

"THE LIBERAL"

Established 1878

AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AT RICHMOND HILL

THE LIBERAL PRINTING CO., LTD

J. Eachern Smith, Manager

Member Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association

Subscription \$1.50 per year — To the United States \$2.00

Covering Canada's Best Suburban District

Advertising Rates on Application. TELEPHONE 9

THURSDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1940.

GREAT MAN OF THE EMPIRE

Great crises produce great men. In most decisive phases of human history leaders of dynamic personality have appeared at the supreme moment and have stimulated those who followed them to superhuman achievement. Such a man is Winston Churchill who was undoubtedly born for this hour. He it is who embodies the will of the British people to conquer or perish. He it is who, to paraphrase Scripture, has become to them "An hiding place from the wind, a covert from the tempest, and the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

Listen again to a few phrases from that marvelously inspired address he delivered to the world some time ago: "Faith is given us as a help and a comfort when we stand in awe before the unfurling scroll of human destiny."

"Bearing ourselves humbly before God, but conscious that we serve an unfolding purpose, we are ready to defend our native land."

"We are not fighting for ourselves — alone. Here in this strong city of refuge, which enshrines the title deeds of human progress, we await undismayed the impending assault."

"Be the ordeal sharp or long we shall seek no terms, we shall tolerate no parleys. We may show mercy — we shall ask none."

"Hitler has not yet been withstood by a great nation with a will power the equal of his own."

"We would rather see London laid in ashes than that it should be tamely and abjectly enslaved."

"The good cause can command the means of survival, and while we toil through the dark valley we can see the sunlight on the uplands beyond."

"This is no war of chieftains or of princes, dynasties or national ambitions. It is a war of peoples and causes."

"Let all strive without failing in faith or in duty, and the dark curse of Hitler will be lifted from our age."

With such a cause, such a leader and such a people victory is certain.

SOME OF THE THINGS THAT PRIESTLEY SAID

Three nights a week — on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays — J. B. Priestley, celebrated English novelist, speaks for Britain to the North American continent. He is heard over the National Network of the CBC on these evenings from 11.15 to 11.30 p.m. EDST.

Mr. Priestley says things that need to be said in a manner eminently suitable for quotation, and "Priestley says..." has opened many a conversation. Here are a few of the things he has said recently:

"This island is not only a garrison, now, but it might also be called the camp of a vast crusade, the last and greatest of the crusades, to redeem from the infidel the holy sepulchre of man's free spirit. There is now a fantastic mingling of the fighting men of numerous nations. There are, first, the men from our Dominions — husky, sun-tanned Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders — and other tough fighting men from the ends of the earth. Then there are the foreign legions of defiant free men — there are French soldiers, airmen, sailors — there are Poles, there are Czechs, Dutch, Norwegians. Isn't there something grand and heartening about all this? To know that this small island, now bristling with defiance, is the rallying point of all the fighting forces of freedom everywhere... I haven't been proud of my country for years, as anybody who knows my books will readily agree. But — by thunder! — I am now, and though I'm no hero, I wouldn't be anywhere else for a fortune."

Referring to the importance of buying British books and the need for men and women of creative genius to make their report on what is happening to the mind and spirit of man, Mr. Priestley said: "Our children and our children's children — who will, we trust, live in a nobler world than any we have known — must be able to learn what men and women thought and felt, what hopes illuminated their nights during these iron years."

TOURIST TIPS

1. Go the extra mile in courtesy when you meet tourists.
2. Use your business mail and advertising to invite visitors from the U.S.A.
3. Use your personal correspondence to dispel untrue enemy rumours about a Canada-at-war.
4. Urge your United States principal or branches to tell Canada's vacation story.
5. Make the welcome signs around your City really mean what they say.
6. Demand good surfaces on the main tourist highways and especially the approaches to your City.
7. Help run down the chiseller who does not go out of his way to see the U.S. visitor gets 10% on his money.
8. Make Americans so welcome they will return home as big boosters for a Canadian vacation.

SPECIAL WAR-TIME TALKS

The Director of Public Information announces that the speaker on the "Let's Face the Facts" series for Sunday, August 25th, at 10.00 to 10.30 p.m. EDST, will be Robert Sherwood. Sherwood, who served with the British forces in the last war, is the author of the war play, "There Shall Be No Night", which is one of the sensations of Broadway's 1940 season.

Edgar McInnis, Associate Professor of History at the University of Toronto, will review the news of the past week in "The World Today", Sunday, August 25th, at 6.30 p.m. EDST.

"The Giant Awakens" will be the title of James H. R. Cromwell's talk when he speaks at a Canadian National Exhibition luncheon on Friday, August 30th. This will be broadcast over CBC's National Network from 1.30 to 2.00 p.m. EDST.

This Idea is German

By B. K. Sandwell

The following is, in part, a broadcast delivered over the national network of the C.B.C. on Sunday, August 4, at 6.30 p.m., by B. K. Sandwell, editor of Saturday Night. It is in reply to an article in the August 3 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" of Philadelphia.

The Germans are fond of drawing analogies between their favorite method of warfare and the lightning which strikes without warning from the sky and blasts all in its path of destruction. They have themselves named their method the Blitzkrieg or lightning war. But there is one important respect in which the analogy is ill-omened for the Germans themselves. Lightning must do its job at the first stroke. If it sets the house on fire in the split second of its impact, well and good. But if it does not, it cannot return and try it again. Lightning does not strike twice in the same place; and the thunder which reverberates for a long time after the lightning has ceased to do anything is not dangerous. The lightning war of Germany succeeded — it set fire to the house — in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and finally France. It has not yet succeeded, and it looks as though it may never succeed, in Great Britain, where — to push the analogy a little further — the provision of lightning rods is on a vastly larger scale than in those unfortunate countries. And if the lightning fails, the Germans have no other weapon against Britain, while Britain has many against Germany.

I am greatly encouraged in my belief that lightning cannot set the British house on fire, by my observation of the rise of a new technique among those in the United States who are certainly not the friends of Britain, and who may therefore be classified in the present circumstances as being at least no enemies of Germany. This new technique is the propagation of the doctrine that now is the time for the United States to pick up the belligerents by the scuff of the neck, knock their heads together, and tell them to shut up making such a noise, stop fighting and make peace "on reasonable terms." This doctrine is expounded at length in the current issue of a popular United States weekly which has been under repeated criticism in Canada on the ground of anti-British tendencies. The article is by Mr. James D. Mooney, a business man who has long been head of the European subsidiary of a great American industrial corporation. I do not propose to discuss the article itself, which is an entirely proper article for an American business man to write in an American magazine while the United States is neutral. I propose only to make a few observations about the significance of its timing.

The war has now been going on for a year, during which period it has consisted of a series of lightning successes for Germany in areas which could be effectively invaded either by land or, over a short sea barrier, by air. These successes have been accompanied by the complete failure of Germany to break down the seapower blockade — a slow-operating weapon — which is effected against her by Great Britain.

Neither at the beginning of this year of war nor at any stage of it until the present time has there been any suggestion by any American friend of either side that the United States should intervene to compel peace; this is the first. If the United States can compel peace now, it could certainly have compelled peace in August 1939, before the population of Poland was massacred. Why was not Mr. Mooney then calling upon his government, as he is now calling upon it, "to state bluntly and frankly to the rulers of Germany and England that we (the American people) insist upon an end to the holocaust — to this insane and disgraceful indictment of civilization?" The indictment was just as insane and disgraceful in 1939 as it is now; but the Germans then were pretty confident of winning, and Mr. Mooney was silent, and the magazine in which he writes was frantically urging that the United States must have nothing to do with this war one way or the other. The gains of Germany were then just beginning, they are now at their peak; the losses of Germany are about to begin, and what Mr. Mooney proposes would arrest them, would perpetuate the political structure of Europe at the point where Germany's power is the greatest she can ever expect to at-

tain and far greater than she can retain without American aid.

Mr. Mooney talks as if the American intervention to compel peace would be equally effective to moderate the terms demanded by Britain and the terms demanded by Germany, so that the settlement reached would necessarily be one which Americans could regard as "reasonable." On that point we must remember that what he is proposing is an immediate settlement; and that the only belligerent to whom the United States can apply any immediate pressure is Britain, to whom she could refuse to sell any further war supplies, with obviously ruinous effect. The only leverage the United States can apply to Germany is the threat to enter the war against her, an action which might have unpleasant consequences for Germany a few years from now, but could hardly make any appreciable difference at the moment; indeed it is highly arguable that it would help her by diverting American effort from the defence of Britain to the home defence of America. You have therefore a position in which the self-appointed mediator could instantly ruin one of the belligerents and could do little or nothing to damage the other for some years; and it is not hard to imagine which side would have to make all the concessions in an agreement forced upon the belligerents by such a mediator.

Mr. Mooney recognizes that the American people at large, to whom he addresses himself, are not so friendly to Germany as to wish to act as her stooge in effecting a settlement of the war on her terms, and he therefore represents his proposal as designed to save Britain from the appalling consequences of her own, or rather her government's, stubbornness. "Our friends, the English," he observes, "are taking a hell of a beating, and it is about time for us to help them if we expect to substantiate our sympathy in any kind of sincere way." His method of substantiating American sympathy for "England" is to tell her that she can hope for no more aid from the United States unless she accepts whatever terms Germany can be induced to make and the United States to endorse at this point in the war — with Germany and Russia between them in control of the whole of Europe except Great Britain.

I suggest that the nature of the proposal shows that it is a German proposal, and that the fact that it is made at this moment shows that Germany is by no means confident of being able to destroy the effectiveness of the British Isles as a base of supply and operation for the British fleet. And if Germany cannot destroy the British Isles in that sense, she has lost the war, and will ultimately lose all that she has temporarily gained by her lightning methods.

Mr. Mooney's solicitude for those whom he calls "our friends the English" did not become vocal until after the defeat of France. He was not concerned while the French and the Poles were taking what he calls "a hell of a beating," although they were the allies of "our friends the English" and are generally supposed to have been pretty good friends of the Americans also. He was not concerned while the Norwegians, Dutch and Belgians were taking a hell of a beating, not for being allies of "our friends the English" but merely for being in the way between them and the Germans. But he is concerned now for "our friends the English," who as a matter of solid fact are taking and are likely to take much less of "a hell of a beating" than any of these other innocent and ravaged nations, and who may wind up by not taking a hell of a beating at all. For the reason why Germany wants people like Mr. Mooney to promote peace intervention by the United States is simply that the German lightning war looks as if it will not work against Great Britain.

1924 **INSURANCE** 1940

Policies issued through this office covering Farm Property — Private Dwellings and their contents — Automobile — Plate Glass — Residence Burglary, etc. Claims Settled Promptly

J. R. HERRINGTON
General Insurance
Richmond Hill Telephone 87


VOTERS' LIST, 1940
TOWNSHIP OF VAUGHAN
County of York

Clerk's notice of First Posting of Voters' List.

Notice is hereby given that I have complied with Section 10 of the Voters' List Act and that I have posted up in my office at Maple, on the 22nd day of August, 1940, the List of all persons entitled to vote in the said Municipality for Members of Parliament and at Municipal Elections, and that such list remains there for inspection.

And I hereby call upon all voters to take immediate proceedings to have any errors or omissions corrected according to law. The last day for filing appeals is September 21st, 1940.

Dated at Maple, Aug. 22nd, 1940.
J. M. McDONALD,
Clerk of Vaughan Township.

FOR RESULTS, ADVERTISE IN THE LIBERAL.

There is no other tobacco JUST LIKE
OLD CHUM

INSURANCE
LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS
PLATE GLASS, AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY, GUARANTEE BONDS
SPECIAL RATES TO FARMERS
ON ALL CARS
TARIFF & NONTARIFF CO'S
A. G. Savage
Old Post Office
Richmond Hill

Charles Graham
MASSEY-HARRIS
AGENT
Farm Implements, Machinery
and Repairs
Telephone Richmond Hill 39
Beatty Farm Equipment

Buy Canadian, Buy British, and Help Win the War.

FOR BEST RESULTS
— Use —
Growell Growing Mash
Made according to the latest scientific formula, correctly balanced and a result producer. Only the highest quality of ingredients are used.
FAIRBANK FEED CO.
2385 Dufferin Street, Toronto, KENWOOD 6805, or
Wesley Clark, Richmond Hill, telephone 4704

For Everything Electrical, Consult
E. A. BONNICK
Electrical Contractor
ELECTRIC WIRING AND REPAIRS
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES, SALES
AND SERVICE
Oak Ridges P.O. Phone King 321

Sell It!

The Liberal "Want Ads" each week introduce people who have something to sell to people who want to buy.

If you have something to sell, whether it is livestock, an unused piece of furniture, or a house and lot we suggest you take advantage of the service of our classified advertisements. They are at your service for low cost.

Up to twenty-five words, twenty-five cents, over twenty-five words, five cents per line.

Send them by mail or Telephone 9, Richmond Hill

THE LIBERAL
Established 1878
Yonge St. Richmond Hill