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HMCS Labrador conveys umn of cargo ships carrying nel for DEW Line stations in through ice-cluttered seas a col-equipment, supplies and person-Canada's Eastern Arctic.

## Clash Between Churchill & MacKenzie King Recalled

By BILL BOSS  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian government, toward the close of the Second World War, had fears that Canadian soldiers then serving in the Italian campaign might be transferred to newly-liberated Greece as garrison troops.

When Ottawa learned of the amphibious training program, with its Dalmatian possibilities, Defence Minister McNaughton immediately called Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, then the corps commander in Italy, orders that Canadian troops were not to be employed outside Italy without the concurrence of the Canadian government.

Prime Minister King at the same time advised Prime Minister Churchill of Gen. Foulkes' orders. "This formal step is necessary," he said, "since I have given public assurance that Canadian troops will not serve in Greece without the consent of the Canadian government."

Mr. King, answering a Commons question Dec. 6, 1944, had said no Canadian troops were then stationed in Greece and "this government has no wish to interfere in the internal affairs of liberated countries where they can possibly be avoided."

During October 1944, the British government had asked Canada whether 1st Canadian Corps might be used to garrison Austria, Greece or the Dodecanese islands, when hostilities finished, or as in the Middle East. The tour would last until shipping became available for their repatriation.

But then it heard that the corps was to be withdrawn from the line during January-February, 1945, and undergo amphibious training. The impression existed that it might be used in operations against the Dalmatian coast.

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Churchill cabled Mr. King his "surprise and grief" at "the suggestion that you might find it necessary to issue a public statement that Canadian troops will not be used in Greece."

Such a statement, he said, "could only increase our difficulties and postpone a settlement of the present troubles in that country."

Mr. King reiterated in reply that he had given public assurance that Canadian forces should not be sent to Greece without Canadian government consent.

"That is a very different matter which is open to no objection and does not increase your difficulties," he said.

Comments the history: "It was a significant development, marking as it did the first occasion on which the government of Canada insisted upon its right to consider and sanction a plan of campaign in which Canadian troops were to be employed."

"The year came to an end with an understanding having been reached that 'without prejudice to their early repatriation' Canadians in the Mediterranean might be used for occupation duties, but not outside Austria or northeast Italy."

The understanding was never implemented, however, since persistent prodding in London by Lt. Gen. P. J. Montague, chief of staff at Canadian military headquarters there, finally won consent for the shift of 1st Corps to northwest Europe and the reunion of the Canadian Army.

## Shipping Closes At Churchill

CHURCHILL, Man. (CP)—The biggest season in the history of this Hudson Bay port ended Sunday with the sailing of the Stag line's Gardenia, 48th overseas ship to leave with Canadian wheat for Europe.

Total amount of grain shipped in the season was about 16,250,000 bushels, eclipsing last year's record of more than 13,000,000 bushels carried out by 38 ships.

The season opened July 27. Ice conditions in Hudson Strait in the first half of the season were hazardous but only two vessels were damaged slightly. They were able to get to Churchill, load and return home.

## Hint Belgrade Bucks Tito Plan

BELGRADE (Reuters)—Yugoslavia hinted Tuesday that President Tito has run into difficulties with one eastern bloc nation in his campaign to influence them toward his "independent" style Communism.

The semi-official Yugoslav news agency Yugoexpress provided a second version of an announced agreement Sunday on "co-operation" between the Bulgarian and Yugoslav Communist parties.

It praised the agreement as a "positive and important factor" in promoting relations between the two parties which have been strangers since Tito was ousted from the Communist bloc in 1948. But it added that in the Belgrade talks between the two parties, "there were also difficulties, disagreements and unclarified questions of socialist theory and practice."

## Commander Of Camp Arrives

FREDERICTON (CP)—Col. Clifford H. Cook, Camp Gagetown's first commander, has arrived at the new army camp. He was previously executive staff officer of the Canadian joint staff in London, England.

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Coffee cake at its best... sweet and scrumptious! And so easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast when you bake at home. Surprise your family tomorrow!

Butterscotch coffee cake  
1. Measure into bowl 1/2 cup lukewarm water. Stir in 1 teaspoon granulated sugar. Sprinkle with contents of 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.  
2. Sift together twice, then into a bowl 2 1/2 cups once-sifted all-purpose flour, 1/2 cup granulated sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon ground nutmeg. Add in 1/2 cup chilled shortening. Beat until thick and light, 2 eggs and stir into dissolved yeast. Make a well in dry ingredients and add yeast mixture mix well, adding a little additional flour, if necessary, to form a soft dough.  
3. Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Brush top with melted shortening. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1 1/2 hours.  
4. Push down dough. Move the dough. Roll each half into a 9-inch circle and place on greased cookie sheets. Brush each sheet with melted butter or margarine. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about 30 minutes. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. Cool and spread coffee cakes with the following butterscotch icing: Measure into a saucepan, 1/2 cup lightly-packed brown sugar, few grains salt, 3 tablespoons butter or margarine and 4 tablespoons cream; stir over very low heat until sugar dissolves. Remove from heat and work in 1 1/2 cups (4 ounces) melted long margarine as enough sugar to make an icing of spreading consistency. Stir in 1/2 cup coarsely-chopped toasted pecans and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Yield: 2 coffee cakes.



## Only 70 Eskimos Sent South For T B—200 Last Year

By DON PEACOCK  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
OTTAWA (CP)—A medical team has returned from weary days and nights of treating Eskimos in isolated regions of the eastern Arctic with evidence that the battle against tuberculosis among the northern natives is being won.

Much credit for the downward trend apparent in this summer's x-ray survey of the Eskimos goes to a system of developing film on the spot, then sending stricken natives out immediately to sanatoria for treatment. This was inaugurated last year.

Dr. I. F. Kennedy, who headed the health department team aboard the northern patrol ship C. D. Howe during the last half of his three-month trip, said some 2,000 Eskimos were examined on the 8,000-mile journey.

He had not studied their medical records in detail yet, but it was apparent the incidence of T.B. had declined to something under five per cent. Last year about 2,500 Eskimos were examined and showed an incidence of about eight per cent.

WILLING TO TRAVEL  
He said the inroad into the number of T.B. cases among the Eskimos apparently results from the fact that those with the disease now are removed at once. About 70 Eskimos were sent out for treatment in hospitals in southern Canada this year compared to almost 200 last year, Dr. Kennedy said.

When an Eskimo was found to be suffering from T.B. or, infrequently, some other ailment that could not be treated on the scene, it was the doctor's job to persuade him to come south for treatment. Dr. Kennedy said three plane-loads of Eskimos brought out last year for such treatment were flown back this summer. The fact they had already returned had become known in many areas and this knowledge made it easier for the Eskimos to accept the necessity of leaving their homes and families.

"They are sensible people," he said. "Once they understood the need for outside treatment, they accepted the fact and often made arrangements to leave within 15 or 20 minutes."

GENERAL CHECK  
Dr. Kennedy noted that while Eskimos seem more prone to get T.B. than other Canadians, they almost never turn up with cancer or heart disease. And in all the camps and villages he visited this summer, he had found the Eskimos generally healthy and well-fed.

The doctors examined the Eskimos for other ailments as well as T.B. Kennedy said each native was inoculated for immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, smallpox and polio. They were given second shots of polio vaccine, having got the first last summer.

If their teeth needed filling or pulling, it was done on the spot. And it might be noon or midnight, Dr. Kennedy said that with the season so short, the examinations were carried out whenever the ship reached an eskimo settlement or gathering along the shore.

This is not so much a problem in the far north, where it is daylight all summer. But in southern sections, except for moonlit nights there were difficulties. At Fort Chimo, in northern Quebec on Ungava Bay, for example, the tide is the highest in the world, rising 60 feet from its lowest point, Dr. Kennedy said.

ARCTIC BEACHES  
There were times when the tide came in before examinations could be completed and the party had to spend the rest of the night shivering on shore. On other occasions, when it was not possible to have the Eskimos gathered together beforehand, Dr. Kennedy and the interpreter—Elijah Mikarik from Moose Factory on Hudson Bay—were flown over the area in a helicopter from the C. D. Howe.

"Then we would send the Eskimos we found back to the ship by helicopter." He said it was quite an experience at times, looking for Eskimos in the northern wastes by moonlight. It was even worse on nights when the moon didn't shine.

Dr. Kennedy, a native of Cumberland, Ont., said whenever tides and shore conditions allowed it, the Eskimos were taken aboard the C. D. Howe and examined there. Otherwise, the medical personnel went ashore in barges with portable equipment, including facilities to develop the x-rays on the spot.

There were three doctors, a dentist, an x-ray technician, an Eskimo girl nurse's aide and the Eskimo Bay interpreter in the party throughout the trip, although medical personnel changed every month or so.

Dr. H. B. Sabeen of Halifax stayed on the whole trip. So did Dr. Harry Conway of Brantford, Ont., a dentist at Lady Willingdon Indian Hospital at Oshweken, Ont., and the x-ray technician, Fred Woodhouse, from the same hospital.

Three radiologists serving at various times were Drs. Harry Peart, Hamilton; R. Lynn, Saskatoon, and C. J. Dougherty, Sudbury, Ont.

## CBC Takes Offensive At Commission Hearing

OTTAWA (CP)—The CBC has opened fire on criticism from private broadcasters in the closing hearings of the royal commission on broadcasting.

CBC Board Chairman A. D. Dunton has accused broadcasters' spokesmen of "propaganda," "distortion" and "misleading" in their campaign to have the CBC superseded as the regulatory agency for broadcasting.

Mr. Dunton directed his guns Tuesday against the Canadian Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, saying that generally the CBC gets along well with stations individually. The CARTB includes most of the private operators.

If the "muddling" continues, Mr. Dunton said, CBC individuals would like to have the stations "collectively out of our hair."

However, he said the CBC should retain its regulatory powers over the private broadcasters unless it is to go into direct competition with them and extend its own facilities for distribution of national service programs.

The CBC now feeds its programs through many of the private stations and, Mr. Dunton said, it needs the power to regulate them if this policy is to continue.

COMPETITION SOMEDAY?  
If there were to be a separate regulatory board, then the CBC

would have to go into competition with the private operators to distribute its own service.

However, he told the commission the CBC would not object to some other body making general regulations which the CBC could apply to the private stations, though the CBC felt its regulatory powers were desirable for practical reasons.

He denied that the CBC is "hungry" for power over the private operators. While there was some competition, this was far outweighed by interdependency and mutual assistance under the present system.

"We believe in private broadcasting," he said. The CBC had done much to encourage it.

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## Leftwing Laborites In Ascendancy In Britain

By ALAN HARVEY  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
LONDON (CP)—In the field of political fashion, such colors as pale pink and true-blue tory are momentarily out of date. The new hue is Bevan Red.

Evidence that vermillion is the vogue comes readily to hand. At Blackpool, where the British Labor party gathered during the first week in October for its annual conference, commentators detected two main trends:

1. Labor is "lurching to the left." This inference is drawn from the election of left-winger George Brown. Bevan thus steps out of the shadows of self-imposed exile and emerges as a possible rival to party leader Hugh Gaitskell, who sponsors a pale-pink brand of socialism.

2. Labor is gaining popularity. The Conservative government is losing some. If an election were held now, it might be close. Labor, says The Times in an editorial, has "picked up the scent of office."

PRESTIGE SUFFERS  
The Labor view that it is gaining ground on the Conservatives might be challenged, but the Blackpool conference indicated that the feeling is strongly held. Prime Minister Eden's administration experienced a difficult period last spring and has not yet fully recovered its prestige.

What will happen to Labor with Bevan again in favor is difficult to forecast. A view of his ardent supporters is that he is back on top on his own terms, and that it will be merely a matter of time before he ousts Gaitskell from a job that carries with it the irresistible sheen of a potential prime ministership.

Gaitskell's friends, on the other hand, claim that Bevan's election as treasurer was not so much a vote for Nye as a gesture toward party unity. Labor, they argue, is tired of the feud between left and right which has disfigured its five years in opposition. The spontaneous emotional explosion which greeted the announcement of Bevan's victory reflected a feeling that the struggle was over at last.

Many party moderates feel that Bevan is too big to be kept out of the party or in a subordinate position. They hope that somehow he will be able to work in harness with Gaitskell, even though the feeling between the two men is usually summed up by saying that their temperaments are incompatible. Some feel even that it is an understatement.

UNIONS KEY  
In any future showdown between Bevan and Gaitskell—and at the moment the odds seem to favor Gaitskell—much may depend on the trade union movement. As long ago as 1948, Bevan was being portrayed as a future prime minister, but at that time his path to power was blocked by such union leaders as Arthur Deakin and Tom Williamson.

Now Deakin is dead, and his place in the union hierarchy has been taken by Frank Cousins.

## IONA EAST SCHOOL

Following is the report for the month of August and September of Iona East School.

Grade X. 1. Rose Mooney 2. Marie McCabe. 3. Elaine McCabe 4. Bernadette McCabe.

Grade IX. 1. Joseph Mooney 2. Shirley Connolly 3. Vincent Connolly 4. Carol Ann McKenna.

Grade VI. 1. Janet McKenna 1. Charles McCabe.

Grade V. 1. Eleanor Mooney 2. Beverley Connolly 3. Vernon Connolly.

Grade III. 1. Dianna McCabe. 2. Jo-ann Connolly. 3. Michael Connolly.

Grade I. 1. Ronald McCabe. Teacher Marie MacEachern.

FACE OF CLIFF  
"Look at that face!" you are likely to exclaim, if your first visit to Cape Tryon is in the evening. From the lighthouse grounds this unusual piece of nature's sculpture can be seen starkly limned against the western sky. Cape Tryon is in the Park Corner district, just west of New London Bay on Prince Edward Island's north shore.

Photo by M. Mallett.

DANGEROUS NEST  
NEW DELHI, India (Reuters)—Birds delayed the takeoff of an airliner by building a nest in the air intake of one of the engines while it was parked here. The trouble failed to develop full power before was discovered when the engine departed.

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# WHITE SWAN

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