



FIRST EXCITING STORY ON NEW SESSION

As the crowds in the streets, in the squares, in the hotels, in all public buildings and governmental offices in Canada's capital become larger and larger, Ottawa is assuming the appearance which usually typifies that city when the representatives of the people gather for a session of the House of Commons and the Senate, but this time an experienced observer along Parliament Hill can note that the density of the crowds and the increased momentum of their activities, together with the undeniable fact that the atmosphere everywhere in the capital seems charged with the electrifying effects of much to be expected, indicates in no uncertain manner that the first regular wartime session of the Canadian Parliament will avoid the usual gaities and customary formalities of such gatherings and it will be marked by more urgent and more serious occupation with affairs of vital and historic importance to every man, woman and child throughout the Dominion of Canada.

If a paper search or thorough enquiry is made behind the scenes in the capital of Canada, the best-informed sources disclose in a cautious and prudent way that regardless of all advance publicity this session will concentrate mainly from start to finish on certain angles of the Canadian war effort, with a determined and stubborn resistance at all times against stifling or repression methods on the matter of free discussion in Parliament, whether such smothering attempts on criticisms are made under the excuse of state secrets or otherwise. It is bound to produce sensational news, particularly since many questions will be asked

and many answers will be given in a guarded style. In fact, it is a byword amongst veteran observers along Parliament Hill that there is nothing like secrecy or reticence to arouse the curiosity of the nation's representatives, and if any action, event or occurrence is surrounded by any unusual degree of such secrecy or reticence, these representatives will go to great lengths to obtain information in the public interest.

Though other subjects occupy the headlines and though some time has passed since it occurred, yet on Parliament Hill there has persisted an unchanged curiosity about the purposes or achievements of the recent visit of the head of the Canadian Government, including long visits and long interviews with Prime Minister Mackenzie King with President Roosevelt in Georgia, with Secretary of State Hull as well as other high officials of that Department in Washington, with John D. Rockefeller, etc. These visits were unaccompanied by any statements or public information, with the natural and usual result that in the United States and Canada there were all sorts of speculations, though all practically presumed that these events were connected with the obvious question of how Great Britain will pay for the vast supplies of the necessities of war which she must purchase in the United States. Nevertheless, it is this very secrecy or reticence which has created unnecessary assumptions and well-informed sources point out that Great Britain is well able to finance the war without any difficulty, though Canada's role as intermediary between John Bull and Uncle Sam cannot be minimized in the least in

the case of a long war, owing to Canada's geographical position, its social policies, its constitution, its people, its standard of living, its comparative security, its prestige, its economic development, its financial and trade relations with Britain and the United States, and its other interests, both sentimental and material.

Great Britain can buy and pay for American supplies in four ways. First, Britain can sell back to the Americans the \$1,000,000,000 in United States securities which the British people now hold. Second, Britain can pay the Americans in gold, possessing no less than about \$3,400,000,000 in gold. Third, Britain can pay by exporting British goods to the United States, though balancing of accounts by exchange of goods between these two nations is out of the question now since there has been a marked trend towards economic nationalism in both these powers in recent decades, with a reflex of this seen in the long-term tendency for trade between them to decline since the British do not have sufficient surpluses of the things which the Americans can use and the policy of the Americans is to sell abroad as much as possible and at the same time to buy as little as possible, creating in this way a so-called "favourable" balance of trade. This is why Britain buys more and more cotton from Brazil where her goods are accepted in exchange and where she can get credit. This is why Britain buys more and more tobacco from Turkey where she gets political as well as economic advantages. This is why Britain buys less and less canned goods from the United States. All these actions are detrimental to the American trade due to the financial and trade policies of the Americans themselves. Fourth, Britain can pay the Americans by credit, but the United States has the Johnson Act on its statute books wherein it is provided that no nation can borrow which has defaulted its war debts, though recent American sympathy with the Allies and resentment against Hitlerism can circumvent technicalities since it is possible for private individuals or firms to raise money in the United States, including British companies, individuals or institutions. Before the World War of 1914-1918, the United States was a debtor nation but circumstances changed its international position in the movement of capital. In fact, in the boom years the United States loaned fortunes to other countries, reaching a climax in 1927 when the United States floated \$1,561,000,000 of new foreign loans and \$104,000,000 of funding loans, being a total of \$1,725,000,000, and in that same year Britain loaned \$495,000,000 to British possessions and \$20,000,000 to foreign nations, with the observation that the United States has become the center of the world's movement of capital.

It is the sound belief on Parliament Hill that hidden within these facts may lie the "real secret" of the visit of Premier Mackenzie King to the United States, and in face of all the con-

WISHART-CAMPBELL TO BE SOLOIST AT UNION CHURCH



Mr. Wishart Campbell, "Canada's Favorite Baritone," will sing at both services in Union Presbyterian Church on May 26th. Mr. Campbell is much in demand as a singer of sacred songs, and has an international reputation for his interpretations of religious music. Several times each week he is heard on the radio, and he has appeared in hundreds of churches of all denominations in both Canada and the United States.

fusion, excitement, noise and general activities centering around the opening work of the new regular wartime session of Parliament, this history-making episode is the "piece de resistance" or chief dish on the political menu, with the closing remark that the control of the nation's capital will be witnessed by vital occurrences which will reveal indisputable information to the man in the street about Canada's role in this war, including its national outlooks, its future policies and its likely developments.

NO PROFITTEERING AND NO SHORTAGES

Though a number of complaints were made in the early days of this war and which have since been investigated and corrected, the newly arrived members of Parliament in Ottawa are surprised with the disclosures that during this war there has been no profiteering and no shortage of any commodities in Canada, removing all possibilities of rationing such as it has been forced on other nations at war. The reasons for these unusual disclosures, First, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa has received the complete co-operation of the business communities in all parts of Canada and the general population has willingly accepted the enforcement of this small measure of regimentation made necessary by the war. Second, there has been no marked interruption in the adequate shipping facilities to Canada from the rest of the world. In other words, the Allied control of the sea and the Canadian spirit of sacrifice are easily observable in these disclosures.

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In Our Mail Bag

LEGION IN FAVOUR OF UNITED APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Dear Sir: During recent weeks there has been increasing evidence of the press and public favouring some form of co-ordination whereby the five large welfare organizations operating under the Directorate of Auxiliary Services, Department of National Defence—the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Y.M.C.A., and the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc.—would pool their efforts in the matter of future financial appeals. I should like to emphasize here that the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc., is fully in support of such a move. In fact, during a meeting of its Board of Directors held at Ottawa on March 6 and 7, a resolution to that effect was passed, copies of which were sent to the Secretary of State and heads of the organizations mentioned above.

The resolution was as follows: "WHEREAS appeals to the public of Canada for funds to carry on voluntary work have been and are being made by various voluntary organizations, acting under the authorization of the War Charities Act; "AND WHEREAS the co-ordination of such appeals is desirable, with the object of reducing the demands on voluntary canvassers, limiting campaign costs, and avoiding the confusion and vexation of too frequent appeals to the subscribing public.

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT it is the considered opinion of the Directors of the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc., that all appeals to the public under the War Charities Act be co-ordinated and made through some one suitable patriotic agency or fund, acting for all approved voluntary organizations already approved under that Act."

It will be seen, therefore, that the Canadian Legion War Services, Inc., whose own recent appeal met with such gratifying response, has already initiated a move to combine all future calls for public support of welfare work, among our active service troops. We sincerely hope that a satisfactory arrangement along these lines will result.

John A. Gunn, President, J. R. Bowler, Hon. Secretary, Canadian Legion War Services, Inc.

PROVINCIAL CHAIRMAN



R. V. LeSUEUR

who has been appointed by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, as chairman of the Ontario Committee of the War Savings Committee to launch the sale of War Savings Certificates.

War Saving Certificates to be Issued

Ottawa, May 14—Plans for the sale of War Savings Certificates and the widespread acceptance of individual thrift programs as a war effort are now being organized. Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Finance, has announced the appointment of W. H. Somerville, of Waterloo, Ont., and de Gaspe Beaubien, of Montreal, as national chairman of the National War Savings Committee.

R. V. LeSueur, of Toronto, has been appointed Ontario chairman of the War Savings Committee. Provincial committees, to be announced in the near future, will be representative of agriculture, labour, industry, finance, education and the professions.

War Savings Certificates, to be sold in multiples of \$5, are designed to give everyone, including school children, an opportunity to share in the war effort in Canada's fight for freedom. In addition to making a very effective contribution to the mobilization of Canadian resources, War Savings Certificates provide an opportunity by which every Canadian, old and young, may build up a reserve of purchasing power.

The Ontario Chairman of the War Savings Committee, Mr. LeSueur, is a native of Saris and a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Osgoode Hall. Mr. LeSueur represented West Lambton in the House of Commons 1921-25. In 1933 he was elected vice-president of Imperial Oil Limited, and vice-president of International Petroleum Company, Limited.

GREAT NATIONS

Nations are not truly great solely because the individuals composing them are numerous, free and active; but they are great when these numbers, this freedom, and this activity are employed in the service of an ideal higher than that of ordinary man, taken by himself.—Matthew Arnold.



A Suit of Clothes

By MARY KEELING

"THERE are certain temperaments," the professor was remarking blandly, "of which it is—"

"Look out, daddy!" cried Pat. The professor nimbly sidestepped to avoid the string of motors that suddenly started when the green light changed.

"There are temperaments, my dear, of which it is—"

"Oh, daddy, do please look out!" Pat cried again as a car whirled around the corner.

The professor sidestepped once more, but not nimbly enough this time to avoid a splashing of muddy water as the car passed through a puddle close to the curb.

"Oh, daddy," wailed Pat, as she mopped away at the professor's coat tails, "whatever will mother say? And your second best trousers are quite too—too unsafe for wear in public."

"There are temperaments, Patricia," began the professor. "I do wish, dearest," said Pat reproachfully, "that you'd try to remember your own temperament—how careless you are about crossing streets and spilling clothes and—"

"Henry," remarked the professor's wife at the breakfast table the next morning, "you simply must order a new suit of clothes at once. Your appearance is a disgrace to the family."

"That reminds me, my dear," said the professor cheerfully. "I have a distinct impression that I ordered a suit of clothes last week."

"Why, daddy?" exclaimed Pat in astonishment, "however did you come to order a suit all by yourself?"

"It is true," allowed the professor, "that I gave the order to a young man who called upon me after class time. I feel reasonably certain, however, that it was clothing he wished to sell."

"Henry Porter!" cried his wife despairingly, "do you mean to say that you gave an unknown salesman an order for clothes without seeing what they were like?"

"My dear, you quite distress me," expostulated the professor. "The young man seemed of a most superior type and now that I consider the occurrence I remember mentioning a club. It appears that his firm is most particular whom they admit to its membership. I was selected in order that a name somewhat familiar in educational circles might head their list."

"How much did you pay down?" asked Mrs. Porter.

"Only \$2, if I remember correctly."

"And when is the rest to be paid?" asked the business manager of the firm relentlessly.

The professor squirmed a little in his chair just as the doorbell rang, thus relieving him of the necessity of making an immediate reply. Fate was pursuing him, however, for Pat returned to the dining room with an aggressive sort of young man who demanded of the professor his \$2 installment due the suit club.

"May I ask," said Mrs. Porter with great dignity, "when my husband's suit will be delivered?"

"Oh, most any time, ma'am," said the collector with a sly wink at Pat. "Some one is chosen each week to get a free suit and the old gentleman may be the next lucky one."

"Daddy," whispered Pat as she opened the door for the professor, "there's a perfectly beautiful young man waiting for you in the library."

The professor adjusted his near-sight glasses as the young man rose from a chair.

"You'll not remember me, Professor Porter, but I'm the man who induced you to sign up with that suit club. I've found out that they are a bad lot, but I want you to believe that I honestly thought it on the square. If you'll tell me how much you've given them I'll be glad to pay you back myself. You were so white to me that I can't bear to see you floundered."

"I see no reason in the world," replied the professor, mildly, "why I should allow you to be the loser. The amount is inconsequential, for I ascertained some weeks ago that the plan was fraudulent. However, I am exceedingly glad to have you restore my belief in my sound judgment of character. I confess it has been somewhat shaken of late. This, my dear," he added, as Pat entered the room patiently for the purpose of meeting the caller, "is Mr. Samuel Salter. You may perhaps recall my mentioning him in connection with the purchase of a suit of clothes. My daughter, Patricia, Mr. Salter."

"Daddy, darling," said Pat, squeezing the professor's arm rapturously after the young man had reluctantly taken his leave for the time being. "It's no wonder, poor dear, that you fell for that suit club."

"It is indeed gratifying," remarked the professor, "to know that Mr.—ah—Salter's countenance of nobility and refinement mirrors the sterling character that I at once credited him with."

"What a funny old pet you are, daddy," crooned Pat, kissing the soon-to-be bald spot on top of the professor's head.

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