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

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1945

Prime Minister King Deserted

One of the saddest commentaries on a man's passage through this life is in his loss of friends. The reflection may be as readily on the friends as on the one who lost them. We know perfectly well that many of the finest characters the world ever produced have been left friendless and alone in their extremity. But taken by-and-large, the ordinary man who loses friends does so through his own idiosyncrasies, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King is a case in point. He has followed such devious political paths in his political career that he has scarcely a bona-fide friend left on whom he can depend—those surrounding and adhering to him, are, for the most part, influenced more by the crumbs that fall from the Patronage Chief's table than from love of principle and honour. Take a look at the type of men who recently have parted company from him. First and foremost, there is Mr. Ralston, his Minister of Defence, who rebelled against his unpatriotic manoeuvering and threw up his portfolio. Mr. Power, his Minister for Air did likewise, and declines to run again for Parliament under his leadership. Mr. Macdonald, Naval Minister, followed suit, preferring to return to his native Nova Scotia without place and power rather than lend himself and his services to the devious policies and practices by his erstwhile leader. Now, Mr. Mulock, Post-Master General, whose father, Sir William, was Mr. King's patron and political godfather, has declined to run again under his sullied banner.

These are only a few of the many, including Mr. Cardin, who have been forced to part company because they could not rely on either Mr. King's word or bond. How can the country at large place renewed confidence in him, when those who have been nearest, and naturally should have been dearest to him, have publicly disowned him, and let it be known he is not to be trusted?

War Graves

The Imperial War Graves Commission is able to give a gratifying account of the state of its cemeteries and memorials in France and Belgium after the German occupation.

They were respected by the enemy and, thanks also to the care of the French and Belgian authorities, can soon be restored. The British cemetery at Cologne is also found to be in good condition. "All this," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "greatly lightens the work of repair and will hasten the work of making new cemeteries for the dead of this war, the commission's latest charge. It is a melancholy task performed with reverence and attention to architectural and horticultural beauty, and some of the best architects contribute to making these memorials worthy of our fallen.

Happily the commission has not been stinted of funds; the governments of the Commonwealth have contributed in proportion and there is no fear that the memorials will fall into neglect.

At San Francisco

San Francisco is only the starting place, but a lot depends on a good start," declared Rt. Hon. Clement Attlee in the British House of Commons, in a debate on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals preparatory to the San Francisco Conference now in session. This aptly sums up Britain's attitude, which is one not so much of "great expectations" as of firm conviction in the necessity of building a solid foundation for world peace based on the principle "that power and responsibility must be commensurate and that no political or economic instrument will work in which that principle is ignored."

Hence the basic assumption of the British delegates that the Security Council proposed at Dumbarton Oaks and representative of the Great Powers, which are to have responsibility of maintaining international peace and security, must also have "permanent seats and special rights." "It is no good burking the fact (again to quote Mr. Attlee) that great powers exercise great power in any event. The only question is whether they will exercise the power inside or outside the framework of the ordered society of nations. If their power is recognized they can take the corresponding responsibility, but it is impossible that they should take that responsibility and allow others to decide how and when it is to be used.

Or as Viscount Cranborne expressed it in the House of Lords: "To abolish war means that the Great Powers on whom this enormous responsibility will lie, will have to keep up great armies, navies and air forces to be available in any part of the world where peace is threatened . . . and, I say quite frankly, this is going to put a heavy burden particularly on this country. We are not going to be rich immediately after this war, and we shall have many admirable objects in the field of social improvement to which we shall all desire to devote the national income, and yet we shall have to direct a considerable proportion of that income to the needs of international defence. . . . We must not fall into the error of thinking that we can buy international peace on the cheap. It simply cannot be done. But however dear peace is, it is much cheaper than war."

This realistic approach to the problem is illuminating. Already out of the Conference has emerged some salient points, which London commentators are noting with satisfaction. It is most important, for instance, that the Conference should not drag on. One month has been mentioned as the time wherein the main work of the Conference should be finished.

The object at this stage will be to obtain agreement in general terms, leaving details to be filled in later.

Also it is stressed that the Conference's task of setting up the Security Council is no more important than the positive social and economic contribution which the settlement of an international charter will produce.

It is emphasized that the Dumbarton Oaks proposals represent a compromise document, put to the Conference as a basis for discussion. When the constitution of a world organization is agreed it will be necessary that there should be machinery for future amendment if occasion should arise.

Finally it is pointed out that there is a two-fold obligation on all great powers: Firstly, to support the world organization, secondly, to restrain themselves in exercising the influence over small nations which their position gives them.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Tomorrow closes another week of the Victory Loan Campaign, and a highly successful one, too.

* * * *

Quebec reports that, far from the Duplessis Government being unwilling to co-operate, as was the case with the Hepburn Government at the time of the Sirois Commission, it is quite ready to go into a Dominion-Provincial Conference, as soon as one can be held. Of course, as long as Mr. King is Prime Minister, this seems impossible, since he does not want to sit with any but Liberal Provincial Premiers.

* * * *

The Progressive-Conservatives have accomplished marvels in building an organization, out of the ruin in which Mr. Bennett and Dr. Manion left the Party, says *The Letter-Review*. Mr. Bracken has worked very hard to get an impressive list of candidates. In short, in place of being an organization without a leader, a platform, or a machine, as in 1940, the Progressive-Conservatives have now a highly competent practical politician as a leader, and a fair machine.

* * * *

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture will use spraying equipment this year to put an end to the noxious weed, leafy spurge. Most prevalent of the newer weeds in Saskatchewan in late years, leafy spure smothers crops. The same system of spraying will be used in Saskatchewan as was used in Manitoba last year, where the weed is more prevalent. According to S. H. Vigor, commissioner of field crops for the department, actual cost of spraying will run to about $125 an acre.

* * * *

David Livingstone, missionary and explorer, died this date 1873; a medical doctor, he offered his services to the London Missionary Society for service in Africa, and after nine years in Bechuanaland, the heart of African heathendom, he started on a career of exploration which took him from Capetown to Cairo; he was the most extensive and successful explorer who ever lived to tell the tale, opening up vast territories for missionary work and colonization, dying ultimately in the field of his labour, his body being taken to England for burial in Westminster Abbey: "Men are immortal till their work is done"—meaning the results of their labour, for good or ill, live after them.

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Replying to the defence filed with the seed grain debt tribunal by the Dominion government, the Saskatchewan government maintains that the former had no right to set off amounts payable to the province under the Dominion-Provincial taxation agreement against the province's seed grain debt. The tribunal is to decide whether the Federal government's action in withholding a payment of $582,331 under the taxation agreement early this year was a violation of the agreement. "There is in law under all the circumstances, no such right of set off," says the provincial government's reply. It adds that contrary to the Dominion contention, no part of the $16,468,852 seed grain debt was due or payable at the time the Federal government withheld payment of the $582,331, although admitting its indebtedness to this amount at the time proceedings were started to set up the tribunal. Terms of the taxation agreement did not contemplate any right of set-off, the province claims.

* * * *

Camillien Houde is a power in Quebec, primarily through his marvellous understanding of the mass psychology of his race, writes Norman Marshall. He is a wonderful orator, and French Canada is just about the only place left in Canada where oratory counts for anything. And he does not go out to destroy his opponents; he accepts what they have done, and, in a most reasonable way, proves them to be fundamentally wrong. The other figure is Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works in the King government until 1942 when he resigned over the conscription policies of the government. Cardin's Independents are supportd by a very large amount of financial backing from wealthy French-Canadian industrialists. Mr. Cardin is still a Liberal; while it does not require much analysis to realize that Mayor Houde—having been interned by the Liberal government is strongly opposed to King. There is a good deal of thinking around the capital to the effect that Cardin may be used as a bait to get the anti-King Liberals to vote Liberal Independent. Mayor Houde is rather the man to watch. If he is successful in swinging a large number of seats in Quebec to his support, it will be a most serious defeat for the Liberal party.

Notes By The Way

In his 30 years of service Major-Gen. Pearkes has passed through all the ranks of the Canadian Army from private to major-general and wears more decorations, British and foreign, than any other Canadian soldier.—Vancouver Province

Major Richard Lloyd George, eldest son of Earl Lloyd George, has taken the courtesy title of Viscount Gwynedd. According to the "Gazetteer of the British Isles", Gwynedd is the name given to "ancient territory nearly identical with North Wales."—London Daily Mail.

Children of Toronto are not worrying greatly about the continued snowbanked condition of the streets. Every dirt-covered heap is as a snowcapped mountain peak, which they scale at considerable danger to themselves; each shouting messages of exultation to the boy perched on a neighboring peak. In another sense, each is the king of the castle. Of course all this results in dirty and generally mussed-up clothing — but that is another story.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

In the hall of a school in South-ern England 150 infants were at "prayers" when a V-bomb crashed. . . . This is what happened, told by the head mistress: "The windows cracked and broke and, as if blown by a great wind, all the kiddies swayed. There was a silence. Then I carried on with the prayer. Some of the girls were a little white and a bit shaken as the prayer finished. Then they sang happy, jolly songs which they all knew, and in a short time forgot the explosion."—London Daily Mail.

Saskatchewan now has its first woman mayor in the person of Mrs. John T. McOrmond. Mrs. McOrmond was duly inducted as mayor of the town of Sutherland on January 1 of this year. For the last nine years she has been a member of the town council. Born in Kingston and with a degree from Queen's University, Mrs. McOrmond moved to Sutherland in 1912 with her husband, John T. McOrmond, who is an operator with the Canadian Pacific Railway. She has three sons and a daughter. All three sons have served with the R.C.A.F.—Regina Leader-Post.

Only once before in the 78 years since Confederation has Parliament been allowed to spin itself out to the end of the constitutional limit of five years, the Vancouver Province recalls. That was in 1896, when the long Conservative period of power came to an end. Sir John Macdonald had come back in power in 1878, ousting the Mackenzie Government. He had won the elections of 1882, 1887 and 1891. In the latter year, three months after the election, he had died. The next five years saw four Conservative ministries, each one less secure than the one before it. In 1896, there had to be an election. It was held on June 23, when the Tupper Government went out and Laurier came in.

Ah-ha! To heck with pessitmists. Here's something to live for. Here's the most important domestic news of the week. The despatch comes from Forest, Ont.—It says the strawberries will be good this year. Think of it! Only four more months before you can rush home in the evening, carefully bearing a box of red heaven. Into the house, a pat for the baby, a kiss behind the ear for the wife and then—grab the cream, dump out the contents of the box and sit down to enjoy a bit of heaven. If you are not too greedy, you might have some left for a repeat performance at breakfast. And if you have foresight, you can carry another box home at noon. Life may not be a bowl of cherries, but who cares so long as it turns out to be a box of strawberries. —Owen Sound Sun Times.

There will be stronger egg shells in the future. This sounds like a silly thing, but it really isn't. A stronger, less-porous shell on eggs will help to reduce breakage and prevent spoiling. Eventually, this improvement will be reflected in the price. Poultry scientists have just concluded a series of experiments, and now they know that an ancestry may be developed in which hens regularly lay large, strong-shelled eggs. These experiments indicated that less than a third as much breakage is found with these good-shell eggs as with eggs of the present poor-shell group. Another thing to look for in the future is relatively low cost retail packaging of frozen whole eggs, egg yolks and egg whites. Also, better quality dried whole eggs, egg yolks and egg whites. Some of these items have been on the retail market in limited quantity.—Chicago Sun.

Many people with ailing feet think they can solve all their problems by buying "orthopedic" shoes. Before shoe rationing went into effect, more than $200,000,000 was spent for footwear of this kind every year. Yet those who expected a cure-all were likely to be disappointed, Elsie McCormick writes in Collier's. No make of shoe can lengthen a short metatarsal, cure feet puffed up because of a kidney ailment or remedy a dozen other diseases and malformations. The best guide in shoe buying is comfort, without any expectation of miracles. It is important to be certain that the model is long enough and broad enough and that it fits snugly around the heel. Also a shoe shouldn't be selected until one has stood up in it, for when the body's weight is put upon the feet, they become a half size or even a size larger. If a shoe has to be "broken in", be sure that it was a bad choice.

Rotary was 40 years old on Feb-ruary 23. It was founded in the middle of America, Chicago, by a man, Paul P. Harris, whose biography typifies Rotarian inclusiveness. He was born in Wisconsin, grew up in Vernont, went to college in Iowa, settled down in Illinois and married a Scottish wife. He worked as a reporter, teacher, fruit picker, actor, cowboy, salesman, and boat hand. The idea and the organization has spread all over the wrld. Rotary is noted for the many service projects it has undertaken. But perhaps its greatest contribution to today's world is less tangible and obvious. In an age of specialization and competition, Rotary has brought together on a basis of good will and good fellowship thousands of men who, in their other contacts with each other, are either rivals or mutually unintelligible. —Christian Science Monitor.

The Curtain Falls

By J. M. ROBERTS, JR.
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

The impulse this morning is to write "this is V-E Day." It would be, if Allied men were not still fighting and dying in the pockets which the last fanatical Germans can't hold but refuse to surrender completely. Or it would be if V-E Day had not already passed.

Historians will argue that V-E Day was the day in 1940 that Hitler failed to invade England, or the day he beat himself by invading Russia, the day he was turned back at Stalingrad or El Alamein. Or the day he failed to throw the Allies off the Normandy beaches.

Whatever the verdict, the day when Germany changed her military policy, stopped fighting for key centres and began to declare them open cities, will stand as a great climax of the war. The Allies are down to the mop-up, and it begins to look as though the final days of guerilla warfare may not be so extensive or so exasperating as once expected.

Regardless of history's decision on just when Germany lost the war militarily, there will be little debate on moral grounds. Germany lost the war before she began it, by arraying against herself the freedom-loving, right-thinking people of the globe.

Nowhere is this so well demonstrated as in Italy, where the Germans have just surrendered.

Hardly a free country but has been represented there, many of them by fully-organized armies—Poles, Hindus and Moslems from India, Britons, Canadians, New Zealanders, Australians, Americans, Jews, Yugoslavs, French, Negroes and the first important expeditionary force ever sent across the seas from Latin America, the Brazilians; Italians themselves since they escaped from their Fascist rulers.

The German idea arrayed all these, and more, against itself. The recent sweep of events has been so great as to approach confusion. The end of resistance in Holland, Denmark, Norway and the remaining continental pockets seems merely a matter of arrangements. We are in the middle of the greatest military surrender in all history. The curtain falls on a Germany, which is not brave, but merely disgusting, in its final tail-lashings.

From The Rubble To The Reich

(Negley Farson in the Empire News, London)

It is impossible to estimate how far the calamity of Hitler's leadership will put Germany's civilization back.

H. A. L. Fisher, the great English historian, asserted that the Thirty Years War (1618-48) put back the civilization of the disjoined German Federation by 200 years.

Yet Germany recovered almost instantly from the last war.

In the space of five years—1933 to 1938—Hitler did two unbelievable things:

He brought German civilization down to a moral level that was below that of the Dark Ages; and he made the German Army the most powerful fighting machine the world has known.

Perhaps these two things have some very important connection. A new Germany, perhaps. At any rate, with the Third Reich now a heap of rubble such as no other war has ever left any other country, how much of a bitterly-dying new Germany, the incurable Nazi, now lies, still living, among those ruins?

That is the foremost question to which all our generals and A. M. G. O. T. officials will soon wish they had the answer.

The only way to answer it, it would seem, would be if we were able to put ourselves inside the Germans' minds.

We must see how—in their corrupted eyes and hearts—Hitler used the very best points of democracy to defeat democracy; how he actually did get into power by strictly legal means (how absurd it is for well-meaning Liberals and Leftwingers in this country still to try to deny that); and then, when you see how all Germany, with all its heart, **wanted** Hitler—then you will begin to understand something of why this man, who has led the entire German people to their destruction, is still looked up to the wounded young Nazi dying among the ruins of his Fatherland—as a god.

I had the good luck to sit three feet behind Hitler at the first Leipzig trial, when he was testifying (in a shiny-backed double-breasted blue suit) in defence of the three Reichswehr officers he was accused of having corrupted.

I sall never forget that almost worn-out suit, or the galvanic voice that came roaring, roaring at you—like an express train coming through a tunnel.

Jabbing his finger at the startled judges (who all lurched back in their confusion) he cried: "I never tried to corrupt the Reichswehr! I want to Reichswehr! I intend to use the Reichswehr!"

And then, after 45 minutes of repeating the assertion that he would get in only by legal means, he made that famous declaration, misquoted by all the outside world Press as "When I get into power . . . heads will roll in the sands."

What he actually said was (and this was in a sinisterly quiet voice): "When the National Socialist movement is victorious in its struggle there will be a National Socialist Court of Justice. November, 1918, will be expiated, and heads will roll, too."

You may not think there is much difference between the two versions of that speech. Actually, most of Hitler's Brown Shirt followers thought he was being too tame, almost cowed by the court, in that Leipzig speech.

But Hitler, super-schemer, knew his business. The Nazis were still a long way from being in (this was September, 1930, and they didn't get power until March, 1933).

He knew that the big Reichswehr generals didn't like him—hated him, in fact. He knew that the big Ruhr industrialists would drop him like a hot brick if he staged a revolution of any sort—and that the millions of marks he was secretly getting from them would be cut off—and he knew, above all other considerations, that the Germans were still a law-loving and law-abiding people, strange as that last truth might seem now.

Had We Realised!

And so, as I said, I watched Hitler in action, deliberately and knowingly using the best points of democracy—the free vote—to defeat democracy.

And if, instead of publicising him then as the ranting comic orator, we had shown the deadliness of his very orthodoxy and its irrestible appeal to the distressed German people, we might have averted a lot of this tragedy.

British and American Liberals and Left-Wingers should be wise enough to admit now (anyway, to themselves) that those plebiscites which Hitler always held after he got into power were not fakes—such as the one a few days after President Hindenburg died, August 2, 1934, when Hitler got that strange figure of 99.5 per cent. public German approbation, and thereupon made himself President as well as Chancellor.

Yet Liberals in England still refuse to abandon their fond hope of proving that there were and still are—sizable blocs of Liberals in Germany.

That is why these good-hearted, genuine English Liberals will now make it so hard for the man on the spot in Germany whose job it will be for the next 10 years or so to winkle out the last existing unkillable Nazis from the rubble of the Third Reich. He knows that anything like a "soft peace" will be just like sending food and drink to them. It will help them to keep alive.

The Poets' Corner

"INVEST IN THE BEST"

Let me invest in all the things of home:
In rivers, strong of shoulder, carrying ships
Of pine, and fir, and hemlock towards the sea,
In rocks which form a glittering treasury,
Harbours which shelter navies in their slips.

Here, at the very cross-roads of the world
Swift galleons shall meet and pass in air
Bearing no longer death beneath their wings
But fruits, exotic flowers and spicy things;
Strange and amazing cargoes in their care.

New in her morning; stars still in her eyes,
A string of deep blue lakes upon her breast,
Gowned in the haze of hills, the gold of grain,
Kissed by attentive suitors, sun and rain,
What land could be more beautiful, more blessed?

I would invest in courage, youth and dreams;
Here in the hollow of my country's hand
Is promise, wrapped in folds of future years;
She has outgrown her adolescent fears,
Of all lands blessed by God MINE is the land!

—Dorothy Dumbrille, Alexandria, Ont. — Montreal Star.

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