

COMMUNIST AND FASCIST DISCUSSED

Lord Tweedsmuir and Sir Edward Beatty Protest About Use of Terms

Curiously enough, Lord Tweedsmuir and Sir Edward Beatty touched the fringe of the same question in their addresses on Saturday. Lord Tweedsmuir protested against our all too common habit of the parrot-like use of such terms as Fascism and Communism. Employed in this way, they are "cant words," "counters of thought," because in most cases there is no serious conception behind them in the minds either of friends or opponents." Sir Edward, dealing with the mentality of "The Average Man"—the subject of his address—scuffed at all boasts that "Communism or other forms of faith in Dictatorship (Fascism) are winning the citizens of this country." It was his opinion that the Canadian people are not much interested in these methods of chasing moonbeams.

It was high time that somebody protested against the cheap and dishonest use that is so frequently made throughout the whole democratic world—we are no exception—of these two terms of Communism and Fascism. They are both very serious, very real and very dangerous entities in the world today. They have each destroyed the liberties of large masses of human beings. They each promote their policies by the same despotic, brutal and high-handed methods. They are nothing to be

laughed at or banded about as sham epithets for the discrediting of movements which bear not the slightest resemblance to either one of them.

During the War, if you wanted to kill a man or a movement, you used the tag, "pro-German." Now you use "Communist" or "Fascist," according to the trend of the movement or the taste of the audience. They are both equally deadly in their particular fields. Lord Tweedsmuir was only displaying his literary instinct for the right phrase when he described his careless abuse of these pregnant words as employing them as "counters of thought." A "counter of thought" does not imply thought on the part of the person glibly passing it along as so much small change, but rather an evidence of the utter inability of that easy spender to think. So he uses "counters" picked up on the floor of the thought-exchange where real thinkers meet.

On this subject of the loss of liberty—inherent in both Communism and Fascism—Sir Edward Beatty made a very significant remark. He said that "we have not in this country taken more than the first steps away from liberty, but we have at least entered on that road, and it can not be too often impressed upon our people that even here liberty could be lost."

D'you realize that we had taken

these "first steps away from liberty?" It is a pity that Sir Edward did not specify them. The trouble always is that the people who are to blame for the taking of these steps never recognize them as such. They regard them quite sincerely as absolutely imperative measures for the protection of something sacred against the attacks of malignant forces and evil men. Nothing surprises them more or infuriates them to greater madness than to accuse them of invading legitimate liberty in their determination to put down—what? Here the "counters of thought" come in. Unthinking people cry out that they are putting down Communism or Fascism.

There is no more difficult or delicate task than to draw the line. Our so-called liberties are invaded, and properly so, at a hundred points every day for the high purpose of preserving order, preventing the poisoning of the people, physically and spiritually, or safeguarding the right of everybody to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Thus it becomes a question only of where the invasion of liberty ceases to be in the public interest, and this is a question that can only be answered by the judgment of the majority.

Sir Edward says that "even here liberty could be lost." This seems most difficult to believe. There would not be the smallest excuse for any such abandonment of the most valuable heritage handed down to us by the Fathers. Of what value to us would be a fatter living, a more efficient government or even the heady joy of imposing our will on other peoples, a la Communism or Fascism if we had to pay for these advan-

A BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

The way is now cleared for three of the greatest trading nations in the world to negotiate new sales agreements. At this time, Canada, United States and Great Britain have officially announced the opening of trade negotiations within the past week. Total trade involved is over two billion dollars annually, says the Financial Post.

There should be no hesitation about Canada playing a major role in

these negotiations. In the first place Canada, as much perhaps as any nation in the world, is vitally concerned in furthering the ideal of world peace and freer world trade. There is, perhaps, at the present time, no single move which would more readily facilitate this latter ideal than a successful trade pact between United States and United Kingdom.

And Canada, by reason of her strategic position and her existing trade agreements with these countries, must play an important part in the consummation of such a pact. Even if this country is called upon to make certain immediate sacrifices to further this end, such sacrifices would be of a type which could easily disappear rapidly in the fulfillment of a greatly increased world trade.

However, by rewriting her trade pact with United States at this time it now appears that Canada may be called on to make few if any important sacrifices but that rather she may be able to achieve substantial trade benefits for many important groups by reason of her unique opportunity in the present situation.

Canada, fortunately, has an important option on a score of key items in the rich British market. We can legitimately use these options to obtain further concessions in the rich U. S. market—without in any way jeopardizing the ideals of Empire preference and sentiment.

Take quotas for example. Canada has a large and very valuable quota in the British bacon market. But we have never come within striking distance of this quota despite a tremendous boost in production since 1932.

On the other hand we have a valuable cattle quota in the United States. This quota has been exhausted in each of the past two years—well ahead of the full-time limit allowed.

Is it not, therefore, good business for Canada to use the present opportunity and obtain a large cattle quo-

ta in the United States in return for a concession to the U. S. in the British market. This is only one instance and is perhaps over simplified, but it is typical of many that could be cited.

In addition to the idealism which men like Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King will bring to this task, Canada's ministers and trade experts

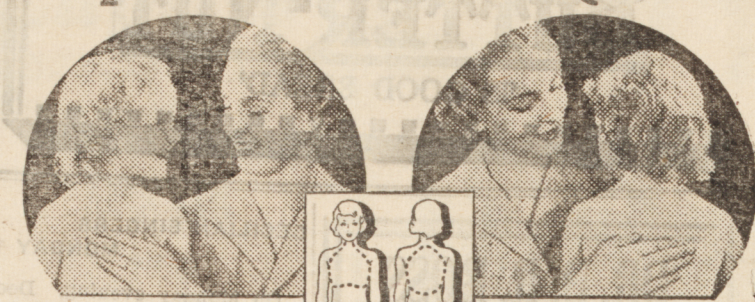
will need to exercise sound, shrewd, business judgment to negotiate these difficult matters successfully. Granted this, there is nothing to fear in these negotiations. This country should be proud of her role between these two mighty English-speaking groups. It should lay the groundwork for much larger, more profitable trade in the years to come.

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This Safe, External Treatment Helps END A COLD Quicker



The 3-Minute VapoRub Massage

Massage VapoRub briskly on the throat, chest and back (between and below the shoulder blades). Then spread it thick over the chest and cover with warm cloth.

Almost before you finish rubbing, VapoRub starts to bring relief two ways at once—two direct ways:

1. Through the Skin. VapoRub acts direct through the skin like a poultice or plaster.

2. Medicated Vapors. At the same time, its medicated vapors, released by body heat, are breathed in for hours—about 18 times a minute—direct to the irritated air-passages. This combined poultice-and-vapor action loosens phlegm—relieves irritation—helps break congestion.

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As Mr. Picobac turned in to ask for his mail, he found Herb, tobacco grower by instinct and hired man to the highest bidder, seated on the end of the post office steps. "Hello, Herb," cried Mr. Picobac genially. "What are you sittin' here for? You're not out of a job, I hope."

"This is the first time I sat down for weeks," Herb spoke up. "A hired man ain't supposed to sit down."

Mr. Picobac nodded cheerfully. "A good man like you just naturally don't get a chance to do much sittin', Herb," he said. "A tobacco man is always a busy man."

"Only chance I ever get to sit is when I come to town," said Herb. "I'm waitin' for the bus, that's all."

"Well, Herb, I don't mind telling you I enjoy sitting down once in a while myself," confessed Mr. Picobac mopping his brow. "It seems to rest your hands and face. Your bus ain't due for a while yet. Let's you and me load our pipes from my new seal-tight Picobac pouch and sit down to a mild . . . cool . . . sweet smoke."

* * *

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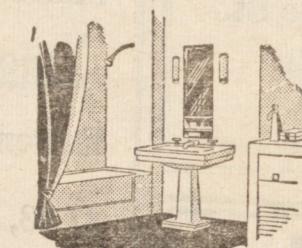
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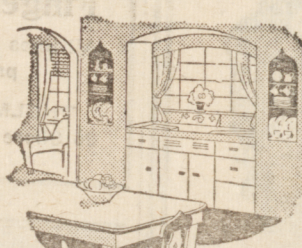
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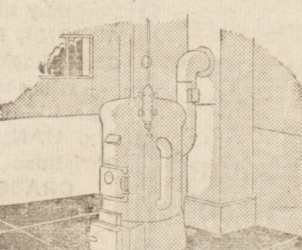
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