

Glimpses of Parliament

By Eugene Cleaver, M.P.

Due to lack of space in last week's issue, it was necessary to leave out the major part of Mr. Cleaver's "Glimpses of Parliament." Mr. Cleaver was giving a résumé of the Prime Minister's opening speech, which we continue from last week's issue.

The Royal Canadian Air Force continues to perform its threefold task. Its home defense squadrons continue their constant patrols over our coasts and coastal waters. They take their part in the escort of convoys to and from our shores.

Our air force has shared in the triumph of Britain. Since the home defence, our Canadian fighter squadrons, flying planes produced in Canada, has engaged with memorable success in active combat with the enemy. The main energies of the Royal Canadian Air Force are directed towards the development of the British commonwealth air training plan.

The gigantic proportions of the air training plan are now beginning to be appreciated by the public. At the beginning of August, twenty-four of the training schools had been opened. By the end of October, thirty-six were in operation. To put it another way, throughout that period an average of one school a week was started.

On September 26 the Minister of National Defence for Air welcomed at Vancouver the first detachment of Australian pupils who had come to Canada for their advanced training.

National Registration—May I now say a word about national registration. This gigantic task was the first under the taking of the Department of National War Services after the war. It was a task which needed to be done, and how promptly, how vigorously and how efficiently the registration was organized, or how smoothly and efficiently the machinery for registration was set up, is a matter of record.

I worked on August 19, 20 and 21. I want, however, to express to you the warm appreciation that the government feels for their effective cooperation in this great national task. The cost of the registration itself was kept at a minimum owing to the enthusiastic response of citizens in all walks of life to the call for voluntary assistance in carrying through this great survey of Canada's human resources. The response of our people to this first universal call to duty was magnificent.

The most graphic index of the progress made in furnishing needed munitions and other war supplies and equipment is perhaps the total of war contracts let. On August 12 we had awarded for the account of Canada contracts to the total amount of \$322,000,000. By November 21, that amount had increased to more than \$443,000,000. Of the \$443,000,000 worth of contracts, 87 per cent have been placed in Canada, 8 per cent in the United Kingdom, and 5 per cent in the United States. In addition to these amounts, Canadian industry is undertaking as of September 21, 1940, a total of \$134,000,000 for equipment and supplies, and commitments have been made by the United Kingdom for capital expenditures of an additional \$445,000,000. I mentioned a few minutes ago that the amount of \$443,000,000 represents contracts for the delivery of munitions, supplies and equipment. We have also made commitments for capital expenditures in the form of plant construction and extensions. These commitments include: Fifteen explosive and chemical plants at a total cost of \$70,000,000; twenty-five armament plants at a cost of \$66,000,000; forty ammunition plants at a cost of \$36,000,000; additions to automotive plants at a cost of \$5,000,000. Further details and subdivisions of these expenditures will be given by the Minister of Munitions and Supply (Mr. Howe).

In the first twelve months of the war our expenditure was \$290,000,000, or about \$240,000 a day. The cost of the resistance to the continent of Europe and the elimination thereby of many of the protective factors of time and space, were followed by an immediate increase in our financial and material responsibility. The result was a rapid and progressive rise in our war-time expenditures. In June and July we were spending about one and a third million dollars a day; in August, nearly two million dollars a day; in the month of September we spent \$60,000,000; in October our war expenditures were over \$85,000,000. The October expenditures were at the rate of almost a billion dollars a year.

In regard to the recent U.S. treaty Mr. King said:—I should be the last to claim that the Ogdensburg agreement was due wholly to the co-operation between the peacemakers and myself, or between the peacemakers in 1938. I am happy to know that, in a moment of crisis, personal friendship and mutual confidence, shared over many years between Mr. Roosevelt and my-

self, made it so easy for us to conclude the agreement reached at Ogdensburg. In reality the agreement marks the full blossoming of a long association in harmony between the people of Canada and the people of the United States, to which, I hope and believe, the president and I have also in some measure contributed. The link forged by the Canada-United States defence agreement is no temporary affair. It is a link whose common tie is a mutual desire for the destruction of their neighbours. It is part of the enduring foundation of a new world order, based on friendship and good will. In the furtherance of this new world order, Canada and the other world powers, in liaison between the British Commonwealth and the United States, is fulfilling a manifest destiny.

War Aims—A word in conclusion concerning our war aims, or, if the term seems preferable, our war aims. Rightly considered, the two constitute opposite sides of the same shield. There has already been a good deal of discussion concerning aims in this war. It is said on the one hand that the only aim of importance is to defeat the enemy; on the other, that most important of all is to bring into being a new social order, an order in which freedom, truth and justice will increasingly prevail in the relations between individuals, between classes and among nations. Personally I do not see that any conflict need exist between our war aims and our peace aims. If Nazi Germany is not defeated there will be little of freedom, truth and justice left in this world. If on the other hand we are in earnest in our desire to have freedom, truth and justice prevail in all human relations we should be prepared to fight as men have never fought before.

I should like to remind the house that the only limits the government is prepared to place upon Canada's war effort are those imposed by the extent of our resources, both human and material, and by our capacity for sacrifice. We will make financially possible, the utmost effort the people of Canada are physically and morally capable of making.

Mr. Hanson in opening the debate for the Opposition dealt in the first place with his views with respect to the duty of an Opposition. He asked a number of general questions and then offered some criticisms. The following are verbatim extracts from his speech.

May I at this point pause to enunciate the views with respect to public business of the party I have the honour to lead. I want to be very definite about this matter. To-day the policy of the Conservative party is to continue the policy of cooperation with the government in waging the war over there, and for the defence of the nation here, and to render such assistance as may be in our power to attain the supreme objective.

I say further to my right hon. friend that we desire to persevere in this course by offering constructive criticism. We reserve the right to criticize the proposals and actions of the government which are deemed not to be for the common good, both in its war and in its domestic activities. With respect to all domestic and peace-time questions we reserve the right to criticize, condemn or praise. In a word we will exercise all the privileges which will be accorded all the members of a peace-time opposition. I hereby re-dedicate this Conservative party in the House of Commons and in the country to the service of the state, to the supreme task of helping to win the war overseas, to prepare for the defence of our beloved country, to help solve the problems of government in the domestic sphere, and, so far as in our power lies, to promote the greatest good for the greatest number of our fellow citizens.

I have a list of specific questions I want to ask the government.

1. Why have no rifles been made in Canada to date for use by our battalions? Why are our thirty-day trainees given only old Ross rifles many of which may not be fired? Only those which have been reconditioned may be fired.

2. Why is there such a shortage of machine guns for use by machine gun units?

3. Why is signal equipment practically non-existent? Mr. Baldwin stressed this in his review of our conditions on October 1.

4. What is the position with respect to Bren guns? Why is there so much secrecy about their production? From time to time we are told that production of this and production of that is up to schedule or ahead of schedule, but we hardly know what the schedule is. What is the schedule in connection with Bren guns? We are told that it calls for a thousand guns by the end of next March, a large portion of which are to go to England.

5. Are there any 25-pounders for our artillery? According to Mr. Baldwin the answer is "only one." Our artillery units are armed only with obs-



REAR ADMIRAL PERCY W. NELLIS Who is Chief of the Canadian Naval Staff.

HEALTH

SHOULD TONSILS COME OUT?

There is substantial evidence that in about 30 per cent of children the tonsils are either enlarged or diseased and therefore have an unfavourable influence on the physical development of the child: Such tonsils should be removed.

The tonsils have assumed an important role in the economy of the child during the last 30 years. The beneficial results following removal of tonsils in selected cases has well justified the procedure.

It has been shown that markedly hypertrophied tonsils and tonsils that are repeatedly inflamed, giving rise to attacks of tonsillitis and swollen neck glands, frequently impair normal physical development. When such a condition exists after four years of age it is advisable to have the tonsils removed, with the expectation that at least 50 per cent of children so treated will be materially improved.

It is undeniable that the child population of the country has experienced better physical development with fewer interruptions due to mild and prolonged illnesses in the last 30 years. Infant mortality has been reduced and fatal illness in the school age occurs less often. While the wide-spread application of public health procedures such as pasteurization of milk, the safeguarding of water supplies and care of foodstuffs, whose educational influence in this direction, it must be admitted that eradication of unhealthy tonsils has played a considerable role in the physical improvement of the race.

The single question to be determined in respect to the tonsils of a child is: these tonsils diseased? If so, they should promptly be removed.

Cleveland, Ohio — Martin Walter, old-time Indian fighter, who lives in nearby Herbet's Corners, doesn't have to smoke alone. He has trained his pet dog, Frederick the Great, to puff along with him.

ele 18-pounders left over from the last war. Two artillery units in training in my province, one at St. Stephen and one at Fredericton, have never even had a wooden gun with which to train. I talked to the officers personally, and they are just sick about it.

6. What is the stage of production of tanks in Canada? How far, if at all, have we progressed?

7. How far have we progressed in the manufacture of aeroplanes? I have been told that no engines are being made here, and I only hope to make them at some indefinite time in the future.

8. What is the production of aeroplane propellers and hubs?

9. How does our effort compare with that of our sister dominion, Australia? From a recent account I read it would appear that in every field of war endeavour, Australia, with only about two-thirds as many people and probably less than two-thirds the wealth of this country, is far ahead of Canada.

Dealing with the militia training question Mr. Hanson said:—The first suggestion is that the length of time of training for these men be increased to at least four months, and that we train three groups a year instead of ten. The first eight weeks of this four months' course should be designed the basic recruits course, and the remaining eight weeks the trained men's course, and graduation being required from one course into the other.

In regard to the international situation Mr. Hanson suggested: I suggest that Canada approach the de Valera with a proposal that Eire lease to Canada certain strategic airports in the south and west of Eire for use as empire air stations.

In regard to the last war loan Mr. Hanson charged: It was a flop. I do not care what the minister says. I have been out through the country and I know what the people think about it. What were the causes for the failure of this second war loan? I am trying to help the minister, if he only knew it.

I lay at the feet of the administration the blame for having imposed tremendously heavy and oppressive taxation by the 1940 budget. This taxation affected those who ordinarily would have subscribed millions of dollars.

In reply to this charge I would suggest that as the loan was fully subscribed it was not a "flop" and that, so far as the country at large is concerned we are further ahead to take large incomes by taxation rather than by way of loan. In my next letter I will cover the reports given to the house by the different war ministers.



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G.H.S. COLUMN

(By Agnes Reid)

(Extended for last week)

School goes on — reading, arithmetic, singing and acting for Commencement, which will be held on Dec 5th this year.

CADET PARTY

It went over with a bang. So let us hope that such a fun packed evening may be repeated again.

Mr. Heilmann had charge of the party, and to him we extend a hearty vote of thanks in return for the able manner in which he handled the activities of the evening. Milton and Georgetown Cadets were united in a jolly, but slightly tiring route march. There came a real orchestra and then enjoying a delightful lunch after which the students returned to their homes.

A SHIELD OF FAITH

The Canadian Prime Minister: "What is necessary then to win the present conflict? It is to put on the whole armor of God, not the outward material trappings only, the helmet, the sword and the shield, necessary as they may be for the purposes of defence and of attack. Let it never be forgotten that we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Let us make sure that the helmet is also one of salvation; the sword, one of the spirit; and the shield, one of faith; that our loins are girt about with truth and that our breastplate is one of righteousness, and that our feet are shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace. If these things are ours, and I believe they are the

GIRLS ARE FORMING A CADET CORPS

It is the desire of the High School Board that G.H.S. girls should form a Cadet Corps. We are to be under the leadership of Miss Beales. Let us fill our group with plenty of vim, vigour and vitality. Three cheers for the girls.

COMMENCEMENT

Practices are under way. Singing and acting are a major thought among students these days. For time marches on and December 5th appears much too soon for many of us.

EXAMINATION TIME TABLE

In case you haven't noticed it, the examination time table is up. You may familiarize yourself with it by gazing upon the bulletin board.

ALAS

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RAILWAY COLLECTS DAMAGES FROM MOTORIST WHO HIT CAR

Belleville, Ont., November 26 — An erring motorist has paid damages to a railway company and to two railway employees to terminate a court suit. This happened here when the Canadian National Railways entered action on behalf of itself and its employees, J. Risk and R. Todd, claiming that a level crossing collision at Glen Ross between an automobile driven by George C. Montgomery, of Frankford, Ontario, and a gasoline operated truck car owned by the National System, was entirely the fault of Mr. Montgomery. The case was heard before Mr. Justice Keller MacKay, in the Supreme Court, and terminated when a settlement was offered by the defendant.

Mr. Montgomery agreed to pay to the Canadian National Railways \$2,100.35 for damage to equipment; to Mr. Todd \$2,130 for personal injuries and to Mr. Risk \$1,450, also for personal injuries.

A counterclaim for \$250 presented by Mr. Montgomery was withdrawn, and further, he must pay the costs of the action.

MAGNETISM OF EARTH HELPS LOCATE CABLE

When a cable sheathed with metal is at the bottom of the sea, the magnetism of the earth converts it into a weak magnet, according to the Canadian National Telegraphs, whose cables connections extend to all parts of the world. If a coil of wire is moved through this magnetic field, electricity will flow in the coil as long as it is in motion. The submarine sled, designed to find the depth of buried cables, carries two coils, one fore, the other aft. To protect them against the pressures of great depths, the coils are placed in pots full of castor oil. When the sled passes over a buried cable, the coils develop electric current which is wired to the cable ship. As one coil is weaker than the other, the two voltages are different. The ratio between them is an exact measurement of the depth of the buried cable.

weapons with which Britain and the dominions seek to slay the dragon of Nazi Germany today, we shall find it difficult in reconciling our war aims and our peace aims.

"To slay the dragon which has been fascinating its victims by fear, poisoning the springs of their moral and intellectual being at the source, and which would prey upon their vitals for years to come is clearly the first task of a civilization which would save itself, and more so any group of men the evil dragon of Nazism is slain to see that never again, in our own or in any other land, shall the gods of material power, of worldly possessions and of special privilege be permitted to exercise their sway. Never again must we allow any man or any group of men to subjugate by fear and to crush by the power of might the spirit and the lives of honest and humble men."

— House of Commons, Nov. 12.

Notice

Re: Voting on Extension of Term for Councilors

Take notice that on Monday, the second day of December, 1940, the Municipal Council of Georgetown will be asked to vote on the question:

"Are you in favor as a wartime measure, under The Local Government Extension Act, 1940, of the Municipal Council elected for 1941, holding office for the term of two years."

The vote will be taken at the time and place and by the officials appointed for the Municipal Elections.

This vote also regulates the term for Public School Trustees and Bylaw Electric Commissioners.

F. B. HARRISON, Town Clerk.

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