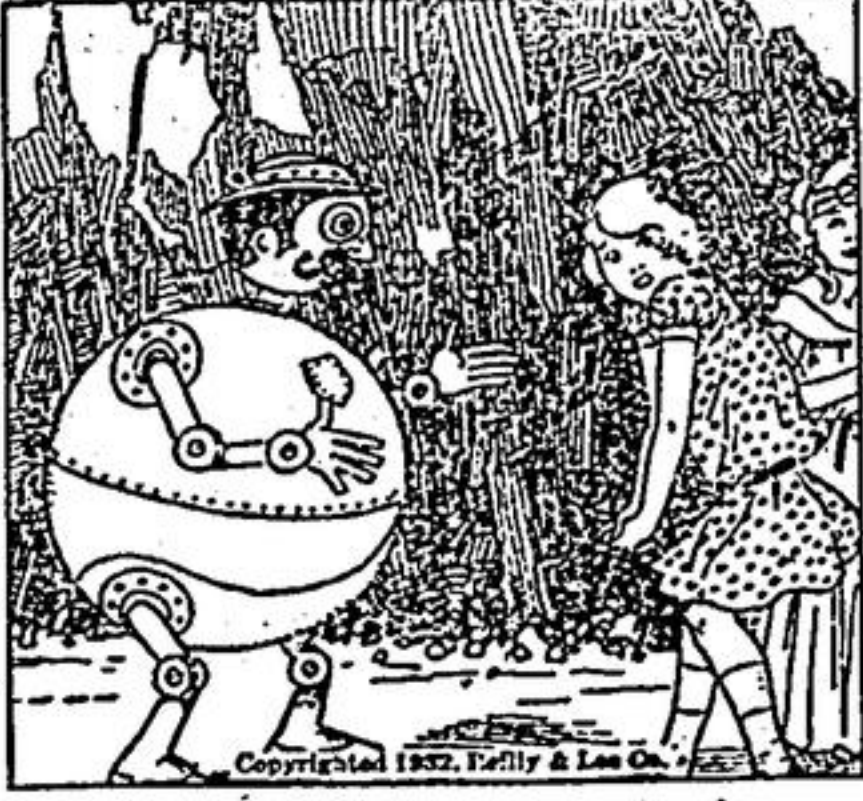
THE WONDERLAND OF OZ



The Scarecrow dashed in to rescue the Saw-Horse and had his left foot smashed by the hammer. They then found that the Saw-Horse had been dazed by the blow. Although the hard wood of which his head was made could not be crushed, both of the ears of the creature were broken off and he would be unable to hear a sound until new ones were made for him.



The animal's left knee was also cracked, an dhad to be bound up with string. Billina, having fluttered under the hammer, it now remained to rescue the private who was still riding on the iron giant's mallet, high in the air, so the Scarecrow lay flat upon the ground and called to the man to jump down upon his body, which was soft because it was stuffed with straw.



This the private managed to do, waiting until he was close to the ground and then letting himself drop upon breaking any bones, and the Scarecrow declared that he was not injured in the least. Therefore, the Tin Woodman, having by this time fitted new ears to the Saw-Horse, the entire party proceeded upon its way, leaving the giant to pound out the path behind them.



Gradually they drew nearer to the mountain which blocked their path, and which marked the beginning of the Gnome King's underground kingdom. Overhead the sky was dark, for a volcano, one of the Gnome King's chimneys, was pouring out black smoke which filled the air. Weird faces peered down upon them from the rocks an deverything became still and quiet. Indeed they were nearing their destination.

By L. Frank Baum

Canadian Author Defined by Editor

There is no satisfactory answer to the question: What is a Canadian Author? No wonder, then, there is confusion confounded among critics and readers about this little business of Canadian Literature. How can they arrive at conclusions of any sort, or at least conclusions of any value, if there is no agreement about the qualifications for Canadian authorship? asks the Winnipeg Free Press.

On the one hand, there is the school which agrees with the definition given by Mr. B. K. Sandwell at the recent Kingston Conference on Canadian-American Affairs. Mr. Sandwell said: "A Canadian author, properly speaking, is one who accumulated a substantial volume of his impressions of life in Canada and formed there the deeper and more important of his intellectual and moral relationships; and that means generally one who spent his formative years from ten to twenty-five or thirty in Canada."

And on the other hand, there is the school which would accept the implicit definition used by the Toronto University Quarterly's unique and valuable annual "Letters in Canada" survey of Canadian writing. This is that written by a British subject domiciled in Canada.

But both of these definitions have their difficulties. In the first instance there are writers now living in Canada, whose early impressions of life certainly were not Canadian, and yet whose work we accept as part of the body of Canadian literature. And in the second instance there are writers, born and bred in Canada and now domiciled abroad, whose work is not particularly Canadian and yet we accept it also as part of Canadian literature.

What, then, is a Canadian author? There are some who declare that only those writers born and bred and writing in Canada (though not necessarily about Canada) are Canadian authors. The definition is most restricting, and, if accepted, at once reduces the current body of Canadian literature to an alarming degree. Notwithstanding that fact, is it the correct answer? The problem is extremely thorny, and it may be some years before it is satisfactorily adjusted.

War On Pine Tree Beetle In The U.S.

DENVER, Colo.—Hundreds of men have been mobilized in the West to fight a tiny beetle, the size of a large pin-head, which wipes out pine forests.

It is the Dendroctonus Ponderosus beetle, alias the Black Hills bug.

"There are terrific losses from this beetle," said W. L. Robb, regional inspector for the Federal forest service.

"We estimate that in Colorado the beetle has killed 20,000,000 board feet of lumber, worth \$500,000 in the last year."

Since 1897, when the beetle was first discovered in the Black Hills, Robb said it has been found in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and South Dakota.

"It is dormant for a few years, then there is a new outbreak," he said. "The present flare-up started about 1931 and has been worse each year."

"The only cure is to cut down the infested trees and burn the bark."

Says Americans Dress Frightfully

NEW YORK.—A British dress designer, Angela Shepherd, here to study fashions, expressed the opinion American men dress frightfully. "I have not seen a single well-dressed man since I arrived," she said. "They do not have clothes sense. They do not seem to care about clothes. They rebel against changing in the evening. We are always changing in London. And those blue shirts and yellow ties. Dear me!"

"Perhaps," someone suggested, "there is something about the American anatomy that distresses you. English men are taller, you know." "No, it is not that," the stylist replied. "American men have frightful taste. The materials are wrong, and their clothes just don't fit. I cannot see why the women stand for it."

Mrs. Shepherd was kinder to American women. "I do think your American women dress divinely, though. There is something so jaunty about them. British women are definitely not jaunty. And your women's shoes. Heavenly, I just love your shoes."

Safe Drivers

The Ontario Association for the Deaf in a recent statement pointed out that deaf and hard-of-hearing drivers have a better record of safety than those with normal hearing. During the past eight years only five deaf drivers were involved in accidents, none of which ended fatally, or resulted in serious injury. In three of the cases the good hearing drivers were decreed to be at fault and the other two mishaps were due to speeding.