

**"THE LIBERAL"**

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28th, 1940.

**ELECTION CLEARS THE AIR**

The people of Canada have spoken in no uncertain voice in favor of continuing the Mackenzie King government, and the decisive result gives Canada a strong government with an unmistakable mandate from the people. Many features of the campaign were distasteful to the people and there will be general relief that it is all over, and the hope is nation-wide that there shall be no more political bickering until the conclusion of the war.

Nothing is to be gained by post-mortems of the campaign but it might be worthy of mention that the 1940 war-time election will live in Canada's history as one in which the calm reason of the Canadian people failed to be disturbed by the sensational appeals raised for political purposes. The calm, resolute voice of Canada spoke against swapping horses in mid-stream and vote-catching schemes which might have proved popular in peace-time proved unattractive to the voters.

The nation-wide support gained by the government is evidence that Mackenzie King enjoys the confidence of the people to a very marked degree, and his experienced leadership appealed to the people rather than promises of those seeking office.

In North York Col. W. P. Mulock received a substantial majority over his opponent, Capt. Rev. George Dix who came up from Truro, Nova Scotia to contest the constituency as a National Government Party candidate. The victory was richly merited and the people of the riding chose wisely in deciding to continue the services of so capable a representative in Parliament.

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**WHICH IS GREATEST INVENTION?**

If you were asked which is the most indispensable of modern inventions what would you say? Would it be the telegraph, automobile, steam railway, aeroplane, radio, telephone, electric refrigerator, electric light, farm tractor, or what?

Our guess is that nine out of ten people would say the telephone.

We could manage without the telegraph if the telephone were left. We could go back to the use of horses for transportation. Many folks would be perfectly happy if there was neither a flying machine nor a radio, and we could get along, as our parents did, without electricity to light our houses and preserve our food.

But what a tremendously different world it would be without the telephone, the greatest time and energy saving, and distance smashing device ever conceived by the human mind. Railways, motor cars, radio, postal services, have all served to make communication more rapid between man and man. None, however, compares with the telephone for two way transmission of words and thoughts. The telephone puts the whole world at your elbow. It is now possible to ask Central for a friend in London, England, or in mid-Atlantic, and to be talking to him within a few minutes just as easily as if he were in the next room. Space between human beings has simply been annihilated. Of course, there are plenty of areas in the world where there are no telephones, and where men must travel long distances to carry on conversations, but these are generally without other modern inventions as well.

Such thoughts come to mind as the result of reading one of a series of institutional advertisements now being published in this newspaper. It tells us that it is just sixty years since the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was organized. Since then largely as a consequence, the pace of Canadian life has greatly speeded up. The Victorian household with its leisure disappeared, and modern business steadily gained momentum.

The telephone was born in Canada in the brain of Alexander Graham Bell of Brantford. It is therefore not surprising to learn that Canadians use the instrument more than any other people on earth. We make more calls per head of population than any other country. This is partly due to the fact that service charges are lower than in any other land. The Company has been well managed. Its record has been free from exploitation, stock splits, bonus shares, etc. Employees and customers have been given the benefit of increasing earnings in good wages and better service.—Midland Free Press.

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**HEPBURN AND DREW HANDICAPS TO MANION**

Commenting on the failure of the Hon. Dr. Manion in the elections the Globe and Mail this morning says:

He was handicapped particularly in Ontario, where, undoubtedly, he looked for gains, and had to be satisfied with the same number of seats. He had to carry more than his fair share of the load in overcoming the adverse effects of the parts played by the two Provincial Leaders, who thought they were "wise guys," but were only foolish.

That scrap of brown paper which was alleged to be the quintessence of Ontario opinion on Federal war management and became an excuse for dissolving Parliament proved to be a bugbear and boomerang. It was political opportunism which was resented even by those who were not whole-heartedly in favor of the King Government's policies. The performance became ludicrous by the action of Hepburn Ministers in voting for it with both hands and then, in effect, repudiating it by taking the platform for King candidates. Had Dr. Manion denounced unequivocally this petty spite-play he would have been better off. He bore it with credit to his fortitude but not his sagacity.

He also had to stand for the abusive diatribes of Colonel Drew against Liberal candidates, and the particularly crude and unwarranted attacks on the Minister of Defense. Colonel Drew's campaign hurt rather than helped, and Premier Hepburn's attitude was a weight around Dr. Manion's neck. The people, eager for a dispassionate analysis of the war issue, were more impressed with the statesmanlike appeal made by Mr. King and his associates.

**WHY AND HOW OF THE RED CROSS**

The Canadian Red Cross Society is a vital part of Canada's war effort. It has received from the public in trust \$4.8 millions with which to carry out its work.

The Red Cross says of the generous response of Canadians in its official organ, "Despatch":

"The magnificent response may, on one hand, be interpreted as a vote of confidence in the work of their Red Cross Society on the part of the people of Canada; and, on the other, as a mandate to proceed with a broad and comprehensive programme of service to our men, to the armed forces of our Allies and to the victims of enemy aggression in Europe."

Since the outbreak of the last Great War, Canadian Red Cross has rendered 25 years of important service. It now faces a new war and unpredictable tasks.

What will its functions be in the present conflict? What does it do in war and peace? How will its work be synchronized with that of other organizations?

**Started in 1864**

The Red Cross Movement commenced in 1864 when the representatives of 16 nations met in Geneva to discuss suffering of wounded soldiers on the battlefield. The Treaty of Geneva was drawn up, making the Red Cross the auxiliary of the army medical corps.

Duty of Red Cross is to provide voluntary workers, who would be trained in peacetime. The insignia, now so well known, was adopted, and each nation at the Convention agreed to respect its inviolability. The Canadian Red Cross Society was formed in 1896 and it received a Dominion charter in 1909, making it an ancillary of government during wartime.

The present aims of the Society are described by the organization as follows:

"The Hitler war finds us, therefore, with a large peacetime programme, which cannot be dropped or discarded, with the additional burden of making provision for all those necessary services to the troops, to prisoners-of-war, to the wounded in hospitals, etc., which do not come within the orbit of the Government's responsibilities."

Since 1918 the organization has branched widely into peacetime activities. It has acted in providing relief in emergencies and it will now impose war work upon its peacetime structure.

**Many Questions**

Since the Red Cross Society commenced its war work, numerous questions have reached The Financial Post concerning the activities of the Society; what its relationship to other organizations will be on the home front; its peace and wartime programme and numerous other questions.

To obtain clarification of these points The Post submitted a questionnaire to Red Cross embodying substantially the questions its subscribers have asked. These questions and answers are given below.

What is the function of Red Cross? By whom is it defined? By League of Nations, Canadian Department of National Defense or by any other international body?

The Red Cross has many functions. It is not easy to define them definitely because to a large extent the function of the Red Cross is to meet emergencies as they arise, both in peace and war. The function of the National Red Cross is defined by its charter and by-laws which are the constitution of the Society. The C.R.C.S. is a self-governing association, and under its charter sets its own policies. The Red Cross is not officially connected in any way with the League of Nations. It is, by its charter, auxiliary to the Department of National Defense, and it is also a member of the Red Cross movement both as headed by the International Committee at Geneva, and the League of Red Cross Societies.

How much does Canadian Red Cross contribute to the international organization and how is the latter supported? What does it do? How does the Canadian organization determine what it will contribute to distress in foreign countries, such as Poland and Finland? Is it possible that Canadian funds contributed to Red Cross would reach Germany, other than as aid to Canadian prisoners of war?

In 1938 the C.R.C.S. contributed \$200 to the League of Red Cross Societies, and in 1939, \$250. In 1938 the C.R.C.S. contributed \$1,000 to the International Committee, and in 1939, \$1,250.

**Two Organizations**

There are two international Red Cross organizations: (a) the International Committee representing the original organization of the Red Cross, all the members of which are Swiss, and which is recognized as the connecting agency between National governments and the National Red Cross Societies which number 61. It was through this Committee that the original conventions or treaties were arranged which recognized the Red Cross as a sign of immunity for the persons, premises and property used in the service of sick and wounded in war, and guaranteed their immunity from attack by belligerents who were signatories to Red Cross international conventions. The scope of this immunity has been gradually enlarged to include sick and wounded of navies, armies and air forces, and to cover all dealings with prisoners of war, including the exchange of prisoners. The medical and sanitary services of armies, and the voluntary societies of the Red Cross are alike included in these conventions.

(b) The League of Red Cross Societies. This second international organization of the Red Cross was set up at the instigation of the five great powers after the Great War, in order to conserve the services of the Red Cross in time of peace as well as in time of war. It has headquarters in Paris, first started by the voluntary contributions of the national Red Cross Societies, particularly by the American Red Cross. Its object is the "promotion of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering in peace and war."

There is a special clause in the Covenant of the League of Nations which pledges the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles to the establishment or support of national Red Cross Societies.

**Charter Enlarged**

The charter of the C.R.C.S. was enlarged in 1919 to include the "slogan" of the League of Red Cross Societies, and it is under this enlarged charter that the C.R.C.S. has built up its whole peacetime programme, and enlarged the scope of its work both in war and in peace. The Canadian organization decides its contribution to distress in foreign countries by the action of the National Executive which is in close touch by letter, cable and long distance telephone with its own Advisory Committee overseas; with the International Committee at Geneva; and with the office of the League which has now also been moved to Geneva. The C.R.C.S. is also guided in its contributions by the amounts given by the British Red Cross and other Red Cross Societies.

There is not the slightest possibility that Red Cross funds and supplies will reach Germany, as funds when sent to enemy-invaded countries such as Poland, are handled by the International Committee's representatives on the field, by arrangement with the German and Russian governments.

Has the organization set its budget for the coming year?

How much has been spent to date?

The question of the budget of the Society will occupy the attention of the National Executive Committee which is to meet in Toronto on February 15. At that time the National Commissioner, Dr. F. W. Routley, will present his report and recommendations. In his recent visit overseas, Dr. Routley has been in touch with the war situation in England and France and also with the offices of the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee in Geneva. He has had direct personal contact with the Society's Overseas Committee in London and the officials of the British Red Cross. He has conferred with the overseas officials of the Canadian government and of Canadian voluntary organizations, and has also had the opportunity of meeting in London the representatives of France, Finland and Poland.

The work of the Society in Canada and overseas and its work in war and peace will be reviewed in the light of Dr. Routley's overseas experiences and of the expanding programme in Canada; and a budget drawn up which will take into consideration the great variety of activities of the society and the necessary financial provision to be made for carrying out its present and future responsibilities.

At the present time the divisions have not reported finally on their campaign receipts and their necessary expenditures. The national executive has made certain grants which will not, in all probability, be repeated and it is not possible to answer your question until the national executive committee has met.

Under existing circumstances how long will it be before it is necessary to make another appeal?

To a large extent the Red Cross is organized to meet emergencies and no one can foretell the emergencies of war. The 1939 appeal was definitely made for the support and work of the Society over a six-months period—that is until the end of June, 1940.—From The Financial Post. (To be Continued)

**At Maple Freight Sheds**

FIRST CLASS BREAD FLOUR  
ALSO MONARCH PASTRY FLOUR  
CAFETERIA LAYING MASH,  
O.A.C. Formula  
MILKMAKER. O.A.C. Formula

**SALT**  
Prices as follows:  
FINE SALT, 100 lbs. .... 85c.  
COARSE SALT, 100 lbs. .... 80c.  
IODIZED SALT, 100 lbs. .... 85c.  
BLOCKS, each ..... 40c.  
BLOCKS IODIZED, each ..... 40c.

— Also —  
**CAR MILL FEED**  
Priced as follows:  
BRAN ..... \$1.35 per cwt.  
SHORTS ..... \$1.20 per cwt.  
MIDDINGS ..... \$1.35 per cwt.

**NUT AND STOVE COAL**  
No. 1 ANTHRACITE  
**COAL ORDERS**  
PHONE MAPLE 19W

1 Car load of Pine Slabs and Edgings cut 1 foot lengths, at reasonable price

1 Car load of Peeled Cedar fence posts at 20-25-30 cents each

1 Solicit Your Continued Patronage  
My Motto—Courtesy, Service and a Fair Deal to All

**C. E. SMITH**

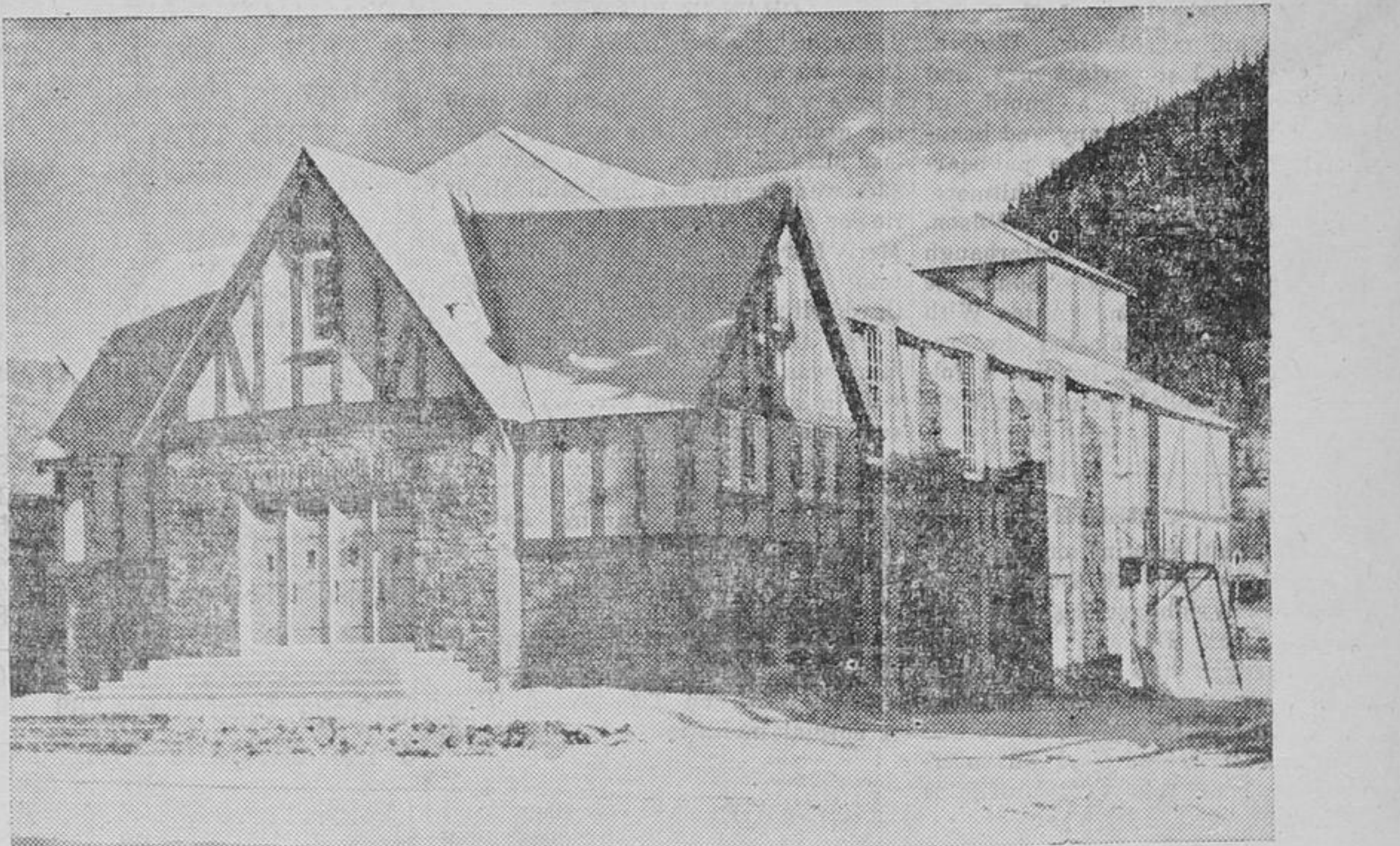
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**Cities Service Garage**  
29 Yonge Street  
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Phone 12

**New Home for Banff School of Fine Arts**



The Banff School of Fine Arts has a new home which is as modern as the splendid work done by the school. The new auditorium, which was officially opened in January in the presence of educational and other Alberta leaders, will be the scene of the eighth annual session of the school, from August 1st to 31st.

This \$50,000 building is made of native Rundle stone and is of the chalet design which harmonizes so well with the surroundings. The theatre has a seating capacity of 700 and a modern stage fitted with the finest lighting equipment and there are dressing rooms, music room, work rooms and other meeting rooms for small groups. The building is truly a co-operative effort. The Parks Department deeded two lots worth \$10,000 to the Banff School Board and supplied plans and specifications free of charge; the Sir Edward Beatty donation of \$2,500 to the Department of Extension of the University of Alberta made possible the furnishing and equipment of the stage and theatre.