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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1946.

Won't Socialize Insurance

Socialists who have attained power and faced facts don't "socialize" insurance. It's been proved before, in various European countries. Now it is being demonstrated in the United Kingdom.

The announcement by the British Labor Government that it will support free initiative and private enterprise in the insurance business has significance for Canada not only in the insurance field but with regard to the whole national economy.

It is interesting to recall that the Canadian socialist party, having pronounced itself long ago as the Canadian equivalent of the British Labor Party and at the same time, the proponent of nationalization of "all large financial institutions" including the life insurance business, now must choose between the two.

Obviously it can't be both. Because the British Laborites who form the government and the majority of the Commons in the United Kingdom say that they won't nationalize the insurance business.

That announcement was made November 12, upon second reading of a bill designed to strengthen—not to weaken—the position of the British insurance companies. It was made by the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps. He said that apart from the limited extent to which social security and workmen's compensation measures might affect it, "the Government has no intention of interfering with the free transaction of insurance business by private enterprise."

The Caribbean Commission

The Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, the advisory body which for the past four years has been handling questions of common interest to British and American colonies in the West Indies is now being extended to include also French and Dutch West Indies colonies, France and Holland having just accepted an invitation to join the Commission. This step rounds off the process begun during the war of setting up instruments of collaboration between countries with colonies in the Caribbean area.

The Commission was set up in March 1942 by the United Kingdom and U. S. Governments "to encourage and strengthen the social and economic co-operation between the U. S. A. and its possessions and bases in the Caribbean, and the United Kingdom and British colonies in the same area, and avoid unnecessary duplication of research." It exists to arrange the full exchange of ideas on development and welfare, to collect and investigate suggestions and make recommendations to the Governments concerned, and undertake inquiries useful to the region as a whole. The Commission functions both as a joint international body and as two separate sections, one British and one American.

Eight groups of British colonies are concerned, namely the Bahamas Islands off the coast of Florida, Barbados at the Eastern end of the whole archipelago, British Guiana on the South American mainland, British Honduras on the Central American coast, Jamaica and its dependencies (with a population of one and a quarter million), the Leeward Islands (a federation consisting of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis and the British Virgin Islands), Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Saint Vincent, Saint Lucia, Dominica, each of which has its own institutions). The population of all these British territories is about 2,850,000 and is increasing at a rate that will double it within fifty years.

Under the 1940 Anglo-American agreement the U. S. A. obtained the right to establish naval and air bases in all these groups except the Barbados and Honduras. The necessary ground was made available on a 99 years' lease in exchange for fifty destroyers.

The United States territories concerned are the former Spanish island, Puerto Rico, with a population approaching two million, and the Virgin Islands.

With these are now to be associated the French Islands, Martinique and Guadeloupe, with over half a million people, which lie among the British islands in the Windward and Leeward groups and the Dutch Islands, Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire off the Venezuelan coast, plus a few lesser isles. These places, though small, are important for geographical or economic reasons. The total population of the territories of all four nations is nearly five and a half millions and is increasing rapidly. Interest in the Commission has also been shown by the independent Caribbean republics, Cuba, Haiti and Santo Domingo, whose representatives have taken part in some of its conferences.

The Commission convened the West Indian Conference at Barbados in March 1944 to which each British and American territory sent delegates, and observers represented Canada and the Netherlands. The conference adopted reports on how to raise the level of nutrition by increased local food production and fishery expansion, how to absorb into peacetime life, ex-service men and war workers, the closely related question of how to plan the necessary improvements in agriculture, education, housing, and public health so as to provide immediate employment for workers set free by the completion of wartime construction, how to arrive at common

methods of health protection, and how to plan and foster schemes for simple forms of industrial development.

These joint activities pursued in harmony during the war years and now being continued into the peace are a good augury for the general scheme of Anglo-American economic collaboration embodied in agreements just negotiated in Washington. The adherence of France and Holland shows that the United Kingdom is concerned to extend collaboration to include her continental neighbours if they so desire.

Trade Board Figures

The first Board of Trade in Canada was formed in 1750; at least 13, still active, were formed before Confederation in 1867, and 59 were formed before 1900. Largest Board membership reported was 3,514; the smallest, 14.

These facts form part of a survey of the membership, activities and finance of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, conducted by the Field Service Department of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. It covers 149 organizations who replied to the questionnaire sent out by the department, and the results have been tabulated and are available in booklet form.

It is interesting to note that 24 per cent of the organizations reporting employ a full-time secretary and staff while, at the other end of the scale, in 24 per cent, the secretary's services are entirely voluntary. The remaining ones either provide a part-time salary or an honorarium of some kind. Membership fees provide the entire revenue in 40 per cent of the organizations; of the remainder, 57 per cent receive grants from local governments, and 14 per cent derive revenue from special money raising activities.

In carrying on their work, 81 per cent of the organizations have councils of between six and 20 members; while 35 per cent report council membership of between 11 to 15. The majority of the councils (51 per cent) meet once a month; 20 per cent meet more often.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Legion drive is on with activities in all sections of the city.

The war may be over, but that signifies nothing to the spirited, adventure-seeking young women of this Island, a number of whom are about to emigrate to far North Labrador to seek service under the U. S. A. stars and stripes.

A teetotaler, non-smoker, lay preacher, and ex-coal miner has been appointed Governor of Newfoundland, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwin, whose extended term expires at the end of this month. The new governor is Mr. Gordon MacDonald, a native of North Wales, who recently has been wartime regional controller of Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.

Described as the cheapest means of transport, even including walking, the modern bicycle, as manufactured in the United Kingdom, has some 1,500 parts. It is designed to carry ten times its own weight. Throughout the war, main manufacturers of bicycles in Britain have undertaken armament work in addition to producing utility bicycles for the public and special bicycles for the Forces, including folding machines for paratroops.

Service by airplane, the new order in business. A Manchester firm of lift and shutter manufacturers intend to operate their servicing scheme on an entirely new basis. They have ordered a new Auster aircraft to be employed for transporting supplies and technicians by air to their customers. It is expected that this aircraft will be the forerunner of a fleet of service aircraft to operate between their factories and customers throughout Europe. The pilot of the first aircraft is an ex-ambulance pilot who before World War II was a member of the firm's staff.

Lord Lloyd George, British statesman, born this date 1863; for long "the stormy petrel" of Liberal politics, he developed into one of the most conservative and patriotic politicians of his day and generation; born at Manchester of Welsh parents, he first taught school there, and then entered a law office and became a solicitor; he began his public career as a militant Non-Conformist, entering Parliament after a fiercely contested by-election for Carnarvon boroughs; thereafter, he was in the forefront of all movements and agitations having for their object the betterment of the underprivileged and politically handicapped in the nation; he attained cabinet rank under Campbell-Bannerman, and became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1908; he introduced National Insurance in 1913; and in the same year threw out the first challenge to Germany then seeking expansion in North Africa; his conduct, and that of Sir Rufus Isaacs, in purchasing Marconi wireless shares while the company was negotiating for a British Empire monopoly, was subject to a special inquiry by a select committee of the House of Commons, which presented three reports, none of them imputing corruption, but a motion expressing disapproval at his conduct was carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 345 to 268; the outbreak of war the following year made everyone forget the political scandal, and the fiery orator was called upon to rouse the country to the danger of the situation; H. H. Asquith was Premier, and very slow in his actions, his policy being summed up in his phrase "wait and see" what is going to happen; Lloyd George and a number of other members of the Government rebelled, called for a coalition with Bonar Law and the Conservatives; Mr. Asquith refused, and it fell to Lloyd George to head the war administration which he did with signal success; subsequently dissonance arose in the Liberal ranks, the Liberal "machine" repudiating Lloyd George who ran his own organization, returning to Parliament only four representatives, himself, his son, his daughter and one other. Later he retired, was raised to the peerage, and died last year.

Notes By The Way

An American claims he is able to read the film print on a revolving photograph record. On a day, he might examine the Government's housing policy. — Edmonton Journal.

Street hawkers at Eastbourne did a roaring trade in attractive bouquets of large colored berries and the berries, put into vases, gave off a peculiar aroma—for berries. They were painted onions. — London Daily Mail.

A Russian scientist is reported to have grafted a second heart into the neck of animals and on a dog made the experiment (both heart and work. We are even more interested in the outcome of the experiment by world statesmen to renovate mankind's heart from its collective throat, where it now lodges from fear of future war and atomic war to its normal position, where it is at its most rest along at a normal rate. — Guelph Mercury.

American railroads run on coal, oil, water and sand, at least, in imperly weather they run on sand. You may have noticed the little wheels of locomotives on the rails when the going is icy. Last year one eastern line had to enclose its rails with a special stuff to keep its trains on schedule. — This Week Magazine.

Charles A. Lindbergh is in favor of keeping the atomic bomb a complete, American military secret. So is it done, but unlike Lindbergh who didn't believe anyone could successfully steal it, we would be afraid of others inventing it for themselves. Better to get together with those who might do so. — Fort Arthur News-Chronicle.

Mr. LaGuardia rose Dick Whittington once before. Dick rose to be mayor of his home town, and that was all for him. There, as far as an encyclopedia knows, he got off. The New York Times said, first, he was a good mayor; he built welfare agencies, he put down crime, he encouraged industry, he urged youth to aspire just as Florence has done. He was a bit of a showman, too, with a winning platform manner. But he was not a failure. He antedated radio by 500 years.

Why is there frequently such a divergence of views on the part of those giving evidence in court? The other day in court a neighboring city six people were called to give evidence as to the time of a robbery. Two witnesses claimed to be conservative and the other four were liberal. An hour another witness testified they might be going at twenty, while another estimated the rate at 15. The judge, who had figured he might have been going twelve. No doubt all believed in the robbery, but their estimates varied. It demonstrated how opinions vary. — Chatham News.

Among the characteristics of the present age, the virtue of reverence is not conspicuous. It is in evidence in the ordinary conversation of the name of the Deity virtually used. Persons who would offend if their names were mentioned as non-Christians commonly use the name of Almighty as they use the name of God. It is a habit of the mind, even though not of religious bent, such blasphemous talk is repellent and nauseous. — Guelph Mercury.

The old notion of the inferiority of the colored race is being admitted. The ignorant people, who still talk of "hicks" and "hayseeds" and in the poorer kinds of moving pictures in the United States, are being educated as to the fact that the colored man is as good as the white man. The colored man is as good as the white man. The colored man is as good as the white man. The colored man is as good as the white man.

In Toronto a magistrate ordered five strokes of the lash for a 17-year-old boy convicted of armed robbery. And the lad goes to the reformatory for a year. The boy was sentenced to a year in the reformatory. The boy was sentenced to a year in the reformatory. The boy was sentenced to a year in the reformatory.

There are some people who would like the Government to get into the lottery business. They point to the success of the Government in the Irish Sweepstakes, or the Portuguese make out of government lotteries. We have seen the poverty of the common people. In Lisbon, drawings are held every week and a large proportion of the population makes a living selling lottery tickets on the streets. One cannot go about without having somebody try to sell a ticket. And that in a country where a poor man makes his cent a day of his work. We think our Canadian Government had better stick to Victory Bonds bearing honest interest. — Felgus News-Record.

Large numbers of red-tailed hawks, rough-legged hawks and snowy owls, moving into southern Ontario during the winter, deserve more protection. Usually these large birds are killed because of their alleged attacks on poultry, but analyses of the stomach contents of these birds made at the Royal Ontario Museum show that their major prey is shrews and wild mice. The latter do much damage to fruit trees and shrubbery throughout the winter. In addition, the snowy owl kills large numbers of the brown rat—a dangerous pest. To many persons, however, hawks and owls are intrinsically worth saving, even where the economic consideration is not clear. They are a beautiful and graceful part of our countryside. If all animals which fell foul of some species of man were exterminated, this would be a dull and empty land for the lover of the out-of-doors. — Royal Ontario Museum.

Congratulations!

The following is taken from The Evening Voice, New For November:

"The Editorial Board is happy to dedicate this issue of The Voice to the Tenth Anniversary of the ministry of Dr. Bonnell. We wish to congratulate both the minister and the Church on the happy and significant relationship of the past decade.

"In the autumn of 1915 Dr. Bonnell entered Dalhousie University, Halifax. His college course was interrupted by the First World War in which he enlisted in the 8th Canadian Siege Battery as a gunner. He served in the Canadian Army in England and France for two years, being promoted to the rank of Acting Sergeant Major. In 1922, Dr. Bonnell was graduated with high honors at Pine Hill Divinity Hall where he won the George S. Campbell scholarship. This entitled him to a year's post-graduate study overseas. This study he pursued in London in 1927.

"His first pastorate was Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Saint John, New Brunswick. Following a fruitful ministry of some six years he was called to Westminster Church, Winnipeg, from which in turn he accepted the call to New York in 1933. On June 2 of that year Dr. Bonnell preached his first sermon as pastor-elect.

"The decade just completed has been marked by steady and substantial growth. In 1935 the membership, including the John Hall Memorial, was 1,519. In 1945 this had increased to 2,156. During the first year of Dr. Bonnell's service as pastor three were received into the Church on profession of faith. During the past year 110 were received on profession. Current receipts amount to \$26,190 in 1945, while in 1942 the total reported was \$40,564.

"In 1941 Dr. Bonnell went to the British Isles on a good will mission from the Church and various Christian bodies. His presence was a source of help and encouragement to the hard-pressed people of England and Scotland.

"In January of this year he became an American citizen, thus making himself completely with the people among whom he lives and works.

"The Church is fortunate indeed to have as a leader and devoted forward to even greater achievement in the decade ahead."

Is Immigration Dead?

(Hamilton Spectator)

Retiring as president of the Toronto Board of Trade, E. W. Bickle, told fellow business men that he thought the Dominion's immigration policy is the most urgent and important thing it has to handle.

Beside it, he contended, all other problems fade into insignificance. He said that the abuses of the capitalist system with capitalism itself. They contend that in modern economies the Government must assume the position of the navigator but should not try to pilot the plane. What is the use of the Government if it does not want to go if you arrive? Further, he contended that State control of things makes for a more capacious, expanding bureaucracy with a steady decline of individual initiative in modern economies. When the Government assumes powers of direction over the individual in every walk of life, they contend it will irrevocably toward the Police State.

VETERANS TAKE ANY JOBS

TORONTO, Jan. 16 (CP)—Canadian servicemen returning to the home front are showing a willingness to take any kind of employment that will give them a chance to become re-adjusted to civilian life.

Blanchard, head of the armed service registration unit of the National Employment Service, said today that he has seen a more realistic attitude than they did a year ago.

what a dilemma for Ottawa. Because some parts of Canada, like Quebec, might not feel immigration was needed at all.

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Britain's Labour Party

By Beverly Baxter in McLean's Magazine

Broadly speaking, this is the Socialist case: "We have come out of this war a poor, debtor nation. We owe money to almost every country in the world except Germany and Japan. We have very few foreign investments left, and we must export in order to import food and essential raw materials. These raw materials must be turned into goods and sent abroad—either domestic or foreign, because it will look for the quick and easy profit and not the national good. What is more, the workers have endured inequality so long that we cannot get adequate production of goods. To control inflation, we have acquired the Bank of England, which, in turn, can advise and direct the other banks. We intend to direct investment in channels where it is most needed. This is hard on you individualists. This is hard on you capitalists. This is hard on you who are happy, but this is a major operation and the country will never be well without it."

In short, 300 of the 400 Socialist M.P.'s are idealists and genuine. They are not seeking rewards for themselves—none of the workers have difficulty in scraping enough pennies together so they can eat their third meal in a day—and they sincerely desire the welfare of their generation and the country. The other 100 are potential Communists, opportunists, grossers, as well as semi-journalists, who are drawn to Westminster because it is the centre of things.

Unfortunately there is a corollary self-satisfaction which accompanies this idealism, and it is not that the workers have difficulty in scraping enough pennies together so they can eat their third meal in a day—and they sincerely desire the welfare of their generation and the country. The other 100 are potential Communists, opportunists, grossers, as well as semi-journalists, who are drawn to Westminster because it is the centre of things.

Now what is the Tory reply to their case? They say that the Socialist case is confusing the abuses of the capitalist system with capitalism itself. They contend that in modern economies the Government must assume the position of the navigator but should not try to pilot the plane. What is the use of the Government if it does not want to go if you arrive? Further, he contended that State control of things makes for a more capacious, expanding bureaucracy with a steady decline of individual initiative in modern economies. When the Government assumes powers of direction over the individual in every walk of life, they contend it will irrevocably toward the Police State.

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The Poet's Corner

THE HAUNTED HOUSE

This house is full of silence and the dark; Only when wind is in the passage; The moon gnaws in the panel; The room on room; Listen. For what? For whom? See how the old stain of the blood long-shed Brightens towards midnight till it burns as red As if new-spilt. The air's unbreathable. Think with old hates, old jealousies, old loves— What stir is in the silence, and what stir moves, Dark against the dark? Haik!

—Audrey Alexandra Brown.

The King Honors A Cook

(Ottawa Journal) The King's New Year's honors list has a "Mentioned in Dispatches" for Chief Petty Officer Ross McIntyre, of Victoria, B. C., and this is from his citation:

"He was an excellent cook, thereby contributing greatly to the efficiency of the ship, and his ever-present sense of humor under trying conditions added much to the general spirit and morale of the men."

Many men have been honored for less. A good cook is beyond price, and an excellent cook with a sense of humor is a combination out of which wars for torn and country planning, the National Farmers Union reported.

LONDON (C P)—Meopham, Kent, has been selected by the government as a "satellite" town for its plans for town and country planning, the National Farmers Union reported.

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