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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1946

Mr. King Is Finally Convinced

On his departure from Britain for Canada (says The Gazette) Prime Minister King felt impelled to correct and explain his reported reaction to his recent tour of former occupied countries. But both the original quoted comment and the revised version which Mr. King hastened to make public through The Canadian Press leave one point unmistakably clear: Mr. King is finally and unequivocally convinced, seven years after the outbreak of the war, that what Canada undertook through her war effort was "none too much."

Indeed, his visit to Europe convinced him (according to his corrected version of his feelings) that "there was nothing too much Canada and other countries could have done to save Europe from the perils of Nazi conquest and domination." This is a fact of which countless Canadians and organs of public opinion strove unavailingly to convince him throughout six years of war.

Future Bright For Farming

After several successive years of record-breaking farm cash income the farmers of Canada are in the best financial position they have ever enjoyed, writes Mr. J. P. Harman, editor of Farm Equipment Dealer, in the current issue of the Monetary Times. Bank deposits of agricultural communities are high and throughout the war years farmers bought millions of Victory Bonds. Reports from loan and mortgage holders indicate that never in the history of that business has so much land been freed of debt. Absent this time was the land buying spurge that reached ridiculous proportions during and following World War I. This time farmers utilized their increased earnings to pay off their accumulated indebtedness and to establish cash and security reserves against peacetime purchases as well as to take care of the inevitable rainy day.

Thousands took advantage of the fine weather to enjoy a real week-end vacation, perhaps the last of the season. By Thanksgiving the schools will be in session, and the Fall work in full progress.

Beginning this month a change occurs in the management of the local branch of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. Arthur I. B. Belcher going on the retired list, and being succeeded by Mr. Norman L. Ford, from the Yarmouth, N. S. branch. Mr. Belcher has been a splendid success as a banker, and an ideal citizen; so far as public work is concerned, entering with zeal an enthusiasm into many local projects. Fortunately, it is his intention to remain with us here, and freed from the responsibilities of the Bank, he will no doubt participate more largely than ever in the public work of the community. His successor, Mr. Ford, has an enviable record as a banker and soldier, and will no doubt readily adjust himself to local conditions. He is welcomed to our city and province where the Bank of Montreal stands high in the esteem of the business and official community.

Sales of used clothing, footwear, medical supplies, ambulances and other vehicles destined for the relief of people in distressed areas of Europe totalled \$15,000,000 up to last March 31, War Assets Corporation announces. The Canadian Red Cross made most of the purchases on behalf of Red Cross organizations in war-torn countries. Other equipment was bought by the Canadian Export Board for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other relief agencies. Red Cross purchases aggregated nearly \$1,820,000, divided among the following sister organizations: France \$339,500; Greece \$149,813; Netherlands \$54,869; Yugoslavia \$159,488; Russia \$612,275; Luxembourg \$8,000; Belgium \$109,256; Denmark \$5,775; Norway \$103,579; Poland \$159,715; Czechoslovakia \$33,833.

Britain and France went to war with Germany, this date 1939. France, under Pétain, collapsed in June 1940, and signed an armistice in the same railway coach and on the same spot in Forest of Compeigne as Marshal Foch granted the German armistice in 1918; henceforth Britain and her Dominions were left alone to carry on the war, notwithstanding that Britain had offered to conclude a Franco-British Union by which the two nations would become one. Churchill broadcast that the British people would defend their Island home and fight on until the curse of Hitler was removed—which they did.

A group of American and Canadian financiers have offered to purchase the St. Malo Shops, huge war time Dominion arsenals and munition factories in Lowertown St. Malo ward, from the City of Quebec for the establishment of a major industrial enterprise. The shops, the property of the War Assets Corporation, were recently offered to the City of Quebec for a reported price of \$500,000 and it is expected that the deal between the Federal Government and the Quebec Municipal Government will be completed immediately.

Notes By The Way

Juvenile delinquency drops when parental delinquency is brought to book for obvious reasons. The more the state takes to spanking other people's children it should at least examine what may be done to set erring—and too often absent—parents right in their prospective society. —Victoria, B.C. Daily Colonist.

Working hand-in-hand, industry and labor worked miracles of production in Canada while the war was being waged. They are capable of doing the same thing at this important juncture if they co-operate in the same spirit. Men of good-will on both sides are ready to co-operate in this manner, but as experience has shown, they cannot get together. The obvious remedy is to get rid of these extremists and pave the way for work to be resumed. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

Endless other shortages, too obvious to require mention, have stemmed from the short supply of steel accentuated by the current production stoppage. But the statement that we are getting steel from better because of the steel strike is likely to be greeted with either blank amazement or derision, and the steel industry will probably be unable to supply the jars—because of a shortage of iron ore which is a scarce commodity in short supply. The steel industry is a by-product of the steel industry. —Sault Ste. Marie Star.

A speaker at a service club meeting in Port Arthur spoke of the hard times when meat was eight cents a pound, and when a young man of a dozen now it is hard times when the prices are several times higher. It all depends whether one is buying or selling. The speaker's reference was to a boy who couldn't go to school because the form income was too low. Today food prices at those levels would permit many a city boy to go to college. For him it would be good times. —Port Arthur News-Chronicler.

Blotting out a beautiful view is a misdemeanor as harmful to the public interest as many others which arouse good and just indignation. The reason we do not feel that way about it in Canada is because it is so common. We made the protection of beauty a sort of passion as they have in Britain. But the time will come, if it does, when we will regret the day when we allowed marring objects on the landscape. Besides, the beautiful outdoors is not the place to advertise. It is the place where people should be able to get away from commercialism. —Chatham News.

Here is how a Dutchman made money during the war. In 1938 he bought a 1200 pound vessel for 800 pounds. He spent roughly 2000 on refitting the ship. At the beginning of the war the vessel was commandeered by the British Government. For six years the Dutchman was paid 372 pounds a month solely for the use of the steamer. The British Government paid the crew, and all other expenses. They also insured the ship for 16,000 pounds. Recently the Government returned the ship to the Dutchman. He gave him 13,000 pounds to equip her. Of the 13,000, the Dutchman spent 8,000 pounds to buy a new motor. He spent 2,000 pounds on refitting the ship for 26,000 pounds. —London Daily Sketch.

It is considered worthy of mention in the news that Mr. Edward Douglas Paveat of London England, is still piloting aircraft at the age of 80. No such story is most insolent speech ever heard there. He derided the League itself and its representatives, demanded that Danzig be freed from their control, and declared that his speech was the first stage on the road toward the revision of Danzig's status. When he gave the council members the Nazi salute and turning round, thumbed his nose at representatives of the world press and public in the galleries. The road which he entered upon at Geneva came to an end when Greiser was hauled at Posen in Poland. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they still grind exceedingly fine. It seemed so easy to defy world opinion represented at Geneva by a supposed pacifistic, decadent, and therefore despised, democracy and Greiser demonstrated his contempt for them even more vividly in his follow-up. But in the end world opinion, angered beyond endurance, rose up like a whirlwind and smashed to bits all that Greiser stood for—the Nazi ideal, the Nazi Reich, the Nazi arrogance and Greiser himself. Those who in future are tempted to "thumb their noses at world opinion" should take warning from his fate. —New York Times.

A Canadian Looks At Britain

(By C. F. Fraser—Halifax Chronicle)

It is a bit of a shock at first—being back in Britain after seven long years in which so much has happened. And so much of it happened right here, and is still happening. Let me try to tell you what I mean.

You step off the ship at Southampton, wondering about a lot of things, but mainly how will the bomb damage look, and how have the people themselves been affected by the war?

I, for example, wanted most of all to know how the little grocery shops, the butcher shop, and the bakery, in a back street not far from Marble Arch, had fared. I used to deal with them when I lived in London before the war. The apartment house in which I had lived was there all right, intact, but the little shops had been a gaping hole, with gaunt walls and weed-grown rubble. A V-2 had landed there.

But the British are proud of their war scars. Proud in the same way that any people who have weathered a hard and arduous journey may be proud, and rightly so. In Liverpool, where the entire centre of the city was obliterated; in London, where the services are still held in the stark ruins of what was once one of England's loveliest cathedrals; in London, where the Great Explosion of 1917 left its mark on Halifax, Nova Scotia, of the '38 hurricane, the countryside of New England.

Let us leave the past for a moment, though, and see what is happening in the world today. In the post-war Britain of today, India and Egypt and the Conference of Foreign Ministers at London, and the new world of today, headlines that the food situation is what is really uppermost in people's minds. We all heard about the need for sending wheat from Canada, but the real truth of the present shortage in food, and the fact that we ourselves are sinking in until I saw people queuing on the ship for soap flakes, candy—and all sorts of other stuff that we would take for granted in Canada—to take home to Britain.

Women passengers—and men, too—suggested that we should take some cereal, and so forth, through the lounge of a former luxury liner were a strange sight. Indeed, a few weeks ago in Britain, and you would soon understand why they did it.

I have been fortunate, I suppose, because I am staying in a West-End hotel where food is supposed to be relatively plentiful. But I have had some experience in the matter. I saw a single egg, and that was delivered to my room where I found it reposing in state on the dressing table. I saw a single egg, and that was delivered to my room where I found it reposing in state on the dressing table. I saw a single egg, and that was delivered to my room where I found it reposing in state on the dressing table.

Take a look around some of the grocery counters in the big department stores, and you will get an idea of what the average housewife is up against. The other day I was in a well-known department store in London, and I saw a specialist in luxurious groceries; the only meat available was lamb flank, and it cost one shilling and sixpence. I saw a specialist in luxurious groceries; the only meat available was lamb flank, and it cost one shilling and sixpence.

Remember, that that is all anyone is allowed to spend for meat each week (roughly speaking) in London. Birds were selling for seven shillings and sixpence (about a dollar-and-a-half) each. And pigeons were selling for two shillings and sixpence (about a dollar) each. And oranges, grape-fruit, and bananas are almost mythical luxuries, and may only be purchased in small quantities. You can buy peaches and apricots in some of the larger establishments, if you are lucky. I saw a single egg, and that was delivered to my room where I found it reposing in state on the dressing table.

If you are thinking of travelling by plane, you would do well to remember that the Air Ministry's co-stabulary take a very poor view of last-minute cancellations. If you are a travel agent, you would do well to remember that the Air Ministry's co-stabulary take a very poor view of last-minute cancellations.

On July 4, 1936, Arthur Greiser, then president of the Senate of the Free City of Danzig and one of the most rabid Nazis that ever followed Hitler, stood up in the Council of the League of Nations and delivered what is perhaps the most insolent speech ever heard there. He derided the League itself and its representatives, demanded that Danzig be freed from their control, and declared that his speech was the first stage on the road toward the revision of Danzig's status. When he gave the council members the Nazi salute and turning round, thumbed his nose at representatives of the world press and public in the galleries. The road which he entered upon at Geneva came to an end when Greiser was hauled at Posen in Poland. The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they still grind exceedingly fine. It seemed so easy to defy world opinion represented at Geneva by a supposed pacifistic, decadent, and therefore despised, democracy and Greiser demonstrated his contempt for them even more vividly in his follow-up. But in the end world opinion, angered beyond endurance, rose up like a whirlwind and smashed to bits all that Greiser stood for—the Nazi ideal, the Nazi Reich, the Nazi arrogance and Greiser himself. Those who in future are tempted to "thumb their noses at world opinion" should take warning from his fate. —New York Times.

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The Poet's Corner

MONTGOMERY'S MEN
I heard the Pipes of Scotland
Play down the streets of Rome;
I saw the killed Pipers
Pass by St. Peter's dome,
And I asked how come they to be
Far from their Highland home?
The Pipers they made answer,
In a heather-haunted strain,
We're marching with Montgomery's men
Who fought at Alamein;
Who drove the Huns like scurrying rats
Across the desert plain.
From Alamein to Tripoli,
They swept the desert free;
From Tripoli to Tunis,
From thence across the sea,
They smote the fleeing foe and stormed
The shores of Sicily.
From sea and air they smote him,
And like the scourge of fate,
They smashed him at Mount Etna,
And leapt Messina Strait,
And at one swift and shattering stroke
They crashed Selina's gate.
That's what those Pipers chanted
Along the Appian Way;
That's what those Pipers chanted
Beneath his tyrant sway,
Old Scotland's Sons of Freedom
March,
The Pipes of Freedom play!
—J. Lewis Milligan.

Guide To Britain's New Towns

Recently, the United Kingdom Government announced the final report of the Reith Committee on New Towns. In view of the importance of this report, a summary of its findings will probably be of some interest.

While aiming at the provision of "tidal and assistance for the development of the responsible" of creating new towns, the Committee stresses the necessity for latitude in variety and experiment.

In the main the Committee prefers entirely new towns to expanding the existing ones because of the difficulties of interfering with existing interests. In some cases, however, enlargement would be desirable and in some instances, the Committee suggests that the existing town should be enlarged by planting on higher ground and using ribs of high ground to demarcate neighborhoods. Tribute is paid to the success of Britain's pioneer "garden cities" Letchworth and Welwyn in a location of trees, flower beds and lawns. It is suggested that in a peripheral belt farms should be disturbed as little as possible and farmers given due notice of forthcoming developments. The land in this belt might be used to meet a growing need among the town workers for plots larger than 100 sq. ft.

In public services the Committee suggests the full application of great scientific advances of recent years, e.g. effluents of almost any industry can be safely disposed of, gas can be supplied in high pressure mains up to 50 miles, and

(Continued on Page 9)

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