

# The Liberal

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## Knocking The Seaway

Testifying in Washington before a House Public Works Committee which is conducting hearings on the St. Lawrence Seaway Project, Gregory Lawrence, counsel for the Association of American Railroads, made a number of statements derogatory to the seaway which could hardly stand up under unbiased scrutiny.

The argument that United States steel mills need easier access to Labrador iron is wrong because U.S. reserves are still good for at least 30 years, he maintained. Even granted he is right in this particular a span of 80 years hardly seems sufficient to base the future of the steel industry.

And there is ample reason to believe that government experts and American steelmen do not believe the present Mesabi ore deposits in Min-

nesota are good for another 30 years. Not only has attention of the industry been directed at the Steep Rock development in Ontario and the apparently limitless fields in Labrador but steel men have gone as far afield as South America to begin development of ore deposits to replace the Mesabi field which has nourished the continent's steel industry for decades.

Mr. Prince's contention that Canada is claiming unjustified compensation for previous work such as the Welland canal is shooting wide of the mark. Built 20 years ago when costs were only a fraction of what they are today, its assessment in the general overall cost picture will be infinitesimal when the final bills for the St. Lawrence Seaway Project are totted up.

The Welland canal is an integral part of the Seaway Project and was

recognized as such when the two countries first got together on the outlet to the sea. So far as the United States is concerned, it has assumed even greater importance with the discovery of the Labrador ore fields since water transport of this ore hinges heavily on its delivery to Lake Erie ports.

The railway spokesman contends that the seaway would provide unfair competition for the rail-carriers. But it cannot be gainsaid that a big portion of the revenue of eastern American roads originates in the huge steel industry centering in Pittsburgh. And it is highly possible that that industry would never have achieved its gargantuan stature had it not been for cheap water transport of ore down the lakes.

## Decline Of The Nickel

The lowly Canadian nickel is about to be devalued—at least that is if it has any value left rather than as a souvenir in our present-day pattern of prices.

Faced with an increasing shortage of the metal which gives the coin its name and of which it was formerly constituted, the federal government is planning to revert to its wartime expedient of fashioning the five-cent piece out of chromium-plated steel.

This is only one of a series of blows which has tended to lower the prestige of the nickel during the past

few years. Just a week ago, it took a beating when, despite the fact that the new federal budget provided that the excise tax on candy would be cut in half, manufacturers immediately announced that this did not presage the return of the five-cent candy bar.

Most adults can recall that the nickel assumed a very important part in the financial transactions of their childhood days. At a time when pennies were something more than a medium for making change, the five-cent piece held a position akin to that of royalty in the juvenile world and acquisition of one could conjure dreams of oodles of nice things to buy

in the corner candy store.

Not so nowadays — a mere nickel means little or nothing to the modern youngster — in his or her mind, there isn't very much you can do with it.

Once upon a time, an American governmental dignitary opined that what that country needed was a good five-cent cigar, and his widely-quoted observation has become a Yankee byword. Getting down to 1951, it might be suggested that what this country needs is not only a good five-cent cigar but a good five-cent chocolate bar, bottle of pop or a cup of coffee.

One can dream, can't he?

## Shaping Up The Manpower Situation

Despite booming industry all over the country, there is at present no overall labour shortage but there is, however, shortages of certain skills, particularly in some areas of the country, which are showing up largely in those industries affected by the defense production programme.

This is the report which is made by the National Advisory Council on Manpower which was set up by the federal government on February 1 to advise the Minister of Labour on the most effective utilization of Canada's present and potential working force.

Formation of the group was motivated by a number of factors, one of which was the drain of manpower reserves by the Armed Forces at a time when an already buoyant economy was facing further stimulation from defense contracts. Also considered was the expansion of Canadian industry expected to take place as long range plans got under way for the maximum contribution in the event of all-out war. The steel industry was a case in point, embracing the development, over a number of years, of the Labrador and Northern Quebec iron deposits and the possible de-

velopment of the St. Lawrence seaway.

The Council is a widely representative body. Its 32 members include four representatives of organized labour and four of employers, and two members representing each of agriculture, the women of Canada and war veterans. There are representatives from fourteen different departments of the Federal Government, including those departments most closely concerned with manpower and production. The Council is under the joint chairmanship of the Deputy Minister of Labour and the Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Council thought well of Department of Labour plans to bring up to date records of technical and scientific Personnel in Canada which were first assembled in the last war and recommended that similar records of all apprentices in Canada be drawn up and studied, as an aid to finding ways of building up apprenticeship enrolment. It is also recommended that a comprehensive study of all aspects of the national registration question should be undertaken immediately by Government departments concerned. Members were in favour also of a plan by which the

Department of Labour would co-operate with other departments in the preparation of a priority rating for essential industries. This rating could then be used by the National Employment Service in counselling job applicants to take employment, on a purely voluntary basis, in industries of high priority.

Members of the Council endorsed other means of increasing the availability of skilled labour. They gave their blessing to training programmes designed to produce skilled workers — in particular they endorsed the recommendation of the recent Federal-Provincial Rehabilitation Conference, aimed at bringing more handicapped persons into the labour force through a rehabilitation program for civilians. The Council also considered ways of overcoming immobility of labour either by providing transportation assistance to workers who take jobs outside their own communities, or by placing industries near sources of labour.

All in all, in its short period of existence, the Council appears to be shaping up to its job pretty well and its work will be more plainly apparent as the manpower situation becomes more serious in the future.

## Try Your Neighbour First

A. R. Haskell, General Manager of The Toronto Better Business Bureau has reluctantly come to the conclusion that the public enjoys being swindled.

"Just why housewives employ unknown persons to repair their furnaces, their eavestroughing, their roofaces or their cement walks is enquired to understand — when a few enquiries would enable them to find someone who is reputable and honest — who

can give them the names of at least half-a dozen persons in their vicinity whom they can approach in order that they may find out whether or not that person or persons who have approached them have done satisfactory work at a reasonable cost," Mr. Haskell said.

Perhaps the same psychology that prompted the adage about distant fields looking greener prompts the householder to employ an artisan

whom he or she has never seen or heard of before.

Once stung with no redress, the householder to employ an artisan learned his lesson — sometimes, however, it's a costly one. The moral is — and this applies particularly to a village situated like Richmond Hill — your community man whom you know and can trust, ought to be given the first consideration.

## Guest Editorial

By Joseph Lister Rutledge

A while ago the Wall Street Journal protested plaintively the incessant nature of questions that run like this: "We spent billions for war, why can't we spend a few millions for this or that?" Brought down to everyday experience, the Journal contends, the question is akin to this:

We spent \$1,500 to have the hospital cure mother, why can't sister have \$250 for a fur coat? "The answer," says the Journal, "is the same in both cases: the more you take from your purse the less remains."

While this seems to be irrefutable, it is, we believe, dodging the question a bit. Most people can remember how satisfied everyone was that Germany couldn't possibly finance a second World War. We were even surer about Japan. Yet both conducted wars on a lavish scale.

What the Journal, in its very reasonable exasperation, overlooked was that the reason we were ready to pay for war was that it was a simple and clearly-defined issue. We were either going to walk our own way or

march in a goose step, depending on whether we won or lost. It wasn't a hard decision to make. It meant getting there first with the most and best equipped men, or providing the necessary weight or weapons to dislodge anyone who had caught us at a disadvantage. Everyone understood. This was the issue, and these were the methods. It was no trick at all to induce people to spend millions and billions for war.

It's not much of a trick to induce them to provide billions for defence. That of course renews the old argument. If we spend billions for war, we ought to be able to spend millions on all sorts of ideas. Of course the argument remains that it all comes out of the same purse, a purse now pretty well depleted. But we have seen what nations can do with a depleted purse. So we had better begin counting noses. They are closer to the nub of the argument than are the dollars. We can't spend as much money for a peaceful world as we can for war because there are fewer peo-

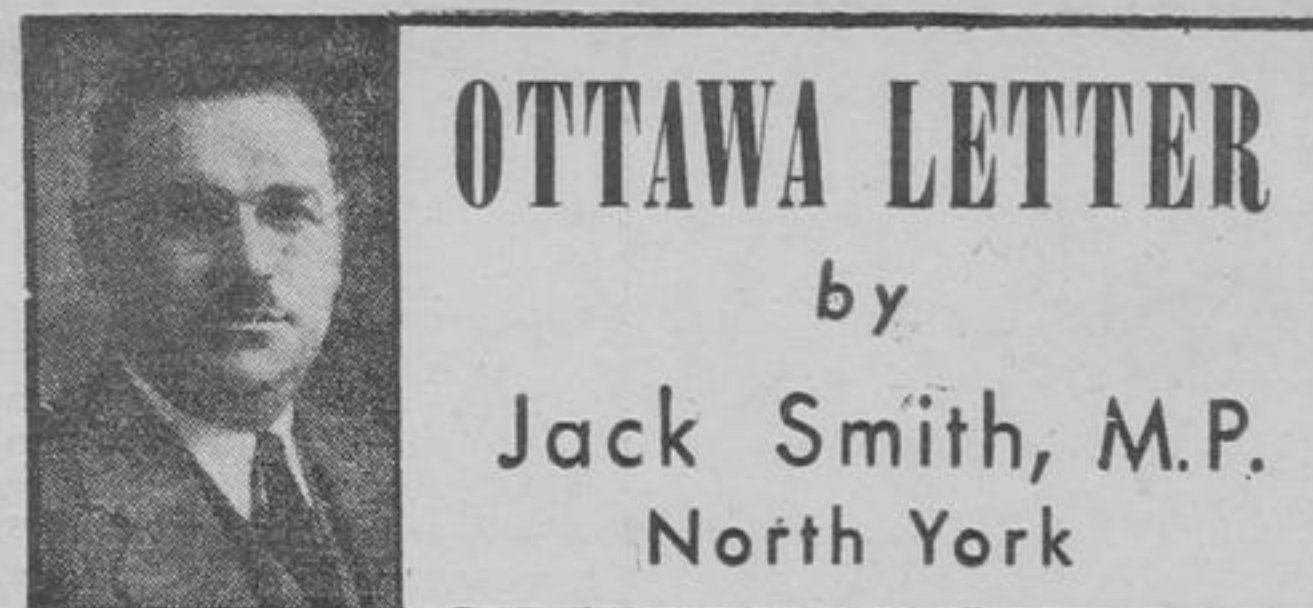
le who are decided what sort of peace they want than are decided what sort of war they want. One common desire in peacetime is the right to spend our own money as we choose instead of letting governments collect it from us to spend on schemes promoted by pressure groups.

## Editorial Opinions

As of last week, there was wonderment in some circles as to why people in suburban areas were clamoring for water service.

Toronto man claims the new subway will be antiquated in ten years. There are others who claim it will be antiquated before it ever gets finished.

Toronto dairies get an increase in the price of milk, truck drivers get higher wages but how about the milk producer? The forgotten man, as usual.



## OTTAWA LETTER

by  
 Jack Smith, M.P.  
 North York

The Abbott budget still is the main item of interest here this week and while there is much speculation as to its final effect on the Canadian economy, there is in the main general approval and perhaps a sense of relief that tax measures were not more severe.

It is a preparedness budget, and while the Minister of Finance was frank in not minimizing our national anxieties, he painted a fairly hopeful picture of general conditions throughout the land. The budget increased taxation, but as Mr. Abbott truly said it is an inexorable rule of life that we can never really get something for nothing. Nothing is really free. Everything worthwhile has its costs. Budget time is the annual occasion when we count up the cost of our policies and programs in terms of tax dollars and cents. The cost is high, but failure to achieve our objectives of peace, security and financial integrity would involve infinitely greater and more painful cost.

We have the responsibility of a defence job, which under present day conditions is costly in the extreme, but never-the-less it is a job which must be done.

The issue at stake is the defence of the free world, and we have no alternative in meeting the challenge. This means an increasingly heavy tax burden for the people of Canada, and Mr. Abbott's task in preparing the budget was to try and spread the burden as fairly as possible, and with the least interference with our general economy.

Canadians facing increased taxation might take some consolation as they heard the British budget the same day imposing on people of Britain more severe restrictions and imposts.

The government is encouraged by the fine spirit of the Canadian people and the evidence everywhere that there is ready acceptance of our responsibility to work and sacrifice for the common cause. We have been much impressed by the prevalence of such a spirit and the only proviso would seem to be that the people rightly demand careful spending and every possible economy in government departments. This fact I assure you is appreciated here and despite what may be said or written there is here in Ottawa a genuine effort to economize and cut down on ordinary expenditures.

Canada's constantly growing importance in the international scene cannot help but be noticed and felt here. The dismissal of General MacArthur caused considerable interest and comment, although some such development was not entirely unexpected. When the whole story is told I think it will be pretty apparent to all that some such action could not have been long postponed if harmony among the United Nations was to be preserved.

General MacArthur is a brilliant military leader with an outstanding record of service and has many admirers here. However there also is confidence in President Truman, the State office of the U.S.A. and particularly a genuine respect for the views of other leaders of the democracies.

Ottawa knows, and Washington knows that the free nations must present a united front against communism or we cannot stand against it. Therefore it is essential that general policy must be one on which the free peoples can agree.

It should be gratifying to Canadians that there is no disposition here at Ottawa by any political party to make political issue or capital out of delicate situations in international affairs. It would be better for the free world if the same could be said of politicians in the U.S.A.

### Controls

Despite the persistent demands for price controls, there is little likelihood of such action unless war actually breaks out. This for the reason that the government with the aid of the best expert advice available does not think such controls would work successfully under present conditions. Hon. C. D. Howe who is as good an authority on the subject as there is in Canada suggests that the people look less to government and more to themselves in the matter of preventing inflation. "The greatest contribution any Canadian can make to stop inflation," he said, "is to avoid panicky buying and produce as much as possible."

This doesn't mean that the government is not concerned with the high cost of living. The matter is under constant study and there will be no hesitation in taking any step which will be in the best interests of the Canadian people. At the moment the government view is that controls would not be the answer to our present difficulties.



A few years ago a famous New York physician, Dr. Loomis, wrote an account of his thirty-five years' experience as a consultant. The book was entitled, "Consultation Room" and revealed how a wise and extremely sympathetic doctor felt about the thousands of troubled people who, during those years, had sought his advice. One must have patience, he insisted, even with people whose troubles seemed imaginary.

He said that often, when listening to a sufferer from a disease such as cancer, he would be deeply moved, in spite of the fact that he had been hearing similar stories over a long period. Just to know that the patient had suffered so much and would continue to suffer, made him sympathetic. After that person left his room another would come in whose ailment seemed trivial and superficial; hardly worth bothering about.

"My first impulse," said Dr. Loomis, "is always to say to such a person: Your trouble is trifling and petty. A person has just left this room whose malady is ten times — twenty times — as great as yours. You are just making a mountain out of a molehill!"

The doctor goes on to say, however, that it is a mistake to make people feel you despise them. After all, their trouble is very real and you cannot help them by holding them up to ridicule. Even if it is only a sore toe, or something less painful, it clouds their whole sky. The wise thing to do is listen patiently and attentively, and by tact enable them to get over it. Whatever you do, don't snub them.

This is good advice. When people are distressed, even if it seems frivolous, they want to tell their story. If they have their say and talk themselves out, they may realize they are making much ado about nothing, but it is better to allow them to arrive at that conclusion themselves.

Dr. Ambrose Sheppard of Glasgow, one of the great preachers of the last century, was filled with self-reproach in his old age because he had not been more patient with people who bored him; he felt that he had not been a good listener.

In a magazine article on good salesmanship the writer insisted

it was necessary that the salesman should train himself in the art of listening. "You don't win the confidence and goodwill of prospective buyers by talking them down," he said, "if you do that they resent your aggressiveness; after all, conversation isn't a one-way street."

A business man went on a trip to England and returned to his family after an absence of four months. As he approached home his six-year old boy shouted from the verandah: "Daddy, I'm writing with ink now." Lots of more important things had happened in four months but to that youngster the world-shaking event was that he had graduated to a place where he could write with ink. That wise business man appeared astonished and said to the youngster: "That's wonderful, son; I want you to tell me all about it."

It takes a genuinely wise head and kind heart to listen to other people's woes but it is well worth doing, and there is scriptural warrant for it. The Prophet Ezekiel was distressed and bitter when he saw the idolatries of his fellow countrymen during their exile, but he wanted to help them as well as rebuke them and he tells us how he did it. "I sat where they sat," he wrote. He listened to them and got their point of view and only then was he in a position to help them.

Dr. G. H. Morrison points out that although Jesus became angry we never find him ridiculing anybody. He knew what was in man and that knowledge filled him with compassion, even for the most sinful. When Paul wrote to the Philippian Christians he knew how sound was this advice: "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus."

It is easy to raise a laugh at people and sneer at their weaknesses but it is a dangerous thing to do; it degrades others and does harm to the man who indulges in it. The mind of Christ was never scornful.

Here is the significance of the incarnation; that Jesus became the Son of Man and of him it could truly be said: "He sat where they sat." "Wherefore in all things it behoved him to be made like unto his brethren that He might be a merciful and faithful high-priest."

## Convincing Themselves Their New Shoes Are Real



These two Italian youngsters can scarcely believe their own eyes, as they examine two of 800,000 pairs of shoes made and distributed in Italy through a project sponsored by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Scenes like this one will soon be repeated again and again in the south Italian commune of Pollica, whose Mayor had reluctantly turned down a UNICEF offer of 50 pairs of shoes, because 300 children had no shoes at all and he hadn't the heart to pick out only 50 lucky ones. Now he doesn't have to make the choice, because a manufacturer in the United States, reading of his dilemma, telephoned UNICEF and offered to ship 250 pairs of shoes free for all of Pollica's neediest children.

## The Gardener's Column

(By Al Rice)

### PEST CONTROL FOR ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, AND EVERGREENS, ETC.

#### Snowball

Aphids attack these plants causing the leaves to curl and become deformed, sometimes becoming so numerous as to injure the flowers. These winter as black eggs at base of buds, they should be sprayed just before buds burst or after eggs hatch, up till time leaves open. Use 1 1/2 tsp. nicotine sulphate, 2 tbsps. soap to 1 gal. water.

#### Flowering Crab

These are often attacked by leaf roller and tent caterpillars, usually forming a web resembling a tent in the crotch of the trees. When neglected they will soon strip the leaves bare. To control spray in May with lead arsenate 3 tbsps. to 1 gal. water.

#### Peonies

These are often attacked by Rose Chafers, an insect light brown in color. They eat the leaves, buds and petals in June. At their first appearance use spray DDT 50% Wettable Powder, 2 tbsps. to 1 gal. water.

#### Junipers

Juniper scale. These are small white scales appearing on needles, mostly on Jun-Phitzler. Spray early in June and repeat in 10 days using 1 1/2 tsp. Nicotine Sulphate and 2 tbsps. soap to 1 gal. water.

#### Spruce Gall

These galls appear at the base

of the new growth, a hard green knob turning dark brown later in the season, common on Norway Spruce. Apply on warm day at first sign of galls 2 tsp. nicotine sulphate, 2 tbsps. soap to 1 gal. water.

#### Pine Shoot Moth

Brown caterpillar feeding at the base of new growth especially Mugho Pine. Eggs hatch out in June or early July. Spray with lead arsenate 3 tbsps. to 1 gal. water. As they are hard to completely control with spraying it is advisable to pick off and destroy same at first signs of injury.

#### Pine Sawflies

These are caterpillar-like larvae that eat the needles of Pines. Just after hatching usually early in June, spray with lead arsenate 3 tbsps. to 1 gal. water.

#### Question:

How do I control aphids on ferns?  
 Answer: As these are a sucking insect spray with nicotine sulphate or DDT plant spray.

If you have a gardening or plant problem and would like expert advice write to "The Gardener's Column," The Liberal, Richmond Hill. The reply will be published in this column, which is written by Al Rice, Rice's Flower Shop, Richmond Hill.

## The Problem Of The RETAIL MERCHANT

THE ONE PROBLEM common to all businessmen is — how to keep sales volume at a satisfactory level. This can be overcome to a great extent by carefully planned advertising. As a control medium advertising can be of considerable value in keeping sales at an economic level. Retail merchants however, especially those in small communities are confronted with the need of a very flexible advertising medium. One that can be used regularly throughout the entire year, yet pliable enough to suit the needs of the moment. Also, it must be one that can be tailored to fit any budget and at the same time give maximum coverage. Due to fluctuating prices it must be advertising that can be planned to reach the buying public within two or three days.

Newspaper Advertising is the advertising vehicle that has proved beyond doubt to be of greatest value to retail merchants. It fills all their requirements and has been the most important, single factor, in the success of so many.

The Liberal is at your service. We publish a well printed weekly paper that will give your advertising very good coverage in this area. A phone call to Richmond Hill 9 will bring a representative to your door.

## THE LIBERAL

"Home Paper of the District Since 1878"