

SCRAP

Social  
Studies



# Social   STudies

A View of Our Empire

Britain and World Trade

Britain's overseas Empire

Development of U.S.A.

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Our Province



# PROBLEM I A VIEW OF OUR EMPIRE



31 A queen's life is spent on balconies. Watching Trooping of the Color last year are, from the left, Queen's

Woman of the Bedchamber Mrs. Bowly, Princesses Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Alice, the Queen, Princess Marie

Louise, Mary's son Gerald Lascelles, Princess Helena, Queen Mary, Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, Lady Desborough.



**P**ROPOSED mechanization of Edmonton police service has had a stormy ride through council chamber in recent weeks. First item to be considered was a modest request by Chief Shute that five new constables and four radio-equipped cars be added to the force. Figures quoted for them were \$6,000 a year for the constables and \$9,434 for the cars.

Chief argument put forth in favor of the expenditure was that the "sparsely-settled outlying districts peculiar to Edmonton were difficult to cover in the ordinary way."

At a subsequent meeting, council split on a vote to add only three new men to the force, and Mayor Fry cast his vote in favor, to end the tie.

The motion to add three radio-equipped cars was fought tooth and nail by Ald. Ogilvie, that eagle-eyed custodian of public funds, but it got by in spite of his heated assertion that "Edmonton is just a small town after all" . . . And so the matter stood, with feelings high, and temperatures higher, until at a later meeting, Commissioner Gibb made the announcement that Calgary had decided to try out two-way radio patrol cars this year. Whereupon a "sit-tight" policy was speedily agreed upon, and action deferred until it was seen how the scheme worked out in the southern city.







# Young Canucks Strengthen Bulwarks of British Royal Navy



Traditions of the British royal navy are imbedded in the training being given more than 2,000 young Canadians by the Navy League of Canada. Above are pictures of the Toronto corps at work. Upper left, Petty Officer D. Low gives cadets Dennison and Jensen instruction at a binnacle; lower left, Sub-lieutenants Sottridge and MacKenzie plot a course on a chart. Top, these fishermen who go down to the sea in dories are equally important bulwarks in the empire's naval strength. Lower, Quartermaster W. Acheson and Cadet Edwards at the ceremony of hoisting the ensign.



# 'Princess Pats' Greet Organizer

Strong Empire Solidarity Would Carry Weight With Dictators, Military Institute Members Told; British Moves Praised

## NEED POWER TO ENFORCE PEACE

Stating that if the Central European powers would pay no attention to nations whose "talk was not backed up by strength," Lt.-Col. Hamilton Gault, Thursday noon, told the Alberta Military Institute "that if we can present a united British front and speak as one voice, we will carry more weight than if we speak, not collectively, but individually."

### GREETING COMRADES

There was a large gathering of military men at the Redfern Club to welcome the man who recruited the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry at the outbreak of the Great War, and members of that unit who reside at Calgary were guests of the Alberta Military Institute at the luncheon meeting. Captain Harry O. Nolan, M.C. president, was in the chair.

Lt.-Col. Gault spent Thursday in Calgary in the course of a Dominion-wide tour.

Speaking on "The European Situation," Lt.-Col. Gault prefaced his remarks with a brief reference to the Great War, which he said was "no sudden outbreak for it was a long-planned scheme since 1904 by Germany."

There had been "three great milestones since the Great War," he said: (1) the propaganda suggesting that Germany was doing its utmost to fulfill the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and which was impossible to do unless assisted financially from without; (2) propaganda stating that it was impossible for Germany to fulfill the treaty while troops of occupation were on the Rhine, so they were withdrawn; (3) the development of Nazism and the Hitler, who in 1933 became chancellor of the Reich.

### HITLER "GENIUS"

Lt.-Col. Gault said Hitler appeared to combine the qualities of famous German leaders of the past and had moved from one triumph to another. He had won three wars without practically firing a shot, which from the soldier's point of view was the "height of genius" which had given him the Rhineland, Austria and Czechoslovakia. His diplomatic triumph had been "by no means small, for as the result of our policy of no sanctions, Italy had been thrown into his arms," he said.

"I believe profoundly that you must not underestimate the strength of an opponent. Today the foreign policy of Germany is practically accomplished. The question of colonies still remains to be solved and from the newspapers I gather the move-

ment on Danzig has been commenced.

"I am not one of those warmongers who believe that war is inevitable, but I am convinced that it is no use developing a will to peace unless we have the power to enforce it."

### NEED QUICK ACTION

The recent British budget which included 400,000,000 pounds sterling for defence and the adoption of the policy of conscription, "give the lie to the nations who say that it is no longer a first class military power," declared the speaker.

"If it should ever be necessary for us to be involved in another war, which God forbid, we should be prepared before and not afterwards. The nation should be able to mobilize at a moment's notice for defence against an attack and to launch a secondary attack.

"The future war is going to be largely determined by a quick, decisive, aggressive action," said Col. Gault, and went on to say that during the Great War "it was only a loss-up that the aggressor did not reach the objective in three months. Once the aggressor had been stopped, it had taken the whole world 3½ years to defeat him.

Lt.-Col. Gault expressed his pleasure at being able to meet old friends at Calgary. Col. P. L. Shuldice moved the vote of thanks.

### COMRADES AT DEPOT

Many members of the old "Pats" were present at the station to meet their wartime commander when Colonel Gault arrived in the city Thursday morning.

Greeted by Brigadier G. R. Pearce, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., officer commanding Military District 13, who won his cross for valor with the unit at Passchendaele, Colonel Gault had a cheery "hello" for his men.

He shook hands with all the group including Lt.-Col. P. L. Shuldice, Rev. Dr. Robert Paton, R. Appleton, A. H. B. Beeson, J. C. de Balthard, A. H. Cooper, R. A. Forrest, A. Y. Orville, A. Haff, John Jackson, H. S. Lindy, A. Marlow, A. E. Park, F. G. Pearce, L. Phillips, G. I. Pringle, P. Reid, J. Ridgick, R. C. Sproule, W.

# Britain Ready to Fight For Danzig, Hitler Told

Chamberlain Declares Britain Ready to Go To War If Poland Threatened; Daladier Moves to Increase Huge Army

J. F. SANDERSON

(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, May 12 (CP Cable).—Leaders of the British and French nations Thursday gave unmistakable warnings to Germany not to march on the Free City of Danzig—Europe's No. 1 danger point.

In London Prime Minister Chamberlain declared Britain was ready to go to war over Danzig to insure Poland's independence and warned that "no more deadly mistake" could be made than for any nation to suppose that this country will go back on its promises.

### FORCE WITH FORCE

In Paris Premier Edouard Daladier threatened to increase France's already reinforced army unless the totalitarian states cut down their mobilized forces.

Both leaders expressed willingness to promote peaceful settlement of dangerous problems, but they left no doubt of their intentions to meet force with force.

Meanwhile it was reported that Ivan Malyski, Soviet ambassador in London, and Foreign Secretary Vincent Malifax had made progress in clearing away any misunderstanding of suspicion existing between London and Moscow over Britain's efforts to bring Russia into the Anglo-French anti-aggression bloc.

Efforts to prevent German penetration in eastern Europe culminated in an announcement that Britain was extending credits of \$3,000,000 (about \$22,000,000) to Rumania for purchases in Great Britain. It was expected the purchases would include armaments to reduce Rumanian dependence upon the Nazis, now in Germany, for her arms.

### READY FOR WAR

Mr. Chamberlain declared Britain's readiness to go to war over Danzig "if any attempt were made to change the situation by force in such a way as to threaten Polish independence."

In a speech before 8,000 women Conservatives Mr. Chamberlain again disclaimed any intention of "encircling" Germany.

He also contradicted sharply Chamberlain's assertion that "war against Germany was taken for granted" in London.

Leon Blum of France had told him, he said, that in view of himself and friends "the only danger of war in Europe—a very real one—is if the impression should get about that Britain and France were not in earnest and that they could not be relied upon to carry out their promises."

Britain and France have given pledges of aid to Poland, Rumania and Greece.

"If that were so," the prime minister said, "no greater nor more deadly mistake could be made. It would be a frightful thing if Europe were to be plunged into war on account of a misunderstanding."

These words were interpreted as carrying significance not only for Germany but also for Soviet Russia.

## Lloyd George Backs British Conscription

LONDON, May 10 (CP-Navy).—David Lloyd George, wartime prime minister, supported Monday the government's conscription bill, declaring it has been made all the more necessary by the new challenge to the democracies contained in the Rome-Berlin military alliance announced Sunday.

## Britons Talk Trade With Bulgaria

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 13 (AP).—A British trade delegation which came here from Bucharest conferred Sunday with Bulgarian economic and commercial experts. Members of the delegation, who negotiated a British-Bulgarian trade agreement, were received by the Bulgarian ministers of Finance, Trade and Agriculture.

## Seeding Completed Earlier Than 1938

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Calgary, May 12

This year's seeding is completed at a date that last year had not seen operations begun in some localities. There may be a few fields yet to be drilled, but these are ones delayed for some special purpose, the crop as a whole being ready for what the next few months have to offer.

Cropping has been done, largely, under favorable circumstances. Warm days in April prepared an inviting seed bed, and already new grain is showing strongly. During the last week, high winds have caused some anxiety, but no reports of actual damage have been sustained. Some fields thought to have been harmed are said to be recovering, with growth appearing normal after the whipping of last week.

## Local Jobless Ask Province Query City 'Maintenance Work'

Trades and Labor Council endorsed the action of the Calgary Unemployed Association in securing a provincial investigation into charges that the city was using relief recipients to do "maintenance work" at the regular meeting held Friday night at the Labor Temple. D. B. MacKenzie, president, was in the chair and some 35 delegates from affiliated unions were present.

During a general discussion of the relief investigation it was stated that relief recipients were removing Bowness Park for the summer season, which was classified as maintenance work by the delegates.

The executive of the Trades and Labor Council was instructed to deal with the question and to best possible assistance to the relief recipients.

## Agencies to Handle Gov't Advertising

(Special to The Alberta) EDMONTON, May 12.—The provincial legislative council in session this week decided that all government departmental advertising is to be placed through one of the recognized advertising agencies which have offices in Edmonton.

## Lethbridge-Colgory-Edmonton Run to Get New Lockheeds

MONTREAL, May 13 (CP).—Trans-Canada Air Lines has put in an order for six new planes known as the Lockheed 14 type, company officials announced Friday. The first plane is expected to be delivered next week, while the five others, are expected by at least the first week of August.



# PROBLEM II BRITAIN

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Photo Copyright by Edward Drummond Young, Edinburgh

**HIS MAJESTY THE KING** as Colonel-in-Chief of the Cameron Highlanders. The tartan, known as "Erracht Cameron," a combination of the predominantly red Cameron plaid and the MacDonald plaid, was designed 140 years ago by the mother of the regiment's first commander



# Chamberlain Assures Russia of Wartime Aid

See Indications That Soviet Plan for Full Military Alliance Likely to Be Accepted; Turkish Pact Near

J. F. SANDERSON

(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, May 11 (CP Cable).—Prime Minister Chamberlain Wednesday gave public assurance to Russia that armies of the Soviet union would not be left in the lurch to fight alone against an aggressor in Eastern Europe.

## ASK AID ONLY IN WAR

Attempting to remove misunderstanding in Moscow over British proposals for Russia's entry into the Anglo-French security line-up, the prime minister read a carefully prepared statement to the house of commons.

His statement made two facts plain:

1. The British plan calls for Russia to enter the field against an aggressor only when Britain and France actually are at war in the same cause;
2. There is no intention of leaving the way open for Russia to be "committed to intervention unsupported by His Majesty's government and France."

Meanwhile it was becoming increasingly clear Russia's original suggestion of a military alliance with Britain and France may be accepted after all.

The prime minister told the house that the pledge to Poland did not stand in the way.

The foreign affairs committee of the cabinet met at night with the reported object of putting the finishing touches on a statement Mr. Chamberlain is expected to make Thursday to the house announcing conclusion of an agreement under which Turkey will enter the non-aggression front.

## RUSSIA SEES LITTLE NEED FOR ALLIANCE

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP).—Mos-

cow observers discussing the slowness of British-Soviet negotiations pointed out that pledges by Great Britain and France to Poland and Rumania have lessened considerably Russia's need for an alliance in the west.

It was contended the real point at issue was not whether Moscow still had doubts as to British and French sincerity but rather what Joseph Stalin thinks would be to the advantage of the Soviet Union.

It seemed clear that if Germany should become involved in hostilities to the east she now could not drive through Poland or Rumania toward the Soviet Ukraine without clashing with Britain and France.

## Europe's Changing Face

1914



## AFTER VERSAILLES



## TODAY



Annexation of the Sudeten area (pronounced Soo-Deh-ten, with accent on second syllable) to Germany would close the black jaws of Germany until there would remain of the western section of Czechoslovakia only that area covered (on the map) by the letters ZECH; the Sudeten area forming a Germanic fringe in the western portion of the Czech state.

(Upper)—The national boundaries at the outbreak of the Great War, August, 1914. (Centre)—The map remade by the Versailles Peace Treaty in 1919. (Lower)—The map redrawn by Hitler and the rise of Nazism.



## DEEP-SEA BATTLESHIP



**FISHERMEN REPORTED** having sighted a submarine, rising, like the one above, out of the sea off the Nova Scotia coast, and Canadian and British boats and aircraft are to make a survey of thousands of miles of coast line where bases of potential enemies might be placed



**SUBMARINES' INTERIORS** are crowded with machinery, and the crew lives in cramped quarters. The officer shown above is scanning the sea through the periscope

## Plan Flag Decorations For Banff Royal Visit

**All Roads Leading to Banff Hotel to Be Roped Off While King and Queen Are in Town; May Motor to Lake Louise**

**BANFF, May 13.**—It is now known definitely that only a dignified scheme of flag decoration will be allowed on the occasion of Their Majesties' visit. All other forms of decorations, bunting, streamers, and signs, have been officially outlawed.

### NEW FLAGS

New flags will fly from all government buildings, and citizens will be asked to display good flags in suitable places. Old, torn or faded flags will be taboo. Anything of an unsightly appearance, such as electric transformers on poles will be covered with evergreen, and all telephone and electric light poles along the route of the royal procession are being painted.

Contrary to first reports, it now is known that spectators will be allowed on both sides of the main street, but no cars will be allowed within a few blocks of the route. A rope will be run down the centre boulevards of the main business block and spectators will be allowed to stand both on the road and the sidewalk east of the rope. Special police will keep spectators orderly on the west sidewalk and prevent them from stepping down on to the roadway.

### SPECIAL PERMITS

No persons other than press photographers with special permits and with police permission, will be allowed to view the procession from roofs. The pilot train is scheduled to reach Banff about 3 p.m., and the Royal train about 7:30 p.m., Friday, May 26th.

At the station Prime Minister Mackenzie King will present Major P. J. Jennings, park superintendent, and Mrs. Jennings, to Their Majesties, and Capt. Jennings will briefly welcome Their Majesties.

Twelve cars will be in the Royal parade from the station to the Banff Springs Hotel; two of them will be Their Majesties' special cars. These two cars will arrive here ahead of Their Majesties, and will be used only to and from the train. Should Their Majesties choose to motor on the Saturday, then other cars will be used.

During Their Majesties' stay at the Banff Springs Hotel the road to the Bow Falls and golf course will be closed as will the road to the hotel from its junction with the road leading to the Fish Hatchery. This will bar all approaches to the hotel.

Their Majesties are booked to leave Banff at 10:30 a.m. Sunday, but whether they will entrain here,



# Russia Sure to Fight Nazi Drive to East

(Continued from page 2)

and likened Russia to an orange which would fall into sections if properly "peeled." The Brest-Litovsk Treaty of 1917, in which the German detached great parts from defeated Russia, reflected this scheme.

To Russia's good fortune, she has no common frontiers with Germany. The Nazi armies cannot get a grip on her unless first they subjugate Poland in the north, Rumania in the south, and eliminate as well the Franco-British threat in the west.

It would be naive, therefore, to think that Dictator Stalin could be fooled by sweet words into looking

Euthenia—could not be invaded by Germany. Soviet submarines based in the Baltic and in the Arctic Sea could even block Germany's iron ore, munitions and food imports from Sweden, Norway and Finland.

## Oil Need Vital

The most vulnerable spot in Russia's organization is the gasoline supply which is needed not only for

her mechanized armies, but also for her vast agriculture.

Ever since elimination of the peasants, the great socialized farms depend on tractors. If the gasoline supply for tractors should fail, Russia would starve.

This all comes through poor communications from far-away Caucasus. Germany established last year an airline to Iran which flies over Caucasus. Moscow is worried that these great airplanes some day unexpectedly may turn out to be bombers and damage the oilfields beyond repair.

Whatever may be the role of Russia, it is logical that, with so much at stake, relations between Mos-

cow, London and Paris should again improve. The disappointments in China, Spain and in Czechoslovakia are now considered bygone.

The change was signified last March when British Prime Minister Chamberlain dropped in unexpectedly on a party given at London by Soviet Ambassador Maisky. He talked with Mme. Maisky about art and halted long in the hall to admire the artistic points of a large portrait of Dictator Stalin.

Continued From Page One

## Royal Arrival

retained their positions to await the next glimpse of the noted visitors.

### Home of Oldest Parliament

Fifteen minutes later the King and Queen emerged from the private reception room which had been converted from the premier's private dining room, and walked into the elaborately decorated legislative council chamber, the home of Canada's oldest parliamentary institution.

White-helmeted provincial police constables held back the crowd and permitted entrance to the building only those Quebec notables to be presented after the welcoming ceremony. Those to be presented were allowed to enter a side door and then were escorted by police to the council chamber.

Welcoming the royal visitors, Premier Duplessis said he was "happy and proud" to express "the sentiments of joy, respect, loyalty and affection of the entire province of Quebec and, in particular, of Canadians of French descent."

### Faithful to Crown

"Always has our province been faithful to the Crown of Britain; equally has it been faithful to traditions inherited from our forebears, to the pact of confederation, of 1867, and to that mission which British statesmen in 1791 confided to it—to remain altogether French." This past we cherish in our hearts and never shall we cease to consider the throne as the bulwark of our democratic institutions and of our constitutional liberties.

Mr. Duplessis extended Quebec's good wishes that Their Majesties' visit "be enjoyable everywhere and in everything."

Mr. Duplessis spoke in French and His Majesty handed him a reply in that language. The King paid tribute to the loyalty of the French-Canadian people and to the spirit of tolerance in which the two great Canadian races live.

### Deeply Touched By Welcome

His Majesty said the Queen and he were deeply touched by their reception in Quebec. The King

said his father, the late King George V, entertained a deep love for the Quebec people and the Queen Mother Mary is similarly devoted.

"The spirit of tolerance in which the two great races dwell side by side in this province is an example to the entire world." His Majesty said. "This harmony augurs well for the future of Canada."

Their Majesties occupied twin thrones on a red-covered dais during the brief ceremony. Prime Minister Mackenzie King and Dominion Government ministers who had greeted the King and Queen on their arrival stood at the right of the throne. Premier Duplessis was in front of it.

### Church Dignitaries Present

A few feet away, in a front row of the gathering, were Rodrigue Cardinal Villeneuve of Quebec, and Mgr. Paul Bernier, chancellor of Quebec Archbishopric.

More than an hour before Their Majesties arrived, the crowd in the council chamber had filed into the old room. The gathering stood up when Cardinal Villeneuve entered and walked slowly to the front of the chamber where he took his seat.

People in the chamber stood again and turned towards the tall windows when cheers of the crowds outside indicated the coming of the King and Queen.

### Silence Over Scene

Deep silence settled over the building then and there was not a stir as Their Majesties walked to the thrones.

The King was escorted by Lieutenant-governor E. L. Patenaude, of Quebec, and the Queen by Premier Duplessis, who had greeted them at the main doorway of the legislative building.

Newsreel cameras set up on two window sills recorded the proceedings. Occasionally, the flash bulbs from newspaper photographers' equipment flared.

Immediately after Mr. Duplessis spoke, the King handed him his reply. Mayor Lucien Berne, of Quebec, then presented an address of welcome on behalf of the ancient capital.



Prime Minister Chamberlain  
Admired a portrait.

on the dismemberment of Poland or of Rumania with folded arms. These buffer states are a vital protection for Russia until she regains that unbounded virility which for centuries characterized the ever-growing Muscovite Empire.

Nor is this situation new. Imperial Russia's increasing influence with the little Slav nations forced the issue between Slavs and Teutons in 1914. It was fear of Russian expansion that drove Austria-Hungary and Turkey into a war partnership with the Kaiser.

With Russia on their side, both Poland and Rumania would have their rear secured. Not only could they draw on Russia's immense resources, but they would be supplied by their western allies through Russia's Arctic seaports, or through the Black Sea.

With Moscow on guard, the little Baltic countries—Lithuania, Latvia,

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PROBLEM III  
OVERSEAS  
EMPIRE

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PROBLEM IV  
U.S.A.

25



SS. United States, bound for Shanghai, steams under the newly opened Golden Gate Bridge. In her wake followed a dozen others which had long been tied up in San Francisco.



# PROBLEM V INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION

33



**Famine Follows War  
In Eastern Europe**

**1920** Children bear the brunt of the ruthless war and the vindictive peace. Two years after the Armistice in Russia, Poland, Germany and the Balkans, 3½ million children are still half starved. The United States sends famine relief but refuses to enter the League of Nations.



**RUSSIA REVOLTS  
AGAINST CZAR**

**1921** Lenin leads the Russian masses to Communism after the top-heavy empire crumbles under the weight of the war.



**MUSSOLINI SEIZES  
POWER IN ITALY**

**1922** Exploiting the unrest of post-war Italy, Mussolini makes himself dictator. Renouncing the ideal of international co-operation he sets out to build an empire and forces obedience from an unwilling people.



**Inflation Brings  
Panic to Germany**

**1923** Money is valueless in Germany as the new-born republican government grapples ineffectively with economic chaos.





# The ROYAL REGALIA



THE KING'S ORB  
AND SCEPTRE



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN



THE IMPERIAL  
STATE CROWN



THE AMPULLA  
(OR GOLDEN EAGLE)  
AND THE SPOON



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# The ROYAL REGALIA



THE KING'S ORB  
AND SCEPTRE



THE IMPERIAL  
STATE CROWN



ST. EDWARD'S CROWN



THE AMPULLA  
(OR GOLDEN EAGLE)  
AND THE SPOON



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## Jewelled Heels (Continued from page 23)

bit of it. One of the sales-girls left to get married when Peggy had only been at Stairs six months. That gave her her first chance. She grabbed at it hard between the teeth; she'd made a nuisance of herself hanging round Doris Grey when she was interviewing the suppliers; she gave the manageress no peace until she obtained permission to look over the factory which supplied Stairs with the bulk of their shoes; she sat up, evening after evening, in her poky bedroom at the Bloomsbury boarding-house, learning French from a correspondence course. Stairs had representatives in France and there was no one except H. S. who could speak their language.

She had a quick brain and a passion for perfection in whatever she did, and in less than no time after her promotion she'd learned all the tricks of her trade. For instance that it helped to murmur: "Three and a half, madam, isn't it?" when the customer actually took a four; she could be clever with the old ladies and never tried to sell them the fashionable shoe which would make them feel a fool the minute they had it home. "This, Madam, it's such good style. You have such a lovely shaped foot, you don't need the exaggerated models."

When she'd made herself proficient in French, she'd started studying the society columns of the newspapers and magazines. You were halfway towards selling a pair of shoes if you could recognize a celebrity and address her by her name;

compliment an actress on the success of her latest "first night" . . . a deb. on her recent marriage.

There hadn't been any time over for fun. Boys from Jack's motor shop, stricken at first sight by her beauty, asked her to the movies, to dinner in Soho, but she never went. It wasn't easy to forget the cold terror which had shrouded her young soul when she learned that her father hadn't left any money; even to-day she was more scared of poverty than of anything in the world.

LATER, when she had her feet firmly planted at Stairs she relaxed a little and began to accept men's invitations. From the Frenchmen and the Viennese who came to offer Harold Stair their latest models and who found themselves bowled over by the striking loveliness of Peggy Frane. Then there was Bernard Ames who'd been destined for the Army but lost a leg in Flanders and discovered he had a flair for designing women's clothes. His showroom was in South Street, and he and Harold Stair had an arrangement about sending each other their customers. He was crazy about Peggy and proposed to her every time they had dinner together. She was very kind to him, but firm. She didn't want to get married; it was very difficult to make men understand that a girl could be so tied up with her job that she couldn't be bothered with emotional upheavals. She had been moved by men; Carl Hertzling from Vienna, for instance; dancing with him and feeling his flashing Austrian eyes piercing through to the very soul of her, had awakened something within her; she knew a tenderness for Bernard but it didn't go very deep. He was a darling and he'd lost a leg in the War. If he wanted to go on taking her out, he could do so as

long as he realized just where he stood. She was afraid of falling in love. She hadn't gone out again with Carl after that evening when they danced together; when she found her compassion for the disillusioned cynical Bernard tugging too hard at her heart, she gave up seeing him until it had passed over.

A hard girl, a girl of ambition? She wasn't really. Only cautious. She built up something; her job, the service flat in a modern block overlooking Regent's Park; these things were important to her; they were safe. She'd dragged herself out of the life of light-hearted but none the less gruelling poverty she'd shared with her father; she'd left far behind her those days at the Bloomsbury boarding-house when you were always a little hungry and always very shabby; she'd worked hard and honestly for the luxuries she could afford to give herself now and they satisfied her. With her emotional freedom, her good clothes, her flat and the excitement of the job itself, she was so sure she could never have lived the life of her friend Jeanie Roberts. Jeanie had married a bank clerk, very low down in his bank; they had a tiny house for which they were paying in weekly instalments; they had a baby and Jeanie and her Tom had worried themselves sick wondering how they were going to pay for the confinement. Jeanie who, at school, had been considered so smart and pretty, never bothered to powder her nose; she'd forgotten how to put on a hat. Yet she was for ever insisting to Peggy:

"Marriage is the thing."

"For those who only want half a life," Peggy would retort.

Dawdling over a cigarette at the restaurant now, she thought how safe and well planned her life had seemed a few hours ago. And now, through a childish whim of Harold Stair, it might crash to nothing . . . all these years she'd spent building up her job. Her mind flashed back to the evenings when she'd pored over the French exercises, so weary that she had to keep drinking glasses of water to keep herself awake. She'd starved herself of lunches to save the fare to the Midlands to go and inspect the factory.

She felt extremely angry with Harold Stair.

Then her clear-cut reasoning power came to her rescue. She just wouldn't allow Jim Stair to spoil things for her. She had all the courage and

grit in the world . . . she'd fight this newcomer . . . with tact, with assumed acquiescence; she'd be so careful to see that he couldn't put her in the wrong. That seemed the one way of holding one's job at Stair's.

She broke the news to the others as soon as she got back to the shop; deliberately making light of it.

"It won't make any difference to us, girls."

Margie, who remembered Jim, was thrilled.

"A good-looking young man around will give pep to the place, Peggy."

June and Pat, the other assistants, were of the same opinion. Peggy left them to it. Nouse getting them into a panic by pointing out how this "good-looking young man" might have them queuing up at the labour exchange before the year was out.

**"No good can come of that sort of marriage. Every man wants his own home and his own bairns, and your Jim is no different to the rest."**



Jeanie Roberts





Conquering Japan, after its 1931 rape of Manchuria, was suspiciously outlawed by the League of Nations in Feb-



ruary 1933. But its little Chief Delegate Yonke Matsuo (above) spat out, "Manchuria belongs to us by right,"



took off his glasses and led his whole delegation out of the League. Withdrawal takes two years to be effective.

## WORLD FORCE REPLACES WORLD LAW

The hope of the world in 1920 was the new League of Nations. Its idea was that the laws that govern individual men in society could be made to control the behavior of nations. The idea remains the indispensable hope of mankind. By and large, it worked until 1931 when Japan, breaking out of the web of international legalism, marched into China, grabbed off Manchuria and told an outraged world to go to hell. The repetitious results of this spirit of defiance toward the world of law are shown in the black-bordered pictures below. Italy grabbed off Ethiopia in 1935. Japan grabbed off more of China in 1937. Germany grabbed off Austria in 1938. Japan, Germany and Italy quit the League.

What had then happened was that three Great Powers had eluded the machinery of law evolved by organized society and were spinning wildly through outer darkness. This was a catastrophic situation, since at any moment they might crash into the rest of the world in apocalyptic explosion.



Two empty chairs appeared at Geneva in September 1935, whenever Ethiopia's delegate spoke. Germany quit League in 1933, Italy in 1937. Notice Maxim Litvinov at right.



SHANGHAI, 1932



ETHIOPIA, 1935



VIENNA, 1938





# GERMANY HOLDS THE LAND



Germany's armed might was shown at the Nürnberg Congress, Sept. 12, when the great Krupp anti-aircraft gun was exhibited. With these, modeled on the famous Swedish Bofors gun, Germany has the best anti-aircraft defenses in Europe. A gun battery, firing eighty 88-mm. shells a minute for two minutes, can finish off a score of planes attacking below 12,000 ft. In foreground is gun carriage. Men shown have only to load gun and adjust distance on the ground. The gun is fired by an electrical director for the entire battery.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE





#### THE CHINESE USED THEIR BEST BIG GUNS

The muscle of modern warfare is the artillery and here the Japanese are overwhelmingly stronger than their foe. But at Taiherchwang, the Chinese were helped by their best field pieces. They camouflaged them with thatched roofs to make them look, to ever-present Japanese bombers, like so many harmless houses.

#### LUNG-HAI RAILWAY WAS JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE

Taiherchwang was only one battle for control of the great Lung-Hai Railway (below) which China held. On May 14, the Japanese reported exultantly that they had undone the Chinese victory at Taiherchwang by shattering railroad bridges with bombs, while their renewed armies were closing in on 500,000 Chinese.







On the Western Front stretcher bearers carry away the last wounded doughboy as at 11 a. m. on Nov. 11 the last shot of the war is fired.

# Twenty Years of ~~PEACE~~ WAR 1918-1938

3,000,000 People Have Been Killed in 19 Wars Since the Armistice

ON NOV. 11, 1918, a few hours after Germany had signed the Armistice and while America rejoiced, President Woodrow Wilson addressed the Congress of the United States. "Armed imperialism," he said, "is at an end."

Two months later when Wilson went to Paris to participate in the Peace Conference, the hopes of the people of the world went with him. For Wilson was going to forge a just peace. He was going to set up a League of Nations which would outlaw war, which would be "a constitution of peace."

#### 19 Wars in 20 Years

Today the League of Nations is dead. The hopes of the people of the world are shattered. In the 20 years of "peace" since 1918 there have been 19 wars. Three million people have been killed. Two wars are raging today and a new world conflict is approaching which will make all previous wars seem toy battles.

#### How Did It Happen?

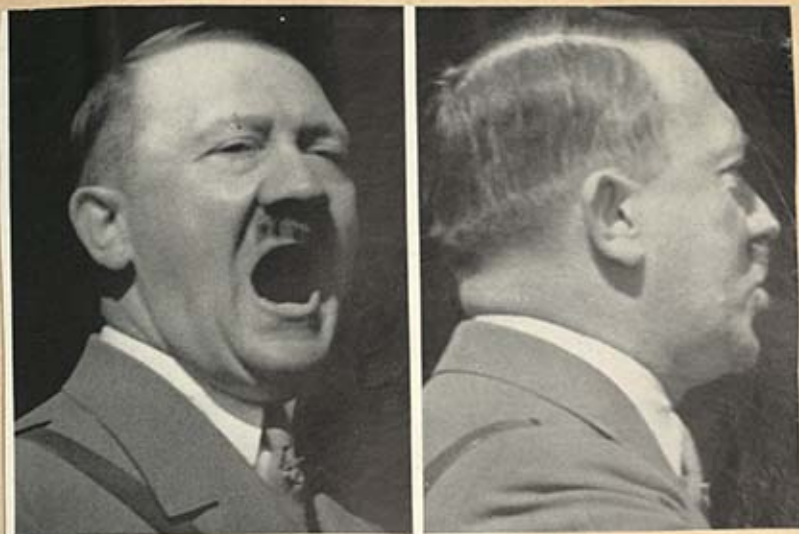
How did the world get into this mess? How did it happen, when today even more than 20 years ago, the people want peace? Here, on these six pages, is the story.



Bodies Remain on the Eastern Front, grim remnants of a 4-years war that has cost 13 million men their lives.

Continued on Next Page









You need not pity Sarah Jones the girl in the slightest pain! But Band-Aid's lots of fun, and so the girls' on from head to toe!

CHILDREN do love to put on Band-Aid... the convenient adhesive-bandage that's so easy to use, and so waterproof when you put it on. But you can be mighty glad... for when your child is actually hurt, you

won't have a bit of trouble using Band-Aid. Your child won't be afraid. Remember, Band-Aid adhesive-bandages are made only by Johnson & Johnson—world's largest maker of surgical dressings.



Johnson & Johnson  
**BAND-AID**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF

50 Years the Favorite

...STILL THE BEST  
For over fifty years, Clicquot Club has been the standard of how a perfect ginger ale should taste, how it should sparkle down to the last drop. Pay the few pennies extra it may cost, and taste the difference.



LIKE RARE OLD WINES, IT'S EXTRA DRY  
**CLICQUOT CLUB**  
THE CLICQUOT CLUB SODA • YOU CAN TASTE ITS NATURAL PURITY

## Lunch at Versailles

(continued)

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After the state lunch tendered King George and Queen Elizabeth at Versailles, digestion was aided by a soothing concert of 17th Century religious music in the Royal Chapel. From the balcony, President Albert Lebrun points out hand and periwigged nobles to Her Majesty.

Fake courtiers salute a real king and queen. To lend atmosphere in the Royal Chapel, singers from the *Comédie Française* dressed up as lords and ladies of the court of Louis XIV, the builder of Versailles. Inlaid in the floor is a sunburst, emblem of the "Sun King."





# PROBLEM VI

## CANADA

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TWO THOUSAND miles from the sea is the third largest shipping port in Canada. It is a twin port, comprising the harbors of Port Arthur and Fort William, at the head of Lake Superior, monarch of the greatest freshwater traffic-way in the world.

From the standpoint of size, Montreal outranks the combined population of Port Arthur and Fort William by twenty times; Vancouver by six to one. Yet the volume of freight passing through each of these two ocean ports exceeds the amount shipped to and from the Lakeshead by a comparatively small percentage each year. On an average, taken over the past five years, Montreal's annual turnover is approximately 9,000,000 tons of freight; Vancouver handles 1,000,000 tons; the Twin Cities, 6,700,000 tons.

In one of those five years—the season of 1933—Port Arthur and Fort William stepped into second place in the Dominion. That year Vancouver docks handled 6,104,000 tons of freight while the Twin Cities accounted for 6,300,000 tons. The significance of these figures is increased when it is realized that the port of Vancouver is open twelve months of the year, while the Lakeshead can at best hope for a navigation season of eight months.

But in those eight months the Lakeshead plays a vital part in the affairs of Canada. Here is Canada's clearing house, where wheat from the West is gathered and dispatched to homes abroad for the East; and where the products of Eastern manufacturers pause briefly for re-

## Down to the Lakes in Ships

A great port 2,000 miles from the sea—The most travelled freshwater traffic-way in the world—And the men and ships which service it

By ROYD E. BEAMISH



Above: Grain freighters loading on a Fort William section of the Twin Cities' waterfront.

Below: Two of the twin locks at Sault Ste. Marie. These and their sister locks carry a traffic in some years exceeding the combined traffic of the Suez and Panama canals.



direction to the mining fields of the North, the prairies of the West and the cities of the Pacific Coast.

Toronto and Montreal may be the nerve centres of Canadian commerce—sensing conditions, creating trends, but Arthur and Fort William are the heart, pumping steadily and unceasingly, to keep the flow of trade in motion, warding always against stagnation. Choke up the shipping outlets of these ports for even a short time and Canadians abroad and at home will quickly feel the effects.

And yet it is strange how few Canadians realize the importance of the role which the two cities play in Canada's overseas trade in shipping centres. Their own residents, for instance, are equally unconscious. For a week or two in the month of April, when everyone watches eagerly for the first ship of the season, they are aware of the importance of the Twin Cities as a shipping centre. The coming of navigation spells the first stirring of spring, and on the day the lightkeepers are taken out to their posts and the day the first vessels swing into the harbor, the shipping industry is very much in the limelight. But when the Chamber of Commerce have presented silk hats to the officers of the first ship of the season, the drama of the sea is over for another year and shipping is forgotten by all save those who earn their livelihood through port activities.

Motorable vessels, fitted out in a dozen different ports, begin a steady trek that continues, through fair weather and foul, until mid-December. Up and down the lakes they fly the colors of European countries as well as the more familiar ensigns of Canada and the United States. A fleet of commerce, carrying a volume of freight greater than the total of all that rolls through the glamorous Suez and Panama.

More than 800 freight ships stand ready to serve the twin cities of Lake Superior; 250 by the Canadian ensign, 550 by the stars and stripes of the United States. Many of these ships have been here ever since 1920; but those in service today carry an enormous quantity of freight to and from the Lakeshead.

Many are hundred barges, used chiefly for canal transportation and prove that a thousand barges also operate on the Great Lakes, to swell the flow of traffic in the harbors

and on the open water. These, together with the eighty-two Canadian and seventy-nine American passenger ships, complete the giant inland fleet whose total capacity runs far into the millions of tons.

### A Profitable Waterway

LAKE SUPERIOR is one of the richest arteries of commerce in the world. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reveals that the amount of freight passing through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie is often greater than the total of all freight passing through the Suez and Panama canals put together. In 1929, the busiest year on record in shipping

annals, 92,616,806 tons of freight went through the Suez canal. In the same year the Suez canal handled 34,516,000 tons and the Panama canal 33,063,000 tons, a combined total of 67,579,000 tons. In 1929, a lean year for shipping the world over, the Suez canal handled 40,303,306 tons and compared to a total of 43,440,000 tons for the Suez and Panama combined. And here, too, remember that these canals are open twelve months of the year, whereas the Suez must be content with an eight-month season.

All of this tonnage, of course, does not centre around the Canadian Lakeshead. The ports of Duluth and Two Harbors, on the American side, at the southwest tip of Lake

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# The FUTURE OF CANADA



**I**S IT possible to develop Canadian export trade? Can markets be found for our export commodities? Is world trade a declining factor in international life? Did it reach its peak in the boom years of 1928-29-30 and will future Finance Ministers, all over the world, cease to regard foreign trade as an index of national prosperity?

These are current questions for the Canadian people. Canada is now and must remain a great trading nation. We are not self-contained... trade is much more vital for Canada than most other countries... this is the sixth trading nation of the world. My own answer to these questions is that the future will witness a tremendous development of Canadian and world trade, but there are those—and their number is legion—who would give just as emphatic expression to a differing point of view. Time alone will tell the story.

The growth of international trade has never been a steady process. As a matter of fact, it has crashed after every great war and sometimes remained at low levels for a generation. It has risen again during times of peace and relative stability only to drop once more following some tremendous economic cataclysm for which the most profound of our economists fail to fix a definite and satisfying explanation. Good reason, too! There is no simple, single answer for all these complex happenings. They are the compound of many strange events. The ebbs and flows are part of human thought and conduct and for these, not even the wisest can offer a ready explanation.

## BOOMS AND DEPRESSIONS

**F**OLLOWING the war, we had a period of temporary boom in Canadian exports—then a crash. Exports and imports rose as nations rushed to satisfy demands—fell when borrowing became impossible and means of payment ceased. The following figures of Canada's total exports for three years tell the story of the decline:

1920.....	\$1,286,000,000
1921.....	1,210,000,000
1922.....	754,000,000

Then came the change. Export trade rose to a peak of \$1,388,000,000 in 1929; dropped to a low of \$480,000,000 in 1933; and this year, first ending March 31, 1936, we are back on a somewhat healthier basis with total exports of \$779,000,000.

Look these facts in the face. They constitute an answer to the pessimists. Since 1933 we have posted in total value of exports almost \$100,000,000 a year and, in Canadian history from Confederation until the outbreak of the war, export trade has been rocketing, has the gain in actual exports been rapid. Of course, between 1922 and 1929 the gain was greater, but the facts of the last few years are sufficiently encouraging to make us ignore the prophets of pessimism and turn a hopeful eye towards the future.

## EXPANSION AND IMPORTS

**T**HE claim is put forward that other nations are developing their agricultural and manufacturing capacity, that in time they will cease to import the products which we export—that, in future, we shall have the growth of self-contained nations from practically within their own resources and trading to only a limited extent, with their neighbors. We are our own best answer to this absurd contention. Recall the facts of the year 1911. Canada was not then an industrialized nation—at least not to the extent it reached during the war. Our production of manufactured goods totalled \$1,143,000,000 and at that time we were just a bit more generous in our method of computation than we are of later date. In 1929 production of manufactured products had risen to \$4,063,000,000. We were then the largest per capita exporters of manufactured products of any nation in the world—even the United Kingdom surpassed us—by \$1.25 was far below—startling as that may appear. Yet, yet, our total imports of manufactured goods in 1929 had increased proportionately to our production of manufactured products. We had moved up in our import of manufactured goods from \$200,000,000 in 1911, to \$975,000,000 in 1929. But in the last few years production of manufactured products has been almost cut in two. Imports of manufactured goods have fallen off to a still greater extent. The fact is that the increase in our production of manufactured products increased our wealth and, therefore, our capacity to buy, and Canada was a better market for manufactured goods when her own manufacturing was at a peak in 1929 than



"The moving tide of commerce from our Western Highway."



# CANADIAN TRADE

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{by R. J. Deachman}

at any time since. When manufacturing goods slipped back to the level of twenty years ago, the nation buys more—we are enriched, by the development of our resources. The greater the production of manufactured goods in other countries, the greater the goods they will offer to Canadian producers.

The greater the production of manufactured goods in other countries, the greater the goods they will offer to Canadian producers. The greater the production of manufactured goods in other countries, the greater the goods they will offer to Canadian producers.

large percentage proportion of the individual's income was spent on the purchase of commodities. There can be no escape from these obvious facts—increasing wealth and prosperity will increase, not decrease, the total trade of the world. World trade will grow if the world becomes richer and world wealth, with peace, will increase beyond our present dreams. We have today the technical skill and mechanical power which makes this absolutely certain.

## EBB AND FLOW

LET us return once more to the facts of recent years. In 1929 total exports reached an all-time peak of \$1,388,000,000. I am writing now of peace years, for in one previous year, in 1918, total exports were \$200,000,000 above the 1929 level, but the surplus consisted largely of the export of war supplies. We dropped from the 1929 level to a total of \$779,000,000 in 1930, or exactly the point we reached in the year 1916, which at that point was \$300,000,000 above the previous highest level in Canadian export trade. War builds temporary trade—peace makes for permanent prosperity. Canada, as much or more than any other nation in the world, has a tremendous stake in the development of world peace and world disarmament.

Of course, it may be argued that the [Continued on page 50]

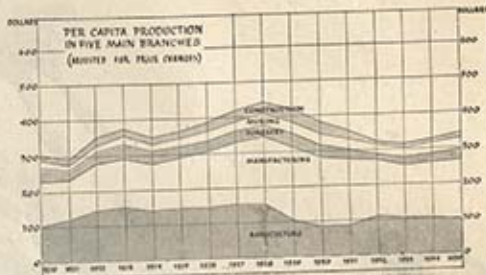


Chart No. 1—This chart shows volume of production rather than value... price has been eliminated by adjusting production of each year to the price of 1926.

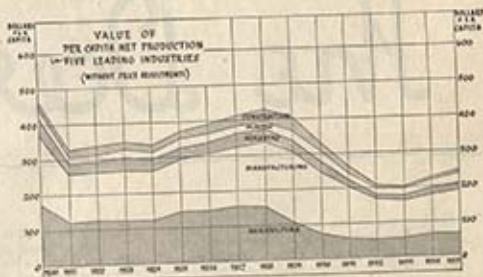


Chart No. 2—Here we note the effect of price changes... this represents value of production at prevailing prices during the years given.

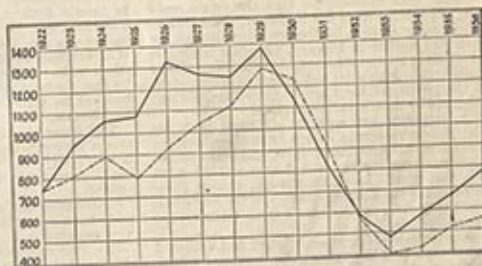


Chart No. 3—The solid line represents our exports... the broken line shows the trend of imports... the figures at the top represent fiscal years... those at the side represent millions of dollars... add six ciphers to each.



Grain... the background of our export trade.



## The Future of Canadian Trade

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circumstances of 1926-29 were exceptional. They were but, looking back over world history, exceptional circumstances are not unusual (if that be not a paradox) and extraordinary things may come again. We are gaining in exports now at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year. On that basis, we shall be back again to the billion-dollar class of Canadian export trade in a little more than two years, and on the basis of a billion dollars of annual Canadian exports we shall have laid the foundation for still further progress in the years to come. This, when it comes, will do much to solve our major problems—it means increased national revenue, lower taxes, heavier railway earnings and greatly reduced expenditures for unemployment. And the pace grows faster! In the first four months of this calendar year total Canadian exports exceeded the exports of the same period last year by over \$46,000,000. The greater portion of the growth took place in our exports to the United Kingdom and the United States, but other countries helped to no small extent in increasing the totals.

### EXPORTS AND PRICES

WHAT happened when trade fell off so violently from the peak of 1928 and 1929? If we examine the facts we may have a clearer conception of the background of Canadian trade. Primarily, it consisted of contraction in prices. The volume of Canadian exports in 1935 was not far below the level of 1929—price declines forced the value down to 60% of the 1929 level. The following figures give the changes over a period of years:

Value Canadian Domestic Exports as declared and as based on 1926 average prices (figures in millions, add six ciphers):

Fiscal Years	As Declared	At 1926 Prices
1926	\$1,315	\$1,315
1929	1,120	1,235
1931	799	1,097
1932	576	1,037
1933	473	975
1934	579	1,054
1935	659	1,125

If prices during 1935 had stood at the level of 1926, the total value of Canadian exports would have exceeded a billion dollars. We must keep these facts in mind when contemplating the future. The volume of exports depends on production. The difference in total volume of Canadian production was not so great as might be anticipated from money values.

Chart No. 1, reproduced herewith, shows the per capita Canadian production in five main branches of effort over the period 1920 to 1935, adjusted for price changes. In this chart the price level of 1926 is taken as the guide and production stated in terms of the price level of that year. In other words, this chart gives comparative volume of production rather than value in the years from 1920 to 1935. Total Canadian production per capita, measured upon a common price level, was greater in 1935 than in 1920—substantially greater than in 1921—but we felt that things were booming in those years because prices were high, and we feel that we are still in the depression now because prices are relatively low. Yet everyone who looks at a

chart of prices extending back over a long period of years realizes that prices move up and down, that they have moved up substantially since 1933 and are likely to continue to do so. Increasing production of gold, natural economies in its use and increase of banking reserves and general easing of credit should give a rising trend to the price level during the next few years.

Graph No. 2 shows per capita net production in five leading industries without price adjustment. This graph covers the same volume of production as Chart No. 1, but it shows the difference in value, a difference due to the fact that prices in certain years have been very high and during the past few years have been extremely low.

We shall probably increase both in volume and value of production during the next few years. The combined upward movement should show clearly the effect of higher prices and increased volume. Just as Chart No. 2 shows a sharp decline between 1928, 1929 and 1933, where the combination of these factors worked towards decreasing values, so today changed conditions should move the lines up the hill rather than down and with increased production, not only in Canada but abroad, the increase in foreign trade should reveal marked improvement for total value of trade comes from high levels of production with steady markets and strong prices.

### CHANGING MARKETS

FIGURES given below show six of our greatest markets for Canadian products, listed in the order of their importance, in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1936:

Country	Canadian Exports
United Kingdom	\$319,900,000
United States	279,400,000
Australia	23,900,000
Japan	14,800,000
British South Africa	13,300,000
Belgium	11,000,000

There have been tremendous changes in the last few years. In order of rank, in 1922 the list would stand as follows: United Kingdom, United States, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Australia. In 1930 the order was: United States, United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Belgium, Argentine Republic. The changes from year to year show that trade is not a fixed thing. It is vital—changing all the time. One nation rises in importance as another falls—but always in a prominent place stand the United Kingdom and the United States. But the greatest variation has been in our trade with the United States. Canadian exports to that country stood at \$292,000,000 in 1922, rose to \$515,000,000 in 1930, dropped to a low of \$143,000,000 in 1933 and stand now (fiscal year ending March 31, 1936) at \$279,400,000. An increase in trade still represents an increase in national prosperity. Times are improving as trade grows. People still want to trade. The instinct for more business is a moving force in world affairs.

Practically 60% of Canadian exports consists of manufactured, or partly manufactured, products. Our ten leading exports in the fiscal year just closed were:

Wheat	\$148,577,000
Newsprint	98,761,000
Nickel	41,644,000
Pulpwood	28,104,000

Plank and Boards	27,665,000
Fish	24,459,000
Meats	24,221,000
Automobiles	21,886,000
Copper (in forms)	23,698,000
Flour	19,383,000

The tremendous decline in Canadian trade in recent years came, in large measure, from the economic collapse of Europe, though the great economic crisis in the U.S. was also a major factor of even greater relative weight. When we realize that Canadian exports to four European countries in 1929 amounted to \$126,000,000 and in 1935 to only \$29,000,000, we see the price Europe is paying for war and the fear of war and, unfortunately, part of the bill comes to us. But surely it would be foolish to hold that the condition now existing in Europe is permanent and that there is no hope of revival for the future. Europe has had its despotisms in the past, with rulers apparently as strong and stronger than they are today. Either Europe settles its present conflicts, gets away from the tenseness of the moment, or it will go up again in a mighty cataclysm and sink into darkness for a generation. It's hard to imagine, with the facts before us, there will be the deliberate choice of suicide and destruction where peace and prosperity seems not only the right but the natural and normal course.

### FOR THE FUTURE

WHAT, now, of the future? Markets will expand and develop; world trade will increase; our exports will grow and with that, of course, the expansion of our imports. What is the essential thing for us to do in order to secure an increased share of world trade? Perhaps the first thing is the production of goods of superior quality. It is true there is always a market for the best—and sometimes also for the inferior grades, but we are a long way from markets and marketing costs come high on inferior products of poor quality. The next item is that we must be prepared to market these products on the basis of competitive price. We have learned from pretty stern and serious experience that we cannot hold up the price of the commodities we produce and make the world market pay what we choose to think we ought to receive. The price on the export market will be determined by competitive factors. We must meet the competition or quit the field. And, remember, in the long run the consumer determines the price—the price is fixed by his capacity to pay. Then we must remember that, over the long period, we cannot promote export trade by bonuses and subsidies. The cost is too great and importing companies will not tolerate it.

If we are going to expand our trade, there must be certain essential changes in our thought processes. We must realize clearly the function of trade. The exchange of commodities takes place because of differences in cost of production between one country and another and desire to sell we buy because trade exchange of commodities; import goods sent out. If our exports, we take the goods of exchange for the. This necessitates: tain fears and in us from time to it are told that market is the. From one point entirely correct. market, and this [Continued]

## The Future of Canadian Trade

Continued from page 50

market. Our capacity to import is limited to our capacity to pay for and use the goods secured. When we export commodities, we take in other commodities in exchange. We do this for the purpose of expanding our consumptive power by providing a wide range for consumption, but over a long period the limit of the nation's capacity to consume is exactly equivalent to its capacity to produce—we must produce to consume—we must produce, also, to pay for the products we import.

But we cannot, on this ground, contend that because only 30% of our agricultural production is exported that the export market is not of supreme importance to us. Glance back for a moment at some of our leading exports mentioned in a previous table. Consider the complete paralysis of Canadian industry which

would follow from the collapse of these industries. Then we get an idea of how important export trade is to the national life of the Dominion, and especially to Canadian life which functions in the production of these products.

It all comes back to one thing—our country is essentially an exporting country. Our national economy is built upon export trade. Employment in Canadian industry depends upon export trade. The solution of almost every Canadian problem is tied up with the development constitutes the economic problem of Canada. Yet it is a problem which we can solve if we turn our minds to bear upon it. It can be done. We are doing it. The forces working for expansion are more powerful than the forces working in an opposite direction. The way is set for progress—nothing is allowed to stand in our way.





# A LONGER TUNNY FISHING SEASON?

## Waters which Offer Possibilities of Sport

By A. ERIC COOPER and HAROLD J. HARDY

(Joint Hon. Secretaries of the British Tunny Club)



of tunny from the deep waters of the Atlantic, past the west coast of Ireland, round the north of Scotland and into the North Sea, is the foundation on which anglers have their knowledge of the movements of these fish. Without his research work the inception of British tunny fishing would have been delayed many years.

A statement which appeared recently that the tunny journeyed northward through the Irish Sea, can have but little support, for only one instance is found, and that as long ago as 1841, of a single specimen, said to have been over 300lb, taken in the autumn of that year from Dublin Bay.

In their migration to the North Sea the tunny must keep comparatively close inshore around the Western Isles, for records are numerous from this area. It is from the west of Scotland, at Inverary, that the earliest record of a tunny ever caught in British waters comes. It was a fish of 460lb, taken in 1769. Between the Isles and the mainland tides

south of latitude 54, but single specimens have been seen or have been washed ashore at several places around the Thames estuary. At Walton a fish, which is the largest recorded from our waters, was stranded in 1928. It is believed to have weighed over 900lb.

It would not be worth while for anglers to try for tunny in the North Sea south of Yorkshire or in the English Channel east of Cornwall. From Boulogne instances of tunny have been received on many occasions, indeed these reports are so persistent that it seems there must be some solid foundation for the stories.

There may be an at present unknown reason for the fish to come far eastward up the Channel, but possibly the rumours originate from the fishing fleet operating to the west returning to and landing tunny at Boulogne.

In Cornish waters tunny are not seen in any number east of the Lizard; all the fishing has so

**B**y the time that this article appears in print the 1933 season—the eighty since the first red-caught tunny was landed at Scarborough, will probably, weather permitting, have begun. Big-game anglers are hoping, this year, to make an earlier start than formerly in search of the fish. It is unfortunate that no pioneering work for tunny has been attempted in Irish or Scottish waters as, if suitable grounds were discovered, our all-too-short season, at present confined to a comparatively small area of the North Sea and lasting at the outside eight weeks, might be extended by a month or more.

On the west coast of Ireland, the relatively few commercial fishing vessels around which the tunny might be expected to congregate make the business of locating the fish all the harder, but the surmounting of difficulties gives the greater satisfaction to the angler, when he at last meets with success. In the North Sea the great majority of tunny are found and fished for around trawlers or drifters, when these boats are bringing in their nets, and the tunny come to the surface to feed on the herring or other fish that are being taken.

We have seen how the tunny off Cornwall have for four seasons, since they were first reported in large numbers during the autumn of 1934, eluded all the efforts of anglers, who have used almost every known legitimate method in enticing fish to take a bait, yet these pioneers will, during the coming season, try out revised ideas and repeat former experiments on a more ambitious scale, in an endeavour to solve the problem as to how these tunny are to be caught.

If Irish anglers were to try off their west coast tunny might be found from as early as mid-June. In 1925 they were recorded off the Blackets, and within the last few years some large fish were seen in Kreen Isay (Achill Island), within a few hundred yards of the shore. Although the records of tunny from the west coast of Ireland are few in number, it is likely that this is more on account of a sparsely-populated coastline than a dearth of fish.

In any account of the instances of tunny in British waters, acknowledgment must be made to Monsieur J. le Gall for the large amount of information he gathered on the occurrence of the fish around our coasts. His tracing of the migration



THE LOGAN ROCK, CORNWALL. TUNNY HAVE BEEN SEEN WITHIN TWENTY YARDS OF THIS HEADLAND

unfortunately run strongly, so that anglers experimenting in this district will have to choose their time with care. The depth of water in much of this area is also a good deal greater than on the fishing grounds in the North Sea. However, to offset these difficulties better shelter will be found than off the Irish coast. Le Gall records that, from mid-July the tunny are in the waters between Orkney and Shetland, so that we might expect to meet with them shortly after the beginning of July around the north-west of Scotland and the Hebrides.

Since the North-Sea fishing was started, the first fish have generally been caught during the opening week of August and, as le Gall gives towards the end of this month for the Yorkshire coast, it is possible that his dates for the north of Scotland appearance of the fish is also on the late side, in which case anglers might start on the west coast from, say, mid-June.

As it is between the Orkneys and Shetland that the tunny enter the North Sea, anglers with sea-going boats in the waters around Fair Isle. Depth of water and a very exposed position are heavy handicaps. It was from the Shetlands that one of us saw his first tunny, when in 1911 it was shot from a herring drifter and brought into Lerwick.

On the east coast of Scotland, most of the recorded instances of tunny come from the commercial fishing boats operating some distance out to sea, but there is one area off the southern shore of the Moray Firth where there are numerous reports of tunny having been met close inshore. It is to be hoped that when the Cornish problem has been solved, anglers taking part in the experiments on that part of the coast will turn their attention to the Moray Firth, as this district appears to hold out a very good opportunity for the opening-up of a further base for tunny fishing in British waters.

This article is not intended to deal with the North-Sea fishing. It has been written about many times before. However, in passing it may be mentioned that the first report for the season was received in mid-July, from the skipper of a commercial fishing boat; numerous tunny had been found near the north-west of the Dogger Bank. In the North Sea, tunny have not been caught

far been done from Mousehole and most of the fish have been found between a few miles westward of that village and Land's End. They are first seen in any number about the beginning of October, but it may well be that they are in these waters for some weeks but are not showing on the surface.

Isolated instances of tunny being found at various places round the coast several months away from the time that they might be expected are frequent. At the moment the first tunny to be caught off Cornwall has just been landed. It was taken on a handline. No details as to its species are known, and perhaps never will be, for it is lamentable to have to record that a fish, for which many of our museums would be grateful and, indeed, have been waiting for since Cornish fishing started, should have ended up as bait for the crab pot. As its weight is given at 56lb, it may possibly have been a specimen of the long-finned tunny. There are several instances of these fish being washed ashore on the Cornish coast in past years.



A TYPICAL BOAT FOR CORNWALL, SHOWING SEATS AND TACKLE, LOOKING FORWARD



MR. V. E. A. SMITH, WHO HAS HOOKED MOST FISH SINCE THE CORNISH EXPERIMENT STARTED



# Government Has Garnered Profit Of Over a Million Dollars Every Year Since Controlled Sale Began

By JACK HARPER

**I**N the old days, it was sold in saloons, hotels, practically anywhere. Today, it is sold under government supervision and control, in government stores, where the walls are lined with bottles with multi-colored labels, arranged in neat order. It's the old liquor trade, legalized and made respectable, and one of the province's biggest industries.

Fifteen years ago on May 10 at 1 p.m., prohibition ended in Alberta. A new era of controlled drinking started, under the control and direction of the Alberta Liquor Control board, created by the U.F.A. government for the purpose. Fifteen years ago saw the end of "prescription" drinking, when a doctor's note to a druggist was the only legal way of obtaining liquor in the province.

During the era, which lasted from 1916 until the passage of the Liquor Control Act, the 40-ounce prescription was the favorite medicine of Albertans.

Today, as the board is about to complete 15 years' service to the people of the province, it is one of the largest single sources of income to the government, returning in the 1937-38 fiscal year, a handsome profit amounting to \$2,532,750. In no year since its formation, has the board returned less than \$1,000,000. Estimated net profit for the 1938-39 fiscal year is in excess of \$2,000,000, which will be a new all-time record.

**U**Ntil 1916, when the prohibition period was inaugurated, "anything went," regarding liquor sales and consumption in Alberta. Moonshine was a popular soft drink, and plain corn "licking" was in vogue. There were "stone" varieties of liquors, sold in the better bars and saloons, but much of the liquor consumed was of domestic production, and not a very high grade at that.

In a western country such as Alberta of the time, expanding and suffering growing pains, only slightly removed from pioneering days, liquor played an important part in the everyday lives of the people of the province. That is, not all people, but a large share.

In 1916, following strenuous efforts on behalf of various temperance associations, prohibition was inaugurated in the province. During its hey-day, consumption and production of moonshine increased, rather than decreased, and the courts were flooded with prosecutions for illegal sale of countless alcoholic beverages.

As in 1916, strenuous efforts were exerted by organizations, not temperance this time, but composed of groups of citizens anxious to have prohibition repealed. After a bitter fight, they were successful when the Alberta Liquor Control Act was passed. The act received Royal assent on April 12, 1924, and within one month, the act became effective by proclamation.

During the intervening period, the chief vendor, under the former liquor act, continued to provide liquor on the prescription of medical practitioners, the stores under his jurisdiction closing at 1 p.m., May 10. The remaining stock in the hands of the chief vendor was taken over by the new liquor control board.

On May 12, stores at Edmonton and Calgary were opened for business under the new act, and the sale of permits started. Fifteen stores at strategic points, were opened shortly afterwards. At the end of the first week's operations, 12 stores were doing business. Other stores followed where local conditions and the question of service to adjacent territory warranted. Approximately 75 per cent of the original staff was composed of returned men.

Original price of individual permits following the service's introduction was set at \$2. Permits are now 50 cents, having been reduced to their present level in 1934.

**T**HE board was formed under the joint direction of R. J. Dinning, appointed commissioner, following the passage of the Liquor Act, and A. J. Mason, appointed board secretary in 1924, and still secretary. Both men were members of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Lethbridge, when they were asked to resign from their posts and to form the new board.

They came to Edmonton, headquarters of the board, completed the work necessary to taking over the stock of government liquor, in its possession under the terms of the old Liquor Act, and drew up a plan for the new act's structure and administration. Mr. Dinning resigned in 1937, and was succeeded by J. A. King, former Medicine Hat business man and chief inspector of the sales tax branch under the Alberta government.

The board was made a two-man affair with the appointment of J. F. Percival as a member. Mr. Mason was retained as secretary. Offices of the board are in Edmonton, from where stores in all parts of the province are regulated and supplied with liquor.

Scotch from Scotland, wines from Australia and Ontario, rare liquors from the Far East, are among a few of the types of alcoholic beverages brought to the capital city from many parts of the world. Some of the liquors are brought in bulk at proof strength. They are blended and broken down in Edmonton, then re-bottled under direction of liquor experts in the employ of the board.

Edmonton is the biggest liquor-consuming city in the province. Sales at the city's two stores reaches a record high of \$1,401,567 in the 1937-38 fiscal year, leading all cities in Alberta. Sales at vendor's stores in Calgary reached a total of \$1,278,032 for the same year, compared with \$1,274,124.

At other points in the province, sales were as follows: Red Deer, \$202,039; Lethbridge, \$212,883; Medicine Hat, \$195,480; Peace River, \$22,213; Lacombe, \$144,563; Grande Prairie, \$188,073; Camrose, \$221,524.

Beer sales at Edmonton are shown as amounting to \$1,389,436, this being exclusive of liquor sales, and leading the province. At Calgary, beer sales amounted to \$847,130, and at Lethbridge, \$352,082.

Permits, at 50 cents each, accounted for \$60,083 for the calendar year ending December 31, 1937. Ninety permits were cancelled during the year. Three hundred and fifty-six persons were interdicted, and the names of 294 persons removed from the list of interdicted, leaving 867 names on the list March 31, 1938.

During the fiscal year, government liquor stores made 1,651,182 sales to owners of permits, at an average of \$3 for each sale, according to Secretary Mason.

During the year, the board and the brewers of Alberta paid to the Dominion government more than \$1,625,000 in excise and customs duties and sales tax, he said. More than 3,147,000 gallons of beer were sold within the province during the year.

**A**CCORDING to Mr. Mason, the act has functioned well and has provided service to consumers of liquor in the province. It has reduced drunkenness and open drinking. It is responsible for a spirit of temperance within most drinkers.

Following the repeal of prohibition in the United States, fame of Alberta's liquor administration evidently spread to Canada's southern neighbor, for many inquiries were received at the offices of the board in Edmonton, asking for information regarding the system. The method of liquor distribution in Montana is closely modeled on that of Alberta, according to Mr. Mason.

Much of the work done in the United States by organizations' acting for repeal, was done on information received from the board here, regarding liquor sales and consumption under government supervision.

## Proposed Redistribution Changes



The above maps show two proposed plans of constituency reduction presented to the legislative committee. (See story on page 1.)



# Major Tax Reductions Said 'Clearly Impossible'; Few Tariff Changes Made

## Income Tax Altered to Promote Investment In Productive Enterprise.

### COSTS 'SHEER SOCIAL NECESSITY'

#### Late Budget Flashes

Highlights of today's budget:—  
Estimates \$490,000,000 revenue for 1939-40.  
Estimates total expenditures for 1939-40 at \$550,100,000.

Estimates deficit for 1939-40 at \$60,000,000.  
Dunning declares major taxation reductions "clearly impossible."

Income tax exemptions granted new mines extended for three years.

Income tax deductions for industrial capital extensions and betterments granted.

Tariff changes "neither numerous nor of striking importance."

Excise duty on vinegar spirits increased from 27 to 60 cents a gallon.

Three per cent excise removed from imports entering under intermediate and treaty tariffs.

Five per cent tariff imposed on crude rubber and tin.

Ottawa, April 25 (CP) A \$60,000,000 deficit in the fiscal year that began March 31 was forecast today by Finance Minister Charles Dunning in his budget address. He estimated revenues at \$490,000,000 and expenditures at \$550,100,000.

"I am fully conscious this estimate may prove to be unduly pessimistic," said the minister.

Apart from income tax changes, taxation generally was left unchanged and tariff changes, the minister said, were "neither numerous nor important."

The main estimates provide for expenditure of \$457,200,000, of which \$29,400,000 represents defence expenditures capitalized under a special sinking fund plan. To the remaining \$427,800,000 must be added \$122,300,000 added in the supplementary estimates.

The estimate does not take into account any additional loss that may occur in marketing the 1938 wheat crop, over and above the \$25,000,000 for which provision has already been made.

"Nor does it take into account possible losses with respect to the 1939 crop," said Mr. Dunning. "No man could possibly estimate what these items may amount to or make even a reasonable guess."

**Prudent Investment**  
Income tax changes designed to promote investment of capital in productive enterprises were announced by Mr. Dunning. An amount up to 10 per cent of costs may be deducted for capital improvements made in the year beginning May 1, the deductions to be spread over three years.

Increased expenditures were a "sheer social necessity," said Mr. Dunning.

"Nevertheless, no nation can go on indefinitely with a budget heavily unbalanced without sooner or later providing a real, not an imagined, basis for fear as to the soundness of the country's financial position."

"If that fear should take root,

nothing which a government could do short of taking over gradually the whole field of private enterprise, could offset the slowing up of private enterprise and the reduction in employment and incomes to which fear and uncertainty would give rise."

**Expand Production**  
Business and financial leaders were urged to make every effort to expand production, employment and incomes in order to avoid the need for governments embarking on work-creating programs.

Canada's economy could be so galvanized "that national income will be raised to a point where unbalanced budgets will be a nightmare of the past for the nation as well as for the individual citizen."

Tariff changes, said Mr. Dunning, were neither numerous nor of striking importance. Many of them arose from the trade agreement with the United States.

A resolution would provide for the removal of the special excise tax of 3 per cent, from all imports into Canada under any tariff more favorable than the general tariff.

Canada undertook to remove this tax from goods covered by the Canada-United States trade agreement.

"Any further removal of this tax is not a matter for negotiation with another country but is entirely a matter of domestic policy for Canada," said Mr. Dunning.

IN LESS than a fortnight now Their Majesties will be the guests of the City of Calgary. Their pause here will be all too brief, but during those two hours and a half they may be sure of the warmest welcome ever accorded visitors.

An unique occasion will create unique conditions and problems for which there is no guiding precedent. The number of people who will be in the city that day, and for days before and after, is variously estimated up to a possible two hundred thousand. It is not an incredible figure when we start adding up the thirteen thousand visiting school children from pretty nearly everywhere south of the Red Deer line, all the grown-ups who will concentrate on Calgary from approximately the same territory (nearly half the settled area of the province), many from westernmost Saskatchewan and easternmost British Columbia. Then there will be those thousands from Montana and perhaps farther States, though the probability is that most American visitors who think the occasion is worth their journey will make it to where Their Majesties will stay longer.

It's a big crowd to house and feed.

Also its presence creates a wholly unprecedented traffic problem for the police to attend to. Nor will it be overlooked that the enterprising burglar and petty criminal of one kind and another will not be forgetful of the opportunity offered by many homes with "no one in." There is also the possibility of accidents and injured people to be attended to, children strayed, the constant danger of fire and a clearing of a path for the firefighters.

There are military arrangements to which the authorities concerned have devoted their specialized attention with usual soldierly thoroughness.

Veteran organizations have brought their genius for organization to the assistance of the community, turning their hands to all the varied tasks for which their ranks contain some special talent.

All this is only a sketch in a few strokes of the work that has been done and still has to be. And a preface to a word of praise to those who are doing it.

We may suppose that after Their Majesties have left we shall become aware of details that were overlooked, but looking over the meticulous care with which their welcome has been arranged we cannot now imagine what those forgotten details will be.

It is a monument to the enthusiasm in which all concerned—which means the whole community, individually or by representative—have given their time and genius to the work.

Those to whom it has not been given to see behind the scenes can only glimpse, through the newscolumns reports of almost continuous committee meetings, the work involved, for which men and women have left their homes, their offices, their shops, their—jobs, whatever they were. There is no grade of society and no walk of life that has not contributed its gifts of time and talent.

There are others whose part in their preparations is their "job", notably the Chief Constable and his officers upon whom a special responsibility falls.

But it is invidious to single out individuals or organizations, for they are all bearing their share of the work. And these lines are only written now, by way of appreciation and in the hope that they will remind us and our visiting thousands of the credit that is due those who have worked earnestly and long behind the scenes.

#### Local Boy Pipers Prepare for Visit

The Calgary boys' pipe band, which was organized two years ago under the direction of David Johnston, is being reorganized and will be one of the numerous bands which will entertain crowds lining the streets on the occasion of the visit of Their Majesties to Calgary.

At present there are eight members in the band, which is practising every week. The band also hopes to play at several of the country stampedes and fairs during the summer.

The ages of the boys in the band range from 7 to 17.





THE PIONEERS



# PROBLEM VII OUR PROVINCE

49

## \$44,009 COST INVOLVED IN CITY WORKS

Purchase of 21  
Cars and Trucks  
Recommended

Expenditures totalling \$44,009 are involved in the recommendations of city commissioners that council approve the awarding of 11 civic contracts, when they meet Monday afternoon. The sum is provided in recently-passed estimates.

The recommendations cover the purchase of 21 cars and trucks, the construction of three new barns at Victoria Park, flood lighting equipment for Mewata Stadium, repairs for the city hall elevator, ties for the street railway track and decorating at city hall.

Tenders approved by the commissioners follow: 21 units of automotive equipment at a total cost of \$18,909.88 divided between, General Supplies, nine units, \$8,411; Maclin Motors, five units, \$5,014; Imperial Motors, \$3,492; and International Harvester Co., \$1,992.88; Victoria Park barns, Buchanan Construction Company, \$17,635; Mewata Stadium flood lights, \$3,569.40, divided as follows, Electrical Wholesalers Limited, \$1,568; and R. L. Brown, for poles \$1,604.40.

Street railway ties, Darit and Paterson, 3,000 ties at 67 cents, \$2,010; city hall elevator repairs \$1,260; and decorating city hall offices, third floor, Donaldson and Evans, \$482, second floor, Crossland and Beale Ltd., \$125.

The commissioners also recommended that R. M. Beale be added to the staff of the city solicitor on a three months approval period at a salary of \$60 a month, commencing as soon as possible.

## East Crest 4 Outlook Good

New Valley Producer 'Promising,' Says  
Official; To Be Acidized Early in Week;  
Grease Creek Well Below 2800 Feet

D. AUSTIN LANE

H. S. PRICE, managing director of East Crest Oil Company, stated that the well, which was completed Tuesday evening, would be opened up Saturday morning. He stated that the new producer looks very promising.

Since Thursday when the well cleared fluid it has been closed in at intervals and blown off to force out the drilling fluid. Gene Denon of Anglo-Canadian is in charge until production tests are completed. It may be acidized Monday or Tuesday. Mr. Price stated that the company would start another well before long in either L&D 9 or L&D 16 of Sec. 8, T<sub>1</sub> R. 2, W. 4, No. 4 is located in T<sub>1</sub> R. 2 of the same section.

Green Valley Rancher was at a depth of 6,912 feet on Friday.

The crew at the Ram River well west of Rocky Mountain House, had reached a depth of 700 feet when the last report was received from the field.

Grease Creek Petroleum's test was drilling below 2,800 feet when the last report was received.

The Grease Creek structure is situated in the Foothills belt, approximately 45 miles north and west of Turner Valley. It has many points of similarity with the Valley. Deep-seated faults such as those occurring in Turner Valley are in evidence at several points in the Grease Creek area and reports by geologists establish the fact that both structures are of the thrust faulted foothills category. The chief difference between the two areas is that the producing horizons in Turner Valley is buried to a depth of approximately 7,500 feet, whereas in the Grease Creek area geological surveys made to date indicate that the line may be encountered at considerably shallower depths.

The Grease Creek Petroleum Limited acquired leases covering approximately 12,200 acres on the Grease Creek structure. Approximately 2,500 acres of this block was combined with 2,500 acres of adjoining ground owned by the Northwest Company, Imperial Oil Subsidiary, for a joint development program, each company taking an undivided one-half interest in the total block of over 7,000 acres. The total acreage in which Grease Creek Petroleum is interested, therefore, is over 15,000 acres, of which 8,000 acres are held outright and in which they have a full interest and a further 7,000 acres in which they have a 50 per cent interest.

Each company contracted to contribute one-half of the money necessary to drill the No. 1 well on a 50-50 basis agreed on by the geologists of the two companies. Each company is entitled to 50 per cent of the production obtained from this joint block.

### Borrowing At Lower Rates

Canada, unlike Australia, has not undertaken a forced re-funding of any part of her national debt. On the other hand she has maintained her credit at such a high point that by voluntary re-fundings and the refinancing of maturities as they came due, the dominion rate of interest on the public debt is today slightly lower than Australia's.



## BANFF RELIEF MEN ABSORBED IN PARK WORK

### Considerable Improvement on Roads and Highways Planned

(Special to The Alberta)  
BANFF, May 13. — Banff men who since last December have been getting only extra relief work, are gradually being absorbed in the regular seasonal employment in the park.

Following a small gang of approximately twenty men who went out last week to clear snow from the Lake Louise end of the Banff-Jasper Highway, about the same number left here on Tuesday to get camps ready at the construction end, and to start maintenance work on the south end.

A reconstruction work camp has been established at Castle, the men there being engaged in preparing the road ready for pavement, and another camp has been established at Baker Creek, 20 miles west of Banff, and on the main highway.

From Mile 2, where pavement now ends on the west highway, the reconstructed road is almost ready for paving, and at Mile 3, where bad curves long held hazards for motorists, the curves have been eliminated by a straightaway through what once was a willow marsh.

On the "Loop Drive," the scenic drive around the Golf Course, considerable road improvement is being completed. In town the two outstanding improvements are increased parking space at the Post Office, and the construction of Central Park and a large parking area.

Central Park, the site of Banff's one-time zoo, now has two cooking shelters alongside the river, a kitchen shelter where the polar bear cage once stood, a children's playground complete with sand bed, swings, and other amusement paraphernalia, and other buildings. Hundreds of yards of flagged sidewalks have been laid, and a cinder sidewalk is being constructed along the river bank from the bridge to the Horseshoe dock. This walk will be equipped with rustic benches.

On the Administration Grounds the trees that stood between the parking rail at the Post Office, and the "post" drive for government employees, and visitors to the

## To See King Through Periscopes Great Variety of Royal Visit Merchandise

By JEAN ALEXANDER  
KEMMERER the coronation  
crowns in London?

They looked like so many asparagus beds. And all because they'd brought out their periscopes to view the royal parade.

Well, Canada has its periscopes in readiness, too, and more besides. The wheels of industry have been turning merrily these past few months. Today, from coast to coast, you'll find such a supply of royal visit merchandise as would stagger the imagination.

Stories and stories have been written about Queen Elizabeth's taste in fashions, about her favorite furs and jewels and fabrics. Canadian stores, in compliment to her acknowledged port-croches, have stocked materials which reveal delicate English-garden pastels, royal blues, and London lilac shades.

SCOTTISH plaids are prominently displayed in hundreds of windows. And even men's ties reveal the fact that her majesty's favorite tartans are not restricted to feminine apparel.

"Mayfair" doesn't any longer apply solely to a fashionable London district. Nor is "Regina" alone the name of a Canadian city. They're both the names of fashionable new hoiseries which Canadian manufacturers say are the Queen's favorite shades. You can get gloves to match, and you'll find them orchid-beige stockings with a soft grayish cast.

BESIDES the ties, specially woven for the gentlemen in celebration of his majesty's coming, some shops are also showing braces and garters of elegant new design. Suits and coats of fabric reveal the best in English weathers.

But there's more in this royal visit merchandise than fashions and souvenirs.

"Almost everything will be in the souvenir class a few years from

### Safety Measures For Royal Train

INCH-by-inch every one of the

3,200 miles of rails over which the King and Queen will travel on Canadian railways during the royal tour is being examined for possible flaws. Nothing is being overlooked to assure a safe journey for their majesties.

A mechanical detector, operated by a crew of experts, journeys at a slow pace—eight miles an hour. It can detect the slightest flaw in the heavy steel rails.

Should a defect be encountered, a chart in the car, automatically operated, registers the location. At the same time a jet of white paint is shot against the rail at the damaged point.

Now," one shopkeeper remarked.

Perhaps your granddaughter one day will proudly remark: "This was a tablecloth which was made the year King George and Queen Elizabeth visited Canada." Certainly the finest workmanship and the finest materials have gone into the making of fine English and Irish linens to be found today in Canadian shops. Royal colors in borders and decorations and royal emblems in satin damasks line the shelves in more than one emporium.

AND the china! Long famous for

the quality of their English dinnerware, Canadian stores this year have gone the limit in securing a really representative collection of pieces which anyone would treasure, special significance aside. There are cups and saucers, and plates, and children's mugs, and creams and sugars all bearing the royal coat-of-arms, and pictures of their majesties. And silverware have turned out handsome flatware, to

which the names of Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth, York, Regency, and all the rest have appropriately been given.

Something pretty special has been designed for the bride, who'll say "I do" in this year of the 1939's Canadian tour. There are solitaires done with diamonds in maple leaf, and crowns on the shanks. Wedding rings are appropriately patterned in leaves and crowns to match. Even the newest wrist watches have two tiny golden crowns in place of the customary links between watch and bracelet.

ENGLISH lavender and lilac have come into a new popularity as favorite perfumes, because of the royal visit. Bond St. and "Savile to Royalty" emblems are emblazoned in hundreds of store windows and inside you'll see row after row of cosmetics, soaps, and beautifiers, all done up in red, white and blue wrappings, and with crown stoppers in many of the bottles.

Photographs of the King and Queen are popular choices for many homes and schools. So are flag and crown shields with which the youngsters can do their own decorating, scrap-books in which they can keep their own records of the royal visit.

"Thousands and thousands of periscopes are being sold to children," one merchandiser said. "With them, they'll be able to see everything there is to see, without obstructing anybody's view. Add twenty-nine inches to your normal height, and see where it gets you."

EVEN the Canadian carpet people have come into their own, with yards and yards of special floor coverings for royal pavilions and the like. The companies which make transfers of all kinds and descriptions are having a hard day with pictures and stamps which you can stick on your favorite belongings, on your letterheads, and such.

gardens, have been cleaned out and the large hole there also filled. Workers are now busy leveling the ground and preparing it for pavement. When completed this will give parking space for several times more cars than the old space accommodated.

The Cave and Basin Swimming Pool, after being closed for the winter excepting during the Winter Carnival period, opened again this Sunday, then closed until Sunday May 21, when they will be opened again for the summer season. Starting on May 24, the hours will be from 9 a.m. until 9:30 p.m.

## STEEVILLE WELL 'KILLED'

### Storage Tanks Set Up, Expect Early Production Test

After pumping 500 bags of heavy baroid into the Anglo Steeville well Thursday, gas pressure was finally killed, which enabled the crew to remove the drill stem. As soon as this was racked the work of putting in tubing began and it was expected this would be completed promptly, according to a statement by F. P. Byrne upon returning from the well late in the evening.

Circulating water will now take place to thin and remove all the baroid fluid. Because of the large amount used it is hardly expected the well will be ready to be cleared before Monday. With a crew at work erecting storage tanks, it is expected a test will be made without further trouble.

Officials of the Anglo Canadian stated that for the sake of safety, no persons will be admitted on the lease close to the well until after it has been placed on production.



# OIL BOOMS THE WEST'S TURNER VALLEY TO PROSPERITY



**TURN VALLEY**, 40 miles out of Calgary, has mushroomed to a highly important Canadian oil-producing centre. Huge trestles dot prairie once thought good only for ranching—wells are now within 10 miles of the Duke of Windsor's ranch. These Anglo-Canadian wells, whose waste gas has burned 14 years, supply 1,600 barrels each day.



**LIKE ALL** "mushroom" communities, Turner Valley has its share of oddities. This is the "Coffee Pot" in Little New York, one of its three villages. Houses are frame construction.



**AN OIL TRETTLE** and a pair of heavy boots adorn a cobbler's shop—next door to a low office, in turn next to a poolroom in Little Chicago's main street.



## Board of Trade Issues Tourists' Information

### 9,000 Applications Received for Newly- Printed Folder

Printed in black and red, a 1929 tourist folder has been issued by the Calgary Board of Trade.

With financial assistance from City of Calgary and the Alberta Development Board a total of 15,000 folders have been printed and applications for 9,000 of them were on file awaiting to be filled.

Applications have been received from boards of trade, chambers of commerce, national parks, tourist bureaux, border customs ports and hotels in all the provinces of the Dominion and the majority of states in the union. Work of mailing the folders has been commenced.

Profusely illustrated with excellent pictures of Calgary and district, it is said to be the most elaborate folder issued by the Board of Trade in many years.

It contains a large map showing all highways from Fort Arthur to Vancouver and on Vancouver Island in Canada, and all highways in bordering states south of the international boundary line.

All hard surfaced roads are marked in red and it will be a source of pride to all Albertans that the province by July will have about as great a mileage of hard surfaced roads as British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba put together.

Gravelled highways, dirt highways and secondary roads are all clearly marked.

The mileage between Calgary and the principal points in western Canada and the western states is also listed in convenient alphabetical order.

Information regarding customs regulations for tourists travelling into Canada and the exemptions for articles they may wish to take home with them is also given.

A concise history of Calgary is another interesting feature while the places which the tourist may care to visit in the city are also described.

Tourists are invited to write to the Board of Trade offices for further information desired on tourist, industrial or commercial matters and in addition they may have their personal mail sent to the offices so that it will be available for them when they arrive at the city.



