

World Progress

Finances

Agriculture

Travel

Protection



## GREAT BRITAIN



Total Male  
Population  
22,596,000

Organized  
Man-Power  
(with conscription)  
1,461,000



## NETHERLANDS



Total Male  
Population  
4,264,126

Organized  
Man-Power  
700,000



## RUSSIA



Total Male  
Population  
71,430,000

Organized  
Man-Power  
18,000,000



Here is illustrated in diagram form the total male population and organized man-power of five European countries. In each panel the large figure in civilian clothes represents the total male population;

the smaller figure in service uniform the total organized man-power (i.e., men of military age who have had military training) of the country. Between the two figures is a column, whose full height repre-

## FRANCE



Total Male  
Population  
20,000,000  
Organized  
Man-Power  
5,500,000



## SWEDEN



Total Male  
Population  
3,090,491

Organized  
Man-Power  
570,000



sents the total male population; while the shaded portion give the exact proportion of the organized man-power. In each case the figures in uniform have been made twice the height of the shaded

portion of this column to facilitate comparison between countries. Britain, by adopting conscription, increased her organized man-power by 200,000. In three years it will be at its maximum of 1,461,000.



# Half of Ireland in State of War; Other Half Tries to Stay Neutral

## Expect Effort

Shipment of Scrap Iron and  
Steel Might Be Placed  
On Quota

### NO NEW TREATY

By ANDRUE BERDING

Washington, Nov. 21 (AP)

The sands are running fast on the Japanese-American commercial treaty, and it is reliably predicted that when the treaty expires January 26, no new one will have been negotiated.

The way then will be open for congressional action on the resolutions by Senators Pittman (Dem., Nevada), and Schwellenbach (Dem., Washington) to impose an embargo on the shipment of raw materials to Japan.

Any move toward opening negotiations for a new commercial treaty, Washington officials say privately, will have to come from Tokyo.

It is freely granted here that the treaty was abrogated by State Secretary Cordell Hull, not for commercial, but for political reasons.

Japan is still in China, United States interests there are still being affected, Japan has not yet replied to the state department note of last December 31 rejecting the Japanese conception of a "new order" in east Asia.

Students of Far Eastern affairs believe Japan would like to reach a "modus vivendi" with the United States to take effect when the treaty expires.

But if a "modus vivendi" is negotiated with Japan, it might preclude imposing an embargo against her. Japan might argue that under the most-favored-nation treatment, an embargo on raw materials could not be imposed against all other nations at the same time.

Several methods have been outlined recently in official quarters to bring economic pressure to bear upon Japan without laying the United States open to the charge of discrimination.

One was an annual quota on the shipment of scrap iron and steel, on the basis of the average over a certain period. This would apply to all nations, but since Japan's purchases here have been extensive only in the last few years, it would tend to reduce drastically the amount she could buy in the United States.

Another suggestion was a general ban on the importation of silk. This, too, would apply to all nations, but would affect Japan primarily.

## North Subject To All Exigencies Of War, Save Conscription; South Crosses Fingers

By HUGH CURRAN

THE second month of the European conflict finds Ireland carrying on to all appearances as if things were altogether normal. Nevertheless, pressure from one quarter or another tends to make it more war-conscious. The feeling that there is worse to come makes the present inconveniences easier to bear.

And in referring to this island it has to be remembered that one part, the North, is officially at war, while the South is endeavoring hard in spite of difficulties to maintain its attitude of strict neutrality. The North is subject to all the war-time regulations which apply to Britain with the exception that conscription does not apply to it. This is not to say that the North is not recruiting. Actually it is getting together the old corps, the North Irish Horse, which was first formed for the South African war of 1899, and later took its part in the Great War. It is, however, no longer a mounted force, but has been mechanized and modernized to fit in with the latter-day scheme of warfare.

Petrol rationing on the British basis is already in operation, and food rationing is coming. Apart from these features there is little to distinguish the North from the South. Belfast rather more than Dublin is preparing for possible air raids, and in this connection is making arrangements for the evacuation of the non-combatant elements to places of greater safety in the country. Plans for billeting children are complete and can be put in operation at short notice.

In the 26 counties which comprise the portion known as Eire no preparations have been made for evacuation of children; but in other respects a good deal of progress has been made to combat air attacks. In Dublin and the larger cities there are "black-outs" every night; in Dublin also shelters are being constructed in the public parks, and many private citizens are fortifying their homes with sandbags and taking other precautions. Local classes are being held for the instruction of people as to the proper action to be taken in case of poison-gas attacks, and wardens are appointed to take control in case of emergency.

The Eire government are doing everything possible to meet the worst that may happen. Main concern is with the import of essential commodities which have to be imported from outside, and with the export of cattle and other agricultural products which find their only market in Britain. As Mr. de Valera announced recently in the Dail about 50 per cent of the former come from Britain and Britain takes no less than 90 per cent of our exportable products. The country is especially handicapped by the fact that it has virtually no ships of its own, and consequently must depend on the carriage of these goods on British bottoms. If the Germans persisted the situation might be very serious for us both as regards goods inwards and outwards. So far, however, nothing untoward has happened in this respect and the attitude appears to be to hope for the best.

The government is urging the fullest production of essential products, and the farmers are willing to co-operate as fully as possible but they are demanding assured prices without which it will be somewhat of a gamble. The same difficulty arises in connection with the prices which the British government is prepared to pay for cattle. In this connection the appointment of Sir John Maffey as British Representative in Eire is looked upon with

much favor. The hope is that he will be in a position to help towards making arrangements which will be satisfactory.

There was some expectation here that in view of the crisis steps would be taken to form a National government, but this idea has now been abandoned. The government have been given extensive powers which can be used on the initiative of a single minister, and in these circumstances it was thought that Mr. de Valera would associate with himself and the other ministers some representatives of the opposition.

AS was to be expected a strict censorship of postal communication into and out of the country has been established; and the press is censored along the same lines as existed in the great war. Communications (such as this letter) are carefully visited by the Censors before being allowed out of the country. The need for this is fully appreciated, and there is consequently no grievance in regard to it. The fact that this part of the country is neutral in the war makes it still more imperative that information of value to any of the belligerents should not be permitted to go out. There are, of course, anomalies in the exercise of the censor's powers especially as they affect the home newspapers, but in the exceptional circumstances these can hardly be avoided. News supplies regarding world affairs come almost exclusively from British sources, and are naturally subject to the British censorship which takes no cognisance of Eire's position of neutrality. On the other hand events happening here or in the seas adjoining are sometimes given in fuller detail in British newspapers which circulate here than is permitted to the Irish papers.

It is a remarkable fact of the present war that while this country is to all appearances remote from war activities, actually the seas around the coast are the scene of almost continuous acts of war. In a single week the crews of three ships sunk by U-boats were brought into Irish ports by life-boats which had been summoned to their aid. Over a hundred persons were rescued in this way, and very little has been said about it. The locations of the sinkings or the names of the ports to which the rescued have been brought are not published lest one or other of the belligerents should profit by the information.

A curious situation arose in connection with the sinking of the tanker Inverliffy which was sunk by the Germans. This vessel was originally registered in Dublin, but for reasons best known to the owners the registration was altered while she was at sea. The Inverliffy was actually flying the Irish flag when she was sunk. The matter was raised in the Dail when the situation was explained. When one of the Opposition members asked whether any representations were made of the fact that a ship was sunk while flying the flag it was stated that in the circumstances it would be useless as the answer would be that she was carrying contraband of war. It was further stated in the Dail that of the comparatively few ships which were registered in this country the majority had since the war changed their registration to British ports. Some of these have been taken over by the British government for war service. One result of this is that the twice-daily passenger and goods services between Holyhead and Dun Laoghaire and between Liverpool and Dublin have now been reduced to one service each way.



## Relief Land Settlement

**A**N agreement between the provincial and Dominion governments covering relief land settlement will expire in March, 1940. The provincial authorities have indicated that until that date they will co-operate with the city in placing relief families on the land under the terms of the agreement.

With regard to any renewal of the agreement the provincial authorities are in the dark and, according to a letter from the supervisor of agricultural relief, it is not considered wise to take the matter up with the federal government at this stage. It is to be hoped the policy will continue and that decision to that effect be not too long delayed.

Thus far the land settlement plan for relief families has operated with a degree of success that warrants its continuance. While it cannot be said that it has resulted in any marked easement in the city's unemployment relief situation, it is to its credit that in numerous cases it has accomplished the feat of rehabilitation of many families where all other efforts to the same end failed.

So long as the war continues it would appear to be good business to continue the farm settlement policy. During that period, long or short as it may be, it is unlikely that financial drains on any of the three contributing governments will be heavy from this cause. At the same time if continued it will be at once available at the close of the war, when, if post-war history repeats itself, it will be something handy to have on tap.

## Hereford Cattle Bring Big Prices

High prices, some of them near a record, were set Tuesday when Frank Collicutt, Crossfield, auctioned 105 head of pure-bred Herefords.

Mr. Collicutt, probably the outstanding Hereford breeder in the province received \$400 for a two-year-old heifer; \$550 for a cow with bull calf at foot and \$600 for a fine yearling bull. This last purchase was made for the University of Alberta.

Calgary livestock men returning today from the sale said the buying was all confined to the Canadian trade. This is taken to indicate a likely expansion in the breeding and raising of high grade beef and also promises well for the fall sheep, swine and cattle sale in Calgary at the end of the month.

British Columbia ranchers bought several of Mr. Collicutt's offerings.

## Some Crops 40 Bushels

### But Majority Around Balzac Going 20 Bus.

(By Our Own Correspondent)

Balzac, Oct. 5  
Continued unfavorable weather allowed only two days of threshing last week, and with the stooks thoroughly soaked by Sunday's and Monday's rain, prospects of accomplishing much this week are poor. Many farmers have let crews go, while others are "keeping the cook car running".

It is estimated that threshing is about 50 per cent completed. Yields are slightly better than anticipated, some having reached 40 bushels to the acre, though 20 will be about the average. Grades within three or four miles of Balzac are mostly 3 Northern or worse, while either east or west from four or five miles Nos. 1 and 2 are quite common.

Most farmers are binning a considerable portion of their crop and in all likelihood 50 per cent at least of the crop will be put in farmers' bins. What is being sold is practically all being handled through the government board.

## High River

## Combine Farmers Claim Their Threshing Costs 60 to 70 Per Cent Less

(By Our Own Correspondent)

High River, Oct. 5  
Combines, which have increased greatly in the High River district during the current season, are taking a severe test this year. In September there were just eleven days suitable either for combining or threshing. But the grain in stook is likely to come through the trials of rain unimpaired, whereas the swathed or standing fields are losing grade, and may develop still more serious loss if the weather does not clear without snowfall.

Even in the face of these discouraging factors, however, the veteran combiners and the new converts are alike loyal to the labor saving, cost saving advantages of the new method. They point out that almost every farmer who has a combine of his own, and who attended to his own grain first before servicing the neighbors, now has his wheat safely binned

at a cost of one-third or one-quarter what he would have paid to have it stooked and threshed. In most instances the grain still standing or in stook belongs to men who combined for the neighbors first, or who do not own a combine and have to take turn in getting their crop off.

From the many discussions which go on, one gathers a few general opinions—that stooking and threshing cost about three or four times what combining costs; that if a man is going to depend entirely on combining, he should own his own machine; that the element of risk increases greatly after September 1, and grain not combined by that date is safer in stook; that a man can afford to lose a grade or two under combining, and still be ahead in harvest costs; that a man with small crop and no combine is taking heavy

## Canada Sells Japan \$4,609,621 Nickel

Ottawa, Oct. 2 (CP)  
Canadian exports of nickel to Japan in the first six months of 1939 amounted to \$4,609,621, compared with \$2,586,248 in the corresponding period of 1938, department of trade and commerce reported today. Exports of lead jumped to \$1,318,244 from \$149,544.

risks in depending solely on someone else's combine.

One man, who bought a combine this year, is very well satisfied. Last year, his threshing bill in itself was more than the cost of his combine. He was able to combine this year for slightly more than the cost of running a binder, and he escaped the toll of twine, stooking and threshing. He quotes a neighbor who has covered three sections this year with the aid of one hired man, the two taking off 22,000 bushels of wheat. This farmer has operated by combine for the past twelve years. For three successive years he was hauled out, and would have been bankrupt if he had had to carry the regular expenses of the harvest seasons.

## Magrath Woollen Mill Gets Big Army Order

Lethbridge, Oct. 5

Southern Alberta's new woollen mill at Magrath has received an order for 5,400 blankets for the Canadian army. This allocation was announced today by the president, E. Pingree Tanner, who said the Golden Fleece woollen mill had been listed with other plants in Canada as being prepared to fill war emergency orders.

"We'll do our utmost to fill this large order," said Mr. Tanner. He said the mill is now producing blankets.

## THE MONEY BOX

Exchange rates at 3 p.m. E.S.T.:  
At Montreal: Pound, buying 4.43, selling 4.47; U.S. dollar, buying 1.10, selling 1.11; franc 2.54-56.  
At New York: Pound, 4.04; Canadian dollar, 89½; franc, 2.29.  
In gold: Pound, 10s 1d, U.S. dollar, 61.06 cents; Canadian dollar, 55.06 cents.







## Canada Supplies World With Best Spring Wheat

## Russian Spring Wheat Supply Uncertain, Is Not Carefully Cleaned; U.S. Spring Crops Used for Domestic Consumption

LEONARD D. NESBITT

Publicity Superintendent, Alberta Wheat Pool

According to statistics by countries, gathered from various authoritative sources, the total area sown to wheat in the world in 1938 was about 436 million acres. The total is given by Wilson (bureau of statistics, Ottawa) as 236 million acres for the world, excluding the U.S.S.R. and China.

## PLAN ACRESAGE

Reliable statistics are not available from these two countries, but it is probable that Russia seeds around 100 million acres to wheat each year and China approximately 50 million acres.

The world wheat acreage thus constitutes an area of one percent of the total land surface; 6.2-3 percent of the potential arable and pasture land of the earth; 12 percent of all the land where conditions are such as to permit wheat cultivation; and 33.4 percent of the arable land now utilized.

The acreage devoted to wheat throughout the world each year covers a larger area than any other crop sown and harvested by man. Wheat probably occupies an area about double that devoted to either of the next most important occupiers of land, maize and rice.

## N. ASIA

little more than one-third of the world's wheat acreage lies in Asia; less than one-third in Europe; and less than one-fourth in

North  
eighth  
and A

Box 141, National  
American League: William, Red  
RUNS BATTED IN  
ON, CHAIR, 27.

35. American League: Fox, Red Sox.  
36. National League: Mike, Cardinals.  
37. Off. Game: Mike, Cardinals.

COMMON, Alphabet	148	244	103	125	252	141
MEDWICK, Cards	149	240	115	156	261	141
McCORMICK, Reds	149	242	97	200	258	141
HOME RUNS	154	623	98	205	271	141

118	455	106	174	382	Pct
125	467	131	167	358	
148	477	141	167	358	
175	487	151	167	358	
202	497	161	167	358	
229	507	171	167	358	
256	517	181	167	358	
283	527	191	167	358	
310	537	201	167	358	
337	547	211	167	358	
364	557	221	167	358	
391	567	231	167	358	
418	577	241	167	358	
445	587	251	167	358	
472	597	261	167	358	
499	607	271	167	358	
526	617	281	167	358	
553	627	291	167	358	
580	637	301	167	358	
607	647	311	167	358	
634	657	321	167	358	
661	667	331	167	358	
688	677	341	167	358	
715	687	351	167	358	
742	697	361	167	358	
769	707	371	167	358	
796	717	381	167	358	
823	727	391	167	358	
850	737	401	167	358	
877	747	411	167	358	
904	757	421	167	358	
931	767	431	167	358	
958	777	441	167	358	
985	787	451	167	358	
1012	797	461	167	358	
1039	807	471	167	358	
1066	817	481	167	358	
1093	827	491	167	358	
1120	837	501	167	358	
1147	847	511	167	358	
1174	857	521	167	358	
1201	867	531	167	358	
1228	877	541	167	358	
1255	887	551	167	358	
1282	897	561	167	358	
1309	907	571	167	358	
1336	917	581	167	358	
1363	927	591	167	358	
1390	937	601	167	358	
1417	947	611	167	358	
1444	957	621	167	358	
1471	967	631	167	358	
1498	977	641	167	358	
1525	987	651	167	358	
1552	997	661	167	358	
1579	1007	671	167	358	
1606	1017	681	167	358	
1633	1027	691	167	358	
1660	1037	701	167	358	
1687	1047	711	167	358	
1714	1057	721	167	358	
1741	1067	731	167	358	
1768	1077	741	167	358	
1795	1087	751	167	358	
1822	1097	761	167	358	
1849	1107	771	167	358	
1876	1117	781	167	358	
1903	1127	791	167	358	
1930	1137	801	167	358	
1957	1147	811	167	358	
1984	1157	821	167	358</	

Reading Hitters

41 110 111 12

Washington	60
Philadelphia	64
St. Louis	65

Cleveland	88	61	591	556
Chicago	88	66	566	556
Detroit	84	67	556	556

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
New York  
Boston  
105 44

City	Refill	Ents
Philadelphia	45	103
Boston	62	87
Portland	67	84
San Francisco	44	100
Seattle	40	100

82	69	543	Brooklyn
81	69	540	New York
76	73	517	Philadelphia

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Baseball Standings

Basel II

1953

## FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSING ALARM IN NAZI HOMES

# People Bewildered By Russian Move In Poland

## FEAR REIGNS

(From the Herald's London Bureau)

By A. C. CUMMINGS

(Copyright, by The Southern Newspapers)

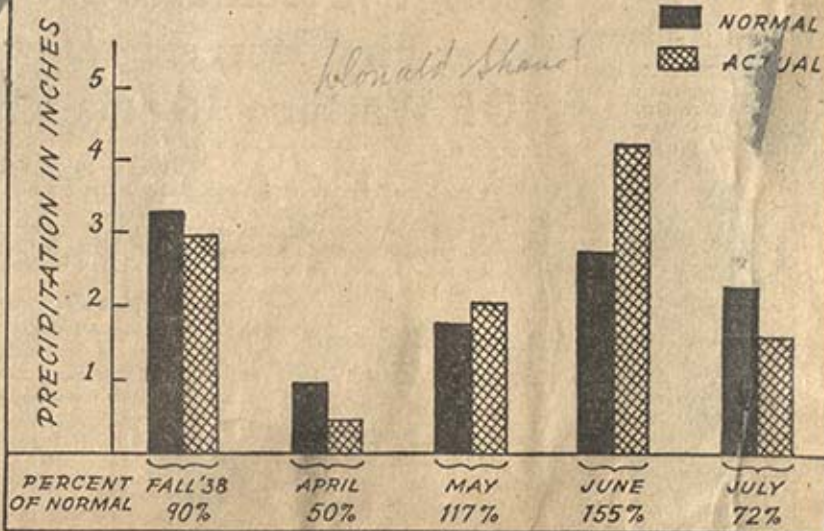
London, Sept. 23

Fear and depression reign among the Germans. Hitler's victories in Poland, costing 150,000 German lives and three times as many wounded, and the loss of 400 war planes, have aroused no enthusiasm among the people. On the contrary, food shortage, high taxation, long hours, low wages and wartime restrictions have caused intense anxiety.

Skilful propaganda has made millions think neither Britain nor France will go on with war in the West against Hitlerism. The French are held up as dupes of British Imperialism which seeks Germany's destruction.

When the first big battle on the Western Front, therefore, proves to all Germany that another Great War is on her borders, the shock of realization will be great. At present, it is remarkable how comparatively few air raid precautions are taken throughout the country.

Meanwhile, German bewilderment is increased by all that is



The above Searle Grain Co. Ltd. map shows how the rains fell over the three prairie provinces in the fall of 1938 and the growing season of 1939. The normal and actual precipitation is given in inches.



## Canada Supplies World With Best Spring Wheat

Russian Spring Wheat Supply Uncertain, Is Not Carefully Cleaned; U.S. Spring Crops Used for Domestic Consumption

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### WORLD ACREAGE

Possible statistics are not available from these two countries, but it is probable that Russia needs about 300 million acres to wheat each year and China approximately 10 million acres.

The world wheat acreage thus constitutes an area of one percent of the total land surface; 6.2-6.3 percent of the potential arable and pasture land of the earth; 12 percent of all the land where conditions are such as to permit wheat cultivation and 25 percent of the arable and pasture land.

The wheat needed in wheat countries of the world each year covers a larger area than any other crop grown and harvested by man. Wheat probably occupies as much as 25 percent of the land occupied by either of the most important occupations of man, namely, agriculture and stock raising.

### BY AREA

Wheat grows in almost one-third of the world's wheat acreage. In Asia, wheat has been one-third in North America and only one-eighth in South America, Africa and Australia. The northern hemisphere contains about 90 percent of the world wheat acreage and the southern hemisphere only about 10 percent. The western hemisphere contains about 30 percent of the total and the eastern hemisphere 70 percent.

Soviet Russia ranks as the leading country with reference to wheat acreage, with approximately 100 million acres seeded annually to that cereal. The United States comes second with around 80 million acres. China is third with 30 million acres, India ranks fourth with 25 million acres, Canada fifth with 24 million acres, Argentina with 20 million acres, and Australia seventh with 14 1/2 million acres.

World wheat acreage tends to concentrate in several belts. These are seven major wheat belts, outlined as follows: one, the central plain of the United States and Canada; two, Southwest Europe and North-western Africa; three, France, Italy, Spain and the French dependencies in North Africa; four, Northeastern Europe and Central Asia; five, the lower valley along the Black Sea and far into Central Asia; six, the valley of the Yangtze River and Yellow River; seven, Northwestern and Central India, largely to the valleys of the Ganges and Indus rivers; eight, the eastern and central part of Argentina; and nine, the southern fringe of Australia. These seven major wheat belts contain more than 90 percent of the world wheat acreage.

### WINTER WHEAT

The great bulk of world wheat acreage is winter wheat acreage; wheat sown in the autumn and harvested the following late spring or summer. The spring sown wheat area of the world approximates from 100 to 110 million acres, or less than one-quarter of the total wheat acreage.

Of this amount, about half lies in Russia and most of the other half in the United States and Canada, and particularly in Western Canada. Spring wheat occupies over 90 percent of the total wheat acreage in Canada, about 65 percent in the United States and about 30 percent in the United Kingdom.

Wheat yields on an acreage basis average from five bushels to 43 bushels. The lowest yields are in Northern Africa in regions of desert conditions, and the highest in Denmark and the Netherlands. The general average of the world runs about 14 bushels to the acre and does not vary much from year to year. The Canadian average is 16 bushels and the United States 12 1/2 bushels to the acre. The Australian average is 18 bushels to the acre. The Argentine average is 12 bushels to the acre and the Argentine about the same.

Canada's role in world wheat trade lies in supplying high quality strong spring wheat. Her chief competitor in this field is Russia. The United States is third in the

## FOOD SHORTAGE CAUSING ALARM IN NAZI HOMES

People Bewildered By Russian Move In Poland

Russian Move In Poland

### FEAR REIGNS

(From the Herald's London Bureau)

Copyright, by The Southern Newspaper London, Sept. 23

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Meanwhile, German bewilderment is increased by all that is happening in Poland, particularly by the advance of the Russians to the suburbs of Warsaw. Temporary delimitation of the frontiers between Red and Nazi armies is not to be taken as final. In this, London and Berlin opinions agree. The intention of both Moscow and Berlin apparently is to create a Polish buffer state with Warsaw as its capital.

### Retreat to Curzon Line

The Russian forces which propose during hostilities to hold the strategic river line easily defended may then retreat to the line originally envisaged as far as to take into Soviet territory only the White Russians and Ukrainians. Whether this happens or not, a victory for the Allies in the war cannot restore, as the Allies have pledged themselves to do, Poland's original boundary, except at the price of a new war with the Soviets.

Moscow will usually seek to retain Eastern Poland up to Lord Curzon's frontier, as suggested at Versailles. The main Russian object in invading Poland now turns out to be to prevent the Nazi armies going so far eastward they might penetrate to the Black Sea, which neither Russia nor Turkey want to happen.

So certain was the German general staff it could reach the Romanian frontier it actually left Polish railways beyond Lwow in Galicia unguarded. Soviet troops have taken over this region, and already Soviet propaganda is busy belittling the Ukrainian peasants.

### Eastward Drive Blocked

Russia's drive westward, which, pending final settlement of the boundaries, gives her 95,000 square miles of new territory with 15,000,000 people, means first that the German drive to the East has been blocked once and for all.

Hitler's dream of Ukrainian wheat fields and Romanian oil is shattered. All he gets are the Silesian coal fields and the newly-industrialized Polish area around Sandomierz.

Moreover, and this is the outstandingly significant fact of the whole extraordinary happening, Russia becomes such a close neighbor to Hungary, Slovakia, and even Germany itself, that Bolshevik ideas must soon seep across these borders, with political consequences for all Europe which no one can foretell.

## British Life Settles Down After First Harrying Days Of Wartime Regulations

London, Sept. 23 (CP)

Life on the home front has settled down into what passes now for normality—a strange, hushed normality. After the first few harrying days when everyone was busy and too tired to remember what happened the day before yesterday, Londoners found they had developed new habits to help them through a situation that felt pretty unreal.

### Estonia Will Permit Soviet to Hunt Subs

Riga, Latvia, Sept. 23 (AP)

A report from Tallinn, Estonia, today said the Estonian government has granted a Soviet Russian demand for permission for the Red fleet to search within Estonia waters for an escaped Polish submarine. Estonia's own warships

Sudden application of the nightly blackout caught most people unprepared, created a run on stores that exhausted supplies of materials such as heavy curtaining and other new necessities. It was tiring scurrying from shop to shop trying to buy blue light bulbs, flashlights, black paint, gas mask carriers and the like. It was tiring walking through darkened streets at night. It was tiring, before the blue lamps and curtains came, to grope one's way to bed with the aid of a small



# BRITONS GASP AS TAXES SOAR IN WAR BUDGET

Nation Geared to  
Three-Year 'Win the  
War' Policy

VICTORY'S PRICE

Britain's Answer to  
Any Peace Bid  
Planned by Hitler

J. F. SANDERSON  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)  
LONDON, Sept. 28 (CP Cable).—  
Adolf Hitler had his answer Wed-  
nesday night from Great Britain to  
any peace plan he may be formulat-  
ing—a British budget which geared  
the fiscal affairs of the nation to  
the three-year "win-the-war-policy"

of the Chamberlain govern-  
ment. Sir John Simon, chancellor  
of the exchequer, brought gasps of  
astonishment from members of the  
House of Commons today when he  
announced the heaviest tax burden  
shouldered by a free people in  
the history of the British Empire.

Sir John made drastic cuts  
in income taxes, surtax and  
duties, added to the alreedy  
imposed on whisky, wine, tobacco  
and sugar, and a 60 per cent  
profits tax to guard against  
profiteering.

By JOAN LITTLEFIELD  
THE task of feeding London during the war  
has been under consideration for many  
months by the Food (Defense Plans) De-  
partment of the Board of Trade. Reserves of  
food have been stored and 80,000,000 ration  
books are awaiting issue. The first foods to  
be rationed are meat, bacon and ham, butter  
and margarine, cooking fats and sugar.

It was stated some time ago that several  
weeks would elapse between the outbreak of a  
war and the start of the rationing system, be-  
cause of the large movements of people being  
evacuated and of men joining their regiments.

To obtain its ration cards, a household must  
get an application form from a post office. The  
names of all persons in the house, adults and  
children, must be entered and the forms re-  
turned through the post office to the local food  
control committee. Some 1,500 of these com-  
mittees have been set up through the country,  
roughly one in each rating area.

The keystone of the London divisional food  
organization is the existing food trade supply  
machinery, which is being used to carry  
through the government's plans. The job of  
stocking London's larder is in the hands of  
superintendents in four divisions, two north of  
the Thames and two in the south, and the food  
control committees appointed by the various  
local authorities.

The superintendents and committees see  
that the food suppliers do their work efficient-  
ly and that prices and quantities are kept to  
the standards laid down by the government.  
They are working in close co-operation with

a Scottish daily newspaper, he became a law-  
yer. He started life at the Parliamentary  
Bar and within a few years had the pick of  
the big appeal cases. He has a rapid delivery  
and a voice that is seldom fatigued. It is said  
that in one case he spoke for five days with-  
out stopping. He has an admirably dry wit.  
One of his most quoted sayings is: "I never  
see any man in a distinguished position with-  
out looking over his shoulder to see what  
woman did it."

During the World War, Lord MacMillan  
was assistant director of intelligence at the  
Ministry of Information. He is the only mem-  
ber of the present government to have also  
been a member of the original Socialist gov-  
ernment of 1924. He was then Lord Advo-  
cate. He has served on commissions dealing  
with such varied items as income tax, banking,  
lunacy, coal, shipbuilding and drugs. His  
famous MacMillan Report on the relation of  
banking and finance to industry was a best-  
seller among Blue Books.

War or no war, fashion goes on. Most of  
the shops are remaining open, and women are  
keeping up their morale and that of their men-  
folk by attending meticulously to their ap-  
pearance.

Autumn fashions have an old-world air  
and the jewelry that goes with them is daintily  
fragile. Delicate blue china clematis blos-  
soms make earrings and clips and are strung  
on strands of beads for necklaces and brace-  
lets. The olive-green flower heads are sur-  
rounded by green glass beads and the clasp. Other  
f a thick rope of  
green glass leaves.  
umn are used in  
are setting top  
en with day-time  
nd oats are made  
They are set in  
rooch or pendant  
ld chain. Deep  
tiny-cluster ear-  
r with fur capes  
ner dresses.

## Looking at London

By JOAN LITTLEFIELD

DETERMINED that all her treasures shall  
not be lost in the war, England has  
taken every precaution possible to safe-  
guard them.

The crown jewels were taken in three  
khaki-painted lorries to Windsor Castle, to be  
stored in deep underground cellars until all  
danger is past. Priceless documents and his-  
tory treasures have been taken from West-  
minster Abbey to places of safety in the coun-  
try. These include the coronation chair in  
which sovereigns of England have been crown-  
ed since 1327, and the chair of Queen Mary II,  
made in 1689 for the coronation of William III  
and Mary.

Many historic objects, including pictures,  
prints and plate, have been taken away from  
the Houses of Parliament; and the British  
Museum, National Gallery, Tate Gallery, Vic-  
toria and Albert Museum and Wallace Collec-  
tion have been closed while their treasures  
were either removed or safeguarded. Most  
of these have been stored in country houses or  
in the basements of provincial museums.

It was found impossible to move the  
5,000,000 volumes of the British Museum  
library, so they were sandbagged and left to  
their fate.

The Corporation of the City of London has  
spent \$17,500 on preparing the basement of the  
central criminal court for the reception of its  
most precious documents, but a small portion  
of the most valuable records have been trans-  
ferred to various approved places in the West  
of England. Less important city documents  
have been photographed on 35-mm. film, as  
many as 10,000 exposures being recorded on  
one roll 12 inches in diameter. The rolls are  
stored in metal boxes requiring a minimum of  
space. The cost of the photographic duplica-  
tion of these records is estimated at about  
\$40,000.

The famous Domesday Book and the "scrap  
of paper" affirming the independence of Bel-  
gium have also been removed to safety.

A secret control room has been set up in  
London. It is gas-proof, splinter-proof, blast-  
proof and air-conditioned and contains 18  
telephone booths, where girls, working in shifts  
covering the 24 hours are prepared to take  
messages during air raids from A.R.P. (Air  
Raid Precautions) group centres and relay  
them to the London regional control centre,  
where an administrative staff deals with the  
whole of the civilian defence activities within  
the metropolitan police area.

For civil defence purposes, the local au-  
thorities in London have been divided into nine  
groups, each with a group centre communicat-  
ing with the local A.R.P. headquarters in their  
district. It is from these group centres that  
reports are telephoned to the girls in the secret  
telephone room, who, in turn, pass on the  
messages.

An officer in charge reports by teleprinter  
to the home office any events considered of  
more than regional importance. He also has  
the job of receiving important visitors and ex-  
plaining to them the exact position at any  
given moment. He does this by means of two  
huge floodlit maps of the metropolis which  
cover the whole wall of the control room.  
Eight men sit in front of these maps to mark  
them with pins and keep careful records of the  
situation. Thus they can show at once what  
districts may be affected by high explosive,  
gas or fire, or what roads and bridges are ob-  
structed.

Haile Selassie, ex-Emperor of Abyssinia,  
recently spent a fortnight camping in Wales  
with 60 students of the Bible College of Wales,  
Swansea. His nephews, Prince Kassa and  
Prince Abey Abeba are students at the college,  
and, on visiting them, the Negus was so im-  
pressed with the work of the college that he  
asked if he could join the camp. He slept on  
a camp bed in a small square canvas tent, and,  
except for a few small details, he followed the  
same daily routine as the boys.



Let Each Man Find His Own in All Men's Good.

## OBSERVATIONS

Let All Men Work in Noble Brotherhood.

WITH another war on its way and extra taxation along with the problem of food supplies and control facing us, perhaps you would like to read a bit of historical data concerning these matters, and particularly with respect to the food end. To us westerners wheat is, of course, a matter of supreme importance, so first let us deal with that. At the beginning of the war in 1914 the price of No. 1 Northern, Fort William,

### When Great War Started

was 95½ cents. Following declaration of war by Great Britain the price rose steadily to a peak of \$1.16½ by August 26. Holding at around this price until the end of November a steady climb then started which reached a peak of \$1.56½ by Feb. 19, 1915. Then came a drop until by September 7, 1915, it was down to 88½ cents. From this point, however, it rose irregularly, attaining a peak of \$3 by May 11, 1917. One month later June 11—the Dominion government appointed a board of grain supervisors to handle the grain production and trade of Canada. This board fixed the maximum price for 1916 wheat, then in storage, at \$2.40 per bushel, as of effect August 1. It prohibited export of grain to the United States without permission and ordered abolition of trading in wheat for future delivery after September 1. Western wheat prices for the 1917 crop for a year from August 31 were set at a range from \$2.15 to \$2.21. On Nov. 21 the British Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies guaranteed acceptance of all allocations of Canadian wheat for the balance of the season, basis of price of \$2.21.

A commentator of events in 1917 has written of Canadian farmers during the war years: "They had two dominant beliefs—one that their industry was the basis of Canadian strength and a factor in war success; the other that it was just as patriotic to produce as to fight. Without arguing either point it may be said that the census figures showed in 1911 a valuation for Canadian farm property

### Farmer Did Very Well

(including livestock) of \$4,231,840,636, which in 1917 was at least five billions; that in the fiscal years 1914-1917 the shipments abroad of farm products (agricultural and animal) totaled \$1,113,000,000; that most of this export went to the United Kingdom at war prices and profits to either the farmer or the middleman; that every report of provincial or Dominion farm organizations showed prosperity and excellent financial conditions; that the above export compared with a total of \$361,000,000 of industrial production—including war industries and munitions; that the average value of occupied farm lands went up from \$38.41 per acre in 1914 to \$43.92 in 1917; that in the four years, 1914-17, the production of

wheat was 1,114,876,450 bushels, valued at \$1,350,363,900, that the increased values of grain and livestock in 1914-17 was \$375,000,000. As producers the farmers did admirably; as volunteers for active service they did particularly well in the west with an enlistment to August 1917 of 40,000; as contributors to war funds and investors in war loans they did not compare with the urban interests."

It was not until 1917 that demand became insistent for appointment of a Canadian food controller and on June 20 of that year Hon. W. J. Hanna was appointed by the Dominion government. He was given power, subject to government approval, to govern the prices of any article of food and the storage, distribution, sale and delivery of such; to provide for the conservation of food and the prevention of waste and to govern the consumption of food in hotels, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs and other places; to deal with the manufacture, preparation, storage and transport of food; to purchase, requisition, store, sell and deliver food. In the main no public action was taken by the controller as to food prices and for the most part they continued without ordered regulation. Mr. Hanna was extremely active in a campaign of moral suasion to bring about desired results, without much good effect. On August 24, 1917, the sale of canned vegetables to the public was forbidden so long as fresh vegetables were available. The order was generally ignored. Continuous criticism of the controller eventually resulted in his resignation and organization of the Canada Food Board. Following this rigorous control of all manufacturers and eating places was instituted with a system of distribution to wholesalers and retailers. Special power was given to enable the board to sell or dispose of any food stored or kept which was likely to spoil. Prices were controlled in respect to milk, flour, bread and sugar and dealers' profits were regulated. By a licensing system prices in general were steadied and distribution equalized. This did not happen, however, until 1918, the year the war ended.

### How Food Was Handled

BEING on the subject of food, etc., we might as well finish with a bit of information telling just what food state we were in on September 1—a few days before the new war declaration. At that date in Canada we had a grand total of 54,975,936 pounds of butter in cold storage or dairy factories. In Alberta alone there were

### Our Reserve On Sept. 1

4,587,976 pounds. Our total stocks of cheese were 52,507,421 pounds, the Alberta total being 936,449 pounds. We had 10,583,963 pounds of concentrated whole milk products and 6,867,630 pounds of its by-

products. In eggs we had not less than 7,861,333 dozen in cold storage, 591,488 dozen of fresh and 6,009,041 frozen. In Alberta there were 868,954 dozen of the first, 54,372 of the second, and 487,634 of the third. Our Canadian total of dressed poultry for Canada was 2,894,628 pounds, the Alberta share being 199,041 pounds. Canada's storage stocks of all meats on September 1 totalled 42,582,668 pounds. Pork of all varieties totalled 25,713,044 pounds, beef 12,010,873 pounds, veal 4,047,913 pounds, mutton and lamb 940,000 pounds, and lard 2,641,997 pounds. The Alberta totals in meats were pork 5,094,854 pounds, beef 809,574 pounds, veal 146,141 pounds and mutton and lamb 78,142 pounds. Stocks of all fish on September 1 totalled 40 million pounds. At that same date we had in storage 19,318 bushels of apples, 14,219 bushels of pears and more than 13 million pounds of frozen fruit. Canadian grown potato holdings were 963 tons, onions 499 tons and celery 1,933 crates.

THE week before Britain declared war on Germany Canadian travelers in the United States found little, if any, trouble disposing of the silver and paper money of their own country at par in many cities and with no more than a one per cent discount in others. The day following the war declaration a ten per cent discount on Canadian silver and an eight per cent discount on paper money was the general rule. For the United States New York's money market sets the exchange rate on foreign currencies. It makes all the difference just how far the Canadian is from the borders of his own country whether the New York rate holds good or not. Close to the border merchants are not so particular as to what New York says and take Canadian money on a par basis, finding no trouble in disposing of it without going to their banks. That is, most merchants. There are, however, people in business across the line, as in Canada, who are out to make the most out of the customer. The other day I heard of a Montana service station man who tried to put over a 30-cent discount on the Canadian dollar bill offered by a Canadian tourist in payment for work done on her car. To me the incident provided an excellent illustration of what greed and selfishness can do to promote and foster the undesirable spirit of illwill between peoples. In vivid contrast, this, to the goodwill gesture of a Spokane restaurant proprietor who, in answer to my inquiry as to what discount he was charging on Canadian money, replied, "None at all. To me your money is as good as ours. A good deal of this exchange business is nothing but a racket and I don't hold with it at all."

### Odd Thing Is Exchange

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The Observer



## Import Shipment Of British Wool

Association Explains Ship-  
ment of Product from  
England

Recent importation of 750,000 pounds of British wool into Canada was to meet immediate demands for army equipment, such as cloth, blankets and socks. It was not because of any inferiority of Canadian products, according to a statement issued by the Alberta Co-operative Council.

The council, representing approximately 50,000 farmers in the province, explains that immediately upon the outbreak of war a survey of Canadian wool stocks was undertaken. Stocks of quarter blood wool were found insufficient to meet demands.

Investigation into the matter shows that no Canadian wool is being exported at present and is not likely to be until the situation becomes clearer. Wools in England have been taken over by the government, presumably at August price levels, along with the entire Australian clip at a price yet to be determined.

The council suggests that the United States market promises to offer highest prices in the world within a short time and expresses the hope Canadian growers will have excess to it.

## British 'Carry On'

(From the Ottawa Journal)

British newspapers just come to hand afford an interesting side-light upon the British character. Cut down to half their normal size (a concession to difficulty in getting newspaper) they do not permit the war to dominate their news columns. Thus the London Sunday Times, one of the finest of English journals, devotes two of its 14 pages (it used to print as many as 60) to books. Desmond MacCarthy writes more than a column review of the "Prince Imperial"; Richard Church writes nearly a column on poetry; and Ralph Strauss has a long study of John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath." In addition, Hilaire Belloc continues his delightful "Wanderer's Note-Book," with a fascinating picture of Cracow; there is the notable "Men, Women, and Memories" column, written for years by the late T. P. O'Connor, continued by John Buchan, and now penned by "Atticus" (Beverly Baxter). Finally, there is still a full page of sport.

Thus the British. These people are not interested in war as such; rather they consider it as an infernal nuisance; an unpleasant job that has got to be done. They are doing it, doing it with a tremendous vigor and efficiency, plus high courage and a sense of duty, yet

## Bacteria in Milk May Be Controlled

A FARMER spends a lot of his time working with plants which he can see, cultivating the kinds which are of value and destroying the weeds but there are millions and millions of other forms of plant life on the farm which are too small to be seen and these are bacteria, the smallest form of plant life, made up of only one cell. Many of them have a distinct value to the farmer—others are undesirable. In milk the presence of bacteria is highly undesirable. Modern means of cleanliness and pasteurization have made milk a safe food and proper handling of the milk keeps bacteria from multiplying.

## THE METAL MARKETS

New York, Oct. 2 (AP)  
Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.00. Tin steady; spot and near-by 60.00; forward 47.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50 to 5.55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, No. 2, f.o.b. Eastern Pennsylvania 24.00; Buffalo 23.00; Alabama 19.38. Aluminum, virgin 99 per cent 20.00. Antimony, Chinese spot 14.00. Quicksilver 160.00. Platinum, pure 42.00. Chinese wolframite, duty paid 22.00 to 24.00. Domestic scheelite 23.00.

## Earmarked Gold Increases \$64,540,000

Ottawa, Oct. 2 (CP)  
Earmarked gold held in Canada for foreign exchange accounts increased by 3,144,000 fine ounces in August, according to the monthly summary of the Bank of Canada. At \$35 a fine ounce, this would be valued at \$64,540,000. Total earmarked gold held here was not revealed.

Since the beginning of the fiscal year, April 1, to the end of August, 12,092,000 fine ounces has been the net increase in stores of earmarked gold held in Canada for foreigners. For purposes of statistics—United Kingdom holders of gold in Canada are classed with foreigners. This increase would be \$423,220,000.

The heavy flow of earmarked gold into Canada this year far exceeds previous years.

they refuse to let it blot out the finer things of life.

It is the British way. Those who follow British newspapers and reviewers must often be struck by the refusal of English people to let politics, or great domestic and foreign issues destroy their normal interests. Thus, in the midst of a fierce election controversy the columns of The Times will have its usual letters on countryside life, or on some current popular book; plus letters over perhaps some seemingly nonsensical whimsy; perhaps a debate over some line of poetry.

There are those who distrust this; people who speak of "muddling"; even Kipling once wrote bitterly of "flanneled fools."

## LOCAL CATTLE MARKET OPENING STEADY, STRONG

Good, Choice Heifers  
Return 5.00  
To 6.00

## BACONS 8.10

Week-end receipts: Cattle 662, calves 146, hogs 75, sheep 51.

Today's receipts: Cattle 4, calves 82, hogs 0, sheep 0.

Cattle market opening generally steady to strong. Bulk of today's calves on through billing.

No hogs sold to noon. Last price: hogs 8.10 off trucks; selects 50 cents per cwt premium; butchers 1.00 per cwt discount.

Good to choice heifers 6.00 to 6.50; medium 5.50 to 5.75. Good cows 4.50 to 5.00; common to medium 3.25 to 4.25; canners and cutters 2.50 to 3.00. Medium to good bulls 4.00 to 4.50. Insufficient calf sales to make quotations. Good stocker and feeder steers 5.75 to 6.50; common to medium 5.00 to 5.50. A few good stocker heifers 5.50 to 5.75.

## CURRENT QUOTATIONS

Steers, up to 1,000 lbs.—		
Choice	—	\$ 6.75
Good	—	6.25@ 6.50
Medium	—	5.50@ 6.00
Common	—	4.50@ 5.00
Steers, over 1,000 lbs.—		
Good	—	6.25@ 6.50
Medium	—	5.50@ 6.00
Common	—	4.50@ 5.00
Heifers—		
Choice	—	6.25@ 6.50
Good	—	5.75@ 6.00
Medium	—	5.25@ 5.50
Common	—	4.50@ 5.00
Cows—		
Good	—	4.50@ 4.75
Medium	—	4.00@ 4.25
Common	—	3.25@ 3.75
Canners and cutters	—	2.00@ 3.00
Bulls—		
Good	—	4.00@ 4.50
Common	—	3.25@ 3.75
Stock and Feeder Steers—		
Good	—	5.75@ 6.50
Common	—	4.50@ 5.25
Stock Cows and Heifers—		
Good	—	4.00@ 5.00
Common	—	3.00@ 3.75
Veal Calves—		
Good and choice	—	7.00@ 7.25
Common and medium	—	4.00@ 6.50
Lambs—		
Good handy weight	—	7.25@ 8.00
Common	—	5.50@ 6.50
Sheep—		
Good heavies	—	1.50@ 2.25
Good handy weight	—	3.00@ 4.00
Common	—	1.00@ 2.00



# He Found His "Shangri-La"



ERNEST THOMPSON SETON, formerly of Toronto, proudly shows one of his animal pets to visitors to his "Indian Wisdom Institute," near Santa Fe, New Mexico.



AS WIFE OF CHIEF BLACK WOLF—the title Indians have bestowed on the famous naturalist—Mrs. Seton appears in full Indian regalia.

By JOSEPH SURREY

TO many of those who have read and loved James Hilton's "Lost Horizon," for the peace and serenity pictured in its Tibetan monastery, a gardlet has been found in Ernest Thompson Seton's 2,600-acre retreat southeast of Santa Fe, New Mexico. With the magnificently brooding range of the Sangre de Cristo on the north and the Sandia mountains on the south, this pines and cedar covered tract is now the home of Mr. Seton's Indian Wisdom Institute. Hailed as Chief Black Wolf, Mr. Seton presides over its destiny.

Mr. Seton has travelled far in the 60 odd years since he left Toronto for London, there to compete for and win the British Museum scholarship. In those far off days he thought only of becoming an artist. Six years of his early life were given to this study in Paris. But in the early 1890's he turned to the life of a naturalist, and became world-renowned as a writer and lecturer on animal life. He published, before initiating his Indian Wisdom movement, exactly 40 books. Many a child today

treasures his "Wild Animals I have Known," "Animal Heroes," "The Biography of a Grizzly," "Lives of the Hunted," and his numerous other animal stories. And those more mature, who were children in the first part of this century, remember these tales and treasure them, too.

When he was 20 years old, Mr. Seton began to keep a journal of his hunting expeditions and explorations. These journals are now being used as a basis for the first part of his three-volume autobiography, to be published by Farrar and Rinehart. The first volume has been completed. He has, however, delayed sending it to his publishers because he has been unable to select from his portfolios of 7,785 drawings and sketches the few he wishes to use as illustrations in the first volume.

Mr. Seton founded the Woodcraft League of America, and from it came the Boy Scouts of America organization.

The eight years prior to his going to New Mexico he lived at Greenwich, Connecticut, in absolute seclusion. There he wrote and completed eight volumes on game life. These are used in

colleges and schools all over the world.

The fourth phase of Mr. Seton's life is devoted to the work of reviving Indian wisdom and religion.

In speaking of this work Mr. Seton says, "The Indian teachings in the fields of art, handicraft, woodcraft, agriculture, social life, health and joy speak for themselves. The Red Man is the veritable apostle of outdoor life. His example and precept are what the youth of all countries need today above any other ethical teaching of which I have knowledge. But the spiritual message of the American Indian is more important, and less understood. In seeking a formulation of this for the foundation of my institute, I have taken the best that was offered by its noblest leaders; just as we ourselves hope to be represented by our best brains and kindest lives. It is continually my aim to further the philosophy of the Indian, to stress his fundamental spirituality, his mode of life, his thought.

Mr. Seton has just started a lecture tour in behalf of his Indian institute. The tour includes Toronto, the scene of his early manhood, and other places in Canada.

The present and future plans of Mr. Seton, known to his followers as Chief Black Wolf, a title given him by the Sioux Indians during the period of his many years stay with them in the Dakotas, are based on the conviction that inner peace alone can bring about political, economic and social peace. He believes that unless Indian wisdom is understood and followed such peace will never reign.

Before the founding of his institute in New Mexico, Mr. Seton travelled to all parts of the United States. Finally he found in New Mexico the vast plateau, surrounded by the peace of mountains, the surge of rushing rivers, what he considered the perfect setting for the work entered on eight years ago. This land, part of the grant from the King of Spain to Governor de Vargas in 1541, is rich in primitive lore, inhabited still by the Indians in their unspoiled simplicity.

On a promontory overlooking the grounds is the "castle," home and workshop of Mr. Seton. A library of some 11,000 volumes is available to the children and grown-ups who make of this place their sanctuary. The volumes include subjects ranging from juvenile books, books on nature and animal life to the most profound books written on history, philosophy and religion, and the most complete library to be found anywhere on Indian life.

Scattered over the hills near the "castle" are wigwags, pueblo buildings, kivas, object lessons in Indian living for the people of the institute.

The institute gives to every in-

dividual an opportunity to develop his own personality.

And in passing the religion of the Indian on to the boys and girls who come to this institute, Mr. Seton says: "We have gathered the best from all tribes. I have never yet had an Indian tell me fully and frankly the details of his faith; but by respectfully questioning the old men, by assembling their traditions, by

studying their customs, by observing their lives, by gathering the records of their prophets, by consulting living white men who knew the Indian in primitive days, and especially by conferring with Indians, who were educated as whites after spending their youth in the ancient way of their people, we have achieved something like a comprehension of the Indian creed, of his unwritten laws, of his sense of relationship and duty to the Great Over soul, the Creator and Ruler, as well as to his neighbor and himself.

"In a continent of this size, with hundreds of different tribes and variants of culture, there are very different details of established thought. Among these I have selected the highest and best that was native. My lifelong dream and hope is that I may be the instrument of giving to the white man's world the inspiring teachings of the red man, in all the full measure of their values."

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## Oil Operators See Increased Demand For Turner Valley Products In War

Estimate Jump in Production of 10,000 Bbls. Daily  
With New Revenues of \$4,000,000 in Coming Season.

Additional sales of approximately 10,000 barrels of crude daily from Turner Valley, resulting in new revenue of more than \$4,000,000 yearly for Alberta oil companies, were predicted today in Calgary oil circles as a consequence of the war.

At the office of the Alberta Petroleum Association, it was pointed out that with the Canadian dollar at a discount of 10 per cent, Canadian importers of Illinois crude oil were obliged to pay a field price of \$1.21 a barrel as against \$1.10 before the outbreak of hostilities.

To supply the Manitoba market,

importers must pay the increased field prices for oil, transportation charges from Illinois to Ontario, lake freight, and freight from the head of the Great Lakes to Winnipeg.

### \$1.24 In Valley

As against these charges, there is the present average field price of \$1.24 a barrel for Turner Valley crude, with an 80 per cent gasoline content, and freight rates on crude and refined products to Winnipeg.

It is believed by oil men that due to this situation, it will be no longer an economic proposition for Imperial Oil, Ltd., to sell gasoline

in Manitoba manufactured from American crude oil in preference to the product processed from Alberta crude.

The greatly changed oil situation will be considered before the resumption of the probe by a royal commission headed by Justice A. A. McGillivray into the oil industry of the province.

J. J. Frawley, K.C., commission counsel, who arrived in Calgary today to discuss the situation, was questioned regarding reports that the oil inquiry might be discontinued or the remaining program might be altered in consequence of the war.

"As far as I know the inquiry will resume next Monday morning at the court house," Mr. Frawley said. "I have not had an opportunity yet to consider the effect of the war on the inquiry."

## Moderate Buying By Mills And Exporters Lifts Prices To Slightly Higher Levels

### Closing Quotations

1/8 Cent Lower To

3/8 Higher

### BUENOS AIRES UP

Winnipeg, Sept. 11 (CP)

A two-day decline was halted on Winnipeg Grain Exchange today when a strong display at Chicago erased early losses and pulled wheat futures prices to practically unchanged levels. Final quotations were 1/4 cent lower to 3/4 higher, October at 75 1/4, November 76 1/4, December 76 1/4 and May 80 1/4.

Traders failed to show the active interest which has given operations a lively trend since the first of the month and only moderate buying by mills and exporters was necessary to boost values to levels about the previous close. A small export business in Canadian wheat was reported but a definite figure could not be determined.

Chicago added more than a cent while Buenos Aires made small gains.

Red Springs and Durums received fair support from export interests and mills in the cash wheat market. Coarse grain prices scored good gains as exporters, domestic buyers, mills and maltsters came in to make substantial purchases.

## Butter Speculators To Face Prosecution

Ottawa, Sept. 16 (CP)

The wartime prices and trade board warned yesterday that persons or companies not in the produce business and therefore not normally engaged in the buying and selling of butter may leave themselves open to prosecution for speculating in butter.

Section nine, subsection two of the board's regulations states: "No person shall accumulate or withhold from sale any necessary of life beyond an amount thereof reasonably required for the use or consumption of his household or for the ordinary purpose of his business."

A statement issued by the board tonight said that "steps have already been taken by the board to secure information with regard to the names, addresses and occupations of persons or companies which have engaged in this form of speculation."

### COAST ROUTE IN WAR TIME (Winnipeg Free Press)

If conflict should come in Europe the Hudson Bay route would be of very great value as a shorter and safer route for the shipment of wheat and other supplies to Great Britain. The railway had not been completed nor the port developed at the time of the last war. Now, if the railway, storage and elevator facilities were put to maximum use, many millions of bushels of wheat could be shipped before the end of navigation in October, besides a variety of other supplies. Presumably this is receiving the attention of the Government.

## Alberta Promises Record Sugar Crop

Edmonton, Sept. 26 (CP)

Record production of sugar from Alberta's 1939 sugar beet crop, giving an increased surplus to meet demands elsewhere in Canada, was indicated today as harvesting got well under way in Southern Alberta.

T. George Wood, superintendent of the Canadian Sugar Refineries, Ltd., factory at Raymond, estimated the 1939 crop would be about 262,000 tons from approximately 22,000 acres, which would produce about 80,000,000 pounds of sugar.



## Pine for Rayon?

Southern migration of paper industry gets new importance through duPont action.

NEW importance is developing in the growing movement of the pulp and paper industry to the South. It springs from the report that the new paper mill to be constructed at Port St. Joe, Fla., by duPont interests, in addition to kraft box lines, will manufacture kraft pulp as a raw material for the rayon industry. This indicates a wider market for Southern pine than has been generally contemplated.

Mills are already under construction in Savannah, Ga.; Crosett, Ark., and Houston, Tex. The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co. is planning a new mill at Charleston, S. C. The Container Corp. has also announced that it will spend \$6,000,000 on a new kraft mill in Fernandina, Fla., where it expects to show a profit of \$10 a ton compared with \$3 a ton in Northern mills. Other plant sites and wood reserves have been recently acquired by both Eastern and Western paper interests.

The South first became a factor in paper manufacture with the introduction of the kraft process 30 years ago. The present expansion, however, can be credited largely to the efforts of Dr. Charles H. Herty, who has devoted four years of experimental work and promotion at Savannah, to developing the possibilities of Southern pine for long-fiber pulp. Vast areas of forest land are available with large resources of pulp wood, accessible to paper consuming markets. Growth is rapid and logging is easy. Sulphur, clay, limestone, and power are at hand.

Now that the stronger, cheaper kraft pulp can be bleached as a substitute for sulphite pulp, kraft is expected to forge ahead in the paper market.

## BLUESTONE OR COAL TAR FOR FENCING

Value and Difference  
In Costs Are Given  
Here

(Dominion Range Experimental  
Station, Manyberries, Alberta)

IN THE prairie provinces the cost of fencing is a very large item, especially in districts where no native wood is available and it is necessary to buy commercial posts. Any means, therefore, that will lengthen the life of fence posts is highly valuable to the prairie farmer and rancher. Dipping posts in a bluestone solution or in hot tar are two relatively simple methods of preservation which are quite easily done on the farm or ranch at a reasonable expense.

### In Using Bluestone

For bluestoning posts a cement tank sunk in the ground about 2 1/2 to 3 feet deep, 4 feet long and 2 1/2 to 3 feet wide will hold 50 to 40 split cedar posts. The tank is filled with water after the posts have been stood in it butt end down. One hundred gallons of water will dissolve nearly 300 pounds of bluestone, depending on the purity of the bluestone. Ordinary commercial blue stone will be somewhat less soluble than this. Green woods of poplar, ash, willow and pine will absorb the bluestone better than seasoned woods, although cedar can be used advantageously. The posts should be peeled at the butt end and a strip peeled up the side. When the bluestone can be seen to have spread to the tops of the green posts they may be removed from the vat. This may not be seen in dry posts, in which case a day or two immersion should be sufficient.

### Treating With Coal Tar

In treating with coal tar an old hot water tank is used quite successfully. One end is cut open and the other end placed over a fire pit in the ground. The tank is rested at about a 45 degree angle. Coal tar diluted with 1-3 to 1 1/2 part of water is poured in and heated. When the tar is boiling the posts are dipped in to any desirable distance. Peeled well seasoned posts which are thoroughly dry are best for this method. Care should be taken that the contents of the tank are allowed to cool before adding tar or water because if this precaution is not taken a very violent boiling will occur.

The cost of these treatments varies considerably according to the size of the posts, usually from 1 to 2 cents per post will cover it.

Dipping posts in hot creosote oil is also very effective but more equipment is necessary and it takes a longer time, as each post must be left in at least half an hour. The cost is much greater than either tarring or bluestoning and there appears to be little apparent advantage in its effectiveness as a preservative. Pressure creosoted posts will last as long if not longer than posts given the above treatment, but they represent a somewhat higher initial investment.

## "Artificial" Radium Made By Machine

Dr. G. Shrum Explains  
New Apparatus At  
Vancouver

By JOHN DAUPHINEE

(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

VANCOUVER, Nov. 16.

Short-lived "artificial" radium, produced by a new machine cheap enough to be purchased by almost any metropolitan hospital and just as beneficial as real radium in the treatment of cancer, was described to a Vancouver Institute audience here Saturday night by Dr. Gordon Shrum, professor in the department of physics at the University of British Columbia.

The same audience watched Dr. Shrum bring the dream of ancient alchemists—transmutation of metals—and "heard" through a radio amplification system, silver change to cadmium.

The transmutation was brought about by bombarding the silver with neutrons, minute particles of matter released from atoms when the heavy cores of those atoms were subjected to rays emanating from radio-active substances.

Describing the apparatus developed recently in California for the manufacture of artificial radio-active substances, Dr. Shrum said it cost around \$25,000 and weighed many tons.

"In 1921 the price of radium was \$125,000 per gram. Now, using the new machine, enough of the artificial substance to do the same work as half a gram of radium can be manufactured from ordinary salt in a short time," he said.

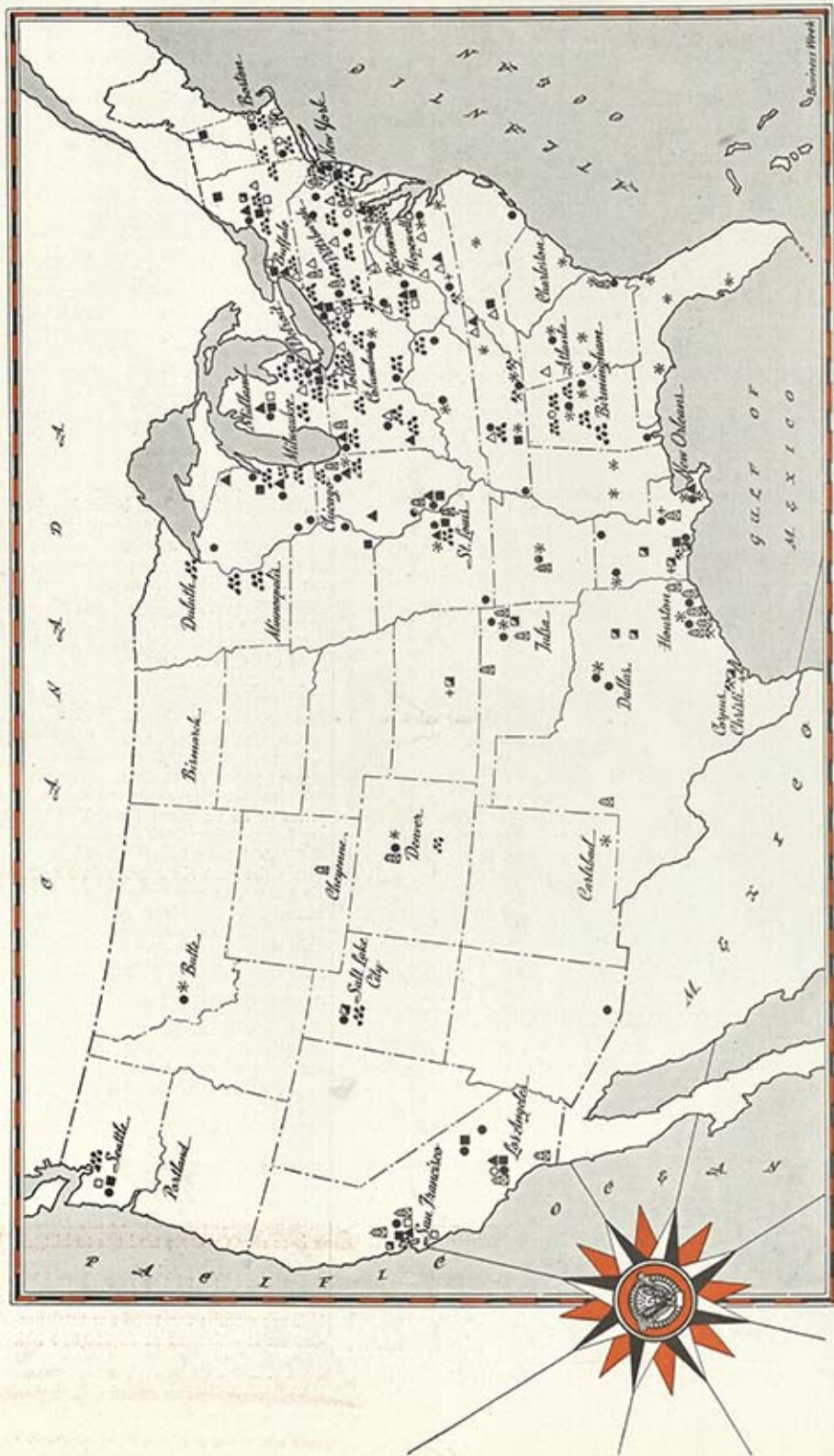
The atoms of modern science, Dr. Shrum explained, was so small it would take 40 million years to fill a pint bottle with the minute particles if they were allowed to enter the container at 10,000 per second. Even so, the diameter of the atom was 100,000 times greater than that of its nucleus, he said.

A small quantity of the artificial radium, now being manufactured in laboratories, was shipped to Vancouver from the University of Saskatchewan for demonstration purposes.

The new material loses most of its efficiency in four or five days, but that handicap is overcome by the rapidity of manufacture, Dr. Shrum said.



# Chemical Production in the United States



■ Electrochemical and electro-metallurgical industries including carbide, phosphoric acid, caustic soda, aluminum, magnesium.

○ Rubber products.  
△ Rayon and plastics.  
▲ Byproduct coke and coal products.  
\* Sulphur and pyrites.  
□ Salt.

□ Synthetic ammonia and nitrogen fixation plants.  
\* Fertilizer chemicals, including potash, phosphoric acid and superphosphate.  
▲ Petroleum refineries.

● Heavy chemicals, including sulphuric and mineral acids, salts.

▲ Synthetic organic chemicals, including dyes, solvents, fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, photographic chemicals.

+ Ammonia-Soda alkali plants.





**TO MEET THE DEMAND**—With the trend toward wider steel sheets, for automobile factories and other consumers, Great Lakes Steel Corp. saw an opportunity and met it with the newest and widest continuous strip sheet mill in the country. It rolls hot strip sheets up to 92 inches in width, brings Great Lakes' expansion program to this point: More than 7,000 employees and \$15,000,000 yearly payroll added since 1930. Pictured are six stands of hot mills in the new plant.

## Aviation

### Around the Empire in a Week

SHOOTING up into the air sixteen years ago the first payload air service left London for Paris. That 250-mile was a great step forward for its but they didn't stop there. te was extended until now there ar service to Australia and air China from the British metropo- day British mails fly over miles of routes, the service not ift but regular. Still more ad- strides are being taken and the eamed of trans-Atlantic mail to Canada is but a short time st month's conference between Irish Free State, American and n air mail officials has estab-

lished such a firm foundation that an all-year-round service is expected within a year. Experimental flights are expected to start next summer.

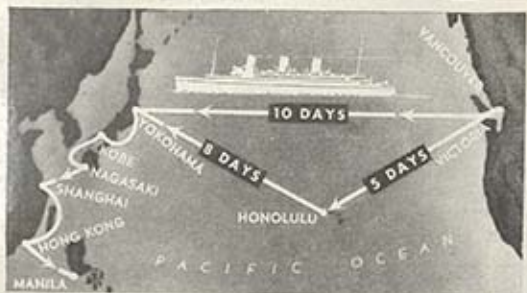
Imperial Airways, a private British concern established in 1924, in conjunction with the Air Ministry have in construction suitable airships for the trip. Landing facilities are being arranged over the northern route while the southern route over the Azores to Bermuda then on to New York is on the way to completion with a \$200,000 airship harbour under construction in Bermuda. Pan-American Airways, a private American concern, is completing research work and negotiating for the loan of the Bermuda harbour, in return granting Imperial Airways landing privileges in the United States, preparatory to sending American mail across the ocean.

By the time the trans-Atlantic service is in operation plans for a Vancouver to Australia route will have been completed, making the final link in the inter-Empire air mail chain. The goal: "Around the Empire in a week."

» The first round-trip crossing of the Pacific was completed when Pan American's "China Clipper," Captain Edwin C. Musick at the wheel, landed at Alameda, California, December 6th. Holding exactly to rigid engineering arrangements, the "Clipper's" outbound flight was completed within three minutes of the schedule. Her inbound passage, due to unusual wind conditions, was made over seven hours under schedule.

As unusual as the rapid flight itself was the "Clipper's" cargo. Thousands of letters for eager philatelists, a turkey for U.S. Secretary of War Dern's

## Only 10 Days

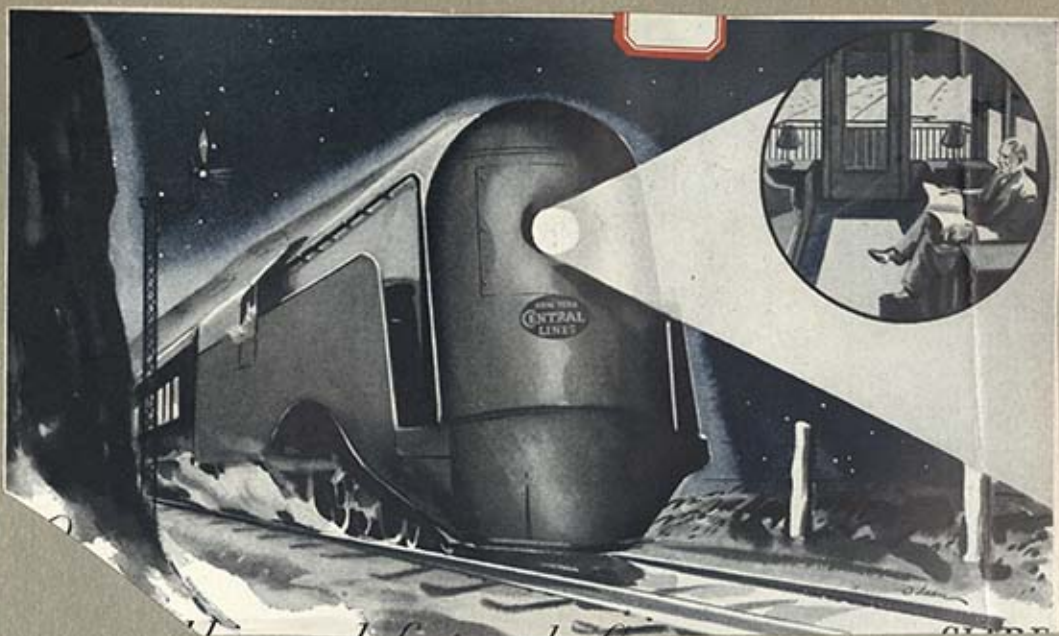


PAN AMERICAN'S "CHINA CLIPPER"

Weighing 50,000 pounds the new flagship in a series of famous "Flying Clipper Ships" will have day-time accommodation for 43 passengers.



# Cobb Smashes Record at 350 M.P.H.



Auto speed record after record—some threescore in all—went tumbling in the dust of Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, as Capt. George Eyston of London streaked across the white, cliff-lined course in his crimson, 12-cylinder "Speed of the Winds," shown above, to shatter every recognized mark from 500 kilometers to 48 hours. After his spectacular feat, the tall, genial Briton prepared to sail for England, promising to "be back next season for a crack at the short distance records."

## Fastest Man Runs at 15 M.P.H.

Present world record speed rates are as follows:

	Miles Per Hour
Airplane .....	440.6
Motor car .....	247
Speedboat .....	110
Man .....	15
Horse .....	30
Pigeon .....	37

Some of these speeds are rates per hour attained, as in the case of a man and a horse, for brief instants.

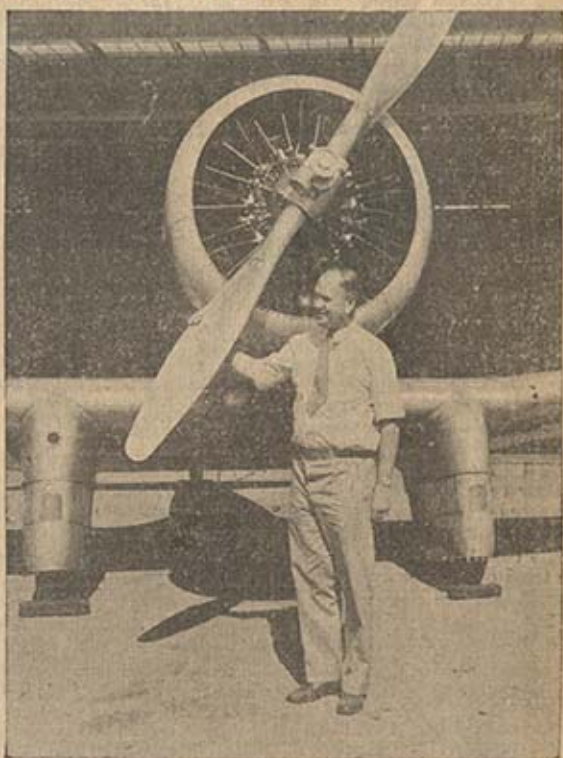


## Flying Laboratory Makes Great Altitude



**JAMES HEISTAND**, "over weather observer" is shown above, seated in the experimental over-weather laboratory plane. An oxygen tube is running to his mouth. On his knee is a pad upon which he periodically notes the readings of the 35 special instruments on the panel before him.

Above, right, is the author of the accompanying article beneath the engine of the "laboratory plane". Lieut. Commander Tomlinson is considered an outstanding American



can flier and holds the present record for transport plane crossing of the United States.

Below, is the pilot with his "laboratory" ready for an upward plunge into the stratosphere.

Heat is supplied to the glass-enclosed cabin from manifolds around the exhaust of the engine.







## POPULAR SOY BEAN

It is milk for the babies. It is food for adults. It is fodder for the livestock. It gives fertility to the soil. It may be the steering wheel of your automobile. And all it is, is a bean—the soya or soy bean. It is not eaten much in this country save as an ingredient in other foods. In fact, it is quite new to this country. But the Chinese have known it for fifty thousand years, and to many it has been the staff of life for man and beast and soil.

The enthusiasm of agriculture and industrial science for this hitherto neglected crop is a source of much worry to the Japanese. When they overran Manchukio, not the least of their reasons for doing so was the soy bean. Manchuria had a monopoly on its production, and the Japanese had expected that this monopoly would never be threatened because of the volume of production and the supposed superiority of its bean soil.

## USED IN PAINTS

But the North American bean has proved the equal of the Manchurian and, what is more, sells cheaper in the world market. Hence the Japanese are facing an unmarketable surplus such as Canadian farmers had faced for years with their wheat in the world market.

Henry Ford is a great exploiter of the soy bean. Out near Dearborn, Mich., he has 65,000 acres cultivated to a particular variety, called the "Illini." The fruit of these 65,000 acres goes into the millions of automobiles which are run off the assembly lines. The rich, lustrous paints of the sleek bodies have their basis in bean oil. The knobs of the gear shifts, the horn buttons and the scores of other parts of the body which are made of plastic, trace their origins back to the soy bean farm near Dearborn.

## HARDENER OF IRON

Dr. A. A. Horvath, writing in Scientific Monthly, sees in the soy bean almost unlimited possibilities. It contributes 11.6 per cent of the world production of vegetable oil. Last year acreage was doubled, and now it is next to wheat and corn, having passed the rye crop. This scientist, however, expects its chief value to be realized in laboratory products. In time, he sees it going whole hog in the automobile factories and being used there for the building of complete bodies instead of having its uses limited to the wheel, horn and window trimmings.

Soy bean meal is a satisfactory hardener of iron and steel. It is being employed widely in the manufacture of soaps, varnishes, linole-



HENRY FORD  
He Exploits the Soy Bean.

um, oilcloth, ink and tar. But, one may ask, aren't beans, after all, primarily food, and when may we expect to find soy beans on the menus? To which the answer is: Food is largely a matter of taste and, as the old saying goes, one man's food is another man's poison.

## ONLY SIX GOOD FOR FOOD

The truth is that one must cultivate a taste for soy beans just as one does for olives and certain kinds of cheese. To the westerner, soy bean milk has a horrible taste, yet Manchurian babies cry for it, not at it, and thrive very well on it. A soy bean pancake, fried in soy bean oil, has an odor of remarkable strength. Thus, while it is corn on the cob to theurchins in North China, it is something that would be quite unpalatable to persons in Canada.

The soy bean comes in 300 varieties, withstands heat and excessive rain and in most cases withstands the palate of the eastern world. University of Illinois professors have been studying and testing the soy bean for the U.S. department of agriculture. Only six varieties out of 275 tested have been found pleasing enough in appearance and taste to come up to the standard of the average dinner table. However, the six are considered pretty good eating and no doubt will soon get to our menus while the unpalatable varieties will continue to get into oil paint and our automobiles.

## A Home-Grown Concentrate

The beans furnish a home-grown nitrogenous concentrate for animal feeding, being a source of protein for sheep, beef and dairy cattle and brood sows. It should, however, be used with caution in the rations of market hogs, since it produces soft pork.

As a protein supplement, the oil meal is of value in the rations of beef cattle, dairy cows, sheep and poultry. A simple mineral mixture is advantageously added, since the meal is deficient in this respect.

For human use, the beans provide many forms of foodstuffs. The green beans may be served as a vegetable or in salads. Flour made from processed beans, high in fat content, is now found in the products of many bakeries. Since starch is absent, soy bean flour is marketed in diabetic foods.

The dried beans have a "N.Z." but no silver jubilee stamps are date stamped "MAY 1933" are in existence. These forgeries are the silver jubilee stamps of King George VI that forgeries of first day covers of

# OF VALUE IN MANY FIELDS

## Canadian Production Is as Yet of Small Proportions

THE WORLD production of this valuable legume is probably in excess of seven million tons annually. Manchuria, the largest producer, is followed by Japan and the United States. Statistics relative to the Russian crop are not available.

Canadian production is, as yet, too small to exert much influence on the world market, but there is an increasing interest in the soy bean crop. Varieties suitable for domestic production are gradually replacing the imported beans.

Chemical analyses have been conducted for some years by the division of chemistry, Central Experimental Farm. The protein content, it has been found, ranges from approximately 31 per cent to 39 per cent, while the oil constitutes from 14 per cent to 18.5 per cent of the bean. Of two varieties, having characteristics suitable for Canadian cultivation, the unsaturated acids in the oil range from 82.2 per cent to 84.3 per cent. The iodine numbers show a variation from 125.0 to 134.2. These data indicate the value of the oil for industrial applications, where readily oxidizable oils are demanded. The inorganic salts, containing valuable mineral matter, approximate 5 per cent of the weight of the bean.

## Uses Are Many

The uses of soy beans are many and varied. Considerable amounts of the oil are used in paint mixture in conjunction with linseed and tung oils. A prominent automobile manufacturer, who maintains a staff of chemists, now finishes his product by utilizing an enamel, the base of which is a synthetic resin produced from the soy bean. The resin also finds application in the manufacture of electrical equipment. Because of its drying properties, the linoleum and oilcloth industries use large amounts of soy bean oil.

Much of the oil finds its way to the soap vats. Here it is especially suitable for automobile soaps. Glycerine is produced as a by-product.

Some other uses for the oil are, as rubber substitutes, celluloid, printers' inks, explosives, salad oil, lighting and lubricating oils, as core binders for foundry work. The partly hydrogenated crude oil has been found useful as a stabilizer for shortening compounds.

Soy bean oil contains lecithin, a phosphorised fat, and is displacing egg yolk to some extent as a source of this material used in medicine. Of interest too, along medical lines, is the disappearance of food allergies, particularly those caused by protein, following the ingestion of specially refined oil.

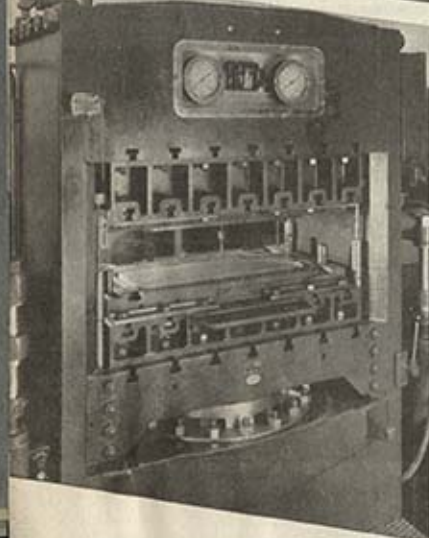


# The Versatile Vegetable

Useful in hundreds of ways, the amazing Soya bean can be profitably grown in Canada

By STUART BROWNLEE

Below: W. J. Morse unpacking candied soybean products brought by him from Japan.



Above: Pressing out window moldings, made largely from soybeans, for a motor car.

Right: A soybean plant; they're grown much the same as other vegetables.

THE "Meat of the East" has moved west, and helps the West to move. Soybeans (soya beans) were a staple food in China before the dawn of written history, and have been ever since. Now thousands of acres of soybeans are grown in North America for the sole purpose of fabricating accessories for motor cars. Cultivated as a necessary food thousands of years before a protein was recognized, soybeans are today recommended by dietary authorities in all parts of the world as a source of that element so essential to human and animal sustenance.

Soybeans are now used in Canada for such widely divergent purposes as poultry feed, varnish, printing inks, celluloid, chocolate drinks and salad dressing. The flabbergasting rapidity of this growth is shown in statements of the United States Bureau of Research and the National Research Council at Ottawa. In 1932 the latter reported that the number of uses on this continent for soybeans was about fifty, although in Manchuria the total was higher. In 1931 the U. S. Bureau reported: "There are over 600 uses for products from the soybean, and new uses are being discovered almost overnight." Truly, of all strange things to come out of the East, this simple little vegetable is the most amazing.

Does it grow in Canada? Well, an Ontario farmer is barred from exhibiting at the Chicago Grain Exposition because he won the World's Championship for soybeans three times in a row.

How will they benefit Canadian farmers? A farmer can use a crop of soybeans as pasture, as green manure, as ensilage, or as hay. (The hay is as good as alfalfa, than which there is none better). All this, or sell the seed at a price higher than that obtained for wheat. Then he can use the straw as cattle feed.

Manufacturing industries and their workers will benefit from a home source of raw material which not only will supplant imported raw materials such as linseed and cottonseed oils, but will open wide avenues of opportunity for manufacturers to make new products and employ new Canadian workers.

## Chief Food of the Chinese

THE SOYBEAN'S past is prosaic. For probably fifty centuries soybeans have been the chief source of muscle-building food for all the millions of Chinese people. It seems that proteins are essential for muscle building, and soybeans undoubtedly supply most of the proteins in Chinese food, for, while eighteen per cent of North American diets consist of meat and fish, this source of protein comprises only two per cent of Chinese diets. The difference is made up chiefly of soybeans, which are mixed with wheat by the Northern Chinese to make their popular dish. In Southern China rice takes the place of wheat, but the soybeans are still there. Only three million out of an estimated Manchurian crop of ten million tons is exported. The rest is eaten, together with all the beans grown in other parts of China. This latter crop is reputed to be as large as that of Manchuria, so some few beans are eaten! Thus have soybeans been used, and although they were introduced to North America shortly after 1860, it is only in the last twenty-five years that they have become of interest to the world.

In November, 1908, a Japanese exporting company made a small shipment to England for industrial and culinary use. The results of the milling experiments were so satisfactory that 5,200 tons was delivered to English mills in March, 1909, and since then the growth of commerce in soybeans has been remarkable. Not many months after that March

shipment, several mills in England had given up cottonseed and linseed in favor of soybeans, as more uses for soya products came to be known. Expansion came slowly but steadily till after the Great War. In the last ten years soybean exports have gone up like the proverbial balloon. Trade in soybeans and their products has equalled that in tea, and rivals silk at the top of the list of exports from East to West!

Why the sudden surge of interest in soybeans?

## How to Grow Motor Cars

MR. FORD decided to grow automobiles. Before that, however, all the known vitamins had been discovered in soybeans. And before that came the discovery of the high protein content of the oil meal. (If you feed dairy cattle or pork hogs with high protein content stuff, you get high profits). Industrial chemists discovered that they could make rubber substitutes, linoleum, or lecithin out of soybeans. Lecithin is an expensive ingredient in tonics. Soybean oil can be made into cellulose, petroleum and some kinds of explosives.

The beans can be dried, and from them you can get vegetable milk, or even vegetable cheese, if you want it. If you like the beans fresh, eat them as you would garden peas. They come in cans in and out of season. The oil meal, ground into flour, is good for infants and diabetics. The oil meal is made into macaroni, glue, panelling for walls, fertilizer, tops for restaurant tables and soda counters, desk tops and radio cabinets, vases and dishes. Coffee substitutes can be made from the beans, and they are all right to munch raw by the handful.

Soybeans had been brought to the United States in 1804, and have been grown continuously since then, chiefly as fodder. In 1898 only eight varieties were being grown and those in just a few hundred acres. It was after the turn of the century that efforts of the U.S. and State Departments of Agriculture combined to develop the growing of soybeans by U.S. farmers. Food chemists began experiments when the beans showed up well in various tests for the necessities in stock feed, and they soon found the reason soybeans had for so long been the chief food of the East. Their tests showed possibilities in other directions which were passed on to industrial chemists. Most of the discoveries for human and industrial uses were not made until better beans were being grown after the Great War, but to get the better beans took a tremendous amount of experimenting.

From 1898 onward, the U.S. Department introduced new varieties, and "vigorous efforts were inaugurated about 1907 to obtain additional varieties through consuls, agricultural explorers, foreign seedsmen, and extensive correspondence with missionaries and others, until in 1909 the Department had in its trials about 200 distinct varieties, by 1913—400 varieties, by 1919—600 varieties, by 1925—1,200 varieties, while in 1932 they have had growing at the Arlington Experiment Farm at Washington, D.C., some 7,000 selections representing about 2,500 distinct varieties."

## Beneficial to Canadian Farmers

EXPERIMENTS were begun in Canada before those in the U.S.A., and although never carried out on so large a scale, the results are really more beneficial to Canadian farmers. No less than nine places in Canada from Quebec to Alberta have seen the experimental growth of the beans. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph began in 1893,

Continued on page 75



Extreme right: Soybean demonstration field in Dufferin County, Ontario; J. Laughland, of the O. A. C., in foreground.



NEW QUEEN OF THE SEA FOR TRANSAITLANTIC SERVICE



# NEW QUEENS OF THE SEA FOR TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE

So nearly identical in proportions that the owners of neither can claim any great advantage in size, two superliners, larger by far than any that now plow the seas, are being rushed to completion to take their places in the transatlantic service.

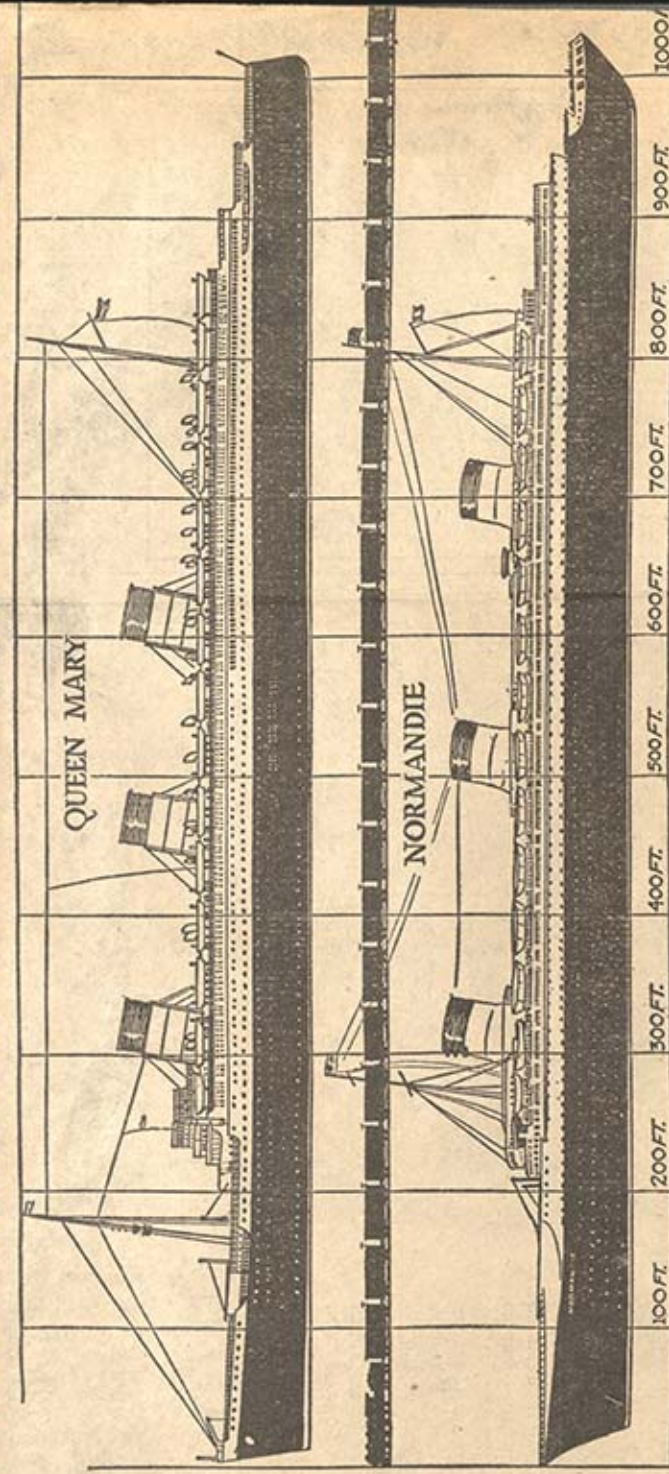
The S. S. Normandie, queen elect of the imposing mercantile fleet of Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, known on this side as the French Line, is scheduled to make her maiden voyage from Havre to New York by way of Plymouth in June. This colossus of ships is described by its owners as "the largest single moving unit in the history of the world."

Launched in the River Clyde last Sept. 26, with stately Queen Mary cracking a bottle of wine against her lofty bow, the S. S. Queen Mary, named in honor of her sponsor, will take to the sea for service between Southampton and New York some time about a year hence. The Cunard-White Star Line, owner of the Queen Mary, may not officially have claimed superiority in size for its giant vessel, but the ship frequently has been described as "the world's largest liner."

It is not so much the sizes of these great ships, each nearly a fifth of a mile long, or as lengthy as a Canadian freight train of locomotive, tender and twenty-two cars, but the equipment and appointments within them that will make the travelling public gasp.

The Queen Mary's single reduction geared turbines, for instance, will develop a total of 200,000 horsepower, which is 20,000 horsepower more than the total of the eight giant electric motors of the United States aircraft carrier Lexington or its sister ship, the Saratoga. Since these two great naval craft now are the most powerful of all ships in service, to the Queen Mary will go that distinction when the liner finally is commissioned.

One of the first considerations in construction of Britain's newest candidate for maritime honors is safety. Each of the lifeboats to be installed in the ship will be fitted



This drawing shows the comparative sizes of the Queen Mary and the Normandie in relation to one another and also as compared to a Canadian freight train.

with high speed Diesel engines, and will be capable of being lowered into the water in a few seconds, fully loaded and under the control of one man. Some idea of the size of these lifeboats can be gained from the fact that each will accommodate more passengers than the total complement of the first Cunard steamship, the Britannia.

In the arrangement of the vessel provision is being made to cater to the entire range of the travelling public, first, tourist, and third class passengers. Public rooms on the ship for first class passengers include dining salon and foyer, main lounge and ballroom, smoking room, library, writing room, children's room, veranda lounge, swimming pool, Turkish and curative baths, gymnasium, and squash rackets room. For the com-

fort of tourist class passengers bulkheads, and its beam by long there will be a main dining salon, two lounges, smoking room, library and children's room, and for that of third class passengers a dining salon, social hall, lounge, smoking room and nursery.

The Queen Mary will be a "ship within a ship." In other words there is a double bottom, an inner and an outer shell, with an intervening space of nearly six feet between, which is divided into watertight compartments.

The giant Normandie of the French Line, which now is being fitted out at the Penhoët shipyard at St. Nazaire, likewise will be a "ship within a ship," its hull divided in its length by eleven watertight

traveller at sea.

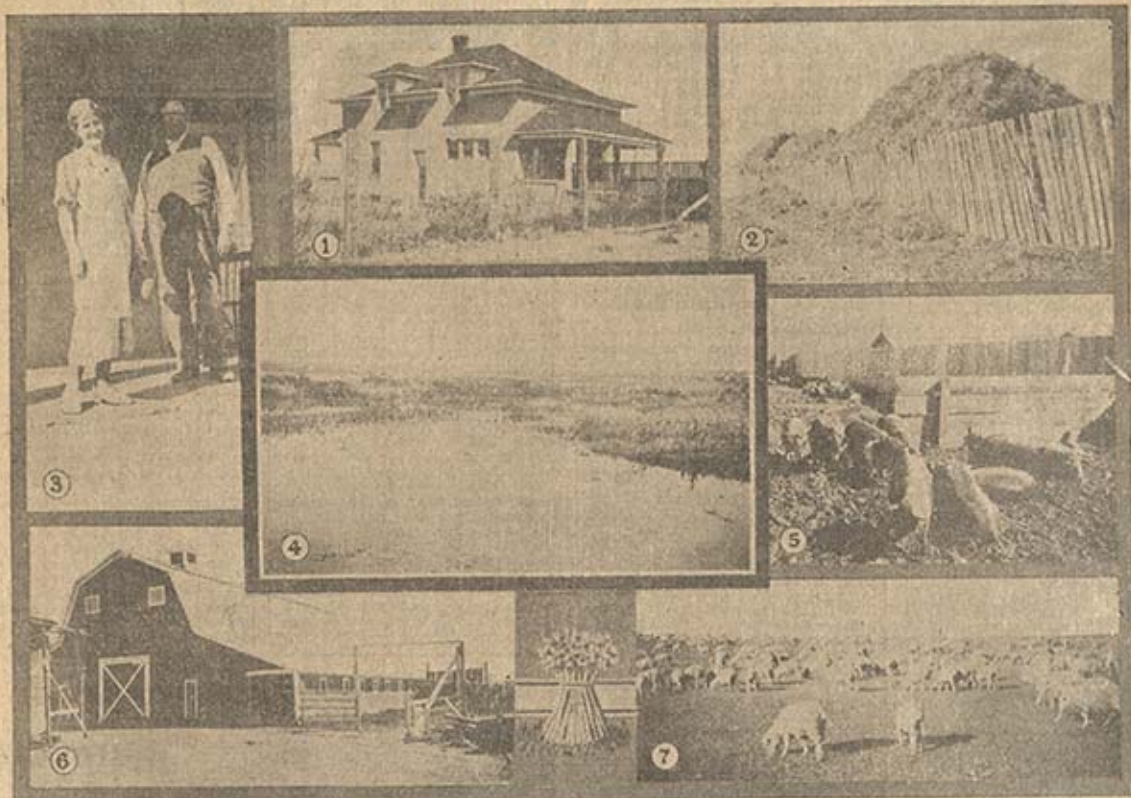
Like the Queen Mary, the French liner will provide luxurious accommodations for three classes of passengers, first, tourist, and third. To the passengers the most noteworthy features of the Normandie will be her comfort, roominess, freedom of space, and modern devices to insure absolute safety from dangers that might threaten a

traveller at sea.



# Water Makes Prairie Drylands Fruitful

HENINGER RANCH AT LUCKY STRIKE SHOWS THE WAY



Here is presented a layout of views on the John T. Heninger ranch in the Lucky Strike district, east of Warner in the short grass country. No. 1 shows the ranch home of concrete construction, warm in winter, cool in summer; No. 2 may be a bit confusing. It is a huge pile of Russian thistle gathered as a feed reserve. No. 3 we see Mr. and Mrs. Heninger and No. 4 shows one of a series of storage dams built by

Mr. Heninger to hold the spring run-off. That picture holds the secret of Mr. Heninger's success in building up in a dry area a highly productive ranch. No. 5 gives you a glimpse of a few of the many butcher hogs found on the ranch; No. 6 the "big red barn," and No. 7 one band of the thousands of sheep on this splendid southeastern Alberta ranch.

—Picture by courtesy of the Lethbridge Herald.



# Drought Parches Farm Income

Estimates of a month ago are swiftly cut as leading crops dry up. Government plans four-way relief. Some food prices rise sharply.

THE farmer can't make money on a crop failure, no matter how high prices go. So estimates of farm income must be revised downward from the \$8,100,000,000 (*BW*—June 13, '36, p. 46) which seemed probable not long ago. Were it not for Washington's rush to the rescue, cash from crop marketings would have to be slashed at least \$150,000,000 to allow for ruined spring wheat alone.

But that ruined wheat, although it is the biggest field for relief activity right now, may turn out to be only a drop in the bucket. If the Corn Belt doesn't get a good, soaking rain in the next few days thousands upon thousands of acres will have been irreparably damaged; the truck crops of the entire Middle West have been retarded and are deteriorating rapidly; tobacco in Kentucky and cotton in Tennessee are on the brink of ruin; pastures in 100,000,000 acres of the Northwest are 'stubby', brown wastes which spell disaster for the stockmen. Federal benefit payments of about \$400,000,000 were included in the estimate of farm cash income of \$8,100,000,000; they would probably have to run twice that sum to bring the 1936 result up to that level.

## Relief Plans Rushed

And as drought assumes the proportions of a major national calamity, the nation's capital hums with activity. The necessities of life have to be provided for an estimated 204,000 destitute families in the Dakotas, eastern Montana and Wyoming, and western Minnesota. A long-range drought prevention program and crop insurance are maturing in Washington. Sec. of Agriculture Wallace is already in the West watching

the situation and the President proposes a visit during the latter part of August.

Four definite types of relief have been provided for farmers in the Northwest so far: (1) A \$5,000,000 fund has been set up for livestock loans, for feeding and shipping to feeding points (the government plans to buy and process only where it is absolutely necessary); reduced railroad rates have been made available for livestock shipments; a Federal Livestock Feed Agency has been set up in Kansas City, Mo., under E. O. Pollock of the Agricultural Extension Service, and it will act as a clearing house for feed information although it will not buy or sell feed or livestock nor will it make loans. (2) WPA has started hiring heads of destitute families at the rate of 5,500 a day and will employ about 50,000 at \$12 to \$15 a week. Meanwhile, WPA's chief, Harry Hopkins, has disturbed a hornet's nest with his suggestion that many families in the Northwest ultimately will have to be moved off their farms and the land diverted to other use. (3) Subsistence loans, on which 70,000 families already are living, will be extended to 50,000 more. (4) The Department of Agriculture almost daily announces changes in the soil erosion and control benefit rules. These have been modified and extended so that few of their original aspects are retained excepting that money will go out in an increasing stream to a steadily growing number of farmers.

Meanwhile the sun shines from a cloudless sky in the Middle West, scorching man, beast, and crop; temperatures over 100 are general in North Central states and reports of 118 and 120 have come in from the most sorely

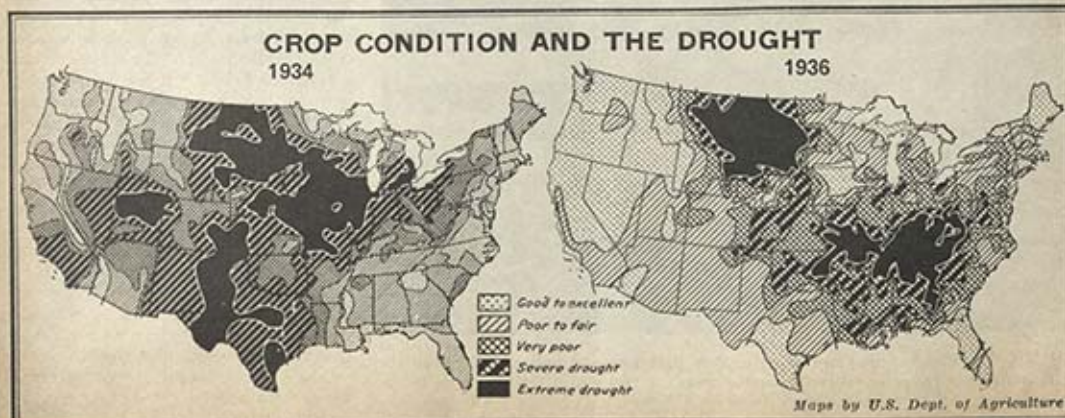
stricken regions of the Northwest. As conditions are now, farmers will harvest fair stands of grain in eastern Minnesota; in a large part of eastern Montana and the Dakotas the crop is a total loss, in the Pacific Northwest there are bumper yields in prospect.

Thus the Pacific states and the winter wheat belt will reap the benefits of sharply higher market prices for the grain. And the consumer's food bill stands to rise pretty rapidly. The widespread drought damage to the vegetable crop emphasizes this. Take, for example, the humble Irish potato. On June 15 the farmer was receiving \$1.37 a bushel against 87¢ on May 15 and 40¢ a year earlier. This, incidentally, will be a boon to the potato-raising New England states where rainfall has been above normal and the crop prospect is promising. It may also turn the thrifty housewife's attention to rice.

## Cotton Acreage Cut

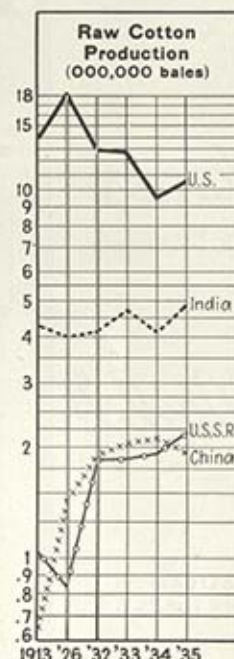
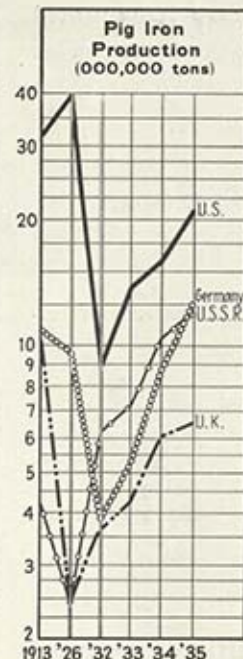
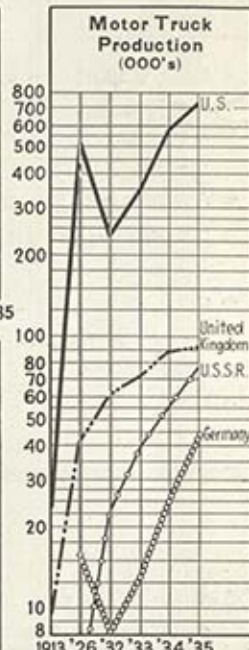
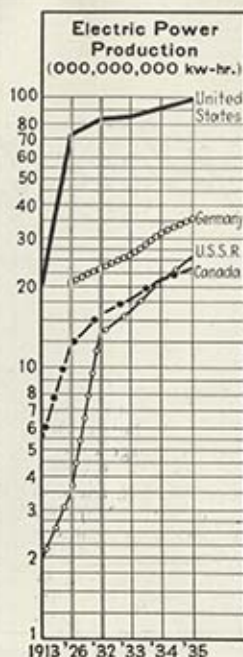
Conditions in the cotton states are better than in the Middle West but the season to date has been far from satisfactory. Early drought in the eastern part of the belt and the too dry, too wet, and then too dry again crop weather in Texas have taken a heavy toll. Plantings originally had been estimated at between 33,000,000 and 34,000,000 acres. Private estimates this week averaged about 31,200,000 acres now in cotton. Then, on Wednesday, came the government crop report with an estimate of only 30,621,000 acres on July 1. While this is 9.8% above the acreage in cotton at this time last year—27,880,000—it is 26.1% below the 1928-32 average. It indicates that adverse conditions earlier in the season resulted in fairly extensive abandonment of cotton acreage.

That this cotton crop report should have been greeted by wild enthusiasm on the exchanges is not surprising. Traders feel that the Department of Agriculture figures indicate a yield substantially below the world demand.





## THE SOVIET UNION GROWS UP ECONOMICALLY —AND BECOMES A BETTER POTENTIAL CUSTOMER



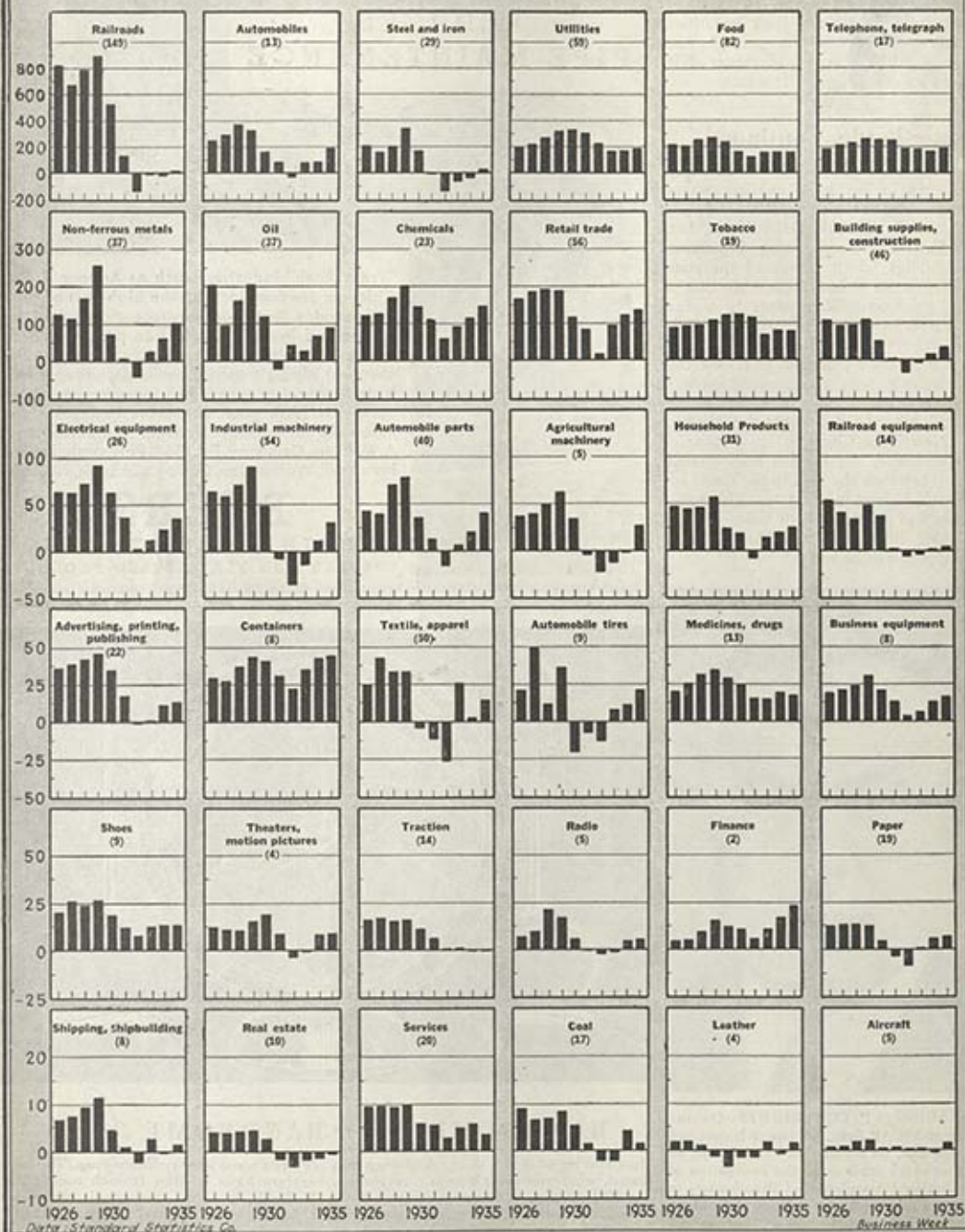
**RUSSIA GROWS UP**—The Soviets are growing twice as much cotton as their Czarist predecessors. They are modernizing their transportation system, built nearly 10 times as many locomotives last year as we did. They mined more gold than any country in

the world except South Africa. Of the great industrial nations Russia is the only one the United States has failed to develop into a major market. The present trade agreement expires July 13, but Washington and Moscow are negotiating an extension



# WHAT THEY MADE AND LOST IN 10 YEARS

Earnings record in 36 industries, shown in millions of dollars



**UPS AND DOWNS**—How selected companies in a wide variety of industries have fared in the past decade. Because corporations that regularly publicize their income statements comprise chiefly the larger and more successful concerns, these industry records

give a more favorable picture of earnings than may be true for all companies in the field. The 149 railroad companies presented here embrace virtually the whole industry. The number of companies for each of the other groups is given in parentheses.



# Is the Chain Store Slipping?

Independent retailers, doing 70 per cent of the business, are at any rate holding their own

By B. T. HUSTON

HAVE WE gone head over heels in love with cash and carry? Is the independent grocer surviving the pace? Has the chain store reached its peak, and are we going back to individuality in retailing? Out of the revolution in merchandising still going on, what particular type will evolve supreme?

Six years ago, in an article in *Maclean's* I discussed the fear held by many that chains were becoming a monopoly in the grocery business, and that eventually the trade of the independent would be whittled down to a ghost of its former self. Outlined were the rapid rise of the chain from its beginnings in 1920, and the strenuous efforts under way by independents and wholesalers through buying groups and voluntary chains, as well as through store modernization and sound business methods, to gain the favor of the consumer. It was forecast that there was nothing on the horizon to indicate any monopoly, that no one-type store could at any time secure 100 per cent of the business, that business efficiency on the part of each type of merchant small or large would dictate survival.

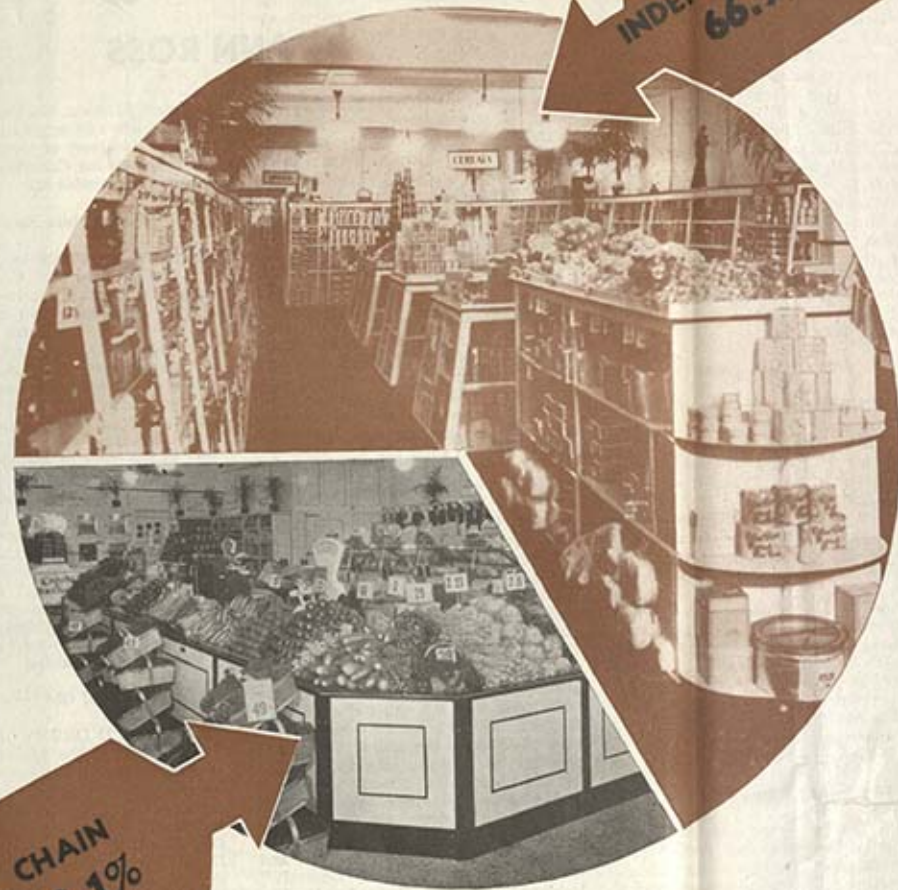
A lot of muddy water has gone over the dam since then. There was the speech of a Minister of the Dominion Government two years ago against certain practices of big business. The Mass Buying and Price Spreads Commission was born. Everyone who thought he had a grievance went to Ottawa, and others were called who didn't want to go. The lid was lifted, and numerous allegedly unethical practices familiar to those engaged in the food industry were headlined to the public at large. Legislation to curb these policies followed. The Criminal Code was amended last year, and a Trade and Industry Commission was set up to see that there were no more departures "from the straight and narrow path." Then came the change in government, and all this and other legislation was passed over to the Supreme Court of Canada to determine its constitutionality.

## Chains Not Gaining

MODERN TYPE chains had been fast developing for ten years when the former article was written. Statisticians of the Dominion Government took a complete census of retailing in 1931, covering the actual sales of all types of merchants the previous year. This showed exactly where each stood, and it was at a time when the business curve was becoming a bit jittery. How it descended during the next three or four years is now a bit of history that most of us would like to forget. The relative position of many of the bigger firms was reduced a peg or two and then some. Neither chains nor individuals escaped. The curve is again on the upward swing, though some are not yet out of the woods.

Mr. Statistician said that in 1930 every man, woman and child in the country bought an average of \$38 in grocery and combination grocery-and-meat stores of all kinds, the total being \$405,400,000. Most of this business went not to the chain stores but to the "independents," including those in co-operative voluntary chains or groups. Sixty-six grocery and combination chain companies, with 2,000 stores, sold \$119,498,000 worth of goods that year, or an average of \$11 per capita. In other words, the independents secured 70.5 per cent of the business that year and the chains 29.5 per cent.

In 1931 the chain share was 32.4 per cent; in 1932 it was 33.1 per cent; the following year 33.2 per cent; and in 1934, the last for which we have complete figures, \$101,874,000 out of a total of \$307,400,000 or 33.1 per cent. Thus in the four years ending 1934, chains merely held



CHAIN  
33.1%

INDEPENDENT  
66.9%

their own in the keen competitive struggle. The drop in dollar sales was common to both types of stores; due not so much to a decline in physical volume of products

sold as to a decline in price value, which is today perhaps more than thirty per cent below 1930. Starting from scratch in 1920, one large grocery chain had peak sales of \$25,000,000 in 1931. Last year they were under \$18,000,000, a decline from the peak of 28 per cent. It is not easy to maintain profits on a declining market because overhead takes a heavy toll in the process.

All food chains on the continent experienced this condition of affairs, some to such an extent that dividends did the disappearing act and they have had to revamp much of their entire operating structure in order to stay in the procession. Small units for instance, have been developed into large market stores, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in new equipment.

Many things have happened to check grocery chain store growth as a whole. The Price Spreads probe—now pretty much forgotten by the public as a whole—had a certain influence during the time the alleged unsavory practices were being highlighted across the country. We heard about wrongly balanced scales and short-weight merchandise; there were "revelations"—already familiar to those in close contact with the industry—about discriminatory discounts, rebates and allowances; about low wages, price cutting, false advertising. This was surely a time when at least some of the chains were passing through the Valley of Humiliation.

Into the Dominion statute books went the new legislation already referred to, designed to "correct" all these alleged departures from ethical business standards. Part of it is enforceable, but some isn't. Out of it all, a number of the companies suffered in the competitive field and in greatly reduced profits.

## Rising Taxes

CHAINS, TOO, are having to contend with more or less serious tax problems. In addition to the usual taxes on retail stores, wholesale warehouses, capital and profits, they are being asked to pay some extras. In Ontario, for instance, there is a special tax of \$50 imposed on every unit of a chain company. It applies to wholesalers and manufacturers with branches as well, but it affects the chains particularly in view of the fact that some of them have outlets running up into the hundreds. In Montreal there is a special tax as high as \$300 per unit above a certain number. At the time of writing, the legal right of Montreal to impose such a tax is being appealed. A proposal to widen the tax to include the voluntary chains was voted down in committee in the Quebec Legislature when the Montreal taxing rights were under consideration, and right now other Quebec municipalities are sharpening their pencils to see what additional revenues similar imposts will bring them. Taxes have forced many to consolidate, resulting in one large market store often replacing two, three or four small ones.

The tax situation is even more acute in the United States. It is tending to force chain companies there to

Continued on page 47



# "Co-op" Conquest

By WILL R. BIRD

The story of the remarkable success of the co-operative movement in Eastern Nova Scotia



St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, main spring of the co-operative movement in Nova Scotia.



A "co-op" lobster cannery of Little Bras d'Or.

**L**ITTLE DOVER, Nova Scotia, is a village of fifty-five families situated on the Atlantic Coast eight miles from Canso. Its population of English, Irish and French extraction is entirely dependent upon the sea for a living.

For decades the inhabitants of Little Dover lived in extreme poverty. They accepted poverty as they accepted the meagre price they received for their fish—as something over which they had no control.

Then came a man to Little Dover. His name was Rev. J. J. Thompkins and he came from St. Francis Xavier University at Antigonish, N.S., where they have the curious notion that poverty can be exorcised by education.

For five long years Dr. Thompkins kept coming to Little Dover, once every fortnight. In the homes, in the school house, anywhere he could get an audience, he talked about what Little Dover could do with knowledge, about what the village could do if its citizens would only learn how to cooperate intelligently.

Five long years, and little progress. A lesser man would have been defeated. Five years, and fifteen men had enrolled in an educational experiment. Fifteen men had agreed to see what co-operation could do for Little Dover.

Their first constructive effort was the building of a street through the village. The only cost was labor, but it was the village's first lesson in co-operation.

By the end of the sixth year, the fifteen had increased to fifty. Three years later the Little Dover adult education class numbered 100.

Success of the street venture emboldened the fledgling co-operationists to attempt a more ambitious project. They decided to build a co-operative lobster factory and to sell their own produce directly to the consumer.

Factory-building takes capital, however, and Little Dover had no capital. All that was needed was \$125 but it took the village two years to get \$125. Little Dover, by this time, was determined. The factory was built and at the end of its first year declared a small dividend.

Enthusied by this success the co-operationists next built two large fishing smacks. The resulting dividend was larger than they had anticipated. Next they built a fish-curing plant, then a storage house. They studied the principles of co-operative buying and marketing. They learned new methods of processing fish products. Their classes at night school increased. Three men over sixty years of age who were illiterate learned to read and today enjoy their newspapers. The women formed study groups which placed most stress on training of practical value. They had

arranged classes in weaving, dyeing, knitting and sewing. It is worth a visit to this little Atlantic fishing village to hear the villagers talk about what has been accomplished. Through their co-operative buying they save \$4 on a single fishing net, five cents per pound on rope, four cents per pound on nails, and a greater proportion on food stuffs. By marketing their lobsters co-operatively they have obtained a much higher price.

The villagers' educational achievements are even more striking. They can read and write. They have a spirit of ability leading topics of the day. They have a spirit of community co-operation that has transformed their lives. Their old school building which housed ninety pupils under one teacher is now in departments, with a high school and an elementary teacher. They are building a community hall, introducing electricity and other conveniences. They have many plans for the future and, with system and team work, they are accomplishing all they attempt to do.

Such in epitome is the history of what is probably the most remarkable social-economic development the Maritime Provinces have known in many a decade.

Speaking at Halifax recently, Dr. Gustav Beck, of the Carnegie Foundation, said:

"You have a set-up in this province, at St. Francis Xavier University, which in my opinion is the boldest and most constructive attempt to conquer the depression that is going on anywhere in the world. In Eastern Nova Scotia is one of the most amazing examples of adult education ever undertaken anywhere."

## The Middle Way

**S**T. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY has served the people of Cape Breton and the eastern part of the Nova Scotia mainland since 1853. Never a "high hat" educational institution, it has always taken an active interest in the economic and cultural well-being of the farmers, the fishermen, the miners and the lumbermen who constitute the larger part of its constituency. As early as 1900 it was experimenting with various types of summer classes. During the nineteen-twenties it conducted "people's classes" similar to the Danish folk schools.

Living conditions in Eastern Nova Scotia, however, did not improve with the years. Fish prices were low. There was much strife in the mining areas and strikes were the order of the day. By 1928 conditions were such that a Royal Commission, appointed to investigate the fisheries of the Maritimes, was impelled to report as follows:

"During the course of our enquiry we have heard from many reliable and restrained persons, detailed descriptions of conditions in many districts along the coast of the Maritime Provinces. We were given vivid word pictures of fishing villages in which ageing men alone were left to man the fishing boats, with little hope of adequate livelihood in the future and no hope of pension such as is available to workers in other industries; of fishing communities from which the young men had emigrated or were hoping to emigrate as soon as they had sufficient means; of neglected boats with hulls ripe and rotten on the beach; of discarded gear falling to decay; of abandoned fishing vessels left hopelessly equipped as they came in from the sea to wait for a better season which never came; of fisherfolk despondent and disheartened, struggling on against economic disabilities, eager to labor in their most hazardous pursuits, but unable to sell their products for a reasonable reward; of school children psychologically distrustful of a future in their own country and planning to migrate at maturity to another land to make a living."

Owing to tariff policies, there had been a steady decline of manufacturing in the province. Statistical evidence indicated a very definite decline in most branches of agricultural production, and no definite expansion in the production of lumber. An additional fact of serious import for the welfare of the people was that, whereas the cost of living in Nova Scotia was the highest of any of the Canadian provinces, the per capita buying power was the smallest in the Federation.



Second above: The Credit Union building at Antigonish.



Immediately above: The co-operative store at Port Felix, N.S.

Confronted by these conditions, St. Francis Xavier decided that the middle way was the only way out for the Maritimes. The "reds" were finding the industrial areas fertile grounds for their propaganda. The capitalists were intent on profit. The middle way, St. Francis Xavier decided, was "co-operation."

In 1928 Dr. M. M. Coady and A. B. MacDonald, both educators of marked ability, were appointed director and assistant director, respectively, of the Extension Work of the University, and a programme of adult education was

Continued on page 32





Here is Lake Athabaska's first gold mill, now the pivot of a series of other frontier developments

# Frontier - Busting

By LESLIE ROBERTS

WHAT follows is a story of that highly intriguing business known as frontier-busting. The pastime, I might add, is becoming almost respectable. Prime Ministers, members of cabinets and, latterly, even financial tycoons, begin to point towards it with pride, whereas until recently they could only view it with alarm, exclaiming "Tsk! Tsk!" whenever a northern barrier-buster came into the range of their vision. Now it is becoming almost safe to admit association with the mining industry. Until recently, however, such methods of earning a living were best kept to oneself, unless one chanced to be president of Nickel, Hollinger or Dome. Even to this day a considerable leaven of suspicion remains in the minds of conventional people as to the *bona fides* of the average developer, principally for lack of the realisation that you can't break a country open unless you are prepared to gamble for high stakes.

In which regard I would like you to consider briefly certain events which have occurred within the past twelvemonth on the marge of the inland sea known as Lake Athabaska, which lies approximately where Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Territories meet, around the fifty-ninth parallel.

A little more than a year ago this was a wilderness, a country in which a few Indians and the occasional white man trapped fur and a few enterprising souls seined fish for the distant Chicago market. Today it is the scene of bustling human activity. A town has come into being, the energetic sort of town which savours of industry and the desire to go places. Planes roar overhead. Heavy machinery drones its song sixteen hours a day. A new mining camp has been born.

It lies more than five hundred miles north of the nearest trans-continental steel and three hundred from the terminus of the closest jerkwater line. Yet its hillsides are

draped with head frames, machine shops, power plants, boiler-houses, a gold mill, shops, radio stations and human dwelling places. A figure not far from a million dollars has been spent, simply to ascertain whether or not it has the makings of a new gold camp. All this in a year. I call that doing things.

One of my friends, whose name is Jack Byrne, heard about Athabaska in the weeks immediately following the first strike, which had been claimed for Consolidated Smelters. Byrne was in Great Bear Lake at the time, but before you could say "knife" he had chartered a plane, filled its cabin with prospectors, explosives, tools and grub, and was on his way across country, a trifling matter of eight hundred miles. Arrived, he set to work to scratch the surface, which seemed to consist principally of large hunks of reddish granite pretty well peppered with veinlets of quartz. The party prospected a considerable area adjacent to the Smelters ground



# THE ONLY MARKET OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

A Metropolitan Market expanding 100 miles east and west without competing distribution centres.



## MONTREAL MARKET DISTRICT 1,996,255 — 72.8% FRENCH

An analysis of the Montreal Market District brings out these factors, which taken together, make it the only market of its kind anywhere.

1. It is Canada's No. 1 Market.
2. A group of individual cities within the Metropolis.
3. Suburban cities industrially important.
4. Outlying manufacturing cities and towns.
5. The connecting rural districts.
6. The percentage of FRENCH speaking people—heavy in the Metropolis—increasingly so as the market widens out, 100 miles East and West, 50 miles North and South.

The facts presented in these announcements are compiled from Government and other authentic sources by the Montreal La Presse as part of its service to manufacturers and others who wish to develop to the utmost the trade possibilities of this important section of Canada's population.

For full information on marketing conditions write the Business Manager, LA PRESSE, (Canada's French National Newspaper), Montreal, or  
S. L. Ross, 210 Metropolitan Building, Toronto, Ont.  
The Chamber Corporation, Limited, 30 Grosvenor Street, London, W.C.2.  
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WHAT LONDON IS TO THE EMPIRE, MONTREAL IS TO CANADA

# ITS KIND IN THE WORLD

In the METROPOLITAN AREA 1,018,124 — 60% FRENCH

	Population*	Manufacturing Volume*
Montreal City	818,588	\$341,659,755
Ville La Salle	2,362	9,815,727
Lachine	18,630	7,775,314
Westmount	24,235	3,334,369
St. Lambert	6,875	743,125
Longueuil	5,497	599,642
Verdun	68,745	1,578,519
Outremont	28,631	1,402,335
Laprairie	2,775	503,745
Ste. Anne de Bellevue	2,417	262,526

\* All figures are taken from latest Government Statistics.



In the DISTRICT CITIES 229,453 — 90.5% FRENCH

	Population*	Manufacturing Volume*
Drummondville	6,499	\$ 11,400,586
Granby	10,587	7,523,808
Grand'Mère	6,461	3,695,196
Hull	29,433	7,861,894
Joliette	10,765	1,554,313
St. Hyacinthe	13,448	7,755,314
St. Jérôme	8,967	5,854,004
St. Jean (St. John's)	11,256	6,210,381
Shawinigan Falls	15,345	7,846,583
Sherbrooke	28,933	9,393,991
Sorel	19,320	1,833,997
Trois-Rivières (Three Rivers)	35,450	16,497,480
Valleyfield	11,411	4,776,464
Victoriaville	6,213	1,888,467



In the INDUSTRIAL TOWNS 109,812 — 81.8% FRENCH

	Manufacturing Volume*		Manufacturing Volume*
Actonville	\$ 691,280	Brownsburg	\$2,126,935
Beauharnois	1,346,957	Cowansville	2,098,284
Berthier	864,259	Buckingham	1,745,814
East Angus	1,965,194	Farnham	1,551,155
Lachine	231,531	Bromptonville	1,265,958
Magog	8,770,712	Coaticook	1,225,939
Louiseville	2,724,921	Huntington	309,177
Beloeil	2,573,929	Asbestos	494,861
Windsor	2,180,137	Waterloo	516,548



The RURAL DISTRICTS 638,866 — 85.5% FRENCH

Experienced and thrifty farmers and their families have a cash market at their door for all they produce in their fields and orchards—dairy products, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, meat.

The farmer harvests and hauls to market—often it is a one profit transaction—no transportation costs, no middleman's profits. The farmer has more to spend.

He spends money in the towns and cities and returns home with his purchases. "The money goes round and around."

Throughout these rural communities French-speaking Canadians look to Montreal as the key city and their

buying habits are large influenced by what is used in Montreal.

The FRENCH people are Steady Buyers. They constitute an annual market.

Intelligent sales effort and organization, backed by adequate advertising in the language the people read and GRASP will open up this most profitable field for NEW BUSINESS.



YOU MAY BE STRONG ENOUGH IN ONE LANGUAGE, HOW ABOUT THE OTHER?



## Ottawa Legislates

**C**HARACTERISTIC of the last few weeks of any Session, the House of Commons this year has lately been putting its speediest foot forward to clean up the legislation on the records. Forty-five bills have been introduced to bring the bills up to 114, 41 of which have been passed. Those bills of particular interest to business include budget enactments and the changes in the control of the Bank of Canada, Radio Broadcasting, the National Railways and Canadian Harbours, and the National Employment Commission. Organized business watched with gratification the amalgamation of six governmental departments into two and the killing of the Resolution empowering the provinces to tax indirectly. The Houses prorogued on the afternoon of June 23rd with the Throne Speech being read by Mr. Justice Rinfret as deputy of the Governor General. Bills introduced between May 20th and the end of the Session include:

**Bills 69-70** covered interim expenditures of departmental estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1937. Total amount voted not exceeding \$28,621,535.30. *Passed.*

**Bill 71** amended the Customs Tariff to provide for the \$100 exemption clause and tariff changes introduced in the budget. *Passed.*

**Bills 72-74** divorce bills. *Passed.*

**Bill 75** jacked up the Income War Tax Act, also the taxes imposed by the May Day Budget. Taxes on Corporations rise from 13½% to 15% and on companies with consolidated returns, from 15% to 17%. The application of a special tax on corporate income to Canadian incorporated investment companies provided they are owned by non-residents and other financial companies, the shares of which are now owned by non-residents and have not been offered or listed on any recognized stock exchange. Interest and taxes paid abroad are added to the net income of non-resident-owned investment corporations, for tax purposes. Mining companies coming into production after the 1st of May, 1936, and prior to January 1st, 1940, were made exempt from the corporation tax for their first three fiscal periods to encourage mining development. *Passed.*

**Bill 76** amended the Special War Revenue Act concerning the application of the Sales Tax, the Stock Transfer Tax and the Excise Tax. *Passed.*

**Bill 77** gave effect to budget resolutions concerning the excise tax, reduced the tax on medicinal spirits from \$2.50 to \$1.00 per gallon, also reduced taxes on Canadian brandy. *Passed.*

**Bill 78** amended the Dominion Elections Act 1934 and jacked up regulations governing by-elections. *Passed.*

**Bill 79** provided for the new Department of Mines and Resources to co-ordinate the former Departments of Interior, of Mines, of Immigration and Colonization and of Indian Affairs for efficiency's and economy's sake. One Deputy Minister and up to eight Directors of Branches are provided for. *Passed.*

**Bill 80** created a new Department of Transport to combine the former Departments of Railways and Canals and of Marine for efficiency and economy. One deputy minister is provided for this Department, which will include branches for Railways and Canals, Marine and Fisheries and Civil Aviation now transferred from the Department of National Defence. *Passed.*

**Bill 81** amended the Dominion Franchise Act by revising the regulations governing Dominion by-elections. *Passed.*

**Bill 82** put the Bank of Canada under public control, the issue of Class B shares (\$5,100,000) to be owned by the government and to cover the appointment of six directors by the government giving it a majority of the voting control and a majority of stock-holding interest. *Passed.*

**Bill 83** brought the Dominion's Judges Act into line with Ontario legislation governing the Chief Justices of the Ontario Court of Appeal and the Ontario High Court and provided for an increase of two justices in the Ontario High Court. *Passed.*

**Bill 84** authorized the Canadian National Railways to issue notes against government advances up to \$9,950,000 for meeting expenditures and indebtedness incurred during the calendar year 1936. *Passed.*

**Bill 85** would have incorporated the Domestic Finance Corporation, Ottawa. *Negatived.*

**Bill 86** would have incorporated the Atlantic Loan and Finance Corporation, Halifax. *Negatived.*

government in taking kinks out of some of the bills.

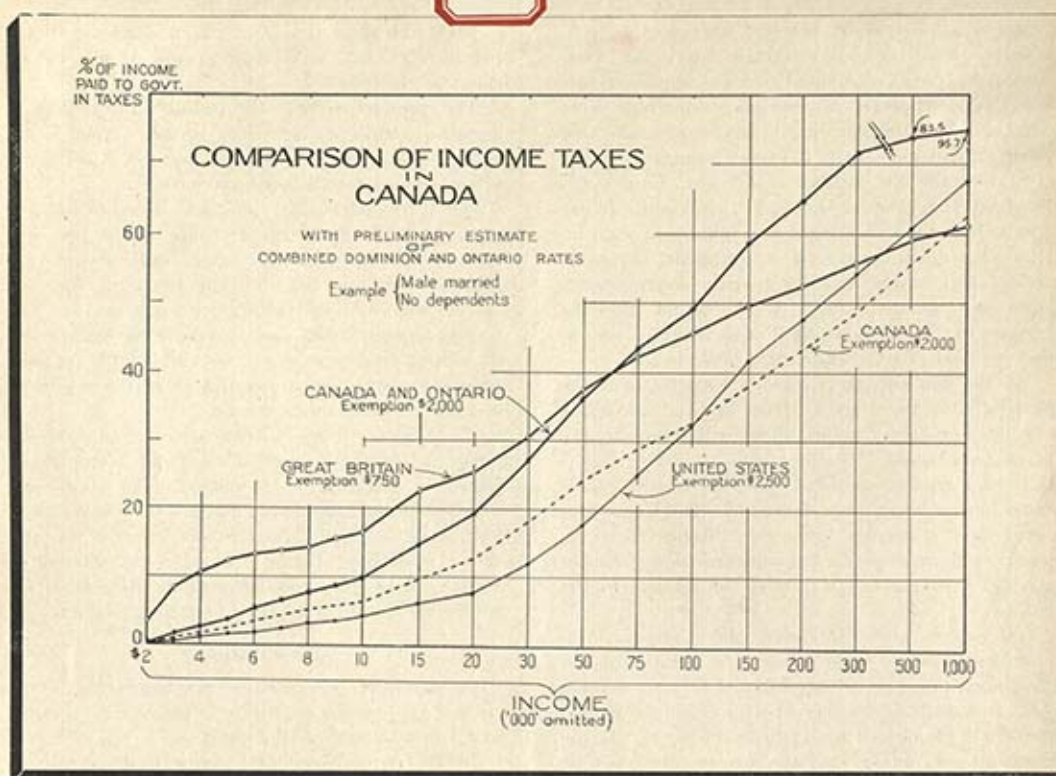
The real story begins in the east end of the building. Thanks to the memorandum of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, whose terseness and clarity have seldom been surpassed in any document submitted to legislators here, Mr. Meighen really had easy sailing in blocking the government's unconvincible move to amend the B. N. A. Act, but it was an entirely different story when it came to a number of distinctively administrative measures, for Mr. Meighen found that some of his Conservative colleagues felt the government, being returned by a tremendous majority to embark on a new program, should be given every chance to give effect to its policies.

A former Premier of Canada did not seem to see it that way, hence his almost blinding gas attacks on such measures as that to establish central control over the maritime harbours, to recast the direction of the Canadian National Railways, to ensure predominant government ownership of the Bank of Canada shares, to transfer the teeth from section 98 to section 133 of the Criminal Code, and the trade deal with the United States and Japan. Even though Mr. Meighen, from his standpoint, quite warrantably fought against these measures, the fact that they were passed in the Senate without roll calls simply tells us that the people at least think they know what they want.

### Export Trade

**B**USINESS looks ahead and has a right at least to guesses about what is to be done about things about which it is interested. Number one, Mr. Dunning is going to Europe on a silent mission to discover the basis on which our commercial and financial relations with Britain may be widened and solidified. Number Two, Mr. Euler is crossing the same ocean with the idea of talking trade matters with Germany, Russia and some other countries, although, I will wager now, mighty little will ever come from the Moscow chats.





## How Much is Your INCOME TAX?

By ROYDEN ANTHONY

**L**AST month everybody who received a taxable income in 1935, was called upon to give an accounting to the chief steward of the Dominion Household. Chartered accountants increased in importance as they scurried in and out of offices diagnosing the financial conditions of their patients and patching them up as best they could. Figures began to lie and lawyers began to figure.

Now that the bustle of compiling figures, calculating percentages and

filling out of forms is over, we can sit down and ponder the rhyme and reason for the income taxes we pay each year to the federal government, or some government.

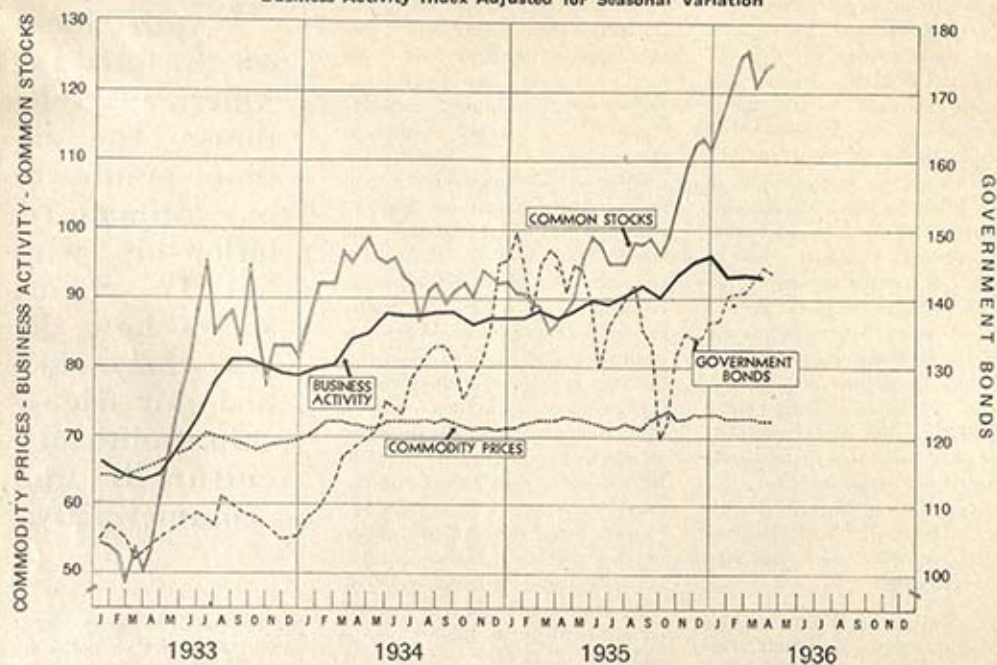
Income tax, as we know it, is essentially a modern phenomenon. A phenomenon is essentially the result of observation. Since the universal man "with the nose for taxes" observed that the long established practice of basing ability-to-pay taxes on property was not bringing the desired results due to the widespread diffusion of the

money economy and new forms of wealth, he turned instinctively to this new means of augmenting the seldom sufficient tax receipts. Income, due to the development of commerce and industry, has become the paramount criterion of prosperity and figures of national income show close correlation with the trend of business. The successful administration and collection of income tax requires an advanced stage of political organization and an efficient and honest personnel and for the most part is not popular



## SIGNIFICANT CANADIAN TRENDS

Business Activity Index Adjusted for Seasonal Variation



A slight decline in business activity since the beginning of the new year and continuing through March may have been checked in April. Government bonds continue strong, but common stocks faded towards the end of last month.

# Investments

FOR over three years the man who holds bonds has had to face a continuous barrage of disturbing "studies", and "historical comparisons", and irresponsible gossip.

He has been told that governments are bankrupt and surfeited with warnings that inflation will eventually completely destroy the values of his fixed obligations. The impression has been created that bond prices could go no higher, that the money markets were superficially stable.

But here is the record of long-term Canadian bond prices as reflected by inverted yields:

### APRIL

1936.....	143.4
1935.....	138.5
1934.....	119.3
1933.....	103.5
1932.....	91.0

It will be remembered that inflation fears first gripped investors in 1932-1933. Nevertheless, a steady rise in bond prices to April of this year has been in progress and Dominion of Canada's are currently in demand at prices never before attained. This does not reflect a complete absence of inflation possibilities by any means but the rise in long term bonds has

been entirely logical and not a strange phenomena.

In the short-term group, starvation yields stand out in even sharper relief. In April, for example, 25 million dollars of three-month Treasuries were sold by the Bank of Canada on an average cost basis of 0.879 per cent. While such cheap financing is without precedent in Canada, the tendency is in keeping with the trend of interest rates during similar periods in the past.



## Canada's New Deal Redealt

**Bennett laws closely paralleling Roosevelt emergency legislation meet similar fate in Supreme Court.**

OTTAWA (*Business Week Bureau*)—Canada's "New Deal legislation" emerged from the Supreme Court only slightly less shattered than that in the United States but, because very little of it had been put into practice, business was undisturbed by the decisions.

Eight key laws which were the heart of the Bennett New Deal were submitted to the Supreme Court by the King government when it took office. Two were held constitutional—the law providing for the scaling down of farm debts, and the section of the Criminal Code allowing prosecution for unfair or unethical business practices.

Two of the most important laws were ruled unconstitutional—the Natural Products Marketing Act (Canada's approximation of the AAA), and the Employment and Social Security Act which would have provided unemployment insurance on the English model.

### No Effect on Business

Vital parts of the law providing for regulation of business (the Dominion's NRA) by the Tariff Board acting as a Dominion Trade and Industry Commission have been ruled invalid, in spite of the decision upholding the Criminal Code amendments. The present government had never required the Tariff

Board to begin functioning as a trade and industry commission, so there is no business change as a result of the ruling.

The six judges split 3-3 on three labor and wage laws providing for minimum wages, a 48-hour week, and one day of rest in seven.

Supreme Court decisions are not final in Canada. Under the constitutional provisions regulating life in the Dominion, the Privy Council in England is the court of last appeal. It probably will be many months before the final judgment is secured from this body.

Parallels in the United States to the legislation which has just been ruled unconstitutional in Canada are outlined in the accompanying box. Not all of them are exact. The closest parallel to the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act is the Farm Credit Act of 1933 under which government loans are made up to 75% of the normal value of farm property. Without specific authority of law, the state governors, at the suggestion of Secretary Morgenthau, appointed state adjustment boards which in turn created county boards, to negotiate an adjustment with the farmer's creditors, to reduce his debt before application was made for a loan to refinance him.

The action of the court in declaring unconstitutional the Employment and

Social Security Act will not affect the Dominion's old-age pension laws which are provided in separate legislation that was in force long before the passage of the unemployment act.

Unlike the New Deal legislation in the United States, which was in almost all cases made immediately operative, little of the Canadian legislation has ever been put into effect. A dozen or more marketing schemes are functioning, and will continue until the Privy Council sends down its final decisions. After that, it will remain for the individual provinces to set up their own codes. These can operate only within each province, however, though the drawbacks of this limitation may partially be overcome by having several provinces adopt a common code. No federal action to prolong any of the acts is expected in spite of the example in the United States of extending some of the AAA provisions in the new Soil Conservation Act.

### Provinces Protect Powers

Prime Minister King has a kind of academic interest in labor and wage laws, but has always held that he could do nothing on a nationwide basis unless the provinces agreed to a measure which the central government would propose. It will probably be a considerable time before any serious attempt is made to revive these plans, for the present government is anti-New-Deal and pledged to the principal of complete freedom for business under the present laws.

## Two New Deals—and What Happened to Them

Canada			United States		
Legislation	Purpose	Status	Legislation	Purpose	Status
Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act	To allow government commission to approve price and production agreements	Partly unconstitutional	National Industrial Recovery Act	To permit groups of industries to regulate prices and marketing;	Unconstitutional
Section 498 A of the Criminal Code	To provide fines and imprisonment for unfair or unethical business practices	Valid		To set up minimum wages, maximum hours, and grant labor the right to bargain collectively	
Natural Products Marketing Act	To permit groups of producers of natural products to set prices and regulate marketing—both as to quality and quantity	Unconstitutional	Agricultural Adjustment Act	To raise farm prices by reducing crop acreage, making benefit payments	Unconstitutional
Employment and Social Security Act	To provide unemployment insurance with government, employer, and worker contributions	Unconstitutional	Social Security	To provide old age pensions and unemployment insurance with contribution by government, employer, and worker	No court decision yet
Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act	To provide scaling down of farm debt	Valid	Farm Credit Act of 1933	To help scale down farm debt	Uncontested
Minimum Wage Act	To provide Dominion-wide minimum wage	Tie vote		(Labor principles covered above in NRA)	
48-Hour Week Act	To provide maximum hours in long list of industries on Dominion-wide basis	Tie vote			
Weekly Day of Rest	To provide 1-day of rest in 7 on Dominion-wide basis	Tie vote			



17

## Pony Express Anniversary Emphasizes Present Advance



Observance of 75th anniversary of first "pony express" in the United States is being begun this week. Historic drawings and photos illustrate the amazing evolution of swift communications (top to bottom): Overland mail, 1856; "pony express," 1860; saluting telegraph, 1861; joining of railroads in transcontinental system, 1869, over which streamline trains began speeding, 1935; and a UAL mail airplane which now spans in 10 hours the distance it required "pony express" 10 days to cover.



## Africa's Future

*With Italy and Germany  
Seeking Territory There,  
Peace is Very Uncertain*

AFRICA is the coming continent, states Lothrop Stoddard in *Scribner's Magazine*, and big things are likely to happen there in the near future.

Italy's invasion of Ethiopia is widely regarded either as an isolated episode or as a by-product of Europe's troubles. Both these views are shortsighted and partial. The truth is that Mussolini's Abyssinian adventure is a sort of curtain-raiser disclosing strange vistas for those who have eyes to see. Not merely Ethiopia but Africa, vast and inscrutable, is coming into the limelight. Soon, very soon, the huge bulk of the Dark Continent will move massively toward centre-stage.

This startling novelty must profoundly alter, may even radically transform, world politics and world economics as well. Though Europe is most deeply concerned, both Asia and the Americas will be notably affected in many ways. It therefore behooves us to heed Africa and strive to read the signs of the times, because we Americans know almost nothing about the matter.

Italy's resort to force means the first attempt to break the virtual land monopoly over Africa which Britain and France now enjoy. And even though Italy is temporarily balked, there will be other attacks upon this monopoly unless France and Britain soon make concessions far larger than any they now seem to have even remotely in mind.

In all this we may glimpse a tantalizing historical parallel between the situation in Africa today and that in the Americas after Europe had brought them within its ken.

With its island outposts, Africa stands forth as a huge continent of nearly 12,000,000 square miles—thrice the area of Europe and four times the size of the United States.

A glance at a political map discloses one outstanding fact: Africa is almost wholly in European hands.

Britain and France together own or control more than ninety per cent of the Dark Continent—an effective land monopoly if there ever was one.

Since both Powers are well satisfied with the present set-up, they can be counted on to back each other against interlopers except where divergent policies elsewhere may partially tie their hands.

At this point some person may ask: "Suppose Britain and France do dominate Africa; what of it?" The answer is that Africa becomes rapidly more and more vital to Europe as a whole, while at least two European great Powers—Italy and Germany—will never rest until they obtain a share of Africa conforming to what they deem their legitimate needs. So, unless Britain and France modify their present predominance, either by ceding extensive African territories or by internationalizing them—at least in a "Pan-European" sense—there is an excellent prospect that Africa will engender war upon war until the Anglo-French monopoly is broken.



## Chile Building New Roads, Purchasing Streamline Trains And Laying New Airline to Develop Southern Provinces

Will Have Longest Straight Road in World When Completed

### 600 MILES LONG

By ALICE ROGERS HAGER  
(Revised by N.A.N.A.)

Santiago, Chile, Aug. 9

This West Coast country, bordered on the one side by the Blue Pacific, and on the other by the impenetrable mystery of the mighty Andean wall, is today looking south to its rich wool-growing provinces as a potential source of needed wealth to be developed. In spite of stringent financial conditions at present existing, construction of new roads, the purchase of streamlined trains, and the laying out of the farthest south air line in the world are all under way.

That there is also a political consideration, is rumored in informed circles here. The presence of the prison camp of Ushala, just across the Argentine border, and slightly to the south of Magallanes, the southernmost city of the South American continent, and Chile's important wool centre, is an irritating factor to the Chileanos. They say little, but they are very much aware of the placing of Ushala of some 1,500 able-bodied men, in the midst of a barren waste, swept by the winds of the Antarctic, and on no steamer lanes. The fact that it is supposed to be a penal colony makes very little impression.

The longest straight road in the world, some 600 miles in length, when it is finished, will run from Santiago to Puerto Montt. The railroad already goes there, but its rolling stock is being replaced by the new streamlines from Germany, which will cut running time in half—or to twelve hours. The government does not feel that it is necessary to duplicate this transportation, supplemented also by coastwise steamers, by air transportation.

But below Puerto Montt is another situation altogether. There, to the south, the only facilities are by slow boats. But next summer the government expects to have its airline working, and to be able to fly from Puerto Montt to Magallanes, with one stop, probably at Puerto Eden, in from five to six hours. The boats take several days.

### National Air Line

Chile already has a national air line, which it has continued nourishing out of state funds in spite of discouraging returns. However, in most of its territory it is competing with the International Air Lines, Panagra, out of the United States, Air France, and Lufthansa, of Germany. While these lines can carry no local business, they do have international mail contracts and all international passengers. And Chile isn't spending much money on air travel at present.

However, the speeding up of communications with Magallanes is felt to be a wise move, which should develop new markets for products from the north, and do much to stimulate the wool industry. It will also tie the Chileanos of the south closer to the capital. Too many Argentinians have investments in wool companies, and live on neighborly terms in Magallanes with their native acquaintances. Too many young Chileans, in consequence, have been sent recently to school in the Argentine to please authorities here.

On the military side, Chile is also keenly aware of the importance of her air force—so keenly aware, that she has a separate service, independent of both army and navy. This writer today had an interview with Commandante Dario Mujica, chief of staff of the service, and he talked very frankly about what Chile is doing in the air.

"We have several of our pilots taking advanced training in the United States now," he said, "and some others in Italy. Our planes now are largely Italian, a few Nardis, very fast, and some German bombers. We want some Curtiss Wright pursuits from the United States, and we are now receiving a shipment of Bredas from Italy, ordered by the former government. The survey work for the new air line is being done by Sikorsky S-43S.

"That air line has a lot of difficulties to overcome. The weather is very bad down there so near the South Pole, rain, wind and ice—winds up to 80 miles an hour. It changes so fast that frequently a weather report given now will be useless an hour later. We are putting in field and wireless stations to give both weather information and direction finding for the pilots. They will need a lot of help.

"On the side of private flying, we have 18 aero clubs, with between 100 and 150 active flyers. The government is trying to help encourage these enthusiasts by taking off the duty on planes bought in other countries. Since that amounts to a cut in the price of 25 per cent, it is a very real help."

Private observers here say that the present delivery of Italian planes will probably be the last purchase made from either Germany or Italy. The new government, which is Popular Front, is strongly anti-Fascist, and will tend towards purchases in the Democracies, especially the United States, and to send its flying officers in larger numbers for training there. The faster Italian ships have also given considerable trouble, and the work on the new Bredas has not been entirely satisfactory. However, the Italians sent an air mission over about a year ago, with 10 Savoia-Marchetti, and these made a deep impression.

It will be difficult for the government to buy in the United States for some time, in spite of the desire to favor the more liberal

governments, because of Chile's large frozen credits in Germany and Italy. The probability is that, unless some new form of loan or credit is arranged in the United States, few planes will be brought there for some time to come.



## Agriculture in Russia

THERE has naturally been keen interest among Canadian farmers as to the results of the collective system of farming inaugurated in Russia by the Soviets several years ago. Lazar Bolin, agricultural economist in the United States Foreign Agricultural Service, has issued a statement to the effect that Russian farmers have been hampered by too much interference by inefficient government bureaus and that they are far from being satisfied.

The agricultural area of Soviet Russia is of wide extent and much of it resembles the prairies of Western Canada. In many regions drouth is a constant menace, but the governing Communist party, it is asserted, pay no attention to drouth ravages when it comes to grain procurements. In fact, Mr. Bolin says, the grain levy taken from the farmers has increased very considerably during the past ten years, advancing from twelve million tons in 1928 to over thirty-two million in 1937. Even in the drouth years of 1936 and 1938 procurements were more than twenty-nine million tons. So whether the crop is good or bad the Russian farmers must hand over to the government a predominant share.

The country's agricultural activities are continually susceptible to political moves. In the season of 1937-38 there was a thorough purge of the administrative and technical personnel in charge of collectivized agriculture. The Commissar of Agriculture himself was dismissed and the successor appointed never took office. As many as three thousand directors of the machine-tractor stations were appointed in 1938, which represented a fifty per cent replacement of these officials. This naturally created a great deal of confusion and uncertainty in agricultural administration which is said to still exist.

While the state farms achieved widespread publicity some years ago, largely because of the size of their operations, the bulk of Russian food production comes from the collective farms. Confusion in official circles resulted in poor organization among these collectives. The officials blamed the farmers and wholesale expulsions took place.

Judging from the results of the study made by Mr. Bolin, the highly publicized Russian experiment in collectivized agriculture still leaves much to be desired. In some districts the peasant farmers are said to be having great difficulty to retain sufficient food to provide for themselves and their families.

## Women Share Work of Farming in Russian Ukraine Workers Are Divided Into Competitive Brigades

Each Operation Reduced to Piecework Terms; All Specialists

### POULTRY ABUNDANT

By FRED BAILEY  
Washington, Aug. 25 (UP)

Advancement in Soviet Russian agriculture under the collective system is reported by the Department of Agriculture in a detailed survey comparing present conditions with those existing before the revolution.

The survey made under direction of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, disclosed improvements and increased efficiency in the area studied but said that there is "room for much improvement . . . all along the line" in farming methods.

The study dealt principally with the Ukraine, the Soviet "granary" bordering the Black Sea. It has a total area of 172,000 square miles and a population of 32,000,000. It is approximately the same size and latitude as Montana and North Dakota.

The report described a "typical collective farm" at Shevchenko, 19 miles southwest of Kiev, one of 27,433 in the Ukraine. Before the war it was tilled by peasants who were virtually serfs to the noblemen who owned the land.

"Shevchenko is a village of 374 homes scattered irregularly on the hillside in a gorge that hides it from view on the level plateau. A rough dirt road winds among the houses, one and two room, straw-thatched houses, standing in small yards," the report said.

"At the back of each house is a small garden of an acre or an acre and a half. Fruit trees are dotted here and there about the homestead. A primitive shed shelters a cow, pigs and chickens. These are privately owned.

"Among the huts stands a large, well-lighted, two-story, modern-looking schoolhouse, built of cream-colored brick to accommodate 300 or 400 children for a course of seven years. Churches and homes of the great landlords have been destroyed.

"Although the houses in which the workers live are of the primitive pre-war type, the barns for housing the collective herds of horses and cattle are well built of fire-burned brick with roofs of slate-like composition. The floors are concrete, and the stalls and mangers are of fairly modern type.

"A narrow stream meandering through the village has been dammed and the pond stocked with carp. Hundreds of ducks and geese are in evidence. The village lands comprise 4,942 acres, of which 3,922 are in cultivation. The remainder is used for pasturing 275 head of cattle owned collectively and 400 head owned privately.

"The farm operates a 125-acre nursery and 270 acres are planted in fruit trees. The remainder is devoted to diversified farming, with grain, potatoes, vegetables and milk for sale at Kiev as the main commercial products.

"The working membership comprises 390 women and 310 men. Each man and woman has a special job and usually is a specialist. There are 30 tractor drivers, two combine operators, two chauffeurs, three carpenters, a mechanic, a wagonwright and several bookkeepers.

"The ordinary farm workers are divided into brigades, each working under the direction of an appointed leader. The work on the farm is apportioned among various specialized brigades. A managing board is elected and adopts the plan of work for the year. There is keen competition among the brigades.

"Each farm operation has been reduced to terms of piece work based on the standard quantity of such work that should be done in a given time. A skilled worker, such as a tractor driver, receives three days pay for each day worked, while a girl watching geese receives only a part day's pay. At the end of the year each worker receives his proportionate share of the crop to be used at home and an average of 10 cents a day cash wages from that sold outside the village."





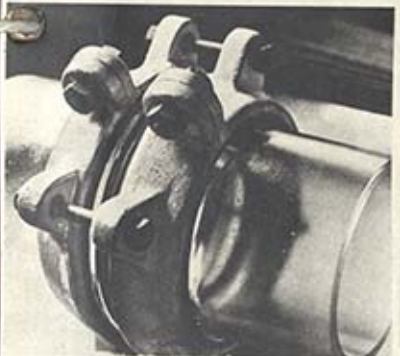
Rush instead of wicker is used to manufacture baskets, chairs and small pieces of furniture in the hope of keeping in Germany the Reich's meagre dwindling gold balance.



Armchairs are now stuffed with a product of wood pulp and covered with a synthetic textile, developed from cellulose, which takes the place of cotton or wool fabrics.



This rope is ten inches in diameter and is made of 2,100 strands drawn from cellulose. It is said to be as strong as hemp, which would have to be purchased from abroad.



Glass pipes and conduits are slowly replacing the iron which is needed for armaments. At present Germany uses only 25 per cent of the iron ore it consumes annually.



Sweaters are knit of a synthetic wool also derived from cellulose. Weavers are not allowed to make pure wool or cotton garments, must use a fixed proportion of artificial wool.



Fishskin slippers may look nice but they don't last long. In the past few years Germany has built up her own fishing fleet, is proud of being no longer dependent on imports.



Artificial rubber tires (Buna), made of coal and oil, are widespread in Germany. They cost three times as much, are harder and skid more than regular tires,



Keys are molded out of magnesium alloys which are light and strong. German ingenuity has so far transformed coal, water, chalk, cellulose, air and wood pulp into artificial

oil, glass, rubber, textiles and plastic materials. Many of these synthetics are as satisfactory as the materials whose places they take, but are generally more expensive.



ARE THE SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS WHICH THE AVERAGE GERMAN USES EVERY DAY

Fish are transformed into artificial white of egg



Wood becomes pulp which goes into bread



Wood chips produce sugar which becomes candy



Coal and chalk are turned into glass





## History and Present Characteristics of Britain's Island Colony

By MAJOR  
ROBERT MORRISON



# Beautiful BERMUDA

History goes Bermuda cannot lay claim to anything, except perhaps its formation of coral, to anything belonging to the mists of antiquity, for it was only in the year 1603 that the Islands were first discovered.

Although the date may be disputed, the fact remains that the man Juan de Bermudez, in his ship La Garza (the Heron), who discovered the place, succeeded in having his name bestowed on the Islands.

What might ultimately have happened in the matter of settlement must remain a matter of speculation but for the unpremeditated circumstance of a shipwreck, which in an entirely unforeseen manner directed the course of future events. Here is the story.

In the year 1609 a small fleet of seven ships and two pinnaces set sail under the command of Admiral Sir George Somers, from England, bound for the Colony of Virginia, which had recently been taken over by the new Virginia Company. After about seven weeks at sea a storm of hurricane force separated the ships, and the "Sea Venture," the flagship of Sir George Somers, found herself alone and filling with water. Everything possible was done to keep the three hundred-ton ship afloat, and after six days of terrific buffeting she ran aground a quarter of a mile from shore, perched safely upon a reef.

Immediately efforts to land were made, and a party of 120 gentlemen adventurers, sailors, women and children, among whom was Sir Thomas Gates, the appointed Governor of Virginia, succeeded in getting ashore, where they made their home for almost a year.

Having filled their time by building a fort, tilling the soil, constructing dwellings, fishing, hunting, quelling dissensions and so on, they succeeded in building two pinnaces and, dividing their numbers between Sir George Somers and Governor Gates, they eventually proceeded to Virginia.

Actual settlement of the Islands of Bermuda took place in the year 1612 in the month of July under Governor Richard Moore, who sailed from England, and from that time Bermuda has always belonged to the British.

Discovery, settlement and development of any people is a matter of considerable interest, but as it is not the purpose of this article to trace the development of Bermuda, which can be found in any good guide book, we may leave the intervening period and mark some of the present characteristics of the place and people.

### Three Points to Fame

The population of Bermuda is now approximately thirty thousand, not counting the people at the Dockyard, which serves as a base for the Atlantic Squadron of the British Fleet, or the Military Garrison at Prospect Barracks.

The people are likeable, friendly, generous, hospitable, considerate and conscientious. They are strong in their sentiments towards the Empire, but influenced by their contacts with the American people.

Bermuda claims to be the oldest British Colony, and preserves its ancient form of Government, which consists of the Governor, with an Executive Council of seven, the Legislative Council—the Upper House—of nine, and the House of Assembly with thirty-six members, four from each of the nine parishes. Women have no vote.

Geographically Bermuda is difficult to describe. Looked at one way the map is not unlike a chicken's foot. There are no mountains, there are no rivers or streams, there are no lakes, and to the traveller newly arrived direction can at first be quite confusing because of the nature of the channel. But let it be stated that for beauty there is no fairer spot anywhere. The green undulating rising, the deeper covering of cedar, the occasional palms, the beautiful Bermuda blue of the water, with the white houses, create a picture which has to be seen to be believed.

Bermuda is known to the outside world for three things: Onions, lilies and cedar.

The trade in onions has declined, and since there is supposed to be no better or tastier onion grown it is everybody's loss.

Lilies from Bermuda are of course famous. To travel through the country and see fields of lilies in bloom is a sight never to be forgotten.

and as this happens in the Spring it is a further delight. Many people have them sent abroad, and it is possible to receive them in perfect condition and keep them for some time after being unpacked. It is the custom here to place generous quantities of flowers on graves at Easter, and among these flowers lilies predominate.

Cedar was used largely at one time in shipbuilding, and in many old houses the aroma of old cedar is pronounced. Latterly cedar novelties, such as trays, brooches, buttons, buckles, walking sticks and other articles are the vogue.

There being no rivers or wells Bermuda is largely dependent on direct rainfall for water. The roofs of the houses are so constructed that the rain water is caught and held in tanks under the eaves. The sides of a hill with a hard surface is whitewashed and the rain caught at the bottom and stored. At times when water has been really scarce some has been shipped from New York. Where there are wells often the water is brackish and not quite fit for drinking purposes.

Recently a light railway was built, and trains now run between St. Georges in the East end and Somerset in the West end, passing through Hamilton, the Capital. The trains are gasoline driven, which fact eliminates the nuisance of smoke from the locomotive and the "live" rail for electrically, neither of which would do for Bermuda. It will be an astonishment to many that motor cars are prohibited by law, and the joy of riding in a surrey is still the "clippy-scoop" of the horse may still be enjoyed. Bicycles are the main means of transport and are all licensed. There are over fourteen thousand in number.

### Sea, Air and Religion

Within easy reach of New York, from which two large 24,000-ton steamers, the "Monarch of Bermuda" and the "Queen of Bermuda," sail twice a week, Bermuda encourages as many visitors as it can to come and enjoy its beautiful climate, which is warm and blessed with plentiful sunshine, together with the holiday facilities of golf, tennis, fishing and bathing. And now that the "Bermuda Clipper," the "Cavalier" and the Pan-American plane have been added to the regular schedule our imagination has been stirred with New York only five hours away.

Much might be written of Bermuda birds, the best known being the red cardinal and the blue bird; or the fish, the colors of which are unbelievable, but specimens of which may be seen in the ocean at the marine gardens or in the Government aquarium, which is passed on the way to the stalactite caves.

Although religion is well represented in Bermuda, The Salvation Army has found a useful sphere and has filled a necessary place since its beginnings forty-one years ago under Colonel J. D. Britney. Each Corps has its own Hall and Quarters and carries on an all-the-year-round schedule Hamilton still commences its Sunday with a seven o'clock in the morning knee-dill.

Work among the young people is particularly healthy. Every Corps has a Band and Home League, the Life-Saving Scouts and Guards function according to the opportunity, and a close relationship is preserved with the other movements. It is very privilege to serve on the Island Commission for Boy Scouts as an Assistant Commissioner. The Officers feel that their work lies with the whole community as well as within the confines of the Corps, and they fit in with their opportunity. The relationship between The Salvation Army and the Churches is all that could be desired.

Attention has been paid recently to the need for a remand home for girls, and it is hoped in the near future that, working in close co-operation with the Government, such an institution will be established. Then the matter of appointing a probation officer to the courts who is a Salvation Army Officer is under consideration also, and the commencement of a Society for Helping Discharged Prisoners should be an actuality soon.

This will show that alongside the work of preaching the Gospel, getting sinners saved, carrying out a program for the physical, moral and spiritual development of the people whom it can influence, and offering an opportunity for service to its Soldiers, The Army is prepared as always to take charge of the unfortunate and the needy.



## "THE ROCK" IS READY



**WAR STAYED OUT** of the Mediterranean during the opening weeks of the conflict, but Britain kept her garrison on the keystone fortress of Gibraltar in full fighting trim. Above: Royal Marines in field manoeuvres

*Garrison*



**BRITISH JACK TARS** from battleships stationed at Gibraltar keep in fighting trim by gunnery practice on a shore battery under "The Rock"



# Great Lakes to Have Ocean Traffic?

## *Last Barrier to Ocean Liners is This 115-Mile Strip Along the St. Lawrence River*

**T**HIS diagram shows how the international section of the St. Lawrence waterway may be altered to let big ships steam in from the open sea right to the head of the lakes. This is the most important link in the final 115 miles of deep water needed to complete the existing channel stretching between the Atlantic ocean and Lake Superior.

The map in the upper left corner shows the Great Lakes navigation system from Fort Williams to Montreal, the greatest inland waterway in the world. Ships drawing 25 feet of water can pass at present from Lake Superior to Buffalo, while the locks through the Welland ship canal are 27 feet deep and can be sunk a further three feet should it become necessary. Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence river as far as Prescott have a 27-foot channel, but from there on to Montreal no ships drawing more than 14 feet of water can get through.

This short, 115-mile strip, less than one-tenth the distance from Montreal to the head of the lakes, lies in the international and Canadian sections as indicated on the map. Not until it is dredged, dammed and deepened to provide a 27-foot channel for ocean-going ships will the full benefits of the new Welland canal, which cost Canada \$130,000,000 be realized. Every navigational improvement made for some years has been decided with the vision of steamers from the other side of the world one day sailing the Great Lakes; here is the last barrier to the fulfilment of that dream.

Engineers estimate that nearly 100,000 men would get work directly or indirectly through the building of these dams, canals and locks. Not counting the power-houses shown, because electrical construction is a separate project and would be billed to Ontario, the Dominion government would need to expend only 38 million dollars in the Canadian section for purely navigational work. This alone is expected to take seven years. The United States undertakes to provide the entire sum required to construct the waterway through the international section of the St. Lawrence river, some \$200,000,000 of which about \$89,000,000 will be spent for Canadian produced materials and Canadian labor.

Canadian share of the enterprise is equal to the American when the whole cost of the entire waterway is added up and divided in half, but Canada is being credited with the \$130,000,000 Welland canal along with other improvements.

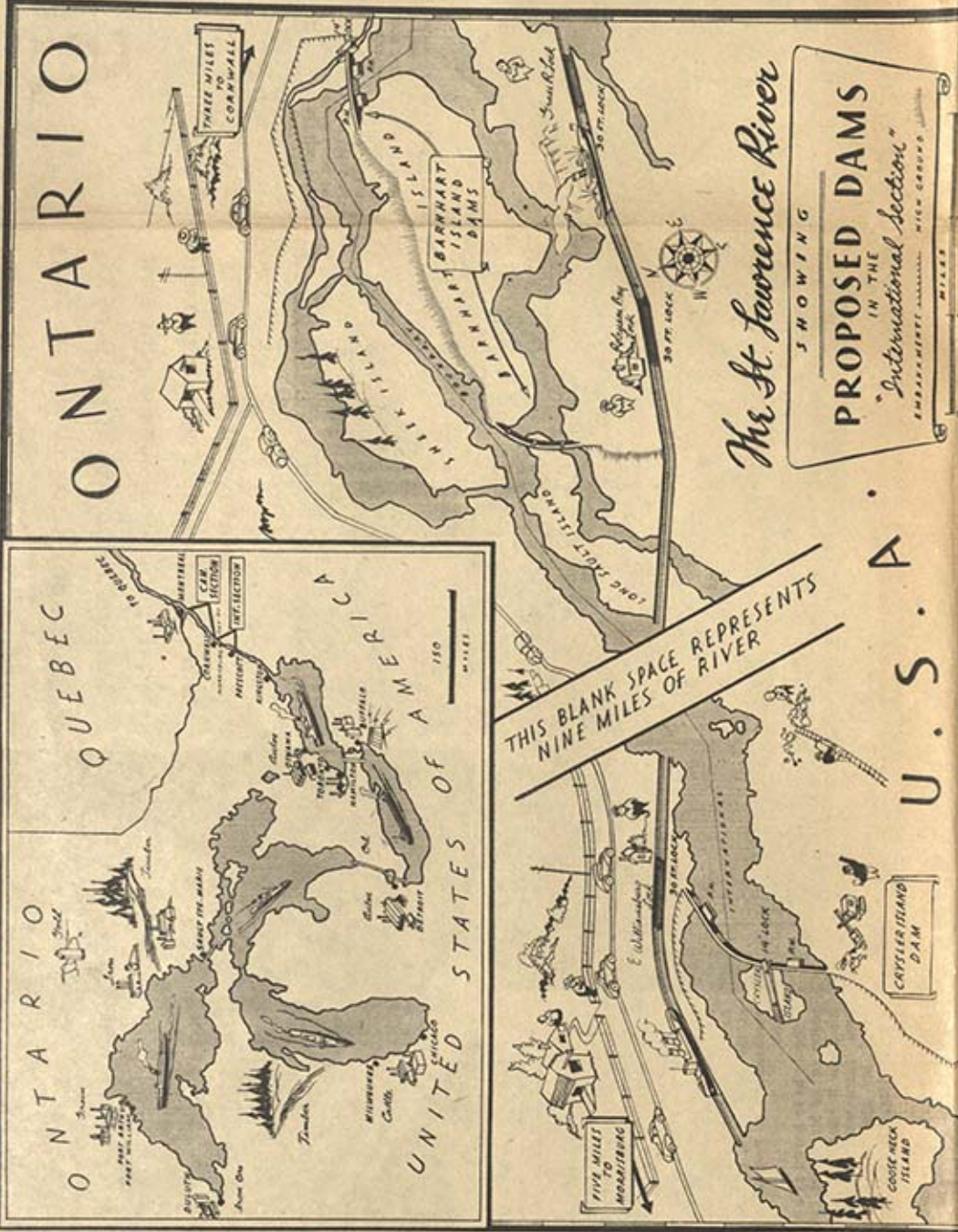
...Latest offer from Washington has been that Canada could defer completing her share of the project until 1949 if necessary meanwhile allowing the United States to go ahead with power and nav-

gational developments in the international section.

The locks through Chrysler island and the end of Barnhart island to take ships drawing less than 14 feet, would have to be built first so that the regular navigation up and down the river would not be blocked while the big dams are flung across from bank to bank.

Actually, of course, the canals leading up to the large locks would not fit so snugly around ships as shown in the diagram. There would be several places where vessels could pass one another and not have to wait out in the river basins for the right of way.

The dams would drown out the existing rapids caused by the 92-foot fall in the water level over the 48 miles this international section extends.

[illegible]

*This chart shows the fall in water level (\$52 Feet) between Port Colborne on Lake Erie and Montreal. The sharpest drop is at Niagara, which is overcome by the eight locks of the Welland canal. The locks and canals from Lake Ontario to Montreal take care of present navigation, but bar any vessels that drew more than 14 feet of water. Lock depths given are minimum dimensions. With 27-foot navigation, three-quarters of the world's shipping could sail 2,200 miles from the Atlantic to the head of Lake Superior.*



## The Wide Horis

## Rice Seeks a Way O

By Edward B. Talty

WASHT

One of the oldest food crops known to man, rice cultivation, is believed to have originated somewhere in the region between southern India and Cochin-China about 3000 B. C. It was introduced in the Philippines in the irrigated coastal regions of South Luzon in 1685 and became with indigo the

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The above map shows the distribution of the precipitation which occurred over the prairie provinces this autumn, charted in percentage of the normal or longtime average. This year's fall rains in Alberta averaged only 78 per cent of normal. (The map is compiled and charted by the Searle Grain Company, Ltd.)

## Farm Moisture Reserves Lowest In Many Seasons; Soil Drifting Reported

Heavy Rains Needed  
Before Seeding  
In Spring  
RESERVES GOING

With a general freeze-up long overdue and some scattered soil drifting already reported, Alberta enters the winter season with moisture reserves on farm lands the lowest in several years.

Today Searle Grain Company charts were released, showing that only four of the 14 crop districts in the province have moisture equal to or above normal. The other nine are very dry, with the result

that heavy spring rains will be necessary during the growing season or the 1940 yield will suffer.

Though fall moisture is usually considered valuable during August, September and October, as it seeps into the ground, wet snow or rain even at this date would assist greatly. The land is not frozen in the south.

Owing to the unusual open season, however, the sub-soil reserves, instead of being increased, have been steadily depleted by persistent warm winds until the percentage of normal all over the province is less than 78.

Little Snow or Rain

In terms of actual precipitation a total of 3.32 inches was recorded

for August, September and October, compared with a normal of 4.27 inches. There has been virtually no snow or rain over the wheat growing areas since.

The four districts enjoying better than normal moisture are in the extreme southwest, Lethbridge, Cardston and Macleod districts; the territory west of Edmonton centring on Edson, and the Peace River districts.

In Crop District 6, extending from south of Calgary to Oldman east to Drumheller, and embracing the largest wheat acreage of any one district in the province, 3.86 inches of fall moisture have been received, compared with a normal of 4.22.

Crop District 3, from Medicine Hat north to Empress and west to Vauxhall, faces the worst deficiency, with reserves only 35 per cent of normal.

District 5, running east from Drumheller to the Saskatchewan border and lying between Coronation and Empress, is not far behind with reserves fixed at 55 per cent of the long-term average.

*Daily* 02055w02a





# Londoners Discover the Thames

Coming of such big ship as *Mauretania* among little vessels causes wonder.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON—Londoners have discovered the Thames.

Actually they have had great affection for the famous river for many centuries, but recently something big has renewed that affection, and even the war and all its inconveniences cannot stop 8,500,000 frequenters of the metropolis from expending pride in Father Thames.

This big "something" is no less than the 34,000-ton Atlantic giant, *Mauretania*, which docked in London waters on its return from its maiden voyage to New York, and recently left New York on what may be its last trans-oceanic voyage for some time to come.

But its presence in the port at the King George V dock has kept the little vessels from Westminster Pier busy plying downstream with tug-boats of children eager to see what was happening in their docks—docks which could offer harbor to a greater Atlantic liner.

The advent of the *Mauretania* has stirred the Londoner to look into the history of his river and port. He finds from old records that London as a port came into being long before the Roman invasion. Later traders navigated their vessels up the Thames to the encampment at the junction of the great trunk roads.

To come nearer the present, the year 1123 is given as the date of the opening of the first dock on the Thames—the Hoveden Wet Dock at Rotherhithe. In 1729 the Brunswick Dock (now absorbed by East India Dock), in 1802 the West India Dock, and in 1844 the East India Dock were opened. But real development on modern lines started in 1899, when Dockland was taken over from private companies by the Port of London Authority for the sum of £23,000,000. Since then, £14,500,000 has been spent on improvements and extensions, until now the docks cover an area of 4,235 acres with a water area of 112 acres and 44 miles of quays.

Wool, timber, meat, grain, sugar, rubber, silk, ivory, porcelain—almost every article of commerce finds its way through the Port of London. In the year 1928, 14,670 vessels arrived and departed, more than 42,000,000 tons of merchandise were handled, the value of foreign trade amounted to more than £600,000,000, and more than 200,000 passengers used the Port.

A trip around the docks presents a view of many kinds of craft, from the big South American liner to the sailing barges which cross the English Channel, from old barquentines to the most modern tanker, and the luxurious ocean liner.

Dockland is a picturesque, but unwholesome world. To see the Londoner in holiday mood, he must go to the upper reaches of the Thames. Here he spends sunny afternoons and evenings, week ends and vacations. Sometimes a tug loaded with timber passes silently on its way, but mostly the river above New Bridge is devoted to leisure. The islands and banks seem just there for resting or dreaming in the sunshine. There are quays, but they shelter only rowing, sailing, or small motor-boats.

Punts pass, with gay bands of students; they glide slowly upstream to the strains of a guitar. On the more prosaic motor launch, an English family makes itself at home—mother knits, father reads his newspaper, and a little boy dives off the side to enjoy a swim.

The "River," as it flows under the 28 bridges which span its course, reflects the Londoner, his interests and his affections. At Richmond, it smiles. At Woolwich, it is serious, industrious.



On the Thames

(1) Pleasure boats at Richmond moorings. (2) Liner *Mauretania* at King George V. Dock, London. (3) Red-sailed Channel barge. (4) Students out punting and picnicking upstream. (5) Mother and child take a boating hour at Richmond. (6) Tower Bridge opens to let steamer pass.



## Expansion in Baltic

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It said "leading maritime circles" tried to equip a base for the British Navy on the Islands of Hiiumaa (Dago) and Saaremaa (Oesel) in the Baltic on which the Soviet gained permission to build bases in last week's pact with Estonia.

Izvestia called on other Baltic countries to follow the "worthy example" of Estonia, asserting the "red-bannered Baltic Navy is receiving strong strategic positions that are not only guaranteeing defense of the entry to the Finnish and Riga gulfs but the possibility of active operations in the Baltic against any possible aggressors and violators of peace as well."

Germany was not mentioned but foreign observers were convinced the Soviet moves were directed against any German thrust into the Baltic as well as against Britain and France.

## Peace

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Protect... They're Correct!

## The Wide Horizon

### Panama Gives Proof

By Roland Hall Sharp

PANAMA CITY

Come to Panama and be refreshed. It is hot by day, but never mind that. It is cool enough at night even during the current rainy season. The refreshment has nothing to do with weather. A new New World is being born, not to redress the balance of the Old World, but to assure at least one hemisphere as a citadel of peace.

In Panama the Americas have taken the all-important and long-awaited step of turning from worthy phrases to their vigorous application. Foreign Ministers or their representatives from each of the twenty-one American Nations have met, acted with unprecedented dispatch, and gone home. It is not beyond the facts to say that they consummated a century of Inter-American development.

In a world too largely given over to war forced on unwilling humanity, Panama dedicated itself to peace based on respect of the strong for the less powerful. A common impulse united the Americas in allegiance to their highest ideal, that of individual and national freedom deriving ultimately from the truths of Christianity.

Small issues fell into the background for the most part. There was less bickering than at Lima last December, and vastly more unity of thought and action than at the Buenos Aires Peace Conference of 1936.

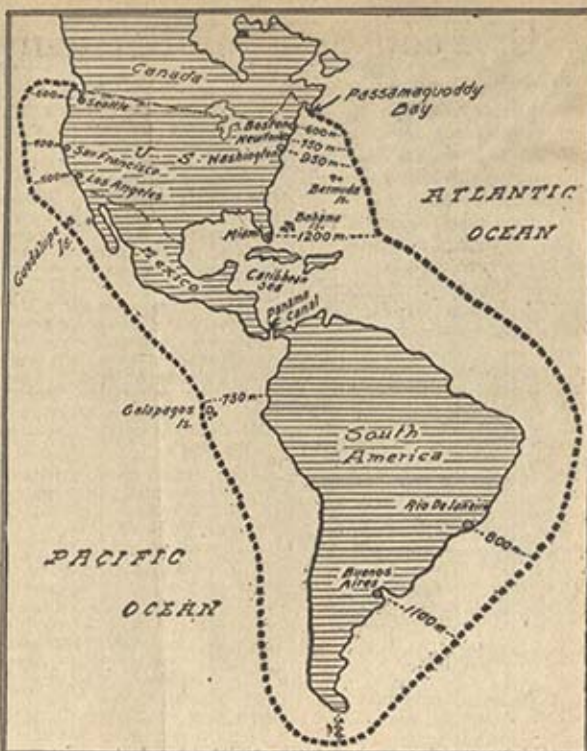
Under supreme pressure, when the American Nations would almost certainly have been sheared apart along the lines of any cracks in their solidarity, they welded with monolithic strength.

at is the explanation? Differences exist will continue to exist within the American cultural outlook and social structure: very least. Much of Latin America is to Europe in thought than to the United States. In normal times, trade curbs of Argentina and some other countries powerfully toward Europe, although American trade is the main stream. its short-range side, Panama is undanable as a spontaneous desire of new in a geographically isolated part of the to join for mutually advantageous gements in trade and defense of their ally.

its long-range side, Panama probably much deeper. There is genuine alarm in Latin America, as in the United States, the future of free governments. Th at retrogression in Europe and Asia t al systems thinly veiling the worr es of ancient despotism, strikes close heart of all that the term "America" me to mean, south as well as north o o Grande.

n America has had and still has its rships. But they never permeate the solitic and corrosive acids comparable ose of today's totalitarian systems t. Venezuela is the classic example. Juan Vicente Gómez, styled the of the Andes, Venezuela for thirty tasted the torture chamber as well as arkable economic advance. When passed from the scene four years is people retained sufficient basic acy to demand and receive a more iberated treatment at the hands of the new Government.

## Americas' Safety Belt



By a Staff Artist

### Marine Patrol to Enforce Neutrality

Dotted line marks zone which will be patrolled by the American Republics to spot and report belligerent acts by ships of the Allied Powers. It varies from 400 miles to 1,200 miles in width.

## Safety Zone

President Arosemena of Panama tried in his opening speech to explain the seeming paradox of Latin-American dictatorships. With rare exceptions, these strong-man governments have been "neither imperialistic nor totalitarian." None has ever been totalitarian in the modern meaning of that word. Dr. Arosemena sees them as "a logical product of the ruling classes to manage with dexterity the delicate instrument of democratic procedures," or else, "the expression of an incipient patriarchal state," due to the existing chasms between social levels.

Over a period of years an outsider comes to understand how Latin Americans can consider themselves essentially democratic, although they fall far short of democracy in practice. It is somewhat like the Ten Commandments and Sermon on the Mount—accepted as a whole and practiced as far as they are understood.

The substance of democratic sentiment in Latin America is difficult to assess, but the devotion to political independence is plain for all to see. The United States and the Inter-American system represent the maximum assurance of political freedom in a troubled world, a world where small nations with rich resources have been losing the fight for existence.

The writer believes these deeper factors explain Panama. Measures to protect shipping and rearrange trade would have little meaning if the American nations should ever fall prey, singly or in groups, to this period's streamlined imperialism.

Panama gave convincing proof that the democratic way retains vitality for international affairs in an hour of crisis, when this proof was most needed.



## Expansion of Facilities Will Permanently Affect Production Basis Here

### Huge Boost Forecast In Commercial Needs

#### VAST OUTLAY

Hope that Calgary will be selected as one of the centres for construction of air force pilots under the Empire training plan announced yesterday, will be expressed in a letter Mayor Andrew Davison will forward today to Hon. Norman Rogers, Canadian minister of national defence.

Mayor Davison said this morning that he would point out to the defence minister that Calgary possessed all the facilities including Currie Barracks and flying field, for such training.

(From the Herald's Ottawa Bureau)  
By CHARLES BISHOP  
(Copyright by The Southern Newspapers)  
Ottawa, Oct. 11

Hundreds of millions of dollars to be spent directly and indirectly in peace time after the war as well as in that nebulous period of the "transition" are involved in the central scheme of air training announced yesterday in London and amplified here.

Immediately, of course, the project has to do with the war and the enormous strengthening of forces which are so vital to its carrying on. But there is also an adequate recognition of the great importance of commercial flying and the development which is inevitable after peace. The facilities provided in time of war will be adaptable to commercial and civil needs after the conflict is over.

The cost involved in the training scheme will be very heavy, both for equipment and for the training itself. Early consideration will be given to its apportionment. This is one of the matters to be discussed with Lord Riverdale when he arrives.

#### Second Largest Part

Inevitably, the British government will share the larger part of the cost. Canada, being the centre of the enterprise and the place where permanent benefits will accrue, will pay the next largest part. There is some idea that the division may be approximately fifty per cent. for the United Kingdom, twenty-five per cent. for Canada, and twenty-five per cent. for Australia and New Zealand together.

On the credit side of the ledger will be compensations foreseen from a great expansion of the

#### WORK FOR 100 MEN

## Plywood Factory To Cost \$300,000

### New Unit Will Make Plant Biggest In Canada

#### WORLD MART

Expansion of B. C. Plywoods Ltd. plant on the Fraser River by the addition of an entirely new unit, making the enterprise the biggest of its kind in Canada, with a production ranking with that of the largest plywood companies on the Pacific Coast, was announced here today by H. R. MacMillan, president.

Mr. MacMillan said that about \$300,000 was being spent on establishment of the new plant, which will be in operation by February. The necessary machinery has already been ordered, including equipment for additional power plant.

The new plant will concentrate on production of plywood by the so-called hot-press process, which effects permanent water-proofing.

#### ADD HUNDRED MEN.

The B. C. Plywoods' existing plant, employing 300 men on three shifts, is already the largest in British Columbia. The new unit will add at least 100 men to the company's payroll.

In announcing this expansion move, Mr. MacMillan, who is also president of Canadian White Pine Lumber Company, Alberni-Pacific Timber Company, H. R. MacMillan Lumber Export Company and other lumber organizations, said

## Cattlemen Expect to Fill Fourth Quarter U.S. Quota Without Much Difficulty

Provided returns are worth while, Canadian cattlemen will have no difficulty filling the fourth quarter quota open to animals entering the United States.

Today livestock circles considered figures for the first five days of the month and found that Canadian animals are going across the line at the rate of approximately 1,000 a day.

The U.S. receipts of Canadian animals, October 1 to 5 inclusive, amounted to 5,400 head. Of this number, 4,700 cleared through ports of entry on the Saskatchewan and Manitoba borders, and included possibly 40 per cent Alberta animals.

Provided the movement continues as it has started, the quota of 38,790 head would be exhausted early in November. But, as pointed out by officials of the Western Stock Growers' Association, "everything depends on prices and future prospects for the industry." At the moment, the prospects admittedly are bright.

#### Strong Local Demand

With ample feed available, the demand for feeder stock is strong locally. Outside buyers, too, are "nibbling," and a few loads going to Ontario feed lots each week.

While the eastern buyers are a bit skeptical about paying the current six cents and higher price on feeders, they are definitely in the market.

The reason they are backward about stocking up at present is that an animal bought here at six cents represents the price of first-class beef at Toronto.

In addition to the \$6 per hundred, there is \$1.25 freight and handling charges to land the animal in Ontario, without considering the value of feed necessary for fattening, interest on the investment, or anything else.

Good fat steers are currently selling for \$7.25 in the east.

### Late Flashes

## Potato Crop Up 8 Per Cent

Ottawa, Oct. 11 (CP)

An 8 per cent. gain in Canada's 1939 potato crop compared with last year's production, and a 1 per cent increase in sugar beet, are estimated in the crop report issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

There will be a falling off in the production of turnips and similar roots, and also in the quantity of fodder corn produced. The report estimates an increase in alfalfa.

For all Canada, the first estimate placed the production of potatoes in 1939 at 38,875,000 cwt. from 518,000 acres compared with 35,938,000 cwt. from 521,000 acres in 1938. Yields per acre are 75 cwt., against 69 last year.

Commercial sugar beet production is estimated at 628,000 tons, compared with the 1938 production of 527,000 tons. This year's crop establishes a new record for Canadian sugar beet production, and is the result of increases in contracted acreages in both Ontario and Alberta.

Fodder corn is estimated to have yielded 4,352,900 tons from 49,000 acres of 8.80 tons per acre, compared with 4,412,800 tons from 460,200 acres, or 9.59 tons per acre in 1938.

All cuttings of alfalfa amounted to 2,264,000 tons from 946,900 acres, compared with 2,061,000 tons from 859,000 acres in 1938. The yields per acre were 2.39 tons, and 2.40 in 1938.



## HELEN KELLER 'WHITE PLUME OF THE STONEYS'



Deaf, blind, mute Helen Keller whom Frazier remarkable woman of the past one thousand years blood-sister by the Stony Indians at Banff. Pic guiding arms of (left) Chief White Mountain (Lion Men) and (right) Chief Muskwa (David Bearspaw) of Indian Days at Banff, is seen at right.

### The Psalm of Canada

Behind the title "The Dominion of Canada" there lies a beautiful significance.

Many years after self-government had been granted to the provinces of Canada, all, with the exception of Newfoundland, decided to unite; but what to call the confederation was a problem not easy to solve. Many names were suggested, but none met with whole-hearted approval. At last, from the best source, inspiration came to Sir Samuel Tilley. He was reading the Bible one evening, and in the 72nd Psalm there were the words (verse 8), "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

"That is the name for Canada," he said to himself, and the next morning he proposed the title to his fellow delegates, who accepted "dominion" with acclamation. And from that time the 72nd Psalm became known as "The Psalm of Canada."

## How Banff Got Its Name

A. V. Thomas in Vancouver Province

HOW did Banff, Alberta, get its name? If this question were asked in some quiz the reply would probably be that it was called after the royal and ancient borough of Banff in Scotland. That would be correct, but if the quizzers were to ask how the C.P.R. got its name, the answer would be different. I asked him what he was going to do down there. He said the company was going to build a resort in the mountains, a watering place on the Bow river.

"At this I pricked up my ears," I said. "I place, 'Banff,' word of Donald come

## What Great Britain Stands For

The Round Table, London

THE essentials of the British way of life are threefold. The first is the rule of law; freedom from arbitrary arrest and punishment, from privileged castes and uniforms that are above the ordinary laws, from concentration camps and firing squads, and from all the other sneaking, cruel machinery of the secret police system. With this essential of freedom based on law may be associated the fair and equitable treatment of minorities, the recognition that men of all creeds, races and colors have their rights as fellow-men and fellow-citizens.

The second essential is freedom of conscience and of utterance. Within the wide limits set by public morals, the law of defamation and the prevention of incitement to violence, we uphold in the British Commonwealth freedom of religion, freedom of organization, freedom of speech, freedom of the press. Attacks upon these, however earnestly excused, are attacks upon one of the things that make the British Commonwealth worth while.

The third essential is economic freedom, within the scope of man's present mastery of nature. Here as elsewhere, freedom is founded on a balance of rights and duties, and it is not always certain, especially in international economic affairs and in the relations between classes, when the balance is fairly poised. There are indeed many differences of opinion over the best way to secure economic freedom, some praising individual liberty of choice in labor or business, others praising trade-union solidarity and social control.

In the maintenance of this threefold standard of the free life, we in the British Commonwealth have found parliamentary institutions valuable beyond price. Parliament won for the people most of their freedom, and is their most vigilant watch-dog in guarding it. But the particular form of governmental machinery by which the way of life is upheld and defended is not of its essence. We must beware of identifying democracy with our own particular means of hearing and answering the voice of the people, and of then turning democracy into a shibboleth.

The free life, in every one of its essentials, is today challenged

by the forces of aggression that menace the world. The countries that have glorified aggression abroad have at home abolished the rule of law, freedom of conscience and utterance, and the bases of economic freedom. What they do among their own people, however, is no cause of war.

We are driven to resist designs of national aggrandisement by force in Europe, not because other countries have chosen wrongly, as we think, their own way of life, but because by their aggression they challenge ours. Their threat is pointed against the British Commonwealth and what it stands for in two ways.

First, our way of life, sturdy as it is, may sicken in a world dominated by force, even though it may not suffer military assault. The use of force calls up force to resist it; totalitarian organization of aggressive power requires a totalitarian organization of defensive power. To strengthen and expand freedom, which the nations of the Commonwealth hope to achieve in the future, severally and jointly, requires as its necessary background a world, not of ease and complacency, but of order and fair dealing between nations. This condition is incompatible with the doctrine of aggression and of breaches of international faith justified only by national ambitions.

Secondly, it has now become clear to the British people that the aims of National-Socialist Germany in the international sphere do not stop short at abolishing the penalties of the Treaty of Versailles, or at reuniting in one Reich people of German blood and of neighboring territory; or at economic objectives that may be justified by rational arguments. They now seem to have no horizon but mastery of the world.

Perhaps our slowness to realize these facts, or at least to act accordingly in building an impregnable defence against aggression in earlier years, accounts for our present troubles. Perhaps, on the other hand, it was necessary that Germany should take all and more than she could fairly claim, and that the Western Powers should retreat to the point of humiliation and peril, before the moral cause of any world war against aggression should be perfectly clear.



## RAW STOCKS UP OWING TO WAR

Price of sugar advanced 50 cents per 100 pounds in Vancouver this morning—the steepest rise in years; but officials of B. C. Sugar Refining Company declare there is no threat of shortage unless present shipping arrangements are disrupted by war.

The refinery hoisted its price to wholesalers from \$4.30 to \$4.80 per 100 pounds.

In addition, there is a dollar government levy, so the actual price paid by wholesalers today is \$5.80. Retailers passed the increase along to their customers.

"Increase in sugar prices has been long overdue," stated Robert Adamson, vice-president of B. C. Sugar Refining Company. "Higher raw sugar markets, the inevitable result of wartime conditions, made the advance necessary. However, there appears to be no danger of a shortage."

B. C. Sugar Refining Company, which has been supplying Western Canada with sugar as far east as Manitoba, obtains most of its raw sugar from the Fiji Islands and the British West Indies.

Shipments have been maintained regularly since war began, and several ships with raw sugar aboard are due in Vancouver during the next few days.

### CANADA'S SUPPLY.

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—(CP)—Reserve stocks of sugar on hand in Canadian refineries total about 50,000,000 pounds, "about enough to meet normal requirements for about fifteen days," the wartime prices and trade board, under chairmanship of Hector B. McKinnon, announced last night.

Available stocks, the board statement pointed out, "must suffice for Canada's needs until raws (raw sugar supplies) now afloat arrive, and until the first sugar resulting from the fall campaign in the beet (sugar) areas begins to flow into the storage bins in Ontario and Alberta refineries."

"And they will suffice if con-

farmers consider grain fed to hogs and cattle a better investment than as a dairying proposition, and no wide fluctuations in outside markets.

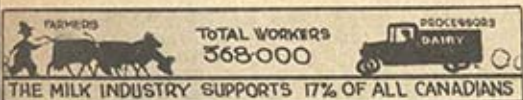
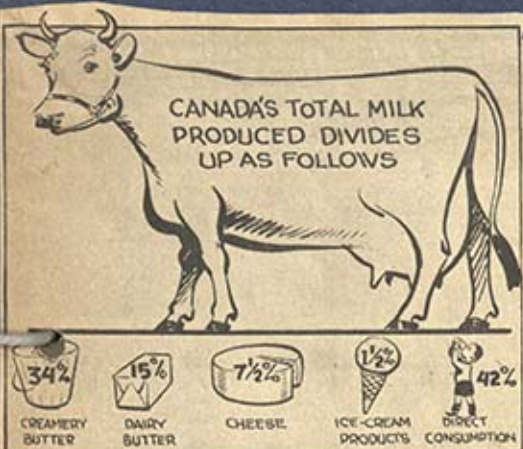
ance of the unobscured present tendency to hoard, may very easily result in an acute (even if temporary) shortage, which will be as real as that of recent weeks was unreal and unwarranted."

### BIGGER DISTRIBUTION.

The board revealed September distribution of refined sugar was some 40,000,000 pounds in excess of distribution for the corresponding month last year.

Normal requirements of raw sugar have been assured for the coming year through arrangements between Canadian and British governments, the board said.

"Thus the spectre of 'no raws' is laid. Refining will proceed on a normal basis; distribution will be without serious delay or dislocation; it remains only to hope that purchasing by consumers will follow its wonted peacetime course, and that the inclination to 'tuck away' against a fancied period of famine will, in the national interest, be resisted."



ONTARIO DAIRIES have the same sanitation standards that producers and truckers follow. Here is the milk pasteurized, chilled, bottled and crated for the milk wagon.

## BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE CENT IN CITY STORES

### Poorer Pasturage Is Blamed for Jump In Costs

### TO PRODUCERS

Without war conditions or demands entering into the present picture, Calgary householders today were paying one cent a pound more for their butter.

Over the week-end, the cent advance became effective to bring the total retail increase since September 7 to five cents a pound. Prices today for pound prints were around 31 cents, compared with 26 a month ago.

With the speculative element responsible for the sudden advance when war was declared practically removed from the market, the present price level, according to local creamery men, is "legitimate."

In other words, it reflects seasonal decreases in cream receipts, that in turn being attributable to poorer pasturage following a dry July. Cream receipts for September were down 10 to 11 per cent from the 1938 figures.

### Producer Gets Spread

While the advancing prices may not be causing much joy among citizens, the spreads have all gone to the producer. Figures indicate that the increase in butter prices practically matches, cent for cent, improved quotations for cream. For example, the per pound price for butterfat was 19 cents on September 7, and 24 cents October 2.

What the future of the butter market may be local authorities did not care to predict. However, the heavy surplus stocks held across the Dominion a year ago have been reduced to about a normal safety margin; there is ample feed in the country, although many



**EMPIRE** countries supplied 51 per cent of all butter imported into Great Britain in the year 1933. There was a marked increase in imports from Australia and a decrease in those from New Zealand. The latter dominion continues to be the principal source of supply—27 per cent, but was only two points ahead of Denmark. Australia delivered 19 per cent of the total imported. United Kingdom production of creamery butter in 1933 was set at 925,000 hundredweight. Imported butter that same year totaled 9,290,000 hundredweight. This meant a per capita consumption of butter for the year of 24.1 pounds as against 24.8 in 1932—the lowest figure since 1933. Butter consumption has been declining for some years in Great Britain and with its decline there has been a steady increase in the consumption of margarine. In 1933 it totaled 211,400 tons compared with 186,800 tons the year before, which means that per capita consumption of the butter substitute was 10 pounds in 1933—greater than in any year since 1931. Cheese imports into Great Britain during 1933 were 56 per cent from New Zealand and 23 per cent from Canada, with Australia a strong third. The total imports were 2,928,000 hundredweights. In 1932 the United Kingdom imported 27,697,000 great hundreds of eggs, of which Canada's share was 150,000 great hundreds. Denmark, the Netherlands and Poland supplied the bulk of the imports. Dead poultry imports into Great Britain in 1933 totaled 445,500 hundredweights. Largest shippers were Hungary 174,000 cwt., and Elre 102,000. Argentina sent nearly 23,000 cwt., and Canada 13,600 cwt.—a drop of 64 per cent from the previous year. I wonder why that was.

## Heavy Food Importer

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*The Observer.*

## New High Record For Power Output

**NEW YORK (A)**—Electric power output in the United States chalked up a new high record for the third consecutive week during the week ended Sept. 30, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Latest output of 2,469,639,000 kilowatt hours was .8 of 1 per cent ahead of 2,443,838,000 in the preceding week and 15.5 per cent above 2,139,142,000 in the comparable 1932 week, the Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the Institute:

New England 30.5, Middle Atlantic 14.7, Central Industrial 17.9, West Central 8.4, Southern States 12.6, Rocky Mountain 24.9, Pacific Coast 5.9.

The Institute said the large jump in New England territory reflected hurricane conditions in 1933.

## FOREIGN TRADE MUST CONTINUE

*Walter* —CAMPNEY

Chief aim of the National Harbors Board during war time will be to keep exports moving speedily and efficiently, says R. O. Campney, the board's chairman, who is now visiting Vancouver on an inspection trip.

"We are not concerned so much with the protection of ports," said Mr. Campney to The Daily Province this morning. "That is the work of our naval defense."

### WAR-TIME SPEED.

He mentioned with satisfaction that Canada's export machinery has been organized to meet war-time needs, and there is no problem which can not be handled expeditiously.

The chairman indicated that an early start will be made on dredging operation at the fish dock at False Creek now that tenders for this work have been submitted.

"We expect to start dredging very soon, now," he said.

Mr. Campney declared that plans for the centralization of ticket selling and collecting on Second Narrows bridge will be undertaken next month.

### CENTRAL SYSTEM.

"For some time now," he said, "we have felt that the present system is too complicated for public needs. We propose therefore to centralize ticket sales in one administration building at the north end of the bridge."

Mr. Campney, who has just returned from a meeting of the American Association of Port Authorities in Milwaukee, foresees a period of prosperity for Vancouver.

"I think your business here will be a lot better than most people expect," he said.

Lambeth Walk," has already written a marching song that may become the new "Tipperary." It is called "The Girl Who Loves a Soldier," and its first printing is already sold out. Strictly speaking, it is pre-war, and was designed for the new Militiamen a couple of months ago. It took Mr. Gay five weeks to write and is, he thinks, the finest military song he has written. The refrain is as follows:

*For the girl who loves a soldier  
Is the girl who adores a parade;  
And she loves to see her soldier  
Play his part in the grand cavalcade.  
For the girl who loves a soldier  
Is in love with the right kind of man  
When he says, "Fall in, my darling,"  
Well, she falls in his arms while she can.*

Somewhere in England, doing vital jobs for their nation, are dozens of men who normally, at this time of the year, are busy making the fairy-scenes of pantomime. They are the scenic artists of the British theatre, skilled creators of illusion, and are now helping to camouflage key defence posts, aerodrome and armament factories.

If brighter times should come and pantomimes should be possible this Christmas, work

## Advance of Steel Output in 5 Weeks Fastest in History

**NEW YORK (A)**—The steel industry has experienced the fastest advance in its history in the past five weeks, the magazine "Iron Age" said in the weekly review of the industry.

Current output is scheduled at 87½ per cent of capacity, the magazine said, or 24 points over the rate of 63½ per cent in effect the last week of August.

"In the period from March through July, 1933, there was a gain of 233 per cent. But the gain of the past few weeks is unprecedented within so short a period."

"With all of the major steel companies virtually sold out for the remainder of the year on principal products, excepting pipe, rails and a few specialties, efforts are being concentrated on production and delivery problems."

Citing the "remote possibility of early peace in Europe" as a possible cause for delay in posting first quarter prices, "Iron Age" said "pressure from steel buyers for an early announcement is also increasing."

"Complicating the situation for the steel companies is the strong buying movement among the railroads, which are demanding early delivery of steel so they can get started on equipment programs. Railroad business that has been placed or is definitely in sight will take about 1,000,000 tons of steel, a considerable part of which is being pressed on the mills for delivery this year."

Scrap prices have risen again this week in virtually all markets, the survey stated. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price, rising this week to \$22.50, is at its highest level since April, 1923.

1,638,000 uses 4,500 gallons; Essex uses 4,000 gallons, Surrey 2,500 gallons.

Wandsworth, the largest of London's 28 boroughs, with 238 miles of streets, uses 850 gallons of paint; Islington, with 122 miles of streets, 500 gallons; and it is estimated that 12,000 gallons are used in the whole of London.

Animals are a tremendous problem in war-time, especially during air raids. There are, for instance, 40,000 horses working daily in the streets of London, and in the whole area 18,000 pigs, 9,000 sheep, 6,000 cattle, 400 dogs, and approximately one and a half million cats.

The Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office has formed a National Animals' A.R.P. Committee, on which all animal welfare societies are represented, and these societies are collaborating in all the services the government recommends. Colonel F. J. Sturdy, a distinguished veterinary surgeon, is its chief administrator, and Major E. J. Stuart is the transport officer.

The National Canine Defence League has devised a kennel which they claim will protect small animals against gas, splinters and blast. This is a cylinder made of steel, closed at one end and provided with feet so that it stands horizontally on the floor. A gas-proof cover, with a glass window, is provided to fix at the other end. The kennel is large enough for a big dog or three small ones.



## Time - T

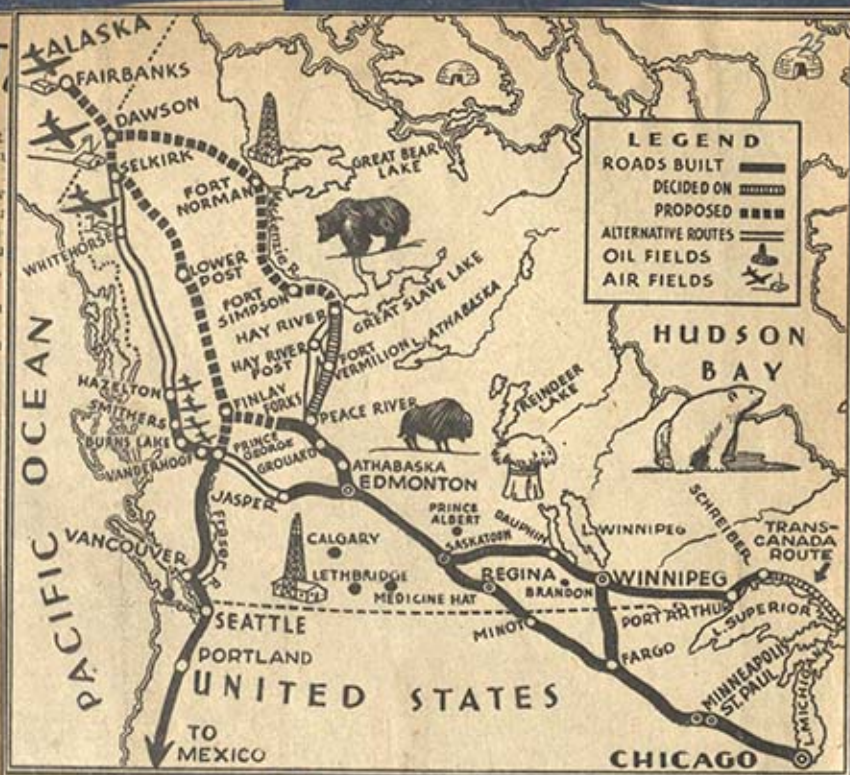
AS a means of knowing when it was time to eat, sleep, get up, dress, and go to school, we did not always have wheels going around inside clocks and watches. Nor could we find out just when to do and go by saying to no one in particular, "time, please".

The very earliest device for recording time was the sun dial which registered the passing hours by a shadow thrown by a vertical figure. Naturally no railroad man of today would think of trusting such a timepiece for keeping to his running schedule. For one thing one cannot always see the sun, and, no sun, no shadow, is a rule never broken. Then the sun is not always in the same position for the same number of hours every day.

After the sun dial came the hour glass—a glorified minute glass most of us have used in cooking that egg exactly three minutes! You can imagine what a muddle the whole household would be in if the one whose duty it was to turn the glass used his "forgetter" instead of his memory.

Then the clever Egyptians invented a water clock or clypepsydra, and time was judged by the amount of water that dripped from one globe-like vessel to another through holes. The folks of the Middle Ages thought they had something very wonderful indeed when they added to this a mechanism that struck the hours. All of this anyway was the means of bringing into effect a new science—horology—tell-

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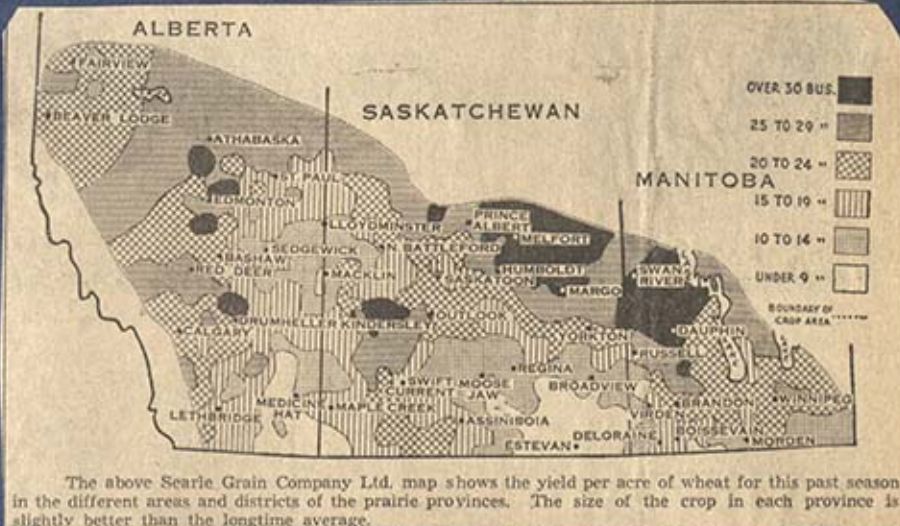
A DUTCH HORIZONTAL STRIKING CLOCK

TWO MAIN ROUTES are proposed for the U.S.-Alaska highway, one along the Pacific coast and the other from Chicago through Winnipeg or direct to Saskatoon as indicated on the map.

## Aluminum Plant "Ready Next July"

From Our Own Correspondent  
MONTREAL — Aluminum Co. of Canada's new plant near Kingston, designed for production of hard aluminum alloys, is expected to be in operation by the summer. When first announced it was anticipated that the plant would be operating by May. It is still possible that some production may be forthcoming by that time, but the more conservative view is that the plant will not be ready until later.

When equipped the Kingston plant will be in a position to manufacture plates, sheets, strip, structural shapes, rods, molding, tubes and other semi-finished forms of hard aluminum alloys. Primarily the unit will be used to make hard alloys for the aircraft industry.



The above Searle Grain Company Ltd. map shows the yield per acre of wheat for this past season in the different areas and districts of the prairie provinces. The size of the crop in each province is slightly better than the longtime average.



## Ontario's New Emblem



WHITE TRILLIUM (TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM)

Above is an artist's drawing of the White Trillium flower, which is to be made the official floral emblem of the province of Ontario. This beautiful white flower grows profusely in Ontario, appearing early in May and dotting large areas with its lovely blooms.

## HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW CANADA?

1. Where does Canada stand in population in the British Empire?
2. In the production of what ores does Canada lead the world?
3. How much money do tourists spend in Canada annually?
4. How many national parks are there in Canada?
5. How many telephones are in use in Canada?
6. How does Canada rank in gold production?
7. What province has the greatest percentage of English-speaking people?
8. What is the greatest distance across Canada?
9. What percentage of people in Canada over ten years can read and write?
10. What is the per capita national wealth of Canada?

Answers on page 1000

## Answers to Canada Quiz on Page Five

1. Fourth, behind India, United Kingdom and Nigeria.
2. Radium, silver, zinc, nickel, platinum, copper and asbestos.
3. In 1936 tourists spent \$255,763,000 in Canada.
4. There are 18 national parks in Canada.
5. In 1938 there were over 1,200,000 telephones in use in Canada.
6. Third following South Africa and Soviet Russia.
7. Prince Edward Island... only one in every 300 unable to speak English.
8. The greatest distance across Canada, from coast to coast is 3,050 miles.
9. 95.7%, a very high standard.
10. Per capita national wealth, \$3.148.



Above is pictured the flag of the Canadian Active Service Force, as designed by Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, director of the historical section, National Defence Department. All the vessels that transported the officers and other ranks of the First Division carried this flag. The Union Jack is in upper half adjoining the staff, the red maple leaves are in centre on a white field, and the gold fleur-de-lis in blue ground within a circle. (See editorial on page 4.)



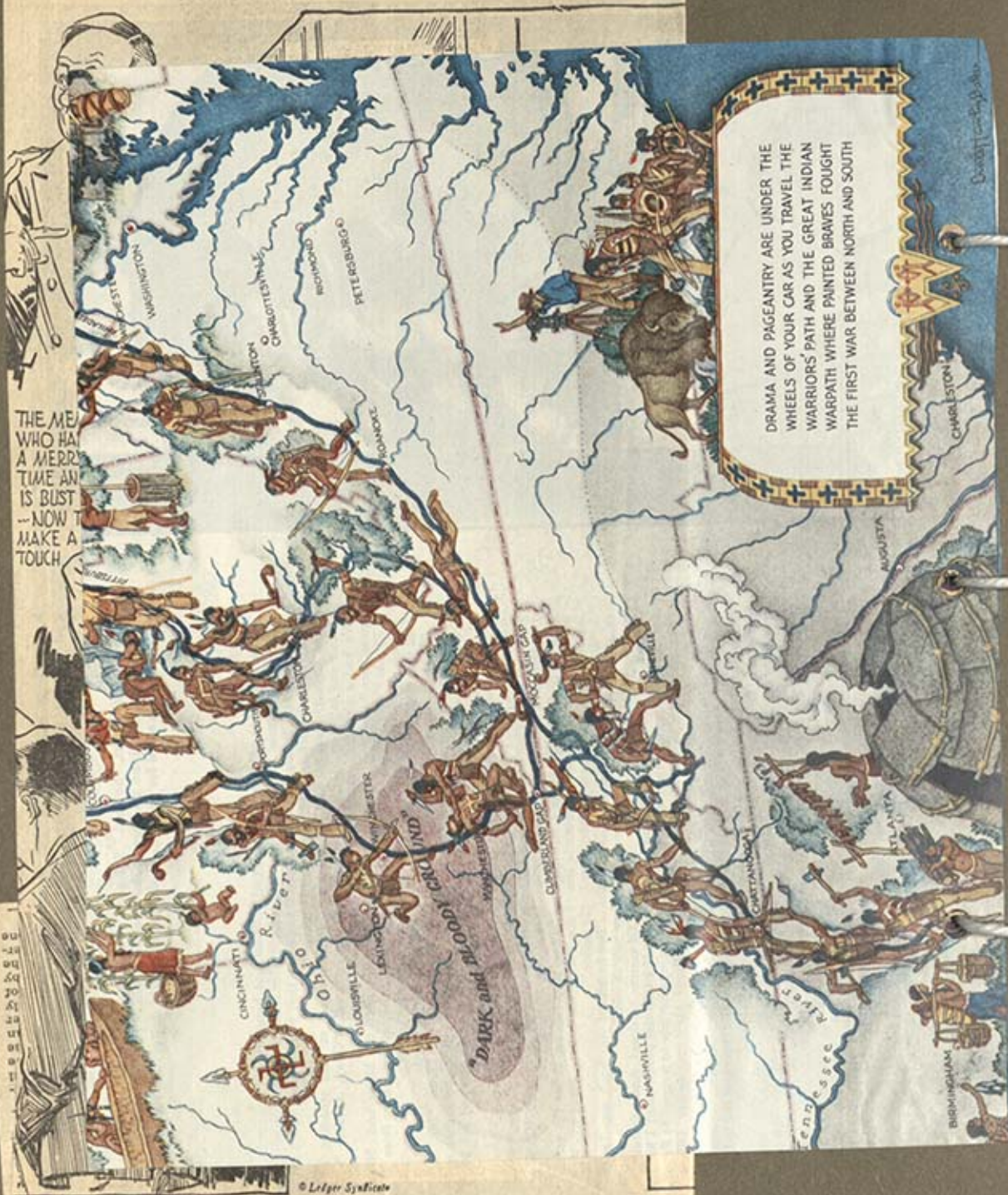


There may be new mines waiting to be discovered, but, experts say, they'll be harder to find and more expensive to operate

Gold has provided some of Canada's greatest riches both in romance and in actual wealth. From Nova Scotia to British Columbia dozens of mines—gold, silver, iron, nickel, lead, zinc, copper and radium—have developed in the last generation into thriving industries. Even with these discoveries, experts say that by far the greater part of Canada has never been examined thoroughly for minerals.



# ce—Monday Mornin



Lure of Pirate Gold and Adv



## Did You Ever Wonder

### Why Deserts Are Dry?

The general definition of a desert is a dry area in which few plants and animals exist. Such deserts are found in two principal zones or belts which encircle the globe. The greater zone includes the Great Sahara Desert, the Libyan and Nubian Deserts, the Desert of Gobi, and arid tracts in Persia, Arabia, and Turkestan. The smaller zone includes deserts in Australia, Chile, Argentina, and the Kalahari Desert in southwest Africa.

The cause of desert dryness may be the intercepting of rain-laden clouds by mountain barriers along the borders; the prevailing dry winds; or the extreme distance separating the region from such sources of rain clouds as oceans, seas, great lakes, and other evaporation surfaces.

The Great Sahara is the largest and most famous of the deserts, comprising an area of approximately 3,500,000 square miles. Its dryness is due to the fact that in winter the huge mass of land cools more quickly than the adjacent waters, causing a general flow of air toward the sea, carrying away the ocean moisture. And in summer, the sand becomes so extremely hot that the entering winds become dry before they reach the inland area. The sand of the Sahara reaches a temperature of more than 150 degrees Fahrenheit in the daytime, with an air temperature of 120 degrees; yet at night the temperature may drop well below the freezing point.

Not all deserts are of the level and monotonous character gener-



DESERT BELTS—location of deserts indicated by the shaded areas.

ally ascribed to them in popular song and story. They occur at all elevations, ranging from below sea level to several thousand feet in elevation. And while they may be as flat and level as a calm sea of sand, with a flat ring for a horizon, there are deserts which have rocky, rugged mountains, several thousand feet in height, whose bare and towering cliffs are engraved by the pelting, wind-driven sand.—W. P. Keasbey.

## Where Snow Falls Upward

AT THE CREST of the Blue Ridge Mountains in western North Carolina lies a natural phenomenon that has attracted national fame. "Blowing Rock" is a colossal stone formation around which wind currents blow seemingly in defiance of laws of nature.

Protruding from the hills like a jagged tooth, this rock hangs over the deep gorge of John's River. Venturesome persons may climb to the very top. Their effort is rewarded by a magnificent panorama of mountain scenery, in a section of the Appalachians, where 43 peaks lift their heads 6,000 feet or more above sea level.

One who stands on the pinnacle of Blowing Rock will be delightfully surprised when light objects hurled down the cliff come flying back to him promptly, as though borne upon invisible wings. When wintry snows sweep into the mountains, there is no snow "fall" at Blowing Rock, literally speaking. Rather does the snow come surging upward out of the gorge to mantle the rock. Laws of gravity are overcome in this fashion by freakish winds. They always blow upward in the vicinity of this rock.

Powerful up-drafts of mountain winds similar to those that prove such a curiosity as Blowing Rock would seem to have no practical value. But recently they have come to be regarded as extremely useful to airmen.

Gliders which soar long distances—sometimes several hundred miles—without motive power, depend upon upsurges of air to keep them aloft. Glidermen striving to bring the world distance record to the United States believe their success depends considerably in locating strong rising currents all along the Appalachians.

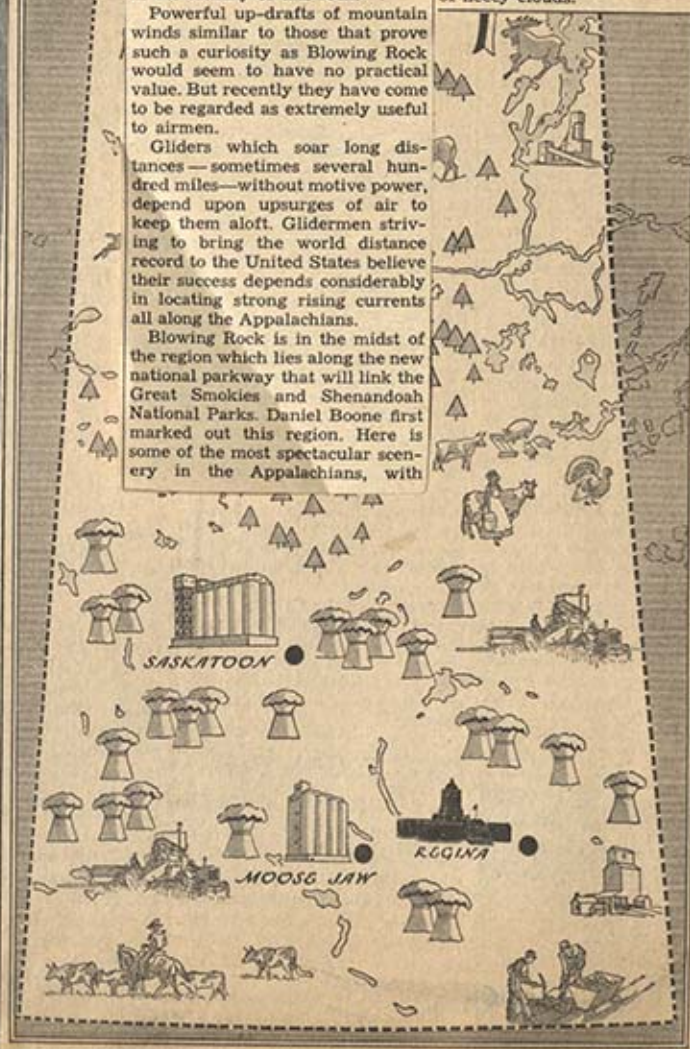
Blowing Rock is in the midst of the region which lies along the new national parkway that will link the Great Smokies and Shenandoah National Parks. Daniel Boone first marked out this region. Here is some of the most spectacular scenery in the Appalachians, with

dashing waterfalls, quiet valleys and vast forests, whose tree tops spread out like a green carpet when observed from lofty peaks.



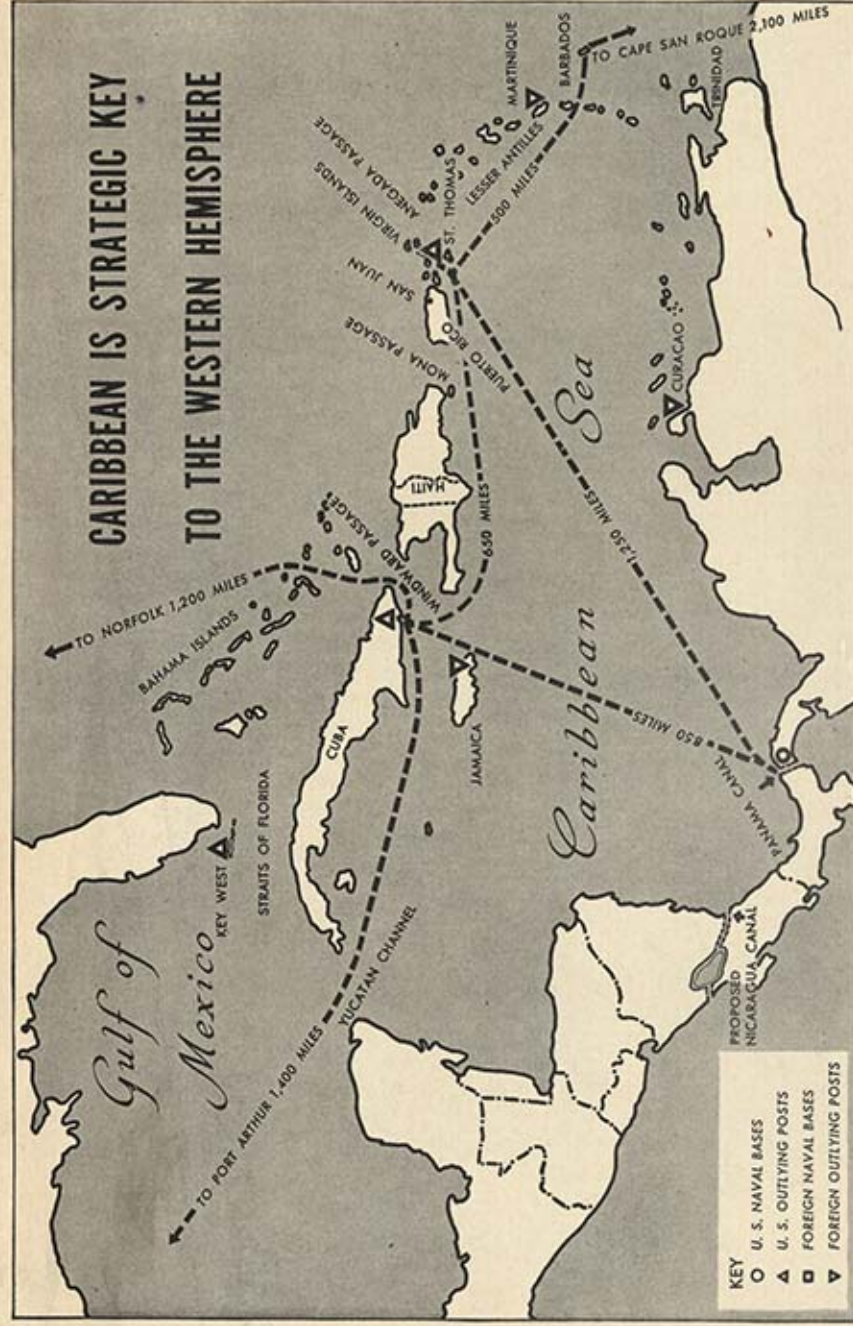
BLOWING ROCK—Natural Phenomenon in the Blue Ridge Mountains

Grandfather Mountain, rising just short of 6,000 feet, dominates the landscape and can be seen from Blowing Rock, usually across a sea of fleecy clouds.





## CARIBBEAN IS STRATEGIC KEY TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE



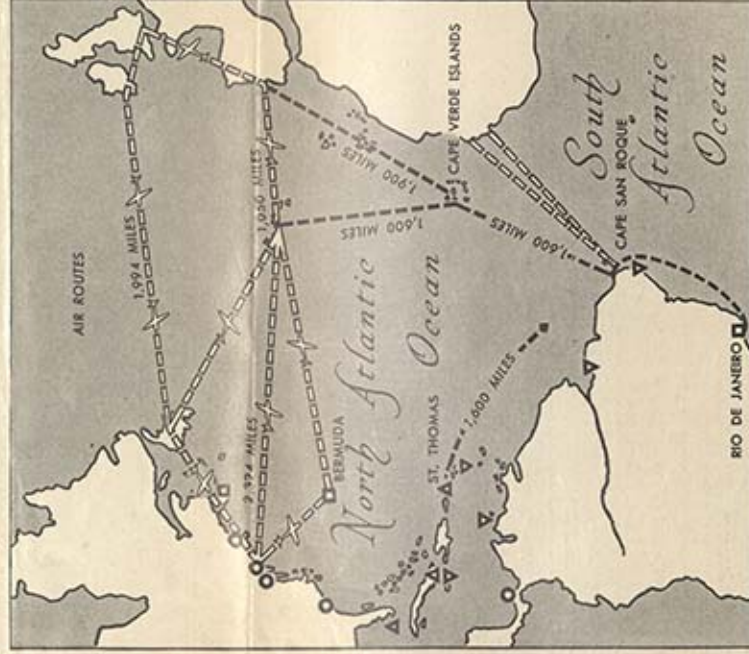
AMERICA MUST CONTROL CARIBBEAN TO GUARD PANAMA CANAL. ABILITY TO GET U. S. FLEET FROM ONE OCEAN TO OTHER IS VITAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

The region above is the part of his map which Admiral Leahy studies with most concern. Naval strategists regard the Caribbean as the strategic key to the Americas because: 1) it commands the Panama Canal; 2) the East Coasts of the U. S. and most of South America are within range of ships operating from Caribbean bases. From the strategist's viewpoint, America's long soul-searchings over "imperialism" in the Caribbean are sentimental twaddle. America must control the Caribbean, or some other power may control America.

Present plans call for the U. S. Fleet to be kept in the Pacific, though it will sail east next year for Caribbean maneuvers. In the event of a major fleet movement from Europe, the light Atlantic Squadron, operating from Caribbean bases, will presumably be able to hold off the enemy from the Panama Canal until the Fleet sails through it to the rescue.

The Caribbean Islands, stretching seaward a thousand miles from the tip of Florida, form a superb chain of natural defenses for the Canal. The Straits of Florida and Yucatan Channel are commanded by Key West. America guards the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti from a base on Guantanamo Bay, leased from Cuba. On Mona Passage lies America's own Puerto Rico. The Navy, it was reported Oct. 21, will shortly ask for establishment of an air base at San Juan. Anegada, principal passage of European traffic to the Panama Canal, lies just east of another American possession, St. Thomas of the Virgin Islands, with its fine, easily-protected harbor of Charlotte Amalie.

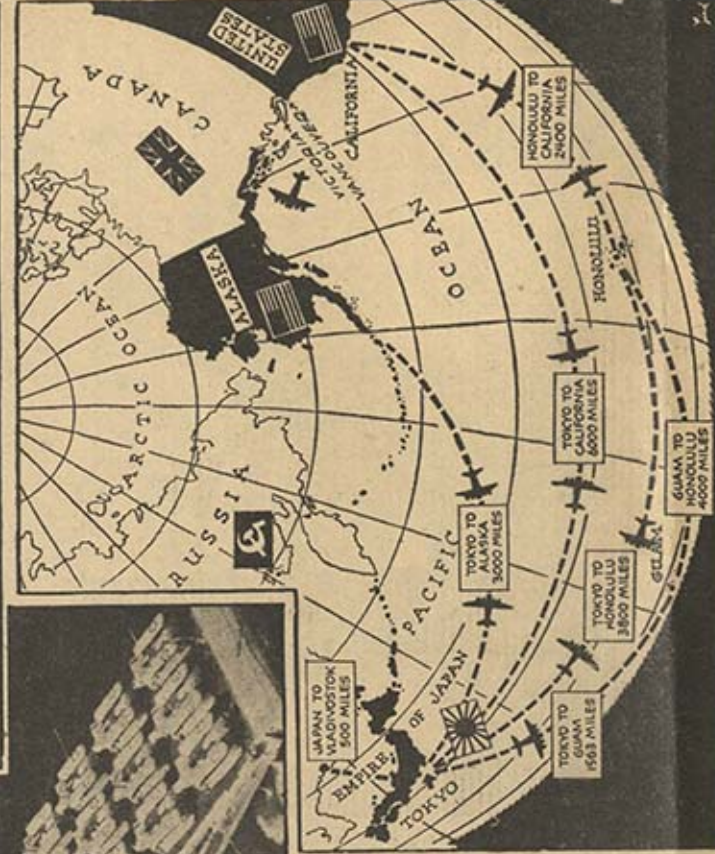
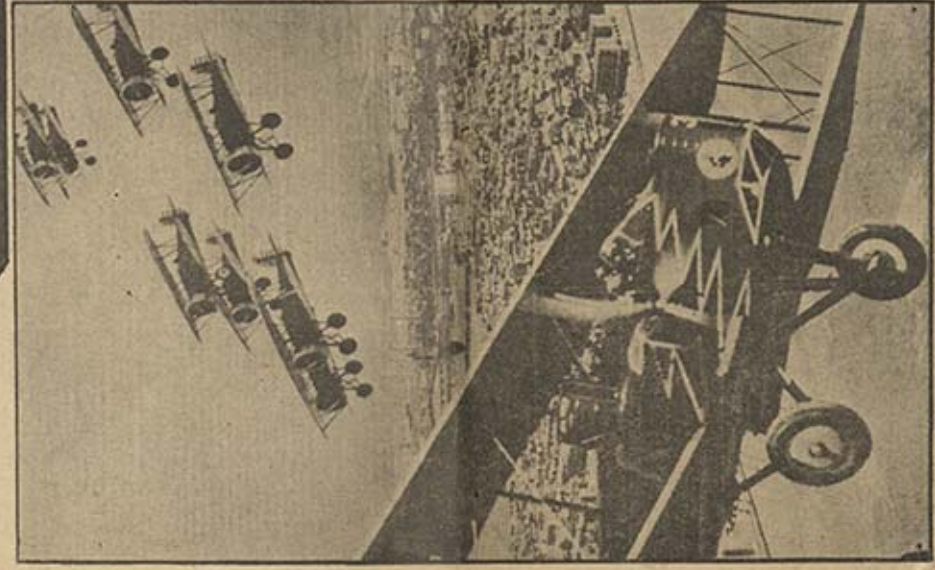
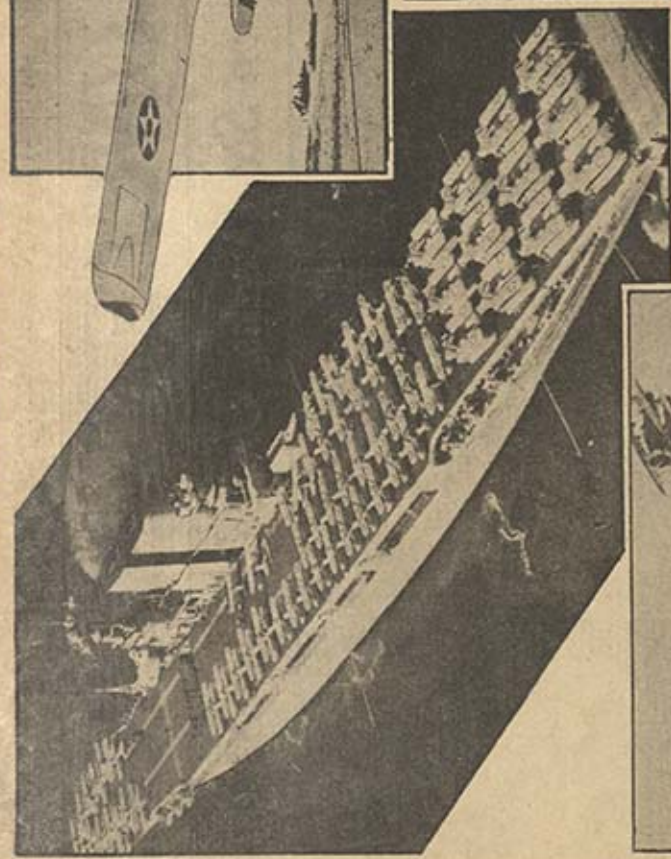
American defense weakens among the Lesser Antilles, with their many passages to the Eastern Caribbean. In his forthcoming expert and readable book on national defense, *The Ramparts We Watch*, Major George Fielding Elliot, co-author of *If War Comes*, suggests that America's Caribbean defenses would be greatly strengthened by possession of a base on British-owned Trinidad or Barbados. A base on either island would be useful, too, for repelling an attempted invasion of South America. Major Elliot would feel a whole lot better if America also owned Great Britain's Jamaica, France's Martinique and The Netherlands' Curacao, all occupying strategic positions and at present poorly defended. The same is true of Britain's Bermuda, which as a naval base would command the whole coast of the U. S. Perhaps the greatest strategic menace is Britain's Bahaman archipelago, whose 706 islands and "cays" with their abundant harbors and anchorages could shelter many an enemy airplane carrier and submarine. On the subject of America's obtaining these foreign possessions, Major Elliot suggests that the War-Debt question is still unsettled.



Bases of supply and repair govern the movements of a modern fleet, which can operate effectively only within a radius of 4,000-5,000 miles from a base. Efficiency diminishes as distance from a base increases. If an aggressive major power should seize Portugal's Cape Verde Islands, it would have a base about 1,000 miles nearer Brazil than the U. S.'s nearest.

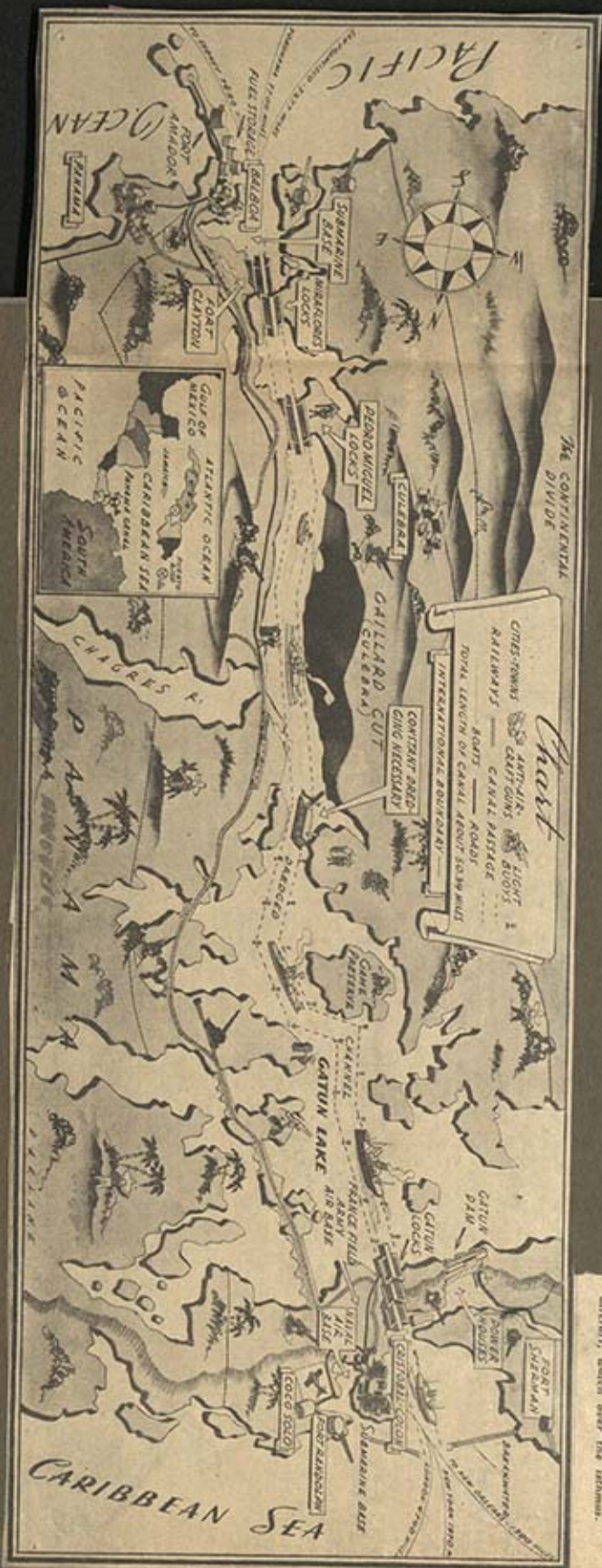


# Importance of Pacific Defences Gross



Japanese protests over the United States' proposal to fortify the island of Guam as an air base reflect a growing feeling that development of aviation is narrowing down distances on the Pacific. Canada and the United States are equally concerned over their common coastline and are building defences at the key positions shown on the above map, which indicates flying distances on the ocean. Aircraft carriers like the Saratoga, upper left, are another factor in the increased potentialities of planes in wartime. The bombers, which appear in the photographs at upper right and lower left have been restricted in scope, but are capable of effective work.

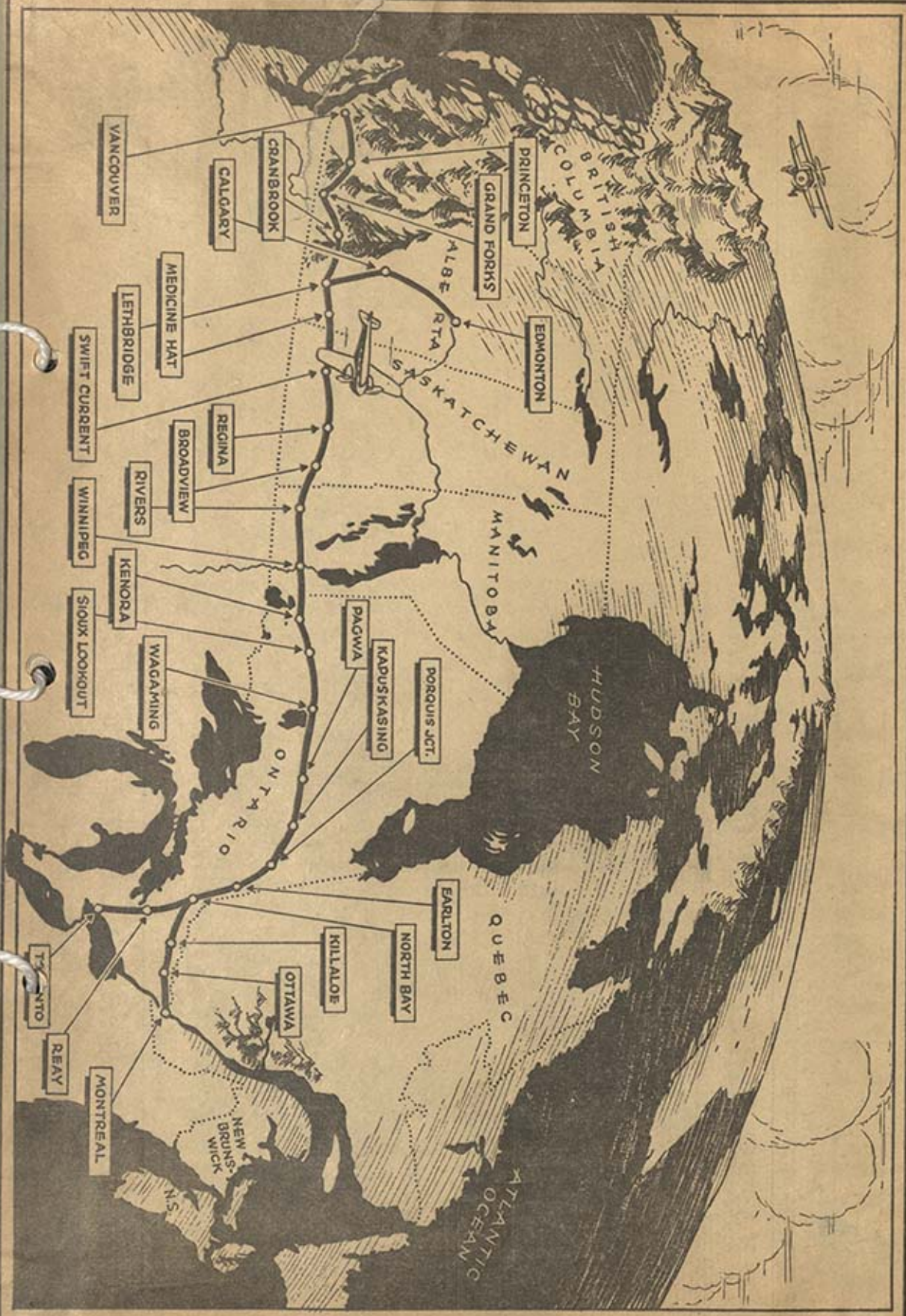




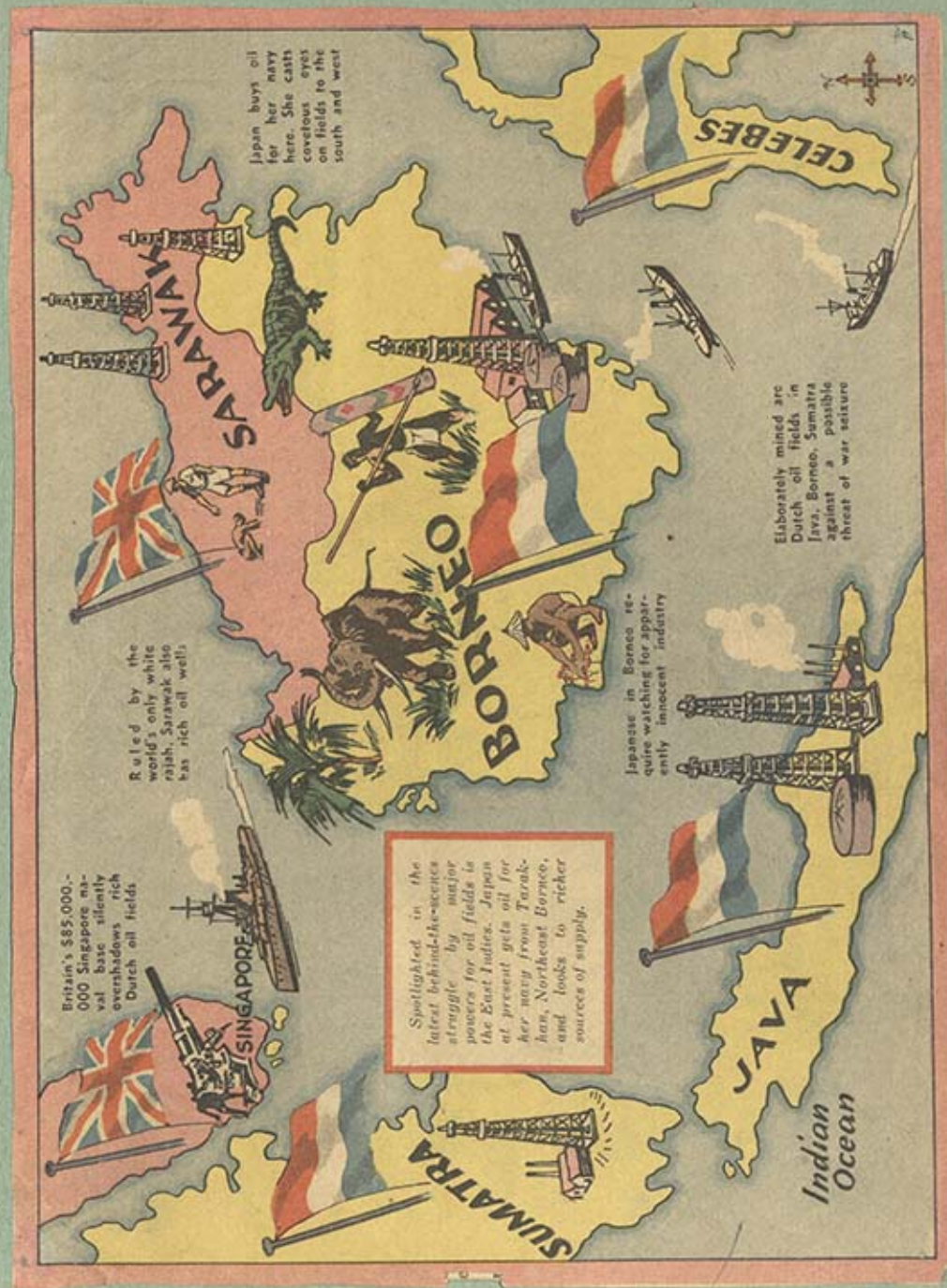
THE PANAMA CANAL, below, is the key to Uncle Sam's two-ocean defense plan. No enemy can get close to it. Thirty to 40 submarines guard each and while the land defense, the army, guns and anti-aircraft, watch over the isthmus.



BEAM SYSTEM IN OPERATION TO GUIDE TRANSCANADA AIRLINES' SHIPS FROM MONTREAL TO VANCOUVER







Britain's \$85,000,000 Singapore naval base silently overshadows rich Dutch oil fields

Ruled by the world's only white rajah, Sarawak also has rich oil wells

Japan buys oil for her navy here. She casts covetous eyes on fields to the south and west

Spotlighted in the latest behind-the-scenes struggle by major powers for oil fields in the East Indies, Japan at present gets oil for her navy from Tarakan, Northeast Borneo, and looks to richer sources of supply.

Japanese in Borneo require watching for apparently innocent industry

Elaborately mined are Dutch oil fields in Java, Borneo, Sumatra against a possible threat of war seizure

Indian Ocean

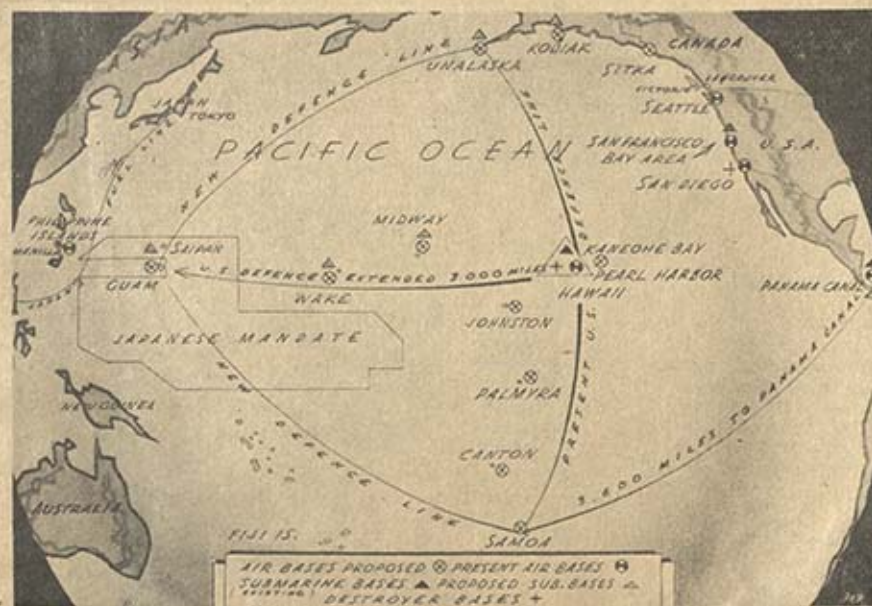




IN PEACE  
imposed on

*The U.S. is planning to bastion the Americas against  
invasion and is banking on Britain and  
France to take the first blow*

llow) super-  
wfoundland.



A NEW DEFENCE LINE extending from Unalaska to Guam and Samoa  
will make U.S. attacking planes a dangerous threat to Japan in  
case of war and ties in with Britain's enlarged Singapore base.









LITHUANIA

**Antanas Smetona**—President  
In March, 1939, twenty years after he had first become President of Lithuania, Smetona was crowned with the title of "Lithuanian King" by a ceremony of a lifetime ideal. The German occupied Memel under a threat of force which diplomacy could not counter. No one knows better than he that the rest of Lithuania is as indefensible as was Memel.

Now in his sixty-fifth year, Smetona took both on a lifetime of effort for national independence. As a schoolboy in the Russian province of Lithuania, he represented Lithuania to the school proper, and represented Lithuania in the Lithuanian Legion. He was a journalist for his political activities; as a nationalist he campaigned in the "illegal" nationalist papers. In 1919 he became first President of the new state. He resigned a year later, but in 1926 led a military coup d'état against the Socialist Government and has been President ever since.



LATVIA

**Karlis Ulmanis**—President  
Since 1934, when the Latvian Parliament was abolished, Karlis Ulmanis has been the virtual dictator of Latvia. The "Vedoms" or leader was the son of a farmer, and spent his early days studying dairy farming. He was born in 1877, but it was not until 1905 that he took an active interest in politics. As a member of the revolutionary movement of that year he was arrested by the Russians and sentenced to death. He escaped to Latvia and lived in exile. Not until 1913, when an amnesty was passed on the 1905 revolutionaries, did he return to Latvia. During the war he was appointed Vice-Governor of Vidzeme. In October, 1918, he took an active part in preparing Latvia's proclamation of independence. He became the first Prime Minister. From then until 1934 he was right times Prime Minister, often combining this office with that of Foreign Secretary.



ESTONIA

**Konstantin Pits**—President  
In 1896, when Konstantin Pits was a 22-year-old law student at Tartu University, Estonia was part of the Russian Empire. With power in the hands of Russian administrators and German landowners, Estonians were suppressed. Pits advocated the law for politics and the cause of Estonian independence. He was arrested by the Russians, sentenced to death, and then he fled to Sweden. He had demanded Estonian autonomy. His chance came with the Russian Revolution. He formed a Provisional Government and proclaimed Estonia an independent democratic Republic. A few days later the Germans occupied the country and Pits was in exile. When the German Empire crumbled, Pits came back, created an army, obtained support from the Bolsheviks and other countries, and expelled the Bolsheviks. Since then he has been eight times head of the State.



FINLAND

**Kyösti Kallio**—President  
Hilary, the northward move to Memel in March of this year, focused attention on Kyösti Kallio, the 66-year-old President of a 21-year-old state. He is a fitting President for a presidentless country. He is a fitting President of Finland, they call him "the first President in the country." He has not changed his simple way of living since they made him President in 1937.

In 1908 he helped to found the Agrarian Party, which in 1918 was one of the two strongest parties in Finland. Since he entered politics he has been three times Premier, twice Speaker of the Diet, and has filled a number of other offices. Kallio was elected President in 1937. He was elected in 1935 and 1937. Kyösti Kallio and the 34 members of the Finnish Parliament do not mean to surrender their land or their independence to German Baltic ambitions.

# WHO'S WHO IN EUROPEAN POLITICS

New names and little-known countries are in men's mouths to-day. Who are these men who may decide Europe's destiny to-morrow?

**O**n March 31, Mr. Chamberlain rose in the House of Commons to speak these, amongst other, words:

"... In the event of any action which clearly threatened Polish independence and which the Polish Government accordingly considered it vital to resist with their national forces, H.M. Government would feel themselves bound at once to lend the Polish Government all support in their power."

At the moment when Mr. Chamberlain finished speaking these words, several countries which before had seemed to have no bearing on an Englishman's life, suddenly started to take on a new awe-inspiring relevance. "What are the Poles to us?" would have been a question to which, before Chamberlain spoke, many Englishmen would have made some flip-pant answer. But to-day both the hardy isolationist and the supporter of collective security have had to brush up their geography and take a new and specific interest in this remote Eastern European country.

The isolationist feels that, as it is possible that he may have to "fight and die for Poland," he might as well get



**What Collective Security Means in Europe To-day**  
Many, until recently, had busy ideas about the Balkans and the Baltic states; but those states have a vital part to play in the collective defence of European freedom.

PICTURE POST



