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ARE CANADIANS TOUCHY?

Lord Darling before he came to Canada was told in England that it was very ill-advised for any Englishman to speak his mind in Canada. The English folk are wonderfully voluble. Long centuries of discussion, of freedom of speech and the airing of views has made the Old Country people vigorous in speech. In Canada we are more conservative, more diplomatic, averse to treading on the toes of any person. This has caused supersensitiveness. We are not willing to be criticized by those outside. The Bishop of London stirred up feeling when he innocently suggested that Canada in seeking new citizens should look chiefly to British countries. Lord Darling consequently was astute and when he spoke in Vancouver, B.C., cautiously took as his theme, "Nothing in Particular." He avoided speech that might be considered too frank.

The Canadian newspapers think this view of the touchiness of Canadians is unfortunate. The Vancouver Province leads in protesting against the thought of imposing silence on visitors in this manner, and says: "We have no sympathy with this sort of thing. We are quite sure it is an unwholesome state of affairs, and that no good can come of it."

It is apparent that most visitors consider themselves in the position of guests, with the reticence that belongs to that relation, comments the Toronto Globe, but Canadians would lose much by a self-imposed silence by visitors of wide knowledge and experience. Let them give their views, and let the views be considered on their merits.

REFORMING THE COMMONS.

A correspondent calls for a parliamentary merger to save expense. The House of Commons, he insists, needs reforming. This legislative body has since Confederation increased in number until to-day it is constituted by 245 members, many of whom, by their long speeches on motions and amendments so impede business that the sessions have become prolonged until they are nearly continuous. If the House of Commons were composed of one-half its present membership it would be a much more efficient and effective body. Times have changed since Confederation. Our present improved means of transportation and communication makes small ridings unnecessary. Hamilton for example, could be as well represented by one member as by two, Toronto by four or five instead of nine and Huron by one in place of two. This would effect a tremendous saving to this country at a time when strict economy is our greatest need.

LOOKING TO THE CHURCH.

Preaching at the English service in the Cathedral of St. Peter, at Geneva, in connection with the Seventh Assembly of the League of Nations, Rev. Canon H. J. Cody, M.A., D.D., LL.D., rector of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, and chairman of the Board of Governors of Toronto University, delivered an eloquent sermon in which he analysed the processes through which the aspirations of the League of Nations might be realized and intense nationalism moulded into a still greater internationalism. In the finality he looked to the church for the greatest peace influence. He said:

"But it is chiefly to the Christian Church, 'the blessed company of all faithful people' dispersed throughout the world, that we are entitled to look for the creation, preservation and development of these super-national spiritual forces on whose operation peaceful international relations ultimately depend. The Church can create the temper of justice and fraternity which is both genuinely human and properly Christian. She can hold up high standards of conduct. She can create the atmosphere in which peace and goodwill may flourish. She can raise the moral temperature so that difficult problems may dissolve and intractable prejudices melt away. She can hold forth the Christ Who draws all men unto Himself and so to one another. It is through the transforming power of Christ that men's hearts and wills can be changed. It is largely through the Church that the great mass of ordinary men and women can express their will-to-peace, so that even governments will listen. The Church can mobilize in all countries the deepest conviction and emotion of the people behind the ideal represented by the League and behind the League itself.

"Though the vision tarry, we may with confidence expect it. Meanwhile the peace of God can garrison our hearts and minds against weariness and lack of faith, as we think on things true, honorable, just, pure, lovely and of good report, we find that the God of Peace Himself is with us. Seven hundred years ago in October next sweet St. Francis of Assisi passed on. His habitual greeting was 'God give you peace.' To his generation he was an apostle of peace. This greeting we repeat today."

BIBLE THOUGHT

THE LORD RECOMPENSE THY WORK, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel.—Ruth 2:12.

JOBS THAT PAY.

A newspaper reporter, conducting a survey in Boston recently, discovered that the so-called "menial" jobs pay better than white-collar occupations.

Barbers were found who were making $5,000 a year, taxicab drivers averaging $50 or more a week, waitresses getting $35 to $40 a week, and porters to whom $35 a week was no strange figure.

Many meagerly paid stenographers, clerks and bookkeepers give tips because they "feel sorry" for those serving them. The Boston reporter discovered that the feeling was mutual—that those in the "menial" positions also felt sorry for the white-collar folk.

WHY WORRY ABOUT FUTURE?

Dr. John E. Teeple, New York, who broke the German potash monopoly and established the industry in the United States, refuses to become excited over the future prospects of fuel, or energy or raw material. To look ahead for ten years is about all that is needed. The future, as he views it, will take care of itself, just as time has done heretofore. Reviewing conditions he remarks:

"What do we know what the world will want 50 years from now? Oil? By that time we may have no use for oil, will be using something else and far better instead.

"It isn't specific, materials the world needs—like coal, oil, wool and such. It's properties we want.

"For instance, we're reasonably sure the world has to have clothes in the future. But we're not so reasonably sure that these clothes will have to be made of wool or silk or linen or even the modern substitute, rayon.

"Clothes could be made of anything so long as they provided us with the properties we seek in clothing ourselves—properties providing us with warmth or defense against the elements.

"Thirty years ago cotton stockings were almost universal. Where are they now?"

The doctor is not inclined to grow excited because the supply of this, that or the other material will run out. Something else will take its place. Some new method or product will arise to change the world's demand for the original. Instead of developing raw materials, or trying to save them for the future, chemists should turn their efforts toward the development of the properties these raw materials furnish. "Chemistry is progressing in this connection," he adds, "by giving man the properties he needs in many different forms. The chemist is gradually weakening the force of specific raw materials, so that we need no longer be dependent on these for our existence."

In this development Dr. Teeple sees a strong force toward world peace. The tendency to free man from the urgence for specific raw materials, will remove some of the immediate irritations among nations.

SUPPORT FOR CLERGYMEN.

The public which appreciates the vital importance of the church is coming now to realize that the salary of the pastors both in the country and the city must be brought up to a level comparable to that of other service. There is no argument to support a theory that a minister, because he is engaged in a religious work and one for moral uplift, should be asked to live on an inadequate salary and especially is there argument to condemn a condition which would compel a minister to support his family on a plane not comparable with those about him among whom he works. We do not mean that the minister in country or city should expect to live in particular luxury or on a plane similar to that of some of his wealthiest parishioners perhaps but there is a general average which we all recognize as reasonable and pastors in the country and the city are entitled to that compensation.

The country pulpits will be sought with the improvement of economical surroundings as relate to the family life of the pastor. It is not that preachers do not recognize contentment in the country but many of them cannot see their way to ask their families to make the sacrifice.

Many an earnest man, remarks the Watertown, N.Y. Times, would be contented in a rural church if the matter of salary did not count. The rural church has gone backward because salaries in the other professions have increased but the schedules which the ministers have received have not gone ahead proportionately. Naturally by the very force of circumstances many men have been driven out of the ministry.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The great fault with some people is they haven't any great faults.

Wolves are active in Algoma. They carry off sheep and even young cattle. The settlers are loading their shot guns for attack.

A tax on freight carrying motor trucks is in sight. The necessary legislation is being prepared. The tax will help keep up the thoroughfares.

The greatest consummation in the life of Hon. Vincent Massey, to be Canada's ambassador at Washington, was happily carried out in Kingston. He was married here.

The Copper Gold Era at Rouyn is Canada's newest newspaper. It is published by college graduates at night. They are miners by day. They have the qualities for newspaper workers.

The two-year four per cent. notes amounting to $35,000,000 dated 1st October, 1924, and maturing 1st October, 1926, will be redeemed by the federal government. Best of all the cash will be paid for the notes.

The dependence of one nation on another is illustrated by the fact that since women have taken to bobbing their hair some 16,000 other women in Chefoo, China, who used to make hair nets have been thrown out of work.

One can foresee the time when a close season of several years will have to be proclaimed to save the deer. Indications are that there will be a 1,000 more hunters of deer this fall, than ever before. And every man will be expected to hike home with his quota.

The estimated consumption of cheese in Canada increased from 3.04 pounds per capita in 1922 to 3.26 per capita in 1926. Factory production of cheese in the same period increased from 135,548,305 pounds per annum to 205,693,920 pounds per annum.

Von Humboldt once said that whatever you wish to insert in the mind of a nation you must introduce into the schools. Within a generation, through the agency of the school (used in its broad sense of the nation's educational effort), a nation's ideals can be debased or elevated; the well-springs of its national life can be poisoned or sweetened.

Kingston did not show up well in the total vote this month. Out of the registered vote only sixty-three per cent. was polled against seventy-eight per cent in 1925. Ottawa vote was about the same and the Citizen says "a city that cannot get more than six or seven out of every ten electors to go to the polls cannot afford to talk of its citizenship and public spirit. The only consolation is the probability that when other figures are revealed it will be found that voters in other cities did no better."

The Municipal Income Tax

(The Square Deal, Toronto)

The revolt against municipalities collecting an income tax is growing—first it was Ford, now it is Toronto township which have refused to collect one. There are many other rural districts where the law is ignored, but they have succeeded in avoiding publicity.

Local option in liquor selling was considered a wise move, then why the purely local matter of municipal taxation should be hampered by the cast iron regulations of the Assessment Act does not appear. It is frankly admitted that our present system is unsatisfactory and a little consideration will show that it is impossible to collect an income tax with even an approach to equity. It is a notorious fact that it is mainly paid by the salaried classes while the incomes of the wealthy and the business owners are assessed at only a fraction of the real amount. This is nothing new; the income tax has been an obvious injustice wherever levied and the reason is not far to seek. It is essentially unjust, and no unjust law can be administered with equity.

Unfortunate Engineers

(Toronto Globe)

Mr. Meighen's lack of success is attributable to his lust for success—that his repeated failure to retain office is due to his unfortunate eagerness for office. The rout of his party in 1921 was the natural result of a general belief that he had unduly delayed facing the electors for confirmation of his appointment as Prime Minister, clinging to office for the sake of office. The defeat of his party in 1926 was accelerated by the conviction that he had accepted the task of forming a Government which he knew would be without effective support in the Commons because he was a political opportunist, and concerned primarily with obtaining office. For all this Mr. Meighen himself may not have been responsible. He may have been badly advised. His hands, so to speak, may have been tied—his procedure forced. If so, he is unfortunate indeed.

For Mr. Meighen unquestionably is an outstanding political figure and an effective Parliamentary leader. He has a remarkable knowledge of public questions, possesses a keen analytical mind, is an able debater, a tireless worker, and a hard fighter. These qualities of party leadership he exemplifies in superlative degree. But his abilities have manifested themselves along destructive rather than constructive lines.

News and Views.

To Cure Smuggling.

Louisville Courier Journal: Canadian rum smugglers have learned the secret of successful transportation and overcome their losses on the "dead haul" back by smuggling American goods into Canada. The Government is out about $50,000,000 a year customs tax and merchants are facing a competition that embarrasses them. There seems to be only one thing to do. The moral side of rum running does not appear to have presented itself to them. They should regulate the trade and not license anyone without proof of good moral character. None but honest men and patriotic Canadians should be allowed to smuggle liquor across the border.

Mosquito Engineers.

Chicago Tribune: It is a tribute to public interest in the abolition of the mosquito that there are to-day experts in sanitation and public health who may rightfully claim the title of mosquito engineers. There is growing up in the United States a body of men, whose chief interest is to advise and direct the fight against the mosquito. Each year sees the group grown larger. A town, a community, a private individual need no longer attack the mosquito problem haphazardly. The mosquito engineer stands ready to furnish accurate scientific service. Continued public interest in the work of this new profession—the mosquito engineer—will bring the mosquito plague to an end throughout the entire Chicago region.

Machine-Gun Politics.

Boston Globe: Eight motor cars manned by thugs and equipped with machine guns whirled into an underworld suburb of Chicago and opened fire upon two hotels, said to be headquarters of rival gangsters. A woman from another State, sitting in an automobile with her husband and son, was shot in the arm. A witness saw the wounded or dead bodies of two persons hauled into one of the eight cars "while a machine gunner knelt on the sidewalk and spread a covering fan of bullets." What does a European think when he reads such a report? Illinois, with the money debauchery of her primaries by Insul and others, is bad enough, but with machine-gun fire added, stands as a universal warning of the inevitable outcome of political corruption.

U.S. Reservations.

Brooklyn Eagle: Not since the Einstein theory was first propounded has the popular mind been so severely taxed as it is by efforts to comprehend what the United States wants the other nations to do to assure our adhesion to the World Court. The Senate having passed a reservation that no one fully understands the Administration is fearful of attempting any kind of interpretation. The real purpose of the reservation was simply to get votes in the Senate. It was part of the long process of juggling to create the impression that the United States can join the World Court without binding itself in any way to support the Court or to recognize its jurisdiction without the consent of a majority of the Senate in a given case. And the present position of the Administration seems to be that the other nations must accept this reservation without making any reservations of their own.

Might Try.

A Coney Island bandit, who held up a bathhouse and stole the safe, was unable to break it open and so abandoned it by the roadside. A more ingenious person would have labeled it "Handle with care," and sent it somewhere by express. —Judge.

She'll Need It.

Typist: I am going to get married sir—to a poet.

Employer: Dear me, then I'm losing you?

Typist: Oh, no, sir, I shan't leave, but I'll need more salary.—Liverpool Daily Courier.

After The Fact.

Mistress: What is the baby crying so much for?

Maid: Master's shirt studs, mum.

Mistress: Why don't you let the little darling have them?

Maid: I did. He's swallowed them!—Passing Show, London.

—Passing Show, London.

Gave Him Whole Gun.

Huntsman: I just met a big bear over in the woods.

Guide: Did you give him both barrels.

Huntsman: Both barrels! I let him have the whole gun.—Life.

QUEER QUIRKS OF NATURE

Handsome in Youth, Then Loses Beauty.

BY AUSTIN H. CLARK
Smithsonian Institution.

Handsome children are not always handsome as grown-ups. It is the same way with caterpillars. The caterpillar shown above, which is very common, often, indeed, altogether too common, is an unusually pretty type. It is white banded with black and adorned with black-tipped tufts and bundles of cream colored hairs. The head is bright red.

The moth into which it turns is a curious creature. The male (upper right) is brown with very large wings, and is very active. He does not live very long as he cannot eat, not having the usual long tube through which moths and butterflies suck up their nourishment.

The female (lower right) is very much larger than the male, and is distinctly of the home-loving type. Whether she wants to be or not makes no difference. She has no wings and so has to be.

Her life is singularly prosaic. She crawls out of the cocoon, lays her eggs, usually on the cocoon itself, and dies.

Still, life for her has its compensations. As a caterpillar she was twice as large as her active mate and correspondingly more beautiful.

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