


Picobac



THE PICK OF TOBACCO

"It does taste good in a pipe"

Men Overseas Feel They Were Betrayed

Major Edgar J. Bailey was a padre overseas for five years. He served with the Canadians all through their Sicilian and Italian campaigns and returned from overseas a few weeks ago. He is running for Parliament as the C. C. F. candidate in Morden, Manitoba, on Monday, May 21st. Major Bailey broadcast over CKY, Winnipeg, a story he had promised the men still overseas that he would tell. This is his story:

This evening I want to keep a promise made to the men at the front, that on the very first opportunity I would tell the people of Canada the truth about the reinforcement situation in the last year and make clear how the government failed the men at the front. Tell you why the men overseas booed Mackenzie King three years ago and have booed even the news films of him in Sicily and Italy. I was at Aldershot when this happened and have heard the demonstrations in Italy. These occurred because the men felt that King was more interested in politics and party than he was in the men who were fighting for their country. They were fighting for King and the Liberal party. Now what are the facts?

The first hint we got of possible reinforcement difficulties was nearly three years ago. As chaplains, we had to deal with compassionate requests, and in cases of desperate need, to help to get the men back. It was almost impossible, and we only found out in March 1944, at a meeting with the general in Italy, that the government had laid it down as a policy that only business men with economic difficulties could get back. Now what about Sicily and Italy? We were short from the day of landing, July 10th, 1943. We thought at that time it was due to distances and the difficulties of getting men up, and it probably was. Then came the big battle at Ortona in December, 1943, and I entered with the troops on the first day into the city. We were short of men going in, and during the battle my regiment lost 80 per cent of its fighting strength. They sent us up some reinforcements days late, and these were the odds and ends of partly trained men that were scraped up around the reinforcement camp. I have the names and records given to me by the men, slips of boys out of school, with bat-

men and clerks who couldn't handle the weapons upon which their lives depended. No knowledge of the tommy gun, 2-inch mortars, the Plat; no knowledge of smoke, field tactics and street fighting. These were the men they put in against crack German paratroopers. One company commander said, "They were willing, but they died too easy." I know, because I lived with them, worked with them, saw them going out wounded on stretchers and buried many of them on a hillside under shellfire. Do you wonder that we burn with the injustice of it, and that the Liberal party would like to forget about the whole thing?

All this was a year before the pressure of public opinion made the government even consider it, and they were the people with all the facts and figures before them in reports. By the time a year had gone, the situation was almost farcical as the Gothic line we used to say.

Let me give you some more detailed facts and then you can judge better. I am willing to present the names, numbers, addresses and dates in full to any authority, for I am charging the government with meditated failure to support the fighting troops over a long period.

Here are some facts that will speak for themselves. Ortona, December, 1943. Short of men throughout, and what men were sent were what Major Tiger Walsh called untrained and unfit troops, and I agree with him.

Men were sent into the line unfit, against the will of those in charge because of the desperate need. Pts. Madden, 6 times attacked by malaria and sent back to the front. Cpl. Rogers and Pte. Gemmill in the same category. Pte. Blair, M.M., sent out with six bullets in him and brought back to the front line with livid wounds still on his body and sent into the line.

Pte. J. J. F., wounded in Sicily, Ortona and the Hitler line; twice seriously, and sent back to die of wounds on September 20th, 1944, in the Gothic line. I buried one man about that same time who was sent into a desperate battle and his sergeant found that he couldn't load and fire the tommy gun he was carrying. A wanton waste of life.

At the Savio River on January 4th, Sgt. Bennett of the Seaforth's who was shot through the chest and abdomen told me with tears in his eyes as they were patching him up, "It

wasn't fair, sir, they sent us in with only half enough men in our company." January 19th, Pte. Sampson, wounded, said, "We had only 13 out of 36 to go in with."

Pte. Pringle of Manitou told me when he was wounded that they had no one to put in his place in the front line, and his pals would have to do double duty. A field officer of a Western regiment fighting in France at the same time told me it was the same with them.

Many of you women folk have wondered why your men couldn't come home on leave after four and five years away from their families. The reason was very simple, they hadn't the men to let them get away and they knew that as far back as February 1944, because I have a letter signed by Ralston addressed to me saying this. When I left the front at the beginning of May, they had ten thousand five year men in first Canadian Corps alone, and no real sign of any great amount of them getting back. The feeling of the men is, that never has a government who had so much, done so little for so many. They are coming back bitter because they say if they will treat us this way when our lives are at stake, what can we expect of them when it is only our livelihood. The men fought for Canada, not for Mackenzie King.

War Conditions Continue to Affect McIntyre Mines

McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd., in the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1945, reports net earnings, after all writeoffs and taxes, amounted to \$2,355,807, equivalent to \$2.95 per share.

Net current assets, taking market valuation of investments as at March 31st, 1945, stood at \$25,532,733, or equal to \$32 per share.

Ore reserves were 4,444,117 tons, grading \$12.045 at \$38.50 an ounce for gold, for a total value of \$53,618,426.

Belleterre Quebec Mines, subsidiary, earned net profits of \$413,630 and reported ore reserves of 631,960 tons, grading .351 oz., having a gross value of \$8,524,155, with gold at \$38.50 an ounce.

In the fiscal year there was a reduction in tonnage milled from 624,930 to 572,620 tons and production declined from \$7,305,804 to \$6,722,231, as compared with the previous year. Average recovery per ton was slightly higher at \$11.26.

Ore reserves actually gained slightly, at year end being 4,444,117 tons, compared with 4,435,161 tons on March 31st, 1944. Grade declined from \$12.21 to \$12.045.

Net profit, after all write-offs and taxes, fell to \$2,355,807, compared with \$2,850,601, the net being \$2.95, compared with \$3.57 in the 1944 fiscal year. Dividends, however, were increased to \$3.33 per share (\$2.775 in previous fiscal year).

The asset position improved substantially, being \$26,989,130, or the equivalent of \$32 per share. Taxes scored a rise of \$60,000 in the period.

J. P. Bickell, president, commenting on the report, states that during the year difficulties, attributable to wartime conditions gradually become more onerous and as a consequence the tonnage mined and milled was curtailed, the gross value of production was decreased and unit costs maintained an upward trend.

"As the future emerges with all its post-war requirements, it is plain that Canada must primarily concern itself with providing employment and producing for export those products that foreign countries will designate as necessities," states President Bickell. "In all our list of exportable products, those of the mines would seem to offer the best opportunities."

Mr. Bickell also comments on employment in the industry and on taxation. "The industry has made it clear that it neither asks nor expects any lesser rate of taxation than that applicable to industry in general, but it does ask for and expect a revised and just method of calculating

the amount liable for income tax assessment. The unanimous conclusion reached by the Provincial Ministers of Mines who conferred in Quebec in April of this year, to the effect that the present rate of depletion allowed by the Dominion Income Tax authorities is insufficient, has renewed our hopes and expectation in this connection," says Mr. Bickell.

Operating costs per ton milled was \$6.4545 per ton, compared with \$5.80 in the preceding fiscal year. Current operations are now at 65% of normal. R. J. Ennis, vice-president and general manager, reports. The ore reserve position has been maintained by a limited amount of development work in the producing areas. Projected mine exploration and development has been more or less suspended for the past three years. With the termination of the war in Europe it is hoped that this most important work can be resumed soon, the official states.

12 mos. ending Mar. 31:	1945
Tons milled	572,620
Production	\$ 6,722,231
Average per ton	\$ 11.26
Ore reserves, tons	4,444,117
Average per ton	\$ 12.045
Value reserves	\$53,618,426
Net profit	\$ 2,355,807
Net per share	2.95
Dividends paid	\$ 2,657,340
Per share	3.33
Current assets	\$26,989,130
Current liabilities	\$ 1,456,397
Net working capital	\$25,532,733
Taxes for year	\$ 982,613

In the year ending March 31st, 1945, Belleterre Quebec Mines, Ltd., milled 110,470 tons, for a recovery of \$1,595,915, an average of \$14.09. Net recovery value was \$1,515,867, after deducting refinery charges. To this was added \$16,986 for non-operating revenue. Deductions for operating and administrative costs were \$766,607; depreciation, \$158,129; taxes, \$152,527; deferred development, \$49,650 and current exploration on outside properties, \$1,307; total, \$1,119,223; leaving a net profit of \$413,630. Reserves at year end stood at \$53,618,426, grading .351 oz per ton.

Counsellors to Aid in Re-establishment of Servicemen

Development of an Army program of counselling for rehabilitation has been announced by National Defence Headquarters at Ottawa. The Directorate of Personnel Selection has been charged with the training of Army examiners and counsellors and is sponsoring a series of courses in co-operation with the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

In selecting service counsellors, preference is given to officers with battle experience and to those who have suffered disabilities. Other mature men with extensive civilian experience and a good educational background may also be chosen. All will be given a training in personnel selection and subsequently in service counselling.

Broadening of the rehabilitation program means the withdrawal of Department of Veterans' Affairs representative from discharge depots and depot companies (CWAC) and their replacement by Army counsellors. Personnel of Department of Veterans' Affairs and other civilian agencies will be concentrated in rehabilitation centres which are being established across Canada for the three services.

Greater responsibility is being assumed by the Army under the new set-up and each soldier is assured full personnel counsel with regard to his re-establishment in civilian life. Army counsellors will make out a report for the rehabilitation centre on each discharge, and will include a recommendation for rehabilitation action. The ex-servicemen will be referred to the centre on discharge.

General direction of the program rests with Col. W. Line of Toronto, the Director of Personnel Selection. Senior Army examiners serving in headquarters of camps, districts and commands across the Dominion will supervise the work of the new service counsellors.

Personnel entering the field of rehabilitation counselling are required to spend several weeks at a depot prior to receiving formal training in personnel selection. After a month's training they are given further experience as Army Examiners. Those who qualify will go on to a counselling course conducted for two weeks by the Department of Veterans' Affairs and for two weeks under Army sponsorship. First half of this training is a general course of study which includes thorough grounding in rehabilitation legislation, procedure and organization of the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the review of typical cases. In addition to the Army, Navy and Air Force personnel there are Veterans' Welfare Officers, representatives of the Department of Labour, employment managers and social workers on the course. C.W.A.C. Officers are included among the Army personnel.

In the second phase, the Army conducts its own courses in Toronto, with male officers training at No. 2 District Depot and the woman at 102 Depot Company (CWAC). Special attention is given to the techniques of counselling and to actual problems which will be encountered. The officers learn about the service interview summary which they will complete for each discharged soldier and pass on to the district rehabilitation centre.

Plans are under way for expansion of existing rehabilitation centres and for the addition of new ones at points across Canada. Eventually there will be 20 centres in all.

Service counsellors will urge discharged Army personnel to visit the rehabilitation centre before proceeding to their homes. For the benefit of those whose permanent residence is at a distance from a centre, Department of Veterans' Affairs will have trained representatives stationed at the 275 local officers of the Department of

Labour and of the Veterans' Land Act. At present 35 Army officers are enrolled in the fifth service counselling course now underway in Ottawa. In addition to Army examiners and others already engaged in personnel work it is expected that an additional 150 officers will be required to carry out this program in Canada alone. There are more than one hundred Personnel Selection officers serving with the Canadian Army overseas.

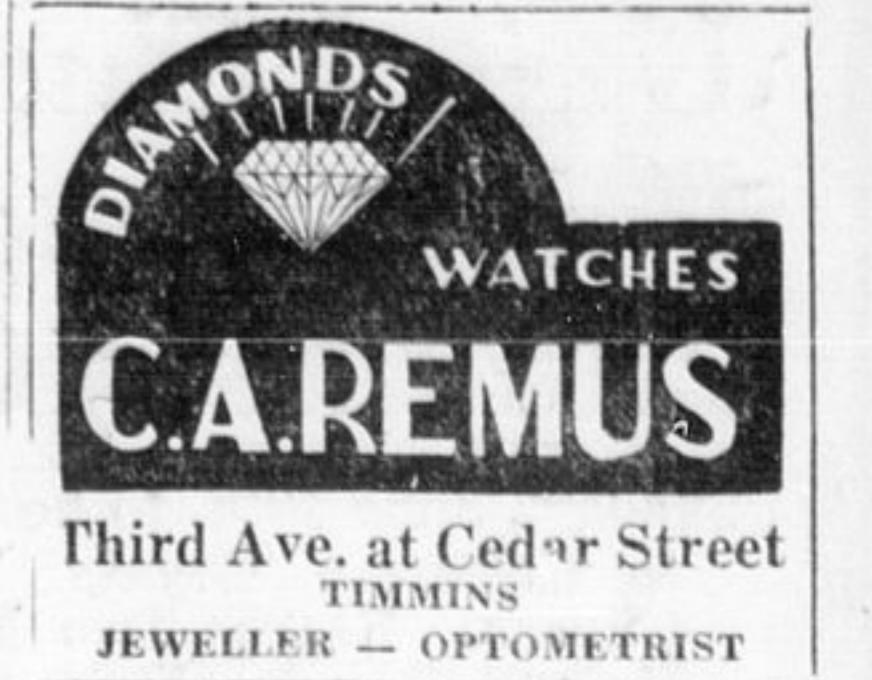
TACTFUL

A film actor and his wife were seated in a secluded corner of their club. The wife had a tongue like a shrew and was berating her husband in no uncertain terms.

Unnoticed by her, a party of acquaintances approached within earshot just as she delivered herself of this: "You mean skunk! Of all the slimy snakes I think you're the worst. You're a cheap skate!"

Noticing the people who had just arrived, the husband, who deserves a medal for tact, said: "Quite right, dear; and what else did you say to him?"—North Bay Nugget.

Gelett Burgess—Some give their blood to their country. Others their spleen.



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John Bracken

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- Establish a National Development Board responsible for plans for full production and employment, as well

as the preservation of our natural resources;

- Increase our trade by establishing an Export Board, by aggressive salesmanship abroad, by continuation of mutual aid until no longer necessary and by provision of trade credits to economically backward countries;
- See that the powers of the Bank of Canada are used to supply ample credit for an expanding economy;
- Undertake a carefully planned programme of socially desirable projects, such as low-cost rural and urban housing, rural electrification, conservation and reforestation, the development of natural resources—all on a national basis.

These Progressive Conservative policies are carefully and confidently pointed at a practical national objective—the realization in our time of an age of plenty.

Only the Progressive Conservative Party, with its far-sighted policies for the co-operative development of every part of Canada to new heights of prosperity—a prosperity in which ALL Canadians shall share fairly and honorably—only this Party faces the challenge of the future with abiding confidence in the ultimate realization of the practical objectives embodied in its practical policies for full employment at fair wages.

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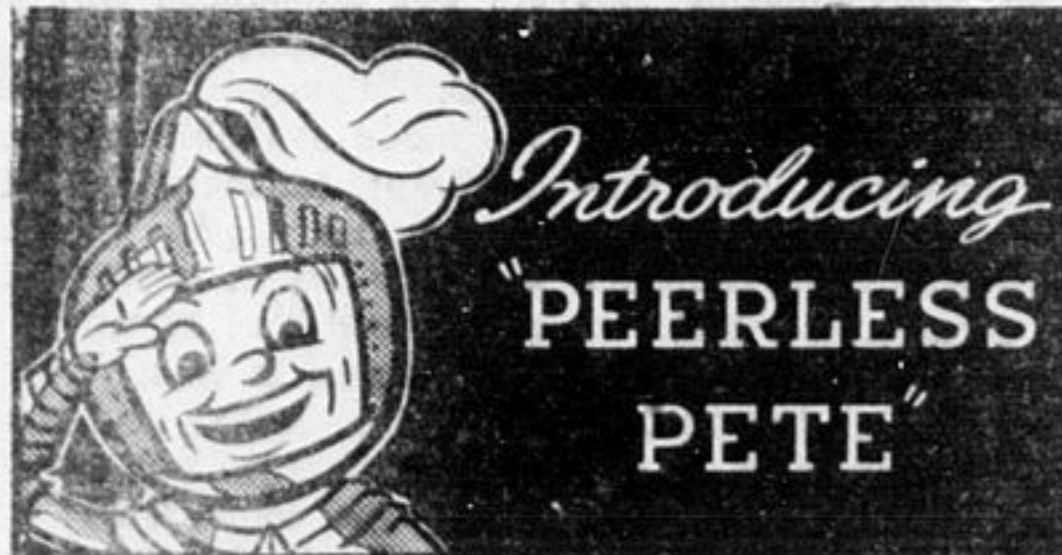
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<p>4. PETE GETS A BEAUTY BATH</p>  <p>I'M DUMB, MAYBE, BUT PRETTY, TOO!</p>	<p>5. PETE GETS A NEW SUIT</p>  <p>HOW BRING ON OLD MAN ENGINE WEAR!</p>
<p>Catalytic Clay Filtering removes the last remaining residue of impurities which might cause engine failure. . . gives Peerless Motor Oil its brilliant, sparkling, amber colour.</p>	<p>"Alloying" protects the molecules of Peerless against lubricating oil's natural tendency to oxidize forming harmful deposits in the engine of your car—protects against wear!</p>

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