

# Churchill-Roosevelt Press Conference

Representatives of the Weekly Newspapers, Messrs. R. A. Giles and D. R. Wilson, give story of Conference for Readers of Canadian Weekly Newspapers

Quebec, Que., Sept. 26 — After a lapse of just over a year, the ancient city of Quebec has once more become the busy hub of the world's revolving wheel and when we say busy we mean busy. The British Empire, its leader, Hon. Winston Churchill, and the United States of America, its president, Franklin D. Roosevelt, again in conference to discuss recent developments and the future welfare of the whole nation—Yes the whole world. That Russia is not present at this meeting bears no reflection on that country but on the contrary would suggest that the rapid advance of the Russians requires even that Mr. Stalin, with his great wisdom and strategy, remain on the job, that no stone be left unturned for a speedy victory.

Meanwhile we presume there will shortly be a three or four-power conference at which Premier Stalin and Chiang Kai Shek will both be present.

Premier MacKenzie King was on hand as host to the visitors and, as was the case a year ago the Chateau has been a hive of industry.

Accompanying the two great personages were their wives, Mrs. Churchill and Mrs. Roosevelt, who expressed pleasure at again meeting. After attending various dinners and functions in their honor the latter left for New York on Thursday afternoon after visiting the CWAC barracks with Mrs. Churchill, who later paid a visit to Red Cross headquarters.

Naturally there was the odd interlude between sessions for a little relaxation. During one of these Mr. Churchill paid a visit to Sir Eugene Fliset, Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec at Spenswood, where on looking out on the splendor of the St. Lawrence river he pronounced the view one of the grandest sights in the world.

The newly elected Premier, Hon. Maurice Duplessis, with his cabinet welcomed him at the Provincial Legislature buildings. On his visit Mr. Churchill was accompanied by Prime Minister King and attended by Major General Pope, military secretary to the Canadian War Cabinet and military staff officer to the Prime Minister, also Commander Thompson, Mr. Churchill's secretary and naval aide.

Due to the recent change in political parties in Quebec's provincial election, Mr. Duplessis assumed the honors and it was to be expected that relations both from a war and political attitude would be more or less estranged. However, the jovial Mr. Churchill quickly manifested itself and the ice was soon broken. In bidding farewell to Mr. King, however, Mr. Duplessis said, "I wish you, good health, but not good luck," at which both laughed.

When we mentioned the word busy we really meant it for there were more than 150 correspondents present—some 70 American, 50 Canadian and 30 foreign, including R. A. Giles, of the Lachute Watchman, and D. R. Wilson of the Shawinigan Standard representing the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.

To endeavour to give in detail what has transpired during the week is an absolute impossibility but suffice it to say that there have been continuous sleepless nights, all concerned working strenuously on future plans. Presumably these will include ways and means of handling the military situation by the United Nations, as it will exist in western Europe and Italy; after which will come the speedy transfer of all available power for the crushing of Japan.

As to how this latter, can be most speedily accomplished is again a matter of speculation, for Russia now on fair terms with Japan, may wish to still remain as such and confine her efforts to immediate repair and rehabilitation of her own devastated country.

At any rate every means will be taken by the remaining Allies for Japan's early defeat and let us hope that Russia will continue with her utmost valuable aid.

In a nutshell all the glorious news of the past year gives fair reason to believe that the present Quebec conference will be followed by similar splendid success in the far eastern theatre of the war.

As We See Them  
A symbol of Britain, Mr. Churchill stands out as tough and brave in adversity, at all times wise and broad-minded but in place when assailed.

Mr. Roosevelt also a man inspired with courage and determination, portrays the highest qualities in his very person and has won his way into the hearts of the peoples of the various nations.

Together they form a splendid team and may God give them health and strength to continue their arduous and vitally important duties.

held Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, at the Chateau when after a long and tiresome wait, due to the honorary degrees of D.D.L. being conferred upon Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt (the first occasion in the history of McGill University where conferral has ever taken place outside the campus) the press were finally admitted. Needless to say, it was a mad scramble as to who had preferred positions, but the C.W.N.A. representatives were well to the front and had the honor of greeting the leaders of Great Britain, United States and Canada.

The first speaker, President Roosevelt, expressed pleasure at meeting again in Quebec City and spoke as follows: "We have made plans as far as any human being can, possibly make plans to-day. Things are moving very rapidly and we have many thoughts on major operations. We are unable to state a specific date when the European war will end, but the sooner the better. When this occurs, army, navy and air force will be unhesitatingly used against Japan—a war of quick conclusion."

"It is not a question of one nation running the whole show, or naming a supreme command, it is a question of finding room and opportunity of marshalling our entire resources against Japan, the difficulty of which consists in bringing all opportunities of men and munitions together on land and sea—space being so small."

In closing his remarks, Mr. Roosevelt said, "We are glad to be here again, and we consider Quebec an ideal spot for a conference, with Prime Minister King and the Governor General as our hosts."

Mr. Churchill then spoke for some minutes and sanctioned Mr. Roosevelt's remarks stating that he had been awaiting the United States President for another conference. "While the telegraph is a wonderful medium it does not take the place of personal contact and I felt a further meeting was long overdue."

Referring to last year's gathering Mr. Churchill pointed out that the conference was not an idle and useless meeting, but from it came arrangements by which large armies were hurled across the channel to liberate the beautiful land of France suffering under the heel of Hitler."

Continuing, he said, "While one part of our task is nearing completion there is another which has to be undertaken in common—we have need to consider, when after the downfall of Nazi Europe the enormous forces can be applied as quickly as possible to the will of those they have outraged."

"I read," he said, "in papers one inch thick, compared with ours of meagre proportions, that Britain is trying to shirk her duty and wishes to throw the whole burden upon the United States. The only point to be adjusted is that the United States is keeping too much to itself. However, an amicable agreement has been reached and all forces that possibly can be united will be used against Japan. There is no feeling of animosity but all will assert their rights of be in at the kill."

"So what," he continued, "we have not told you of our plans from day to day, as they must of necessity be kept secret. The enemy will and have heard the results and what was once a design will become a mortal blow. So let it be with this conference. Just in the same way as we worked out details in the last conference, I cannot doubt but our present plans will also work out, our enemies must be stripped of the powers to molest the world."

"We have conducted a successful war on a scale, and with a measure of success you will go far to match. Do not fear about the future, the same progress which has led us in the past will bring us through until the long strain of war is over."

"And so, gentlemen," he concluded, "It has been a pleasure meeting with you, and probably at our next conference we will be enabled to unfold to you the plans which we have made on this occasion."

Prime Minister King, in a few remarks, thanked the speakers for their interview and extended a cordial invitation to attend a dinner at the Chateau that evening.

So ended another vital and important conference of great leaders who both proclaimed it one of the best and shortest yet on record.

**RAMPAGING MOOSE GOT VICTORY GARDEN**  
HAMILTON, Ont. (CP)—There was no harvest labor problem for Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cash when it came to harvest their victory garden.

Just as the garden reached maturity, a young bull moose moved in and ate everything in sight, right down to the roots. The moose stayed for a week. The Cash family couldn't molest it because of the game laws.

## The Week at OTTAWA

By BARRY O'BRIEN, Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—Payment of Saskatchewan's 1938 seed grain debt has moved into the spotlight, with Finance Minister Hiley and Premier T. C. Douglas of Saskatchewan carrying on an argument over the money through correspondence and statements to the press.

Premier Douglas announced that his government would not meet notes to the banks on October 31st for the \$17,000,000 seed grain indebtedness in Saskatchewan. He also threatened to advise farmers not to make any more payments on loans unless the Saskatchewan government proposals for settlement of the debt were accepted.

Mr. Hiley said the provincial government's proposals could not be accepted. In a letter to Mr. Douglas, the finance minister said: "The acceptance of your proposal would throw upon the Dominion government the cost of carrying out your election promises."

In the letter and in an earlier statement, Mr. Hiley said the plan outlined by the Saskatchewan C.C.F. Government would mean the Province would bear no burden of the debt and the Dominion would assume the entire balance left unpaid by farmers.

Mr. Douglas said under his government's plan the cost of the province would be \$7,000,000 and the federal government's cost \$10,000,000. He said Mr. Hiley's statement that the province would not pay anything was not in accordance. Some \$4,000,000 had already been paid and \$3,000,000 would have to be refunded to farmers who

had paid in full if settlement was made at 30 per cent of the principal. Besides threatening to advise the farmers not to make any further payments on the loans, there had also been a threat to have municipalities return money already collected, Mr. Hiley said.

This was a "proposal which, in the light of your publicly-announced attitude to the treasury bill obligations of your province, would involve a loss to the Dominion treasury of \$10,000,000," Mr. Hiley said.

Such an attitude was in contradiction of the solemn undertaking of the province in the agreement and with a sense of responsibility to the Canadian taxpayer, it would be wrong in principle to submit to such a threat.

It may be that your government is in a position to cause some loss to the Dominion if we do respond to the whip which you are proposing to apply, but I think if this is the case it will be the lesser of two evils," said Mr. Hiley.

"If you advise the farmers not to pay anything more on these notes, even though they have the money in their hands with which to do so, your action cannot be regarded as otherwise than unscrupulous and reprehensible. It will be an affirmation of the principle of repudiation which should be more apply in relations between provincial governments and this government than in other relations."

Mr. Hiley said press statements of Mr. Douglas indicated he regarded treasury notes as little more than scraps of paper.

"Your offer means that so far as the discharge of the obligation is concerned, the province will assume none or practically none of this obligation, whereas you expect the Dominion government to assume \$10,000,000 of it and the farmers to discharge \$7,000,000."

Hon. J. T. Douglas, Saskatchewan minister of roads, stepped into the

argument to say that Saskatchewan farmers were overcharged for their seed wheat in the spring of 1938. "It is not a matter of repudiation, but of giving the farmers of Saskatchewan a fair break," said Mr. Douglas. The view taken by the crop failure of 1937 constituted a national emergency and the federal government was primarily responsible for seed grain loans in the following year.

Seed wheat in the spring of 1938 was distributed to farmers at \$1.65 a bushel and much of it was unsuitable for areas into which it was sent. A good deal of it was obtained in Alberta and was one of the "red head" variety, highly susceptible to rust.

Mr. Douglas said C. M. Finca, provincial treasurer, would go to Ottawa later to discuss the whole matter again with Mr. Hiley.

## Leaders at 1941 Quebec Conference



## ABOUT THE THINGS YOU BUY IN WARTIME



"I think it can be safely said that the sugar supply position is the most difficult situation we have to face today in any rationed commodity. You can't get all you want in wartime. If one pound will do, don't buy two."  
—Alan Roy

## The sugar situation is NOT sweet

**FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE SUGAR CANADA CONSUMES HAS TO BE IMPORTED**

This map shows where Canada, Great Britain and the United States got their sugar in the good old days of peace. Our three countries take practically all the exportable sugar from these major sugar-exporting areas. But supplies have either been cut off by enemy occupation of the country—as in the case of Java and the Philippines, or their production radically reduced by shortage of workers, as in the case of Hawaii, Porto Rico, Australia, Trinidad, Fiji.

Even the production of beet sugar in Canada and the United States has been drastically cut by labour shortage. In both countries the '43 sugar beet crop was forty per cent less than in '41. The only country to show an important increase is Cuba, where output had for years been deliberately restricted. But its increase has not been sufficient to offset the losses elsewhere—let alone meet the increased demand.

**ROLLING ON SUGAR**  
The war has brought some unusual demands on the United Nations' sugar pool. Vast quantities have been taken for making industrial alcohol used in the manufacture of synthetic rubber (guns, etc.) as well as T.N.T. and smokeless powder. For instance, the explosive to fill five 16-inch shells requires as much sugar as

is produced on an acre of the finest sugar land. This year Cuban sugar alone used for making industrial alcohol will equal Canada's normal sugar imports for more than two years.

**THE SUPPLY IS SHARED**  
All sugar supplies are pooled and under the control of the Combined Food Board of the United Nations, which allots supplies to Canada, United States and Great Britain on a uniform basis.

**DO WE NEED MORE SUGAR?**  
A century ago the whole world didn't consume as much sugar as Canada does today. Our sweet tooth has been acquired in quite recent times. Sugar rates high for its energy values, but starchy food is a good substitute.

**SUGAR BANK**  
At the time of "Fuel Rationing" the United Nations had a reserve stockpile of about 3 million tons, but for the last 8 years we've been using more than has been produced—and dipping heavily

**WE'RE LIVING ON OUR SUGAR CAPITAL**  
into "reserves." Liberated nations will have to dip in too. Extra good crops could improve the situation, but greatly increased supplies are not in sight. If current consumption keeps up we could be very short of sugar next year. We must do the utmost to conserve our supplies.

**RATIONING WAS STARTED BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF SHIPS. IT MUST BE CONTINUED BECAUSE WORLD STOCKS ARE DEFICIENT**  
THIS IS ONE OF A SERIES OF ANNOUNCEMENTS GIVING THE FACTS ABOUT THE SUPPLY SITUATION OF VARIOUS WAREHOUSE USED COMMODITIES

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD