

# OTTAWA

WEEK by WEEK



### IMPORTANT DEFENCE CO-ORDINATION

During the past few weeks, there have been numerous stories about pending changes in the administrative structure of Canada's Army, Navy and Air Forces, but the latest authentic information from Parliament Hill discloses that with the possible exceptions of the creation in the near future of a special Ministry of Supply, the Government has decided against the establishment of a separate department for each of the services. The Army, Navy and Air Forces will continue under the Hon. Norman Maclean as Minister of National Defence, with three separate Deputies for each branch, namely, Lt.-Col. Henri Desrosiers for the Army, Lt.-Col. E. S. MacLachlan for the Navy, and James Dumesnil for the Air Force. This follows the trend in Britain where there has been a co-ordination of defence matters under one minister. Furthermore, a special committee of the Cabinet in Ottawa will continue to meet often in order to decide on important defence matters and other problems of Canada's war effort.

### NO PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARIES

Again and again, it has been suggested in official circles that with the intensification of the hostilities abroad, the Government would be obliged to name Parliamentary Under-Secretaries to speak in the House for the Ministers when they are very busy. However, it is certain now that this will not be done at the coming session opening May 16 since the Cabinet is not in favour of this change at the

present time, preferring that each one shall speak for himself or that another Minister shall assist his colleague when the latter is unable to do so for his own Department for one reason or another.

### AMERICAN-CANADIAN RELATIONS AND THE WAR

Although the official press reports from Ottawa announced only recently that the King administration, as one of the first moves on the international scene since the elections, intends soon to seek new ways and means not only to preserve the remarkably benevolent neutrality of the United States, countering the powerful propaganda machines of Germany, Italy and Russia, but even to improve the present American-Canadian relations by solving quickly and in a very friendly manner pressing problems which have arisen between these two neighbouring countries in recent months on account of one being a neutral and the other a belligerent, yet it has been known for a long time in reliable and well-informed circles on Parliament Hill that a determined, even anxious, section of opinionated officialdom in Washington has been having an increasingly difficult task to prevent open defiance of the international rules on neutrality by a vast number of Americans. This powerful section of public opinion wants to help the democratic nations to win an early and decisive victory over the dictators, particularly showing a growing impatience with any rule or authority which interferes with any direct aid to Canada's war effort. In other words, the United States is now finding it extremely difficult to

make their neutrality even a mere formality and this fact cannot be ignored in Canada, with the result that to deny this history-making role being played by Canada in negotiations of all kind between the Allies and the United States is simply a foggy and nonsensical action.

Soon after the ballots were counted in the last general election, the King administration in Ottawa began to take stock of the whole vital matter of American relations to the Allied cause, especially noting some significant recent occurrences which indicated in which way the wind was blowing in the hand of the powerful neighbour to the south. Ottawa saw that the illegal and unneutral declaration of the American Minister to Canada, Hon. James Cromwell, was not followed by the customary recall but by a flood of over 1200 messages of congratulatory congratulations reaching the Legation in Canada's capital; Ottawa could not ignore the fact that while press editorials favouring the Allies and condemning their enemies were allowed freely, similar efforts by the propaganda of their enemies in that land were banned; though this is clearly a violation of the rules of international law on neutrality; Ottawa noted that the steady surveys of the American Institute of Public Opinion indicated that the American people favoured direct and continuous aid to Canada's war effort, reaching lately a proportion of 97 per cent in favour of such a policy; Ottawa observed that American economies were being tuned in perfect harmony to that of the Allies in trade treaties, trade restrictions, shipping, credit, foreign exchange, and virtually breaking their own laws in order to help the Allies, especially Canada's war time economy; Ottawa attached wide significance in the action of the United States in tolerating the harmful effects on their own business of some of Canada's war-time actions, such as Canada's depreciated currency in terms of the American dollars because this has imposed a severe handicap on the American exporters in favour of the Canadian exporters since both have been doing business under a reciprocal trade agreement wherein there is a clause providing that either nation may give notice of cancellation of the pact if either country feels that exchange conditions were such as to lessen or to destroy the benefits of the said agreement, which would be a disaster for Canada if it happened now; Ottawa has noted that the United States has set many new "precedents" in interpreting international laws on neutrality so far as Canada is concerned, with numerous examples of this fact existing, such as when Canadian army airplanes fly over or land accidentally on so-called "neutral" American territory, they are always allowed to return, or when a so-called "neutral" American territory, they are allowed to be dragged across runways tilted toward's Canada's soil, or when Americans enlist in any Canadian armed service, they

do not encounter much difficulty, and many others. Consequently, it is the sound and reliable opinion on Parliament Hill now that it is absolutely vital for the Allied cause that Canada should do all in her power to retain and even improve relations with her powerful and benevolent neighbour to the south, and there are signs that this will be accomplished by progress on the St. Lawrence Seaways Project, by continuance of the reciprocal trade agreement made in 1935, by easing restrictions on Americans resident or doing business in Canada, particularly in regard to foreign exchange and securities held by Americans since most other nations exempt Americans from the registration or possible requisition of such assets, by finding a way whereby greater numbers of Americans may be enabled to enlist in Canada's air and military forces without losing their own citizenship or without compelling them to swear allegiance to the King, which was reterially "hinted" as a means to an end by President Roosevelt at a press conference, and by doing all other things which would not endanger the good-will now growing steadily between the United States and Canada.

Ottawa is determined, even anxious, to cement this North American friendship and it can easily and readily be guessed by the average reader how this effective work is causing official and unofficial alarm in the so-called nondescript ranks of the dictators, with the allusive suggestion that Canada's exact role will be a post-war sensation. (Reproduction prohibited, 1940, Educational Features Syndicate.)

### HEATING HINTS

By James Stewart

MARCH is the month of high winds. Day and night temperatures vary greatly. While the days are usually warmer, the nights are very chilly. This necessitates a few changes in furnace operation. As the weather moderates, the turn damper should be more nearly in the closed position—particularly on windy days. Because wind increases the draft, and if the furnace is not throttled down the fire will quickly burn out. For the same reason it is wise to keep a deep fire. A thin fire will burn out rapidly and if it will allow excess air to pass through the fuel bed, sending most of your heat up the chimney.

Remember, then, at this season of the year keep a deep fire in your furnace and keep the turn damper as nearly closed as you can without causing the fire to go out. This will enable you to maintain a uniform temperature—avoid overheating—cut down chimney loss—and save fuel. And it will give you a fire of sufficient body to provide more heat when it if it suddenly turns cold.



Because of its high quality LOWE BROTHERS HIGH STANDARD HOUSE PAINT costs less per square foot of surface painted. Low-grade paints analysed by recognized laboratories were found to contain as much as 63% of water and other evaporating liquids. This left only 37% of film-forming solids to protect the surface. Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint contains 90% of protective film-forming solids. That is why one gallon of High Standard Paint will go as far... last twice as long... as two gallons of "cheap" paint. See your dealer.

— For Sale by —

## W. C. Anthony

HARDWARE, PLUMBING, TINSMITHING AND ELECTRIC WIRING  
PHONE 46 GEORGETOWN.

### TO PROTECT TREES FROM SATIN MOTH

The satin moth, which receives its name from its white satin-like appearance, is destructive to trees, particularly Balm of Gilead, Carolina poplar, white (or silver) poplar, Lombardy poplar, and willow. All poplars and willows planted around houses are commonly attacked. The quaking aspen and large-toothed aspen have not been seriously attacked in Eastern Canada, and so far the insects has not adapted itself to forest conditions as it has done in Western Canada. The trees are generally able to survive two years of complete defoliation but in the third year death may result. The time at which moths appear varies according to latitude. Generally speaking, the adults may be seen flying about the trees late in July and early August. A female lays up to 1,000 eggs which hatch in 10 to 15 days. The small hairy caterpillars feed for a short time before hibernating in crevices in the bark when they make webs in which to pass the winter, in which to pass the winter. Early in May of the following year, the larvae emerge and feeding is resumed. Late in June or early July the damage caused by them becomes more evident. To control the insects, a recommended spray is a mixture of lead arsenate powder and water in the proportion of 5 pounds of lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water. The addition of 1 1/2 pints of high-grade fish oil as a "sticker" greatly increases the effectiveness of the spray as it causes the poison to adhere long enough to kill the fall generation of satin moth larvae. The only disadvantage in using the sticker is that it causes spotting on painted surfaces. When trees are close to houses it should be omitted. The satin moth can be controlled satisfactorily for at least two years by one application of the above formula. If re-infestation does not appear, spraying operations may be postponed for even longer periods. Further information about the satin moth and its control may be obtained by writing to the Division of Entomology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

**"I TAKE MY VACATION ON THE MONEY MY STUDEBAKER CHAMPION SAVES ME!"**

**"I BUY A GOOD SUIT WITH THE SAVINGS I MAKE WITH MY CHAMPION!"**

**"WE PAY A MONTH'S RENT WITH THE MONEY OUR CHAMPION SAVES US!"**

**"OUR CHAMPION'S ECONOMY TAKES CARE OF THE TAXES ON OUR HOME!"**

THIS safe, sure-footed, brilliant-performing Studebaker Champion averaged 35.03 miles per Imperial gallon in this year's Gilmore-Yosemite Sweepstakes with an expert driver and low-extra-cost overdrive—decisively defeating all the other largest-selling lowest price cars.

And all over Canada, "just average" drivers are enjoying exceptionally high gasoline mileage with their Studebaker Champions—while remarkable oil and up-keep economy further increases their savings.

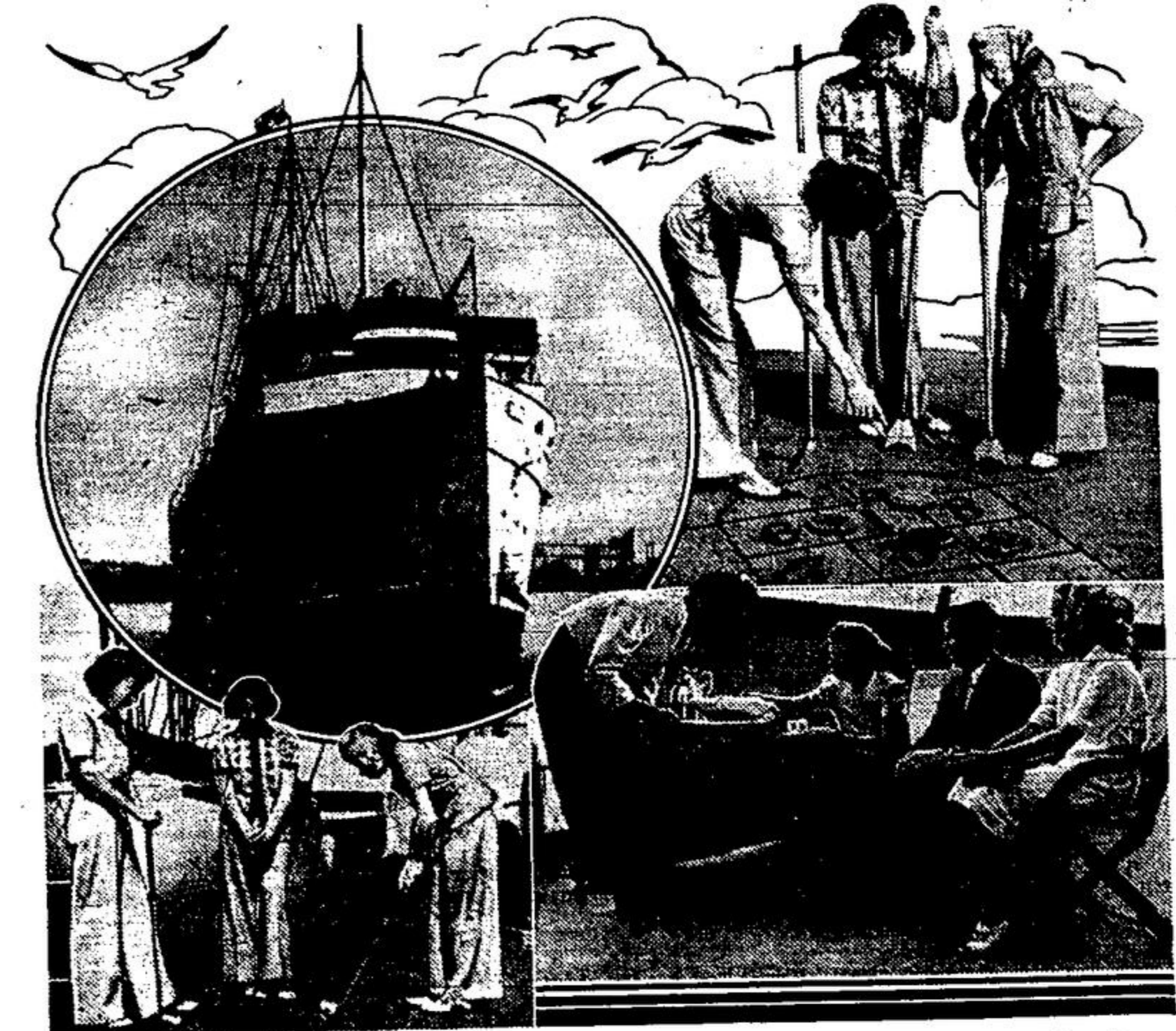
Come in and drive a Champion. Use your present car as part payment, on easy terms.

Priced on a level with the 3 other large-selling lowest price cars

# STUDEBAKER CHAMPION

Phone 161 **ART SCOTT** Georgetown Ontario

### Great Lakes Cruises Delightful Holiday



A delightful break in the long Canada-rail journey and perfect summer cruises are combined in the services offered by the Canadian Pacific Great Lakes steamers. Two gleaming white ships, the "Assiniboia" and the "Keewatin" make convenient connections at Port William and Port McNicoll, terminal points for their water journey of 542 enchanting miles, and cruises are operated especially for vacationists who like the charm of the vast inland seas.

These two fine passenger ships travel westbound on Wednesdays and Saturdays; eastbound on Saturdays and Tuesdays. The route of these, "Circle Cruises," from June 15 to mid-September, is most interesting. Westbound from Port McNicoll, the ship glides through beautiful Georgian Bay, past Manitoulin Island, and into Lake Huron. It calls up St. Mary's River, through Sault Ste. Marie to Lake Superior, largest of the Great Lakes, to Fort William.

The schedules provide for popular week-end cruises from Sault Ste. Marie or other terminal point, half the length of the full cruise.

Other delightful five-day cruise trips are made by the spacious cruise ship "Manitoba," 303 feet long, 2,616 tons and of steel construction. These cruises from July 1 to August 26 are from Owen Sound and Port McNicoll to Port William but the route is via the North Inside Channel of Manitoulin Island and there is a special stop at Mackinac Island, rich in stories of early explorers and fur traders.

Shipboard activities on all these vessels are patterned on those of an ocean liner—morning bouillabaisse, afternoon teas, midnight snacks, impromptu parties, masquerades, dances and moonlight promenades on deck. Pastimes include shuffle-board, deck quoits and other sports. The ships are equipped with spacious decks, cozy lounges and airy staterooms—the last word in luxurious comfort.