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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1939.

The Soviet Menace

There is no need to disguise the serious aspect of the war news over the week-end. Russia's invasion of Poland, it may be said, was anticipated. The mobilization of the Red Armies on the western Russian frontier, and the Russian-Japanese non-aggression agreement, were ominous signs pointing to preparedness on the part of the Soviet Government for participation in the German-Polish struggle. The blow has fallen more quickly than was expected, but this fact may be due to the stubborn resistance which Poland has put up against superior Nazi forces. Russia wants to make sure of her "pound of flesh." Last week the diplomatic correspondent of the London News Chronicle said that "forfeiture of the independence of the Baltic states was the price Germany paid for the pact with the Soviets, in addition to granting Polish territory to the country which for years has condemned aggression more loudly than any other in Europe." The News Chronicle added:

"It is believed that part of any such Russian plan would be to occupy Riga and annex Estonia and Latvia to the Soviet Union. There is a possibility that a neutral strip of territory, or else some buffer protectorate, which would include Lithuania, would be set up between the two countries."

Coincidentally the diplomatic correspondent of the Manchester Guardian said that the sudden "interest" of Moscow in the Polish situation "can mean only one thing—namely a plan, if not a positive intention, to seize those eastern regions of Poland that are inhabited by White Russians and Ukrainians, minorities which are akin to the Russians in "race", but have no wish to come under Russian domination. The partition of Poland between Germany and Russia has certainly been considered in Moscow and in Berlin. There can be no doubt that the future of Poland is regarded by Berlin and Moscow—conjointly with one another—as the concern of Germany and of the Soviet Union to the exclusion of all others, even of the Poles."

Russia's intervention may effect a change in the attitude of all the Balkan states which it is hoped will react favorably to the Allies. Turkey, it is worth noting, remains staunch, and her friendship may be a tremendous help in the Eastern Mediterranean, where the command of the Dardanelles is a matter of the utmost strategic importance. Moreover, it is doubtful whether Italy can remain neutral much longer, and in the face of the Soviet menace it is difficult to imagine her siding with her "axis" partner, Germany. There are other reassuring factors in the situation, which, as stated, was not unanticipated. Perhaps it is just as well that Russia has shown her hand early in the struggle, so that there will remain no question, among Christian nations, as to the nature of the momentous issues involved.

The Submarine Cleanup

Following the policy it observed in the Great War the British Admiralty has refrained from making any announcements of the destruction of German submarines, and is resting content to allow results to speak for themselves. It is pointed out that the official listing of the names of destroyed German submarines, accompanied with mention of the regions in which they had been operating, would only serve to furnish the Nazi Government with vitally important information as to the points at which it would be necessary to replace destroyed U-boats, in order to carry on effectively their underwater campaign against British shipping. As late as 1917 in the Great War British merchant ships were being torpedoed by German submarines at the rate of approximately 400 a month. So far since the outbreak of the present conflict such casualties have aggregated between 25 and 30. The great disproportion between the number of British, as compared with German, merchant ships that have been sunk by submarines is easily understood. The seven seas are navigated every day by fleets of British merchantmen, whereas the whole German merchant marine, or at least that part of it which has not been destroyed, has already taken to cover in German or neutral ports and is as useless for the carrying trade as if every Nazi carrier had been torpedoed and sent to the bottom. The British Admiralty's campaign against German U-boat marauders involves the two processes of hunting them down, on the one hand, and providing safe convoys for the British carrying trade. The effectiveness of this plan of procedure was amply demonstrated during the Great War. Comparatively early in 1918 the submarine menace had been eliminated by the destruction of virtually every German U-boat operating in any part of the world. Only a straggling few succeeded in getting back to their bases before the Armistice.

Canadian Soldiers' Pay

There will be nothing but general approval of the fact that better provision for the serving soldier and his dependents is being made in the present struggle than during the Great War. This was made abundantly clear by a statement placed on the record of the House of Commons by Hon. Charles G. Power, Minister of Pensions, who in the last war went over with the first contingent, was severely wounded and decorated for gallantry. Major Power's statement shows the military

pay and field allowance of every rank in the army, together with separation allowances. A private soldier in the present war will get \$1.30 per day and separation allowance of \$35 per month, compared with \$1.10 per day and \$20 per month in 1914. The separation allowance was increased to \$30 in 1918. The military pay and field allowance of a lieutenant-colonel is \$10 per day now, compared with \$6.25 in 1914, but the separation allowance for a lieutenant-colonel is \$60, as before. A lieutenant's pay has been raised from \$2.60 in 1914 to \$5 per day now; a captain's from \$3.75 to \$6.50; a major's from \$5 to \$7.75. In each officer's case, however, the increase in separation allowance has been relatively less than for the men in the ranks.

There is wisdom in the suggestion that the Government avoid sending men with large families into danger zones. Hon. Dr. Manion, who served in the Great War and has brought up a splendid family, is convinced that this should be done, not only for the sake of the families, but also for the sake of the country because of the high allowances that would have to be paid. Moreover, if a man with several children becomes a casualty, there is a heavy pension bill to be met by the country for a term of years.

The same idea was expressed by Major-General Griesbach, who represents Edmonton in the Senate and has served on various pensions committees. His statement that there is no justification for enlisting a man with a wife and six children at a cost to the country of \$127 a month when five single men can be obtained for the same amount surely is warranted.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Viscount Byng born this date, 1862.

Red Cross is again in its military orbit, calling all to its support.

Evidently Herr Hitler did not decorate Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh for nothing—anticipating favours to come.

People on the south side of the river are wondering what they have done to deserve the neglect of the Government, while the people of Savage Harbour know why their road has been hard surfaced.

No one can accuse the late Prime Minister J. A. Lyons of Australia of profiting by his public service. It is announced that he left an estate of only £836 and that his widow was named sole beneficiary. Provision for a pension for the widow and family of the late Premier has been made by Parliament.

Canada has a favorable balance of trade of \$179,331,550 in the first seven months of 1939 compared with \$101,881,682 in the corresponding period last year. Canada's external trade made a substantial advance during the first seven months of 1939, aggregating \$938,650,288 compared with \$886,914,210. The betterment was due entirely to heavier exports of domestic products, amounting to \$552,784,549 against \$457,992,556. Imports were valued at \$379,659,399 compared with \$362,514,764.

Extension of the arms embargo to Canada upon the Dominion's entry into the war was used by The New York Times as an editorial argument against the United States Neutrality Act. "Canada", the newspaper commented, "which needs airplanes in the first instance not for any expedition overseas but for the rounding out of her home defence, cannot buy airplanes in the United States even for this latter purpose. But Italy, being still a neutral, though an open ally of Germany, is at liberty to buy all the American planes she wants and to take advantage of this opportunity to put her own manufacturing facilities at the service of her ally. This may be many things." The Times added, but it is not "neutrality."

The six-and-a-half million dollar estate left by the fifty-four year old Senator Frank P. O'Connor, the candy king, included: Cash in bank, \$1,300,284; life insurance, \$161,761; Dominion of Canada bonds, \$2,982,483; Province of Ontario bonds, \$1,737,243; stocks, \$108,693; real estate, \$175,000; miscellaneous, including household effects, automobiles, \$380,000. A trust fund of \$700,000 will be set aside for the benefit of the daughter, Mrs. Mary Neale, and her family. Mrs. Neale is to receive a minimum income of \$20,000 a year. All household effects, automobiles and boats also go to Mrs. Neale. A trust fund of \$500,000 was set aside for the son, William J. O'Connor, to provide a minimum income of \$15,000 a year. Trust funds of \$400,000 each were established for a brother, Fred A. O'Connor, and a nephew, Dr. Murray Moher, and there was a \$200,000 trust fund for Mrs. Fred A. O'Connor. Among nearly two score persons who will receive annual legacies under the terms of the will is Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario. A bequest of \$2,000 a year for twenty years was left to Mr. Hepburn and his family.

Notwithstanding anything that may be said to the contrary, the consumption of "hard" liquor on the mainland is not on the increase, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The estimated consumption of spirits in Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1939, was 3,433,664 proof gallons, malt liquor 63,204,917 gallons and wines 3,461,867 gallons. These quantities were slightly lower than in the previous fiscal year, spirits totalling 3,486,266 proof gallons, malt liquors 67,161,168 gallons and wines, 3,627,943 gallons. The production of spirits totalled 9,642,830 proof gallons as compared with 10,198,330 the year before, and of malt liquors 63,331,620 gallons as against 67,361,250. Imports of spirits amounted to 1,265,909 proof gallons compared with 1,297,925, malt liquor 97,374 gallons against 104,778 and wines 450,953 gallons compared with 507,660. Revenues from the manufacture and sale of liquor collected by the Dominion Government in the fiscal year 1939 amounted to \$25,165,450, exclusive of sales tax revenue, separate figures for which are not available. In the previous fiscal year the revenues totalled \$26,086,320.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Most of us associate flying fish with tropical waters. We have read or seen pictures of these creatures which skim over the surface of the water on winglike fins. Another kind of flying fish, however, may become more familiar to us before many months have passed. An enthusiastic Nova Scotian, who has been considering the possibilities of aerial transportation, sees the time in the near future when Nova Scotia fish will fly daily from this province to dining rooms in Montreal and other Central Canadian cities. The Nova Scotia fish, of course, will really be flown rather than fly of their own accord. The enthusiast points out that extensive fishery in Canada. Airways service to this province will put Montreal and Toronto markets within a few hours of Nova Scotia. This development, he maintains, offers an opportunity to our fish producers which they should not overlook. Fresh-caught Atlantic fish is a rare delicacy to Central Canadian palates. Visitors from Ontario and Quebec grow lyrical over seafood when they visit this province. Many of them are anxious to have their fill before returning home. Regular air service out of Nova Scotia, coupled with the fact that Nova Scotia's shore fishermen do their fishing early in the morning, makes it possible for diners in Montreal, and Toronto, to enjoy for lunch fish taken from the Atlantic that very morning. That such a dish would be a treat to the underprivileged palates of the Central Provinces is apparent. It should do much to stimulate interest in Nova Scotia fish and to educate the people of those markets in the pleasures of our seafood. —Halifax Chronicle.

One need not be a law-breaker to protest against the "crime tax" proposed by a Wisconsin legislator. The idea is that a convicted criminal pay an additional ten percent on the fine or at the rate of 25 cents for each day in jail. Obviously, that would be neither a luxury levy nor an assessment on the necessities of life. From the standpoint of governmental budget balancing, it would provide an extremely unstable base for revenue raising. As a matter of public policy, payment of taxes would cease to be a patriotic duty under such circumstances. —Providence Journal.

A paper traveller, and he is an Ottawa native at that, told us this story. He was attending a world's champion fight at Madison Square Garden, New York. A flashily-dressed stranger came down beside him. "Where are you from?" the stranger asked, to which the traveller replied "Ottawa — Ottawa, Canada." The stranger pursed his lips. "Ottawa? A hick town, my boy, just a hick town." The prize fight started and conversation stopped. After the bout the crowd rose to its feet to file out. "Just a hick town," the traveller was replying to himself about his native Ottawa, but when he looked for the stranger, he could not find him. A few minutes later, the traveller made a discovery, a most important discovery, that he had been deceived. The stranger was a well-to-do man, with a wallet and money and the return ticket to "hick town." —Trenton Courier Advocate.

Arms have been grounded in Spain and it is far from our wish to stir up any dormant rancors in this country, but we have been reminded again of the controversy which raged briefly in 1937 over the fair coverage of the war by American newspapers. Charges were leveled both by Communist and Catholic spokesmen and newspapers were wilfully printing propaganda and concealing the truth from their readers. As these charges were, they received some credence in quarters which should have known better. We read in the New World, official Catholic newspaper of the Archdiocese of Chicago, the following paragraph, issue of June 30, 1939, the following sentence in a discussion of the Spanish situation: "It appears now that the daily press gave a more fair and accurate picture of the Spanish War than did many units of the Catholic press." The New World took a broader view of the war than did some of its contemporaries, holding that while the religious issue was important, it was not the most important element of Spanish division. It finds in recent Spanish developments, a vindication of its opinions. —Editor and Publisher.

While travelling through Northern Alberta recently, Lord Tweedsmuir took the opportunity to visit a settlement where some of the Sudetens, exiled from their native land, are rebuilding their lives as farmers. The Governor-General who accorded a most enthusiastic welcome by the Sudetens, who were the more impressed as Lord Tweedsmuir came with no pomp and circumstance, indicated his militarism or autocracy, but simply accompanied by a few immediate relatives. In a friendly prepared address, the refugees gave evidence that in Canada they had found free freedom, and in a personal note, they expressed their appreciation of the Government. "We know that we have in Your Excellency a sincere friend to whom we owe thanks that we, as a free people, have found a new home in a free country." His Excellency was much struck with the determination of these new settlers to become Canadian citizens and an asset to the country of their adoption—an ambition which all Canadians trust they will worthily achieve. —Canada's Weekly.

Bicycle achieve, which is providing new thrills for bicyclists, is played on tandems. One rider concentrates on the pedaling, the other does the shooting. Competitors are sent away from the starting line at a signal from a timer, ride a top speed towards the targets, and then down the firing line, releasing arrows at straw-filled objects placed at fixed intervals. Then the contestants return at breakneck speed—the time re-

That Body of Ours

ORDINARY FOODS FURNISH THE COMPLETE DIET

You may think that food experts and health writers talk too much about vitamins and minerals and that manufacturers of special foods likewise over-advertise the dangers of lack of vitamins and minerals in the average diet. As a matter of fact, too much cannot be said about the need of vitamins and minerals in our daily diet but this does not mean that specially manufactured "every day" diets are an absolute necessity in the diet of the average healthy individual. All we need to remember is the advice of America's outstanding diet expert, Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University, who tells us that all we need is the ordinary "every day" diet in which "every" day there should be some raw fruit or vegetables.

It might be well therefore to see what "ordinary" foods contain these vitamins and minerals, because a lack of the necessary food-stuffs endangers your health. In speaking to the Canadian Life Insurance Office's Association, Dr. Frederick P. Tisdall, Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, said: "If any one of the necessary food elements is missing from your diet, it will result in a gradual or, in some cases, a rapid lowering of your level of health. Your vigor will be impaired. Through proper nutrition we can secure increased health and happiness, greater vigor, better resistance to disease, and longer life."

After outlining the various food-stuffs—proteins (meat, eggs, fish, cereals), fats (butter, cream, fat meat, oils), starches (sugar, bread, potatoes), and the foods containing the vitamins and minerals, Dr. Tisdall makes it very easy to remember a daily diet that gives us everything needed to attain and retain vigorous good health. As can be seen, these are all a part of the "ordinary" diet of most of us.

"Everyday of your life, except during illness, aim to have a pint of milk (which includes that used in cooking), some meat, an egg, two cooked vegetables besides potatoes and some raw fruit or vegetables. In addition, during the cold weather, take a teaspoonful of cod liver oil daily or some other source of vitamin D, as provided in tablets or capsules.

The Poet's Corner

FROM "MARY LOU WINGATE"

She was often mistaken, not often blind, And she knew the whole duty of womankind; To take the burden and have the power, And seem like the well protected flower; To manage a dozen industries With a casual gesture in scraps of ease; To hate the sin and love the sinner And to see that the gentlemen got their dinner Ready and plenty and piping hot; Whether you wanted to dine or not, And always, always, to have the That makes the gentlemen take their arm; But never the bright unseemly spell That makes strange gentlemen love too well, Once you were married and settled down, With a suitable gentleman of your own. —Stephen Vincent Benet.

quired, as well as the accuracy of their hits, figuring in the scoring. —N. Y. Times.

The Nazis made a determined effort to capture additional seats in a recent parliamentary election in Hungary and succeeded in winning 45 in a total of 256. However, an analysis of the returns shows that they only polled 15 per cent of the vote despite a reputedly large outlay. —Branford Expositor.

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Mirror Of The Nation

By "Commoner"

OTTAWA, Sept. 16

Parliament in an emergency session lasting less than a week, has made all necessary provision for the initial stages of Canada's part in the war against Adolf Hitler. Mainly, it has done so by authorizing the Government to raise and spend \$100,000,000 for war purposes and conferring virtually unlimited powers on the Government for prosecuting Canada's part in the war along the lines proposed by Prime Minister Mackenzie King and approved by parliament. More specifically, it has passed a number of special measures necessary in the organization of the country, such as the Act for the creation of a new department of Munitions and Supplies, the Act providing for a central war charities organization and measures dealing with other phases of the national effort. It also passed, in the space of a few minutes, the first financial budget of the war, placing new tax impositions on all the people. The delay in Canada's actual entry into the war was for the purpose of establishing, in the view of the Government at least, a new constitutional position for Canada. While some constitutional authorities still hold that Canada was at war the moment Great Britain was at war, the course taken by the Ottawa Government was designed to relegate this constitutional doctrine to the limbo of the past. It was deliberately chosen for the purpose of establishing the position that Canada entered the war of her own volition and by her own independent action and was not made a belligerent by Britain's declaration of war. The King proclaimed Canada to be in a state of war with Germany exactly one week after the British Government's declaration of war and he did so on the advice of his Privy Council for Canada. This advice was conveyed to him by the Prime Minister of Canada after parliament had approved the Speech from the Throne and the supplementary statement by the Prime Minister to the effect that the cause of Britain and France was also the cause of Canada, that Canada's place was by the side of Britain.

Similar constitutional procedure was followed by the other Dominions, although their war declarations came earlier. International recognition of the position that Canada became a belligerent through independent action and not automatically by Great Britain's action was established by the course of the United States Government in naming Canada a belligerent under the U.S. Neutrality Act only after Canada's own declaration of war. Both Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his chief cabinet associate, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, stressed the position the Government committed Canada to in this connection as of profound importance to the Hon. R. J. Manion regarded it as merely a technicality the pursuit of which delayed this country's mobilization of its shoulder to shoulder with Britain and France. The Conservative leader deplored this delay as a failure in justice to the will of the Canadian people and prejudicing somewhat their position in the eyes of the world and as not being in the interests of the common cause against German aggression.

The Mackenzie King Government now has an absolutely free hand for prosecuting the war. Open opposition to any participation by Canada and advocacy of neutrality came from a section of the Government's Quebec following and from J. S. Woodsworth in his own behalf and not on behalf of the C.C.F. group. The Government denounced this opposition and adhered to its war policy. This policy makes no provision at this time for a Canadian expeditionary force. Under it Canada's principal contribution is to be as a source of war equipment to be purchased in this country by the British Government. Apart from the training of Canadian air-fighters and their despatch overseas to serve with Britain, the principal effort of Canada under arms is to be in home defence. In all Government statements defining its war policy the emphasis was on home defence. The Conservative leader, on the other hand, took the ground that Canada's real defensive stand must be in Europe. If Britain and France were to be driven from the battle ground, Canada might well become the battle ground of democracies. Canada is the richest prize for any

Church and others speaking either from experience in government or knowledge of industrial and other conditions. Advice offered by the members of the Opposition was calculated to be helpful in the prosecution of Canada's war effort. Prime Minister Mackenzie King has decided to carry on the war with a Party Government. Although he gave assurance at the commencement of the session that in the conduct of the war there would be no partisanship or favoritism, Dr. Manion had seemed to call his attention before the conclusion of the session to indications that these influences were still operative. The Prime Minister has stated definitely that there will be no general election until after the next regular session of parliament and has intimated that he desires and has intimated that he desires and propose to seek any extension of the constitutional term of parliament when that term approaches.

Although differing in these connections from the attitude of the Government, the Conservative Opposition in parliament assured the administration of its full co-operation for the prosecution of the war. This assurance was made good during the few days of the session. Co-operation came immediately. It was given effect in connection with the various measures submitted by the Government and in discussion in the Commons of general war policy. Indeed, apart from the statements of the Prime Minister and those of ministers explanatory of bills immediately introduced, the most important constructive proposals advanced during the emergency session came from Dr. Manion and other members of the Opposition such as Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. C. H. Cahoon, John MacNicol, T. L.

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