

NEWS FROM CAPT. GORDON SUTHERLAND

Mrs. Gordon Sutherland had an interesting letter from her husband, Capt. Gordon Sutherland, with the names Patricia, Canadian Light Infantry, "O" Company.

STREET-CAR FATALITY IN TORONTO BRINGS TRAGEDY TO ACTON HOME

Andrew VanWyck, of Hillsburg, who was fatally injured when struck by a street car in Toronto a week ago, leaves a son Howard, resident of Acton.

Crossing the street at Elcor and Adelaide, against a red light, he became confused, and stepped directly into the path of the street-car. He suffered a compound skull, broken ribs and bruises and died early the next morning in St. Joseph's Hospital.

He is survived by his widow, four sons and four sons. A daughter, Mrs. Tom Patterson lives in Hampton.



STORMY SESSION AWAITED

Notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, the impression exists right now along Parliament Hill that the Official Opposition will be smaller in number but will be more clamorous and vociferous than has been the case for the past few years, particularly in regard to certain features of the conduct of the Canadian war effort, though the most serious and the most numerous complaints seem to be directed against the system of providing for the beneficiaries of those who are on active service with the Canadian forces.

When the system was hurriedly established at the outbreak of the war, a flood of complaints reached Ottawa against the methods of paying allowances to wives, children, parents or other eligible dependents, and while these complaints are fewer in number since the appointment and reorganization of the department under Arthur MacNamara, former Deputy Minister of Public Works in Manitoba, yet there is general dissatisfaction in the way \$2,850,000 is spent each month for some 55,000 dependents of the men who are risking their lives for their country.

REORGANIZATION OF THE SUPREME COURT

The Privy Council upholds the judgment of the Supreme Court in Canada wherein it was held that the Parliament of Canada can abolish appeals outside of this Dominion. Parliament is almost certain to exercise this right to create a final court of justice within this nation, reaching a turning point in the constitutional independence of Canada. Then again, history would be made by a complete reorganization of the Supreme Court, increasing the number of presiding Justices from the present seven to nine, increasing their salaries and expediting proceedings of the final court of appeal.

OUR FIRST WAR BUDGET

Though the man in the street throughout Canada may seem to be displaying the deepest and the most earnest interest in the headlines which tell the story about the progress of the war on the actual fields and seas of battle, yet the well-informed authorities on Parliament Hill will not hesitate to state in emphatic tones that the man in the street in this nation is really and actually just as much concerned about the headlines of Canada's economic or military backlogs and ability to prosecute the war in which the British Commonwealth is involved.

Today the average citizen realizes that modern war is not merely or only a case of force against force by naval, military or air squadrons but rather a big conflict of economic values, with Canada's share in this war bound to concentrate principally on its invaluable assets, first as the granary of the British Commonwealth and second as its arsenal.

Therefore, it is not amazing for this veteran observer on Parliament Hill to find that there is an intense interest in all Canada on the subject of how this land will discover the ways and means to pay for the tremendous costs of its war efforts at a time when years and years of drought, depression and unemployment on a wide scale had already depleted the Dominion Treasury. This subject is easily the principal topic of conversation in the national capital amongst officialdom and others gathered for the first regular wartime session of the Canadian Parliament.

net added that it was even more than the nation's business could bear without dangerous results. Though more revenue is urgently needed and the history of this sales tax shows that it is one of the most productive imposts ever devised, yet the King Government will not raise it to 10 percent if there is absolutely no other alternative. Second, it would not surprise anyone in authority in the capital if the exemptions now existing under the sales tax get a sharp pruning, especially in view of the studies in this direction now being made. Third, the basis of the income tax may be lowered in a manner to raise the revenues from this source, with some rumors circulating that it may involve dropping exemptions to a new low mark for married or unmarried persons. Fourth, there may be a revival of "nuisance" taxes, such as those on liquors, tobaccos, sleeping or parlor car tickets, stamps on cheques, receipts, etc. But in this last case the Government will undoubtedly bear in mind the sad experiences of the past few months when it was found that if certain luxuries are taxed highly, it merely results in less consumption. For instance, when the excise tax on cigarettes was raised from \$1 per thousand in September, 1939, due to the war, the actual consumption dropped from 710,000,000 in August, 1939, to 533,400,000 in August, 1940. Again, when the tax on matured spirits was raised from \$4 to \$7 per gallon, the revenues were not increased due to less consumption. In other words, such actions may slow down the economic pace or tempo and diminish returns, with the result that reactions are undesirable now.

Furthermore, whatever taxation is devised in the new budget, the man in the street in Canada today must remember that the budget will not be akin to those which marked these annual events in the last World War of 1914-1918. In that conflict the success or failure of the operations of a single undertaking, namely, the success or failure of the annual crop, marked the nation's industrial life. In fact, the year after the war ended, agriculture accounted for over 40 percent of the value of Canadian production, with manufacturing supplying about one-third and mining less than 6 percent. This means that these three industries together supplied Canada with nearly 80 per cent of that part of her national income derived directly from productive activities. Today, the contribution of agriculture has fallen from 40 to 24 percent, manufacturing has risen from 32 to 39 percent and mining has more than doubled. Hence, the whole picture has changed and this infers that the man in the street in Canada today must pay for Canada's war effort will be radically and basically unlike those levied in the past.

(Reproduction Prohibited, 1940, Educational Features Syndicate).

PLAYING HOST TO 20,000,000 Visitors

In the next few months Canada hopes to play host to the largest number of people that ever went visiting anywhere in the world, at any time. If present expectations are realized there will come to visit us this year between 15 and 20 million Americans. Some of them will find their way to the farthest nooks and corners of the Dominion. They will be friendly, perhaps curious. They will be interested in Canada at War as much as they will be in visiting and reviewing our lakes, mountains and playgrounds.

For two reasons this unique phenomenon of tourism is of greater importance to Canada this year than ever before. 1. Canada needs American tourist dollars to help win this war. 2. Canada must this year be interpreted as well as host to those visitors from a friendly but neutral democracy. First we must make sure that this hoped-for flood of tourist visitors really gets here. Just recently the Winnipeg Tribune drew attention to the fact that we spend \$2 millions a year in our fisheries department in order to market about \$40 millions of fish.

In the business of tourism we spend \$300,000 and hope to get \$300,000,000 of tourist dollars.

While we think it good business to spend \$5 of federal funds for \$100 worth of fish we spend only 10 cents to get \$100 of tourist dollars.

So long as we are at war, the American dollars these visitors will bring are an essential war asset. We should not hesitate to spend at least a million dollars to merchandise Canada's tourist attractions in the U.S.A. Even a little state like Illinois, with not a fraction of the tourist opportunities that Canada possesses is spending a quarter of a million this year. Equal or larger expenditures are being made by state and tourist authorities all over the U.S.A. They know the value

of merchandising their assets so as to gain in a share of the record expenditure that is expected to be made by tourists on this continent in 1940.

Canada has an excellent Travel Bureau which has been doing splendid work within its limited resources. It is greatly handicapped because it lacks the money to "follow through."

The first essential of our tourist effort is to make sure we are doing a good enough sales job. Right now our national effort looks spangly in relation to the opportunity that exists.

If, as and when these tourists come to Canada, what are we going to tell them?

It is a certainty that most of them will want to talk about the war. They will want to tell us, perhaps, why they are isolationist. They will want to know what we are thinking and doing.

How well are we prepared to talk about "the issues at stake?" Will we talk back on our fence rails or club chairs and sneer at our visitors for not being in the war? Are we ready to speak with clarity and conviction about fighting for the right to live our own life—an ideal which each of us has a right to as every citizen of this continent whether it be north or south of the 49th parallel. Let's not be penny wise and pound foolish about making 1940 a banner tourist year. And let's be prepared to talk about the issues at stake when our visitors arrive.—Financial Post.

In the NEWS — of the Week

Unquestionably one of the highlights of the impending session of Canada's new parliament will be the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. When first appointed, this commission was headed by the then Chief Justice Newton W. Rowell and was best known as the Rowell Commission. On his retirement through ill-health, the chairmanship passed to Dr. Joseph Sirois of Quebec, and the Commission became known as the Sirois Commission.

This Commission held inquiries all over Canada into differences between the Provinces and the Dominion in regard to fields of taxation, and it was evident that what was required was a broad review of the working-out of the pact of Confederation itself.

The report of the Commission is therefore of prime importance to the members of the new Parliament and may have very important results in leading the way toward revisions of the relationships established between provinces and the Dominion by the British North American Act which is Canada's constitution.

Details of the report have been kept closely guarded secret, but from our sources at Ottawa we are enabled to do a little long-range forecasting which won't be found very wide of the mark

Quality Guaranteed "SALADA" TEA

when at last the report and recommendations are disclosed.

To begin with, it will not, we feel sure, directly recommend that Parliament pass resolutions asking that the British Parliament amend the B.N.A. What it will do is point out the problems, set forth solutions, express itself as favorable toward some of these solutions, oppose others, renew the knotty problem of revenues and taxation and then recommend the calling of a constitutional round-table conference. All provinces and the Dominion will be called to sit in at the conference; if the recommendation is adopted by the federal government, and every point referred to in the Commission's report will be thoroughly threshed out. As a result, Parliament may then legislate of itself where it has the authority, or ask the British Parliament to amend the B.N.A. Act where that course is required, to give effect to any changes agreed upon by the Constitutional Conference.

Probing a little deeper below the surface, we would not be surprised if, in regard to three perhaps four of the Provinces, problems would be divulged which will require both a political and a financial solution. In the provinces we have in mind — Ontario is not one of them — the causes and sources of their financial difficulties are such that war will not help but can only accentuate the troubles. Hence the solution may imperatively require political action of a highly important character. It may be that Canada's war parliament may find itself in a position where it will have to grasp boldly the nettle which, if touched too gingerly, may sting considerably. Wrestling with internal problems during a war is no easy matter, but if national unity is promoted thereby, the wrestling will have been worth while.

We mentioned in the column last week some other important things which the new M.P.'s will have to face. Among them, the question of investigation of war contracts. It takes time to swing over from peace to a war economy and some of the processes may have sounded pretty slothful in spots. But now, plenty of war contracts have been let. Some contracts prior to the war, but of a military nature, have been assailed, but whether those, let since, call for light seems doubtful. There is bound to be an opposition demand for full details of essential war contracts to be disclosed to parliament except when details would aid the enemy. But it does not look as though much scandal-mongering will

feature the season. Nevertheless, we have a free parliament, members have real rights, and opportunity for investigation certainly is there, if members see fit to seize it. So anything may happen.

LEGION HANDBOOK HELPS CANADIANS TO "PARLEZ-VOUS"

Ottawa, May 7—Canada's fighting men who have enrolled in the Canadian Legion War Services education program should be able to "parlez-vous" by the time this war is over. Upwards of 4,000 men are attending French classes in Canada and England, and to facilitate their efforts the Legion has issued a 60-page handbook containing hundreds of questions and answers they are most likely to encounter in France. The booklet, published in collaboration with the Canadian Association for Adult Education, also contains an extensive English-French vocabulary. A large supply of them have already been shipped to Robert England, M.C., M.A., Legion's Overseas Director of Education, at Aldershot, and others have been sent to French instructors for distribution in the various Military Districts throughout Canada.

A statement released by national headquarters of the C.L.W.S. shows that, of all courses of instruction being given, the study of French is most popular among the men. In the Aldershot Area Command, in response to a questionnaire, 2,100 applications were received from English-speaking Canadians for classes in the French language, and about 500 applications from French-Canadians desiring to learn English.

Assistance to the Legion in rendering this service is being given by Prof. A. Lloyd James, and by Prof. Desjardins, head of the Department of French at the University of Reading, England. One hundred French-speaking officers and men, drawn from the 1st Canadian Division, are acting as group leaders. The teaching of French, aside from being of considerable cultural value, will contribute greatly to the military efficiency of the men, especially when they arrive in France and become associated with the armed forces of our gallant allies.

MUSTARD PLASTER

Try using the white of an egg instead of water, for mixing, when preparing a mustard plaster. The result will be a plaster that will not burn.



WORLD'S FAIR TOURS

See The World of Tomorrow TODAY! 7 DAYS IN NEW YORK \$11.00

Includes: Taxi to Hotel, Assured Hotel Accommodation, Admission to Fair Grounds, Admission to 5 Concessions, Sightseeing Tours of New York and the Fair Grounds.

7 DAYS IN NEW YORK \$14.85 Includes: Taxi to Hotel, Assured Hotel Accommodation, 2 Admissions to Fair Grounds, Admission to 5 Concessions, Sightseeing Tours of New York and the Fair Grounds.

7 DAYS IN NEW YORK \$18.15 Includes: Taxi to Hotel, Assured Hotel Accommodation, 2 Admissions to Fair Grounds, Admission to 5 Concessions, Sightseeing Tours of New York and the Fair Grounds, Tour of N.B.C. Studios.

7 DAYS IN NEW YORK \$26.95 Includes: Taxi to Hotel, Assured Hotel Accommodation, 2 Admissions to Fair Grounds, Admission to 5 Concessions, Sightseeing Tours of New York and the Fair Grounds, Tour of R.C.A. Development, Chinatown and Harlem Tour, 3-Hour Boat Trip around Manhattan Island, Cruise to West Point.

Three choices of several other entertainment features.

Reservations must be made at least a week in advance. Descriptive folder and complete information at W. H. LONG

Phone 88 - Georgetown

MAY COACH LINES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE ACQUISITION ORDER IMPORTANT NOTICE

As announced by the Minister of Finance, the Foreign Exchange Acquisition Order, 1940, has been enacted by Order-in-Council under the authority of the War Measures Act.

Unless exempted by the Order, every resident of Canada who, on May 1st, 1940, has any foreign currency in his possession, ownership or control, whether in Canada or outside Canada, is required forthwith to sell such foreign currency to an Authorized Dealer (i.e. a branch of a chartered bank) for payment in Canadian dollars at the official buying rate of the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

"Foreign currency" for the purposes of the Order means any currency (excluding coin) other than Canadian currency and includes bank notes, postal notes, money orders, cheques, travellers' cheques, prepaid letters of credit, bank drafts and other similar instruments payable in any currency other than Canadian currency, and also includes any amount in foreign currency of which a resident has a right to obtain payment by reason of a deposit, credit or balance of any kind at or with a bank, savings bank, trust company, loan company, stockbroker, investment dealer or other similar depository.

The Order does not require the sale of any foreign securities.

The Order does not affect any foreign currency, deposit or securities of any non-resident of Canada and for greater certainty the Order expressly declares that a non-resident visiting Canada for business or pleasure for a period or periods not exceeding six months in the year continues to be a non-resident for the purposes of the Order unless such person enters or has entered Canada with the intention of becoming a permanent resident.

No resident is required to sell any foreign currency if he satisfies the Foreign Exchange Control Board that he held such foreign currency on May 1st, 1940, solely as trustee or agent for a non-resident and that the non-resident's interest therein had not been acquired from a resident since September 15th, 1939, except in a manner approved by the Board.

Under certain conditions stipulated in Section 1 (b) of the Order, a resident who is not a Canadian citizen may be granted exemption, but only after application for exemption is approved by the Board.

No life insurance company incorporated in Canada is required by the Order to sell any foreign currency which it needs for the purpose of carrying on its business outside Canada.

Further particulars may be obtained from branches of chartered banks. Any resident who has any foreign currency in his possession, ownership or control on May 1st, 1940, regardless of amount, should consult his bank at once in order to ascertain the extent to which he is affected by the Order.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD