

KENW - KETCH

*Handwritten:* ~~Handwritten~~ Library

P.O. Box 683,  
Ottawa, Canada  
August 2nd.1946

Miss Malvina C. Thompson,  
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt,  
Apartment 15-A,  
29 Washington Square West,  
New York City, N.Y.,  
USA

Dear Miss Thompson :-

I send you herewith the Editorial Pages from  
Ottawa's two English-speaking daily newspapers published today.  
You will observe that both newspapers have given editorial attention  
to the Campobello ceremony. This probably applies to most other  
Canadian newspapers as well but these are the only two available at  
this time of writing.

Yours sincerely,

*Handwritten signature:* Carleton J. Ketchum

Carleton J. Ketchum

# From a Window In Fleet Street

Written in The Journal's London Bureau.

LONDON, July 27.

STRIKING evidence of how completely Field Marshal Lord Montgomery has captured the popular imagination was the tremendous enthusiasm with which London crowds far bigger than on any similar occasion, greeted the famous commander on his way to the Guildhall to receive the City's freedom.

Monty wore his now traditional black beret and made debonair acknowledgment of all special ovations. The excited group of Food Ministry typists, whose thrilled cheers caught the great soldier's ear, received a smiling acknowledgment which sent them into renewed transports. Monty's speech at the Guildhall merits attentive perusal.

It was a superb tribute, transparently sincere, to Tommy Atkins—the unconquerable British soldier, rock-like amid the shattering upheavals of battle indomitable, humorous, kindly and tolerant.

## Meeting Old Comrades.

IT IS understood that it is on the invitation of two old comrades in arms that Lord Montgomery is paying his visit to the United States and Canada. In the case of the United States the invitation came to him from General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Lord Alexander was equally pressing that he should go to Canada.

During his tour "Monty" hopes to renew acquaintance with many of the commanders with whom he served both in North Africa and in Europe. He is certain to receive an enthusiastic welcome both in the U.S.A. and in the Dominion. His meetings with public men in the U.S.A. should be useful quite apart from enabling our American allies to express their admiration for a great soldier.

## Inner Temple Treasurer.

WHILST Lord Wright is away in Tokyo, acting as chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, his duties as Treasurer of the Inner Temple are being discharged by Sir William Kyffin Taylor.

and 10 miles southwest of Bedford. The site enjoys a healthy climate and good flying weather which is important as the students will be spending much of their time in the air.

## Chinese Diplomats.

A SUCCESSION of extremely able and scholarly Ambassadors have represented China in London over many years. No exception to this rule is Dr. F. T. Cheng. Dr. Wellington Koo's successor at the Chinese Embassy. Dr. Cheng, who is 62, is no stranger to London.

He first came here 39 years ago, when he spent 10 years in intensive study, and was called to the English Bar in 1935. He has the distinction of being the first Chinese to take the highest possible law degree. After the First World War he returned to China, but returned to Europe again in 1935, and a year later was elected a Judge of the Hague Court of International Justice.

He is completely Anglicized, though still a patriotic Chinese in his outlook, and will undoubtedly play a prominent part in the diplomatic and social life of London. He has a family of three daughters and two sons.

## Montreal 'Reform' Like Pruning the Tree But Leaving the Roots

From the Montreal Gazette.

FOR many years in this city the lucrative organization of vice has been broadening its base and tightening its effectiveness. The situation may have been ever thus, but it has grown daily. A cancer may be always a cancer, but its early stages are certainly not comparable to the later. And we are entering the later stages.

The vice operators do not, and indeed cannot, simply carry on in their own discreet, restrained and quiet way. They do not exist by tolerance; they exist by arrangement. They have no right to exist at all. And since they do exist—and not only exist but flourish—it is because their money speaks none the less loudly for the way they have made it.

## Other Views

### WASTE NOT, WANT NOT. Printed Word.

If we make it a habit to buy only what we need, and to waste no food that is bought, the surpluses available for export will quickly mount.

Some of us with expanding waistlines may do more.

As a reminder, we may keep before us the picture of Europe's starving children, who might have been our own, had Hitler been successful, and ask ourselves, paraphrasing the wartime travel slogan, "Is this meal really necessary?"

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Edmonton Journal.

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Parliament might even go further, and set up a Board of Radio Commissioners to deal with all matters affecting broadcasting in the Dominion, keeping in mind the special nature of the nationally-owned CBC as defined by Parliament itself.

### BILLBOARD MENACE.

Peterborough Examiner.

Canada could create a brand-new tourist attraction if she could advertise that this country's scenic beauty was not marred by large, gaudy billboards at every strategic spot on the road.

She might also make driving on the highways safer, since a billboard, to be effective, must attract the attention of the motorist. Anything that takes a driver's eyes off the road in these days of high-speed automobiles is a hazard.

They become a more positive menace when they are placed, as so many are, close to intersections and curves in the road, and thereby block the motorist's view.

### TOO MUCH VIOLENCE.

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## Letters

### To the Editor Of The Journal

#### WAGES AND COSTS.

Sir:—A few days ago a friend asked me if I had read a book called Lincoln's Incentive System. I replied that I hadn't and didn't intend to do so. Then the first thing I did when I returned to my office was to call a bookstore and order a copy. No man has a right to ignore anything which offers a ray of hope through present industrial strife.

The author of the book is James F. Lincoln. He is the head of the Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The company makes arc-welding machines and arc-welding electrode. The total volume of business in the United States is \$100,000,000. The Lincoln Company has a third of this total.

It has adopted a piece-work system. That should and no doubt has brought down upon the corporation the condemnation of labor leaders. The claim of the company is that it pays the highest wages of any corporation in the world, that the work is not arduous, that it has never had a strike and best of all it has succeeded in bringing down the price of the product and thus expanding demand.

In March, 1939, Mr. Lincoln visited Germany for the purpose of making inquiries into German industrial efforts along the same line. It took the German manufacturer 24 times as many man hours to produce a ton of electrode. The German wage rate was the equivalent of 2 cents (American) per hour, the Lincoln rate, at that time, was \$2.00 per hour. The German wage cost per ton was three times that of American and the German wage rate less than 15 percent of the American, while in Germany the selling price was twice as high.

Then here is the extraordinary point of interest. I quote now directly from the book:

"If these savings (the savings brought about by this method are used only as such, the plan is at an end. These savings are not profits, they are the result of the incentive which create more efficient manufacturing. This incentive was rooted in the idea of giving the customer more and more for less and less. The plan must carry this out continuously."

That means that unless you

ation of power."

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as appro- ed active ce of the or in the Navy, for

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## Side Lights

Britain Shuts Door.

A Letter to the London Times. —Those who talk of attracting foreign visitors to this country will gather from the following instance what they are up against.

A Belgian came here when his country was overrun, served in the Belgian army, worked for some years with our intelligence service, and was given an O.B.E. He then went to Argentina on business, leaving his wife and daughter here. It has been found quite impossible to obtain a visa for him to return.

Horse in House.

London Daily Mail.

—A horse was led into a house in York road, Northampton, through the kitchen and out by the back garden.

That was the only way to get it back on the road again after it fell into the basement area of the house; it could not climb up the steps.

The horse, on a milk round, had bolted with the cart.

The cart broke in two. Only two bottles of milk were spilled. And they were not on the cart. They were standing in front of the house.

Urban Hay Fever.

New York Herald Tribune.

—Oddly enough, when one considers the name and cause of the disease, farmers who work in hayings, who move amid rye-fields are rarely victims of a malady which finds so many sufferers in asphalt fields.

Hay fever, under one name or another, has been known for almost 400 years. And ragweed, of course, is a lot older than that. It remains to be seen if 2-4-D can reverse the long-established trend of cause and effect. If it does, many a Manhattan hay feverist will bless the Health Department and its spray guns.

Kuns To Work.

Australian Newletter.

—An Australian cross-country runner has been running to work and consistently beating the street cars and trains. He is Billy Devine of Bankstown (Sydney Suburb) and he runs the 13 miles from his home to his job in Glebe Island in about one hour 20 minutes. If he travels by car and train it takes him 15 minutes longer. A shipping clerk, Devine, who won the Military Medal and was severely wounded in New Guinea, says that running is part of his convalescence. "It is less exhausting than the train crush and is good practice for the State marathon," he adds.

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Son of a Liverpool archdeacon, and educated at Liverpool College and Exeter College, Oxford, Sir William's first birthday occurred so long ago as July 2, 1854

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And as their profits increase, so does their power mount, and always greater is the number of victims they catch in their nets. And their victims are not only those

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Lack of enforcement of the sections of the Criminal Code dealing with intimidation of individuals and besetting of premises has permitted the growth of practices which the law was intended to prevent.

Canadian courts are obliged to pay heed to the law as it is written and to give relief in appropriate cases brought before them.

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That means that prices must be lowered as fast as costs go down. Only so can new purchasers be attracted. Only so can the process of more and more for

are re-  
gized as an intallidie connois-  
neur of the Inner Temple's old  
port. There has been some dis-  
cussion as to the briefest sum-  
ming-up ever delivered to a jury  
from the judicial bench. Sir  
William might put in a strong  
claim here. He once, after a long  
but fairly obvious case, turned  
to the jury with a succinct, "Well,  
gentlemen?"

#### Air Training.

A COLLEGE of aeronautics, the  
first of its kind in this coun-  
try, will be opened at Cranfield,  
Bedfordshire, on October 16. It  
is intended to accept 50 students  
for a two-year course which will  
provide a high-grade engineer-  
ing, technical and scientific train-  
ing in aeronautics, fitting the  
students for leadership in the  
industry.

It is hoped that the college will  
eventually become a centre of  
aeronautical study for the whole  
Empire. It was Sir Stafford  
Cripps who first conceived the  
idea and the Feddon Committee,  
after an exhaustive investigation,  
confirmed the need for such a  
college.

For reasons of urgency and  
economy, a large-scale building  
program was postponed and  
through the co-operation of the  
Air Ministry the college has been  
established in the attractive  
buildings of the Royal Air Force  
station at Cranfield, situated on  
a plateau 350 feet above sea level

corners, remote from the lives of  
the good citizens, are becoming  
the lords and masters, the con-  
fident and ruthless manipulators  
of the government under which  
all live. They are the experts in  
debauchery. And they debauch  
with their profits many who never  
set foot in their establishments.

Indeed, the extent of the civic  
paralysis they have been able to  
produce is seen in the manner in  
which they have carried on, easily,  
and openly and almost contin-  
uously. They do not defy the au-  
thorities: they control them. They  
exist not by ignorance and indif-  
ference, but by bribery and in-  
timidation. Even now when their  
power becomes overflowing and  
conflicting, and the shooting has  
begun, they flourish still.

For no intelligent citizen can be  
seriously reassured by the sudden  
jerking into action of the police  
in the last few days. It is little  
more than a theatrical gesture for  
the head of the morality squad  
to be dismissed, not apparently as  
a preliminary to his trial but as a  
preliminary to his retirement, and  
for his successor to descend upon  
a few gambling houses, as though  
their existence had come as a  
painful surprise. It is like osten-  
tiously pruning the tree while  
firmly standing on its roots.

It is not the gambling houses  
but their ultimate operators who  
are the proper subjects for the  
vigorous attention of the police.  
But they are not disturbed.

obvious when it is remembered  
how narrow the original terms  
of reference were.

Since the Conference dispersed,  
a variety of matters, constitu-  
tional as well as economic, have  
been discussed in the press and  
on public platforms, all of them  
bearing on the future of Federal  
relationships. It is absurd for  
Ottawa to take the stand that  
these fundamental matters can  
be ignored or summarily brushed  
off.

If unity is to be fostered by  
some new arrangements between  
the Dominion and the provinces  
we must have freedom of choice  
and mutual agreement without  
compulsion.

#### STRANGE REVERSAL.

Vancouver News-Herald.

Times must indeed be changing  
when the mayor of Victoria can  
receive, as he did recently, an  
earnest request from a citizen  
that separate detention quarters  
should be maintained for drunks  
and for juvenile delinquents—  
because the juveniles might mis-  
lead the "innocent, harmless  
drunks".

While most readers will smile  
at this reversal of the familiar  
appeal to keep juvenile offenders  
free from the "bad influence" of  
drunks, the sad part of it all is  
that there is more than a little  
truth in it.

We have only to read the daily  
news reports to know that today's  
juvenile criminals have very little  
to learn—from drunks or anyone  
else—of the finer techniques of  
modern crime.

of labor for higher wages—  
"just a little bit more, a little  
more". It is pathetic there can  
be only one end. Labor will break  
through because it has the  
strength. Labor, in the end will  
be broken in the effort. There is  
not within it the power to com-  
pel the consumer to meet its de-  
mands, the bleak black hopeless  
tragedy of it all!

I know nothing about the  
Lincoln Incentive System except  
what I learned from reading the  
book. Surely it is not necessary  
to ignore it merely because it is  
new. Why not send a delegation  
from the Industrial Relations  
Committee to Cleveland to look  
it over. Talk to management, see  
what the men have to say.

R. J. DEACHMAN.

Metis Beach, Que.,

July 30, 1946.

#### THANKS.

The Journal has received let-  
ters of thanks from the following:  
The Orpheus Operatic Society,  
Ottawa, Mary Allen, secretary;  
The Ottawa Council of Hadas-  
sah, Eva Cornblat, convener of  
publicity.

#### Lighter Vein

A countryman who was very  
bowlegged went into a tailor's  
shop to be measured for a pair  
of trousers. As the tailor passed  
the tape down the "bow" of his  
legs the countryman tapped his  
arm.

"Hold on, mate", he said, "you  
make them straight. I'll bend  
'em."

#### MOPSY—

By Gladys Parker



#### Culbertson on Bridge

THE average player does en-  
tirely too much signalling.  
Moreover, he is entirely too  
"honest" with his high and low  
discards. Observe East's all-  
revealing actions in today's deal.

South, dealer.  
North-South vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A 8 7 6 3		♠ 4	
♥ K Q 5		♥ J 4 2	
♦ A Q 8		♦ K 10 9 6	
♣ A 7		♣ K 10 9 5 4	
WEST		SOUTH	
♠ J		♠ K Q 10 9 5 3	
♥ 10 9 8 7		♥ A 6 3	
♦ J 5 4 3		♦ 7 2	
♣ 8 6 5 3		♣ Q J	

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 spade	Pass	3 diam.	Pass
3 spades	Pass	4 no trp.*	Pass
5 diam.*	Pass	5 no trp.*	Pass
6 diam.	Pass	6 spades	Pass
Pass	Pass		

\*Blackwood Convention.

West opened the heart ten.  
The queen won, and declarer  
played three rounds of spades,  
giving the opponents the chance  
to discard—and perhaps to sig-

point of sheer altruism! On the  
second trump lead he took the  
occasion, by discarding the club  
ten, to assure West that he need  
have no fear concerning the club  
suit, and on the third spade East  
completed this bit of partner-  
soothing by discarding the dia-  
mond ten. Obviously, when West  
got in he could lead either dia-  
monds or clubs with aplomb!

Unfortunately, West could not  
have gained the lead with the pro-  
verbial crowbar, but South did  
gain invaluable information about  
the winning way to play the  
hand. Knowing East to be an  
honest signaller, South was in  
no doubt concerning the location  
of the minor-suit kings. So he  
merely cashed his hearts (to strip  
that suit), then led the club  
queen to the ace, eschewing the  
finesse, and returned dummy's  
second club.

East, in with the club king he  
had so prominently advertised,  
now was helpless. A diamond  
return was patently bad, so he  
led another club. That was just  
as bad, however, because South  
discarded a diamond while he  
ruffed in dummy.

If East had done no signalling  
whatsoever, South almost cer-  
tainly would have taken both  
minor-suit finesses, and lost the

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1946.

## Steelworkers' New Proposals.

It is vital to our whole industrial picture, and thus to our national economy and our plans of reconstruction, that the strike of 15,000 steelworkers be settled quickly and fairly. This fact assures deep and earnest consideration for the proposals submitted in behalf of the strikers by Mr. C. H. MILLARD, Canadian director of the United Steelworkers of America, a CIO organization.

Mr. MILLARD says his National Advisory Committee is prepared to recommend to its membership settlement on a basis of a wage increase of 15½ cents per hour in place of the original demand for 19½ cents. He would agree that the full increase should not become effective until December 1 of this year. Ten cents per hour would be retroactive to April 1, 2½ cents would be added on October 1 and the last three cents in December. Mr. MILLARD wants the additional provision of an automatic increase of one cent per hour for each point of advance in the cost-of-living index.

Mr. MILLARD offers other concessions, including withdrawal of the demand for a closed shop in the three big steel plants. Instead he would substitute what is called the "Rand formula", under which all employees are subject to union dues but are under no necessity to join the union. He is prepared to abandon also the demand for a 40-hour week effective immediately, to accept 44 hours effective next April.

Nevertheless the proposed wage scale is the element on which Mr. MILLARD's offer will stand or fall, will meet acceptance or rejection. It passes the line of safety set by Mr. DONALD GORDON, chairman of the Prices Board, who told the Commons Industrial Committee that in his opinion the Canadian price structure now is "at the breaking point" and that an increase for the basic steel industry of more than 10 cents per hour would wipe out "any semblance of control" of prices generally and lead to dangerous inflation.

Canadians are in no mood to dismiss Mr. GORDON as an alarmist; certainly they do not think of him as an exponent of low wages and high profits. They must take his warning seriously.

This is not a strike of sole concern, or even of main concern, to those who pay wages and those who receive them. Every Canadian has great interests at stake; our industrial recovery hangs in the balance.

In this grave situation it seems to us significant, and perhaps promising, that the union has receded from its original demands and offers to modify them. The step is in the spirit of moderation for which we have appealed and which could have averted this disastrous strike if employees and employers had adopted it in their pre-strike negotiations.

Clearly Mr. MILLARD's offer must have very careful study by the Parliamentary Committee, by the steel companies—and not least of all by Mr. DONALD GORDON.

## Car Priority System Is Dying, But Not Dead.

the White House after the Yalta conference and the great hopes for world peace entertained by the President as arising from the United Nations Conference at San Francisco.

Mr. KING accurately interpreted the sentiment of the people of Canada in that they are proud to honor the memory of a great friend of this Dominion.

With his statement that the cairn at Campobello is one of the many monuments to the memory of the late President which from time to time will be erected in Canada, there will be universal agreement.

## This Too Will Pass.

Members of the House of Commons have been complaining bitterly that their sleep in the Chateau Laurier is disturbed by the pneumatic drills of the Ottawa Electric Railway. These noisy instruments are ripping up the asphalt setting of the tracks, no doubt a preliminary to the laying of new rails.

This is a job it is impossible to do without noise, and quite impossible to do in the flow of traffic. Not only members are annoyed but all others in the neighborhood. They will live through it, however.

A year or two ago the Bronson car tracks were re-laid, and for weeks the nights were made hideous over a Glebe ribbon two or three blocks wide as the drills made their slow march to the canal. It was bad while it lasted, and much sleep was lost through these midnight manoeuvres, but we heard of no fatalities. And in the end there was some recompense in the gratifying fact that with a new concrete bed and new rails the cars were quieter than ever before on this route.

Meanwhile, for members whose slumbers are being disturbed, we suggest ear plugs.

## Service of the Wrens.

The Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service—whose members were commonly known as "Wrens"—has passed out of existence.

This feminine branch of the Royal Canadian Navy started with 67 girls in August, 1942, and had a total enlistment of 6,783. The members served mainly in Canada, but contingents were stationed in Britain, Newfoundland, the United States. Many were at headquarters in Ottawa; others helped win the war in shore establishments, or at the naval ports, and always with a high degree of efficiency.

This was everybody's war, and it was appropriate that women should not be denied active participation in it. The faithful service of the Wrens was a factor in victory, a factor in the extraordinary record of the Canadian Navy, for which this country is grateful.

We shall all miss these cheerful sailors, well-mannered and attractive in their blue, as they return to civilian life. We may be sure they will carry something of the tradition of the sea and the Navy, that their broadened experience and knowledge will serve them in other spheres.

## Police Without Revolvers.

One of the widely read American magazines carries a well-illustrated story on Britain's

A Letter to the London Times

—Those who talk of attracting foreign visitors to country will gather from following instance what are up against.

A Belgian came here where country was overrun, served the Belgian army, worked some years with our intelligible service, and was given an O

He then went to Argentina-business, leaving his wife daughter here. It has been quite impossible to obtain visa for him to return.

Horse in House.

London Daily Mail.

—A horse was led in through the kitchen and out the back garden.

That was the only way to get back on the road again after he fell into the basement area of the house; it could not climb up steps.

The horse, on a milk round bolted with the cart.

The cart broke in two, two bottles of milk were spilt. And they were not on the house. They were standing in front of the house.

Urban Hay Fever.

New York Herald Tribune

—Oddly enough, when considers the name and cat the disease, farmers who work haying, who move amid weed in potato patches and fields are rarely victims of malady which finds so many sufferers in asphalt fields.

Hay fever, under one name or another, has been known almost 400 years. And rag of course, is a lot older than it remains to be seen if 2-4 reverse the long-established of cause and effect. If it many a Manhattan hay fever will bless the Health Department and its spray guns.

Runs To Work.

Australian Newsletter

—An Australian cross-country runner has been running work and consistently beating street cars and trains. He is Devine of Bankstown (S Suburb) and he runs 10 miles from his home to his Glebe Island in about one 20 minutes. If he travels by train it takes him 15 or longer. A shipping clerk, I who won the Military Medal was severely wounded in Guinea, says that running of his convalescence. "It exhausting than the train and is good practice for the marathon", he adds.

Arctic Democracy.

Scandinavian News.

—An independent dem is in the making by the Arctic Circle.

Greenland, the world's largest island in which has

discontinuance of priority certificates effective August 1". This was headlined as meaning the end of the priority system. It seems, however, that the next morning the Department amended its new order. It decided that the 17,000 priority certificates already issued must be honored. There are some 60,000 applications on hand; they will be carefully screened and the most deserving of the applicants will get certificates. When all these priorities are satisfied—and when that time will come nobody knows—the car-selling business will be unshackled.

Unfortunately this action is not taken because there are cars now to meet a normal demand but because there are not even enough cars to satisfy the priority market. That is the official explanation of Mr. Howk, but also in the mind of the Minister of Reconstruction was the fact that there has been a "widespread illegal traffic" in certificates; in other words a black market based on government permits to buy motor vehicles.

Ottawa dealers already have on their books hundreds of signed orders, with cash deposits, for automobiles on the "if, as and when" basis, and delivery cannot be promised even for next Spring. Removal of priorities makes for fairness to all, and goes far to take new cars out of the black market. Reputable dealers do not seek ways of evading the price ceiling, either for new or used vehicles.

## Campobello: Canada Remembers A Great World Statesman.

Only the obligation of highest public duties overseas prevented Mr. MACKENZIE KING from attending and representing Canada at the unveiling of a cairn to the memory of FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT at Campobello Island off the New Brunswick coast. In his message on the occasion Mr. KING recalls his official and personal association with the former President, traces the broadening friendship between Canada and the United States under the Roosevelt regime, and lifts the veil of secrecy from the scene of some major decisions of Allied strategy in which Mr. ROOSEVELT had so great a share.

The momentous meeting of Mr. ROOSEVELT and WINSTON CHURCHILL, which witnessed the birth of the Atlantic Charter, the Prime Minister reveals, was originally planned for the Gulf of St. Lawrence after the President had paid an official visit to Ottawa and was to return to his Summer home at Campobello. Plans were changed, the Ottawa visit postponed and the meeting held at Placentia Bay, off the coast of Newfoundland.

The Prime Minister tells that it was President ROOSEVELT himself who suggested Quebec City (which he knew from a visit in 1938), as the setting for the conference of 1943 at which plans for world victory were drafted between Chiefs of Staff of the United Kingdom and the United States. From intimate personal knowledge, Mr. KING spoke of the traditional Roosevelt friendship for Canada and nations of the British Commonwealth; of discussing Canada-U.S. trade agreements with the President in 1935 and 1938; of FDR's historic pronouncement at the opening of the Ivy Lea Bridge over the St. Lawrence:

Give you the assurance that the United

States are issued with revolvers and that on very special occasions. Yet, states the article, the people of London get the best police protection in the world and the bobby holds the respect of his fellow citizens. He is taught tact and courtesy instead of how to be trigger-happy.

The sight of revolvers on our streets in peacetime is so much taken for granted that it must have an effect on the whole subject of carrying firearms, both legally and otherwise. True, in Ottawa our police keep their guns out of sight, something which tourists often comment on, but in most cities the heavy police revolver carried in plain view is standard equipment. In addition bank messengers are armed and the practice of arming private security guards and watchmen appears to be growing. In U.S. cities it often appears as if half the downtown population has a revolver in plain view. It is the badge of authority for those who protect property; and the underworld, and those who would ape that shady section of the community, act accordingly.

In London they apparently work on the theory that the very fact the police are known to be unarmed is the best way to keep the underworld in the same state of undress. That and the certain knowledge that possession of a weapon upon arrest is a sure passport to a lengthy jail term. THE JOURNAL has urged that if we in this country, and our neighbors across the border, were to make it mandatory on all judges and magistrates to add lengthy terms to any normal sentence, simply because of the possession of a revolver when arrested, that practice might become less common. As it is, even trivial offences are becoming the occasion for gun battles and, it must be admitted, the police are often the first to start the shooting. A boy in Toronto was killed this week by a young constable who claims to have caught the lad looting cars.

## Notes and Comment.

Cable to carry television from its point of origin to other centres costs \$10,000 a mile and amplifying stations must be set up every seven miles, so that it will be some time before this new marvel hits the back concessions.

The United States War Department announces plans to fire a rocket at the moon. Why? what has the poor old Man in the Moon done to deserve such treatment. Besides, the idea lacks originality. Jules Verne had it long ago.

Ross Munro reports from Paris that "by a sheer fluke" Canada is not and has not been at war with Bulgaria. Jean Francois Pouliot, Independent Liberal member for Temiscouata, discovered this curious situation last session. "Our Government forgot to declare war on Bulgaria", Mr. Pouliot said.

Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff and their high-ranking assistants are invited to take a course in generalship in the United Kingdom in which Field Marshal Montgomery is chief professor. No smoking, no coughing, physical jerks before breakfast, and hard work for all is Monty's way of life, so he can't expect the course to be a joo popular one.

the age of majority.

The Greenlanders now want to have only one governor and one central council to be elected directly by the people. This would have the effect of diminishing influence of the Danish officials.

## Knotted Rope.

London Times.

—Members of Newcastle Chamber of Commerce heard recently with amusement—and concern—the experiences of one of their colleagues in seeking a license to ship a coil of 60 yards of Manila rope to Bergen.

H. A. Haslam, a shipowner and broker, described how he received the order on May 16 and passed it the same day to the rope manufacturers. One June 4 application was made to the Board of Trade for an export license. Ten days later he received a reply requesting a twine control certificate, which was obtained and sent on June 19 to the department.

When Mr. Haslam, seeking to speed up the export license, telephoned to the Board of Trade he was told he must get a "Tyne control certificate". Nobody in the department knew what a "Tyne control certificate" was, and eventually it was discovered that what was meant was a "twine control certificate". Pending receipt of the license the rope lay at North Shields awaiting shipment—but in the meantime the order was cancelled.

## Ottawa in 1921

From The Journal of August 2, 1921.

ENRICO CERRUSO, world-renowned tenor, died at Naples.

Opposition Leader Mackenzie King spoke on the problems of Canada's government-owned railways at Hamilton.

M. Grattan O'Leary of The Journal returned to Ottawa from London where he had reported the proceedings of the Imperial Conference.

Canadian Pacific Ocean Steamships purchased the German-built liner Tirpitz and renamed it "Empress of China".

Hull Alderman John F. Taylor charged at a council meeting that the Hull police force had no discipline.

The McLaughlin brothers, Earl and Ed, sons of Inspector Tom McLaughlin were high point-winners at the Ottawa Police Field Day. Constable Charlie Coombs won the half-mile race, Joe Hardon the 100-yards dash in full uniform, and the tug-of-war team of Bob Maharry, Herman Boehmer, J. Wilcox, Albert Knight, D. McDonald and W. Chambers defeated all comers.

Commenting on a fatality in the Rockies, The Journal deplored the making of hazardous mountain climbs by amateurs. "What good is obtained from these trips; is it even sport?" the editor asked.



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The Neighbors  
By George Clark  
"Can't we see something besides Westerns? You always go to sleep, anyway!"

## A Model Government Board

From The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph

The annual report of the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Canada is an ever welcome visitor to the editor's desk and that for the fiscal year 1944-45, just received, is no exception to this rule. We know of no public service in Canada that is doing its work more efficiently, more intelligently and with broader vision than this energetic body. Credit, of course, must be distributed among all the trustees but the largest individual share is due to H. S. Southam as chairman. Comparisons are invidious but we could find it in our heart to wish that some other Dominion boards, commissions and corporations were half as happily administered. The popular conception of an art gallery is probably that of a place in which paintings, drawings, etchings and engravings are collected and exhibited to the art-loving public, much after the fashion of a museum. The function of the National Gallery, however, as viewed by the trustees, is much broader than that and twofold. The primary duty, as laid down by Act of Parliament is "the development, maintenance, care and management of the National Gallery and generally the encouragement and cultivation

new plan to make the gallery more widely effective as an educational institution. With the co-operation of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, a series of broadcasts to schools on outstanding Canadian artists was commenced this year." Exhibitions of Canadian art for other countries continue, it is said, to be in active demand and the National Gallery has been able to respond to all important requests. Special reference is made in this connection to exhibits at Washington, D.C. New York, N.Y.; Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil. As soon as shipping conditions are normal, promise is made that plans for other exhibitions in the British Commonwealth, the United States and foreign countries, necessarily held in abeyance owing to war conditions, will be taken up.

Not even cultural art, in its widest expression affords a broad enough field to satisfy the Trustees of the National Gallery and they propose to broaden it out by embracing industrial art as well, thus establishing contact with new and extensive sections of the domestic public. They observe that "Brief reference was made to the importance of en-

## U.S. Difficulties In China

By Joseph C. Harsch in the Christian Science Monitor

Gen. George C. Marshall has kept the fragile peace of China alive through so many crises that neither he nor official Washington has yet abandoned hope that it can be saved.

However, hope was never at a lower ebb than it is now; so low that Washington has felt forced to give the most careful attention to the possible necessity of abandoning China to civil war.

What makes the condition so discouraging at this juncture is the degeneration of Kuomintang conduct to such a low level of brutality and terrorism that it is difficult to see how an American government can continue to associate with it much longer.

Matters have been brought to a head by the political persecutions and assassinations of leading Chinese intellectuals, liberals, and scholars. The victims are not Communists. For the most part, they are American-educated. They are the pride of the American missions, the men with whom Americans like to associate, in every sense the better and more hopeful element in China. Their crime is that they have worked for compromise, conciliation, and unity. For that crime they have become anathema to the extreme Kuomintang leaders who have determined that there shall be no unity except the unity to be bought by military subjugation of all enemies of the Kuomintang.

The surviving Chinese intellectuals are now refugees. Some have reached the security of British authority in Hong Kong. A large group have been given temporary asylum in American consulates.

Two beliefs motivate the extremist group of the Kuomintang. One is their unshakable conviction that America must continue to support them, come what may. The other is that they think they have the military power to conquer all of China.

According to Washington calculations, both are wrong. The first is wrong because the American public is not likely to approve American aid to one faction in a Chinese civil war, even though that faction is fighting the Chinese Communists. The second is wrong because the more extreme the Kuomintang becomes, the more unpopular it becomes. It has the larger and better equipped armies. But wherever those armies go they carry repression,

corruption, and higher taxation with them. This has given the Communists an enormous advantage in the background competition for public good will. In the so-called Communist zones, taxes are very much lower and corruption is relatively lower still. So Kuomintang armies might win pitched battles, but Washington does not believe that those armies could ever subdue all resistance.

The cynicism of the Kuomintang leaders is expressed by their thinking about Russia. They propose to make a deal. They will offer Manchuria to Russia in return for a free hand in the rest of China, and apparently believe Russia would accept such a deal. Some are even claiming that the deal has been reached. Washington judges Moscow differently. It believes that if it came to civil war, Russia would ultimately come to the aid of the Communists.

The last hope of saving the peace of China rests on ridding the Kuomintang extremists of their two fixations. Washington will not and could not give them support in full civil war. If anything were needed to prove this, it is the editorial position taken by the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald which advocate American withdrawal from China "entirely."

Plainly, the last hope of the Kuomintang for American support in such a war would be in the quarters represented by these newspapers. But still Nanking clings to its fixations.

Washington is almost at its wits' end. To withdraw means to abandon China to civil war and probably eventually to see China go Communist. To stay means to ally American policy in a Chinese civil war with a faction which daily becomes more inefficient, more corrupt, and more brutal. To stay become intolerable, while to go means to accept the failure of a great and high-minded experiment which had the political stability of Asia as its purpose. It is a fearsome dilemma.

What makes it all the harder for Washington is that the Kuomintang is probably paying the way by its own blindness for the last thing it wants. If it forces American withdrawal by its own excesses, the end result will almost certainly be an ultimate Communist victory; in China.

## Letters To The Editor

Letters to appear in this column must be signed for publication with true signatures of the writers. Preference is given to brief communications, but the editor does not undertake to publish all letters received.

### Smoke From The Sanitarium

Editor, Citizen:—

In the Evening Citizen of July 29th, there appeared an article bearing the title "City Steam Roller Smoke Worse Than Hospital or Sanitarium." This article dealt with a visit made by the members of the Ottawa Smoke Nuisance Committee to the Royal Ottawa Sanitarium and the Ottawa Civic Hospital for the

first quarter and the device of Canada in thy flag gives the message: Britain Canada... flag with the national symbol of Canada occupying the whole of the field and the Union Jack in canton reads: Canada (member of the British Commonwealth of Nations). Apparently Col. Duguid agrees with me on the point of heraldry.

T. S. EWART  
Ottawa, July 23, 1946

