

The Week at OTTAWA

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OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's House of Commons has turned from pressing domestic problems long enough to stamp its approval on a document of global significance—the United Nations Charter for future world peace. But though actual approval was unanimously given, there were speeches of criticism during debate and at one point an open move to block immediate endorsement of the plan framed by the United Nations at San Francisco.

Commons approval does not mean that Canada's weight as a nation is yet officially behind the Charter. It must get Senate approval, probably this week, and then will go direct to the King for Royal assent.

Arguments that the Charter was not perfect were heard from all sides of the House during the two days it was debated. C.C.F. Leader Coldwell, who attended the San Francisco conference, believed it had been outmoded by the atomic bomb, but supported it. L. R. Beaudoin, a Liberal from Quebec's Vaudreuil-Soulanges constituency, said he realized he was supporting adoption of universal peacetime military training and universal compulsory wartime service, but he too urged its adoption.

Without Protest

The main opposition came from Social Credit Leader Solon Low. He declared that in all 111 articles of the Charter he could find no clear specific provision for the preservation of the Christian principle of the sanctity of human personality, no bill of human rights, no protection of the individual against tyranny.

Mr. Low proposed an amendment suggesting a one-month educational program to acquaint the people of Canada with the contents of the Charter after which it would be re-discussed. Speaker Gaspard Fauteux ruled the amendment out of order and when Mr. Low appealed the House supported the Speaker 155 to nine.

Even Justice Minister St. Laurent, one of the Charter's two Canadian signers, who piloted it through the Commons, said "everyone agrees there are things in the Charter which we deplore."

But when the resolution was put to the House not a voice was raised in protest of its passing.

Debate on the Charter was interrupted long enough for the Progressive Conservative party's chief financial critic, M. J. MacDonnell, to deliver the main opposition blast against Finance Minister Ilsley's recent budget. Chief faults he found were antiquated taxation methods, failure to relieve the low income tax payers and failure to curtail extravagant expenditures.

Launching his lengthy criticism which led off the budget debate with Mr. Ilsley still absent on a bond-selling tour in the west, Mr. MacDonnell moved an amendment to the budget motion. It was an amendment which had the effect of a want of confidence motion and would declare the House's regret that no effective plan had been proposed to ensure full production and employment, that no satisfactory policy had been announced for the elimination of "extravagant governmental expenditures" and that no adequate provision had been made for immediate relief of people in the lower income tax brackets from excessive taxation.

The vote on the Progressive Conservative, and any other amendment that may be introduced won't come until the debate ends.

Labor Troubles

Labor was still Canada's sore-spot of the week and Labor Minister Mitchell still the Capital's busiest man. He spent several days in Toronto meeting with representatives of the Ford Motor Company of Canada and striking United Automobile Workers (CIO) of its Windsor, Ont. plant. But at the week's end he had to report to parliament that a compromise suggestion he made for settlement had been turned down by both parties and the strike was still on.

The labor minister said, however, he asked both sides to give further consideration to his compromise. Mr. Coldwell suggested a Dominion controller for the Ford plant, as had been put in control of packing plants across the nation. But to this the minister made no direct answer, saying a "willingness to come together and talk" was essential to a settlement. It was indicated there would be no further negotiating to get the big plant back into operation and get the post-war cars rolling.

Meanwhile the labor department said the scale of available jobs and available manpower was quickly leveling off. So much in fact that post-war projects now are required in the Maritimes to relieve unemployment.

By Oct. 9 the number of available jobs had dropped to 145,600 a reduction of 10,500 from two weeks previously. At the same time the number of unemployed workers in Canada had risen to 133,000 an increase of 9,000 and one that was partially attributed to a speed-up in demobilization from the forces.

The demand for building tradesmen and general construction workers continued high throughout the Dominion, but a shortage of important materials was creating a serious bottleneck.

The Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 28th, 1945

TEMPERANCE BEGINS AT HOME
Golden Text.—As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. Jos. 24: 15.

Lesson Text.—2 Tim. 1: 1-6; 3: 14-15; Titus 2: 1-4, 11-12.

Exposition.—Timothy, Paul's "Dear-ly Beloved Son," 1: 1-6.

Reading between the lines, one sees with especial clearness how much this young disciple, on whom the great apostle came to lean so heavily after he had become "Paul the aged" owed to home-training, and to a knowledge of the truth as it had been instilled in him by his mother and grandmother. The shining example of these godly, believing women should be emulated by every woman in Christ's Church to whom the care of children has been entrusted. None are too young to be told the story of Jesus, and the records show beyond all shadow of contradiction that the great champions of the truth, in all ages of the Church, have been, very largely, those who in early years were instructed by their mothers and grandmothers in the knowledge and admonition of the Lord. Paul's interest in young Timothy was especial and unique (v. 6). The whole family to which he belonged had been converted on Paul's first missionary visit to Lystra. The great apostle to the Gentiles was, at that time, involved in a controversy with the Jerusalem church concerning the question of Gentile converts' freedom from the ordinances of circumcision and other distinctly Jewish observances. (Ac. 15: 1-35).

II. The Power of the Scriptures, 3: 14, 15.

The reason Paul gives for Timothy's continuation in the things which he had learned is a deeply significant one, namely he knew from whom he had learned them (ch. 1: 5). He knew the piety and consecration of these good and godly women; he was aware of their prayerfulness, humility and fellowship with God. All these fine qualities went to recommend the views they held, and which they had taught to Timothy. Timothy's mother had begun at the right time with him—babyhood. Note what Paul says the Holy Scriptures have the power to do. Therein lies their pre-eminence over all other books, all other writings. Paul here is referring to the Old Testament which, when read in the light of the faith of Christ Jesus coupled with implicit trust in Him, give sufficient instruction for salvation. There is more power in the Bible to impart the wisdom that brings life eternal than in all the rest of the literature of the ages. It is through bringing us the faith that is rooted in Christ Jesus that the Scriptures make us wise unto salvation. There is no way to salvation except by faith in Jesus Christ (Ac. 4: 12; Jno. 3: 36), and the bible is the instrument which God has chosen and appointed to bring us to a knowledge and apprehension of that faith (Jno. 25: 31; 5: 24; Rom. 10: 17; 1 Pet. 1: 23; Jas. 1: 18).

There is a crying need in the Church of God to-day, not only for a return to the more diligent study of Holy Scripture, but to a prompt and unquestioning acceptance of, and submission to its teachings when definitely ascertained. If the Bible is the Word of God, how foolish it is to submit its teachings to the criticism of our finite reasoning. The greatest of human thinkers is only an infant compared with the infinite God. And to discredit God's statements found in His Word because they appear unreasonable to our infantile minds is not to act the part of the philosopher, but the part of a fool. When we are once satisfied that the Bible is the Word of God, its clear teachings must be for us the end of all controversy and discussion. As we would strive to be doers of the Word and not hearers only, deceiving our own souls (Jas. 1: 22). Nothing goes farther to help one understand the Bible than the purpose to obey it.

III. Sound Doctrine and Sound Conduct, 2: 1-4, 11, 12.

Sound doctrine in the early church had not only to do with theories, but also with homely everyday conduct. The true manner of life for elder men is (1) "temperate," i. e., in the use of intoxicating liquors. The only temperate use in our land and day is not to use at all (2) "grave." Frivolity of conduct is unbecoming in anyone who aims to walk in communion with the All-Holy One, but it is especially unbecoming in older people. (3) "Soberminded," well balanced, of well-poised judgment. This comes through receiving the Holy Spirit (2 Tim. 1: 7). (4) "Sound" or healthful in three things, "faith," "love," and "patience." The true man-

ner of life for elder women is (1) "reverent in demeanor," temper becoming one who filled priestly functions. (2) "Not slanderers," speaking ill of others, the peculiar failing of women afar from God. This could be translated, "not devils." (3) Not "enslaved to much wine." Nothing is more enslaving than wine. (4) "Teachers of that which is good."

Grace instructs: (1) to renounce "ungodliness," disregard for God. (2) To "live soberly" (i. e., with sound sense). (4) To "live righteously" (i. e. bring our lives into conformity with the straight edge of God's will, as revealed in His Word). (5) To "live godly" (i. e., with reverent regard for God and sacred things). All this is connected with, indeed results from our looking for the Lord's coming. Jesus is distinctly called "our great God" (R. V.). Every Christian hope centres in the Lord's return, and this is a purifying hope (1 Jno. 3: 2, 3). This great God and saviour who is to come "gave Himself for us."

PRODUCES BEAN 27 INCHES LONG

CHURTON (Reuters)—Walter Huxley, regarded as an ace bean grower, has broken his own record. He has produced a green bean 27 3/4 inches long, surpassing his previous best of 26 3/4 inches.

From his tiny kitchen garden Mr. Huxley has sent exhibits which have won no less than eight championships at flower shows. He has just won the Cheshire cottage championship for the fourth time and is a champion hedger.

DEMAND HIGH PRICES FOR HOUSING SITES

WING (Reuters)—"Fantastic prices" are being asked for land for village housing sites, said Rev. W. C. Morris, chairman of the council of this Buckinghamshire town, protesting that the government permitted prices so high that the local administration could not buy.

In one instance the price asked had been \$2,075 an acre for purely agricultural land. A government spokesman said later that a local authority need not pay more than the true value of land. If the prices asked were too high, a council could apply for a compulsory purchase order and the figure would be decided by arbitration.

SERVICE RESTORED

SAINT JOHN (CP)—Direct steamship connection between Saint John and Boston, discontinued shortly after the outbreak of war, will be resumed as soon as ships become available, according to Eastern Steamship Lines officials.

GIANT'S RELICS

BADDECK, N.S. (CP)—Personal relics of Cape Breton's famous Giant MacAskill have been given to the Gaelic College Highland Folk Museum at St. Ann's. The relics—including his chair and bed, a boot and other articles of clothing—were given the museum by his niece, Christy MacAskill.

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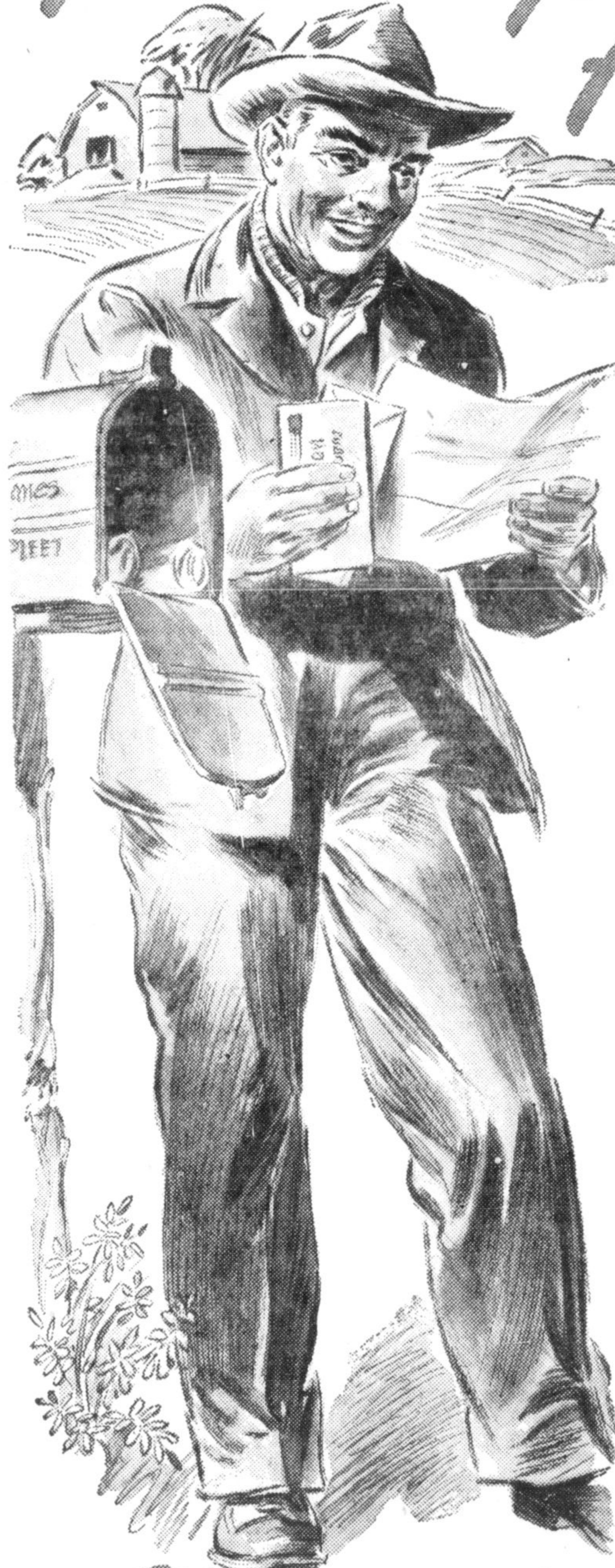


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A Message TO FARMERS from a Farmer



H. H. Hannam is President and Managing Director of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. In a message addressed to farmers, Mr. Hannam says:

"The farmer who is wise will look ahead and plan carefully.

"And in these years when prices and returns are more satisfactory than they have been, when labor is scarce, when farm machinery is restricted, when building materials are not readily available, a good course to follow would be that of putting a substantial share of the year's earnings into sound securities such as Victory Bonds. These reserves will not only provide a measure of insurance against difficulties in less favorable years, but at such time when supplies are favorable and costs will probably be lower, their purchasing power will be greater and return from them correspondingly increased.

"We believe this is good planning from the farmer's standpoint. At the same time, it is the very best of planning from the standpoint of the Nation."

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