

# L I T E R A R Y . . .

## THE DICTATOR . . .

Sitting by a gently flowing stream  
That's carved a valley from the solid rock,  
Eons upon eons, etching deep  
Into the verdant earth; so patiently  
It works—I wondered as I watched it flow,  
Had I the patience and the time, could I  
My mark so clearly make upon this earth?

I sat beneath a tall and mighty oak  
That's grown upon the summit of yon hill  
For centuries gone by, and still it grows,  
Slowly, aye, but strongly, tall and true  
It stands. I wondered as I gazed toward  
Its towering summit, could I ever be  
As mighty as this tree, so tall, so true?

Now I have reached the summit of my power,  
Whate're I wish is done, my word alone  
Can cause a bridge to span that flowing stream,  
A sharp toothed saw to lay the mighty low;  
But still I wonder: when my bridge is gone,  
When saplings seeded from that giant oak  
Have reached an even greater size, will I  
Remembered be? Can I, persisting, live  
When nature's glories perish? No, I fear  
That time will soon obliterate my name. — T. B.

## WHO IS KILROY . . .

Who is Kilroy? What is he,  
That every scribe commends him?  
From child to fool of ninety-three,  
E'en nations recommend him,  
That he might admired be.

Is he dark, or is he fair?  
Is't for pride or pleasure  
That his damned name is everywhere?  
Ubiquity's his treasure.  
Fences, walks and walls beware.

Then to Kilroy let us sing  
That Kilroy is compelling;  
He compels each mortal thing  
Upon the dull earth dwelling,  
To write his name on everything.

DAVE CLARK.

## Why Not Try Socialism?

By LEW MILLER

The anonymous (I wonder why) writer of *The Red Peril* is obviously a tool of vested interests, and likely a disciple of B. A. Trestrail. (Trestrail was the political pawn of capitalism who became notorious prior to the last Canadian federal election by his speaking of anti-social and anti-socialistic thoughts; and who was the very antithesis of all that is decent when he contemned a C. C. F. leader because (by an act of God) he was Jewish.)

I wish to congratulate the writer, for, in going to his Goebbels-like extremes, he has presented the facts in such a manner that any person can look beyond the words and see the thoughts of the ruling minority who dread to lose their grasps on the curb-reins of Canada.

Ruling Minority?—The following facts were taken from *News Comment*, July 15, 1946. Canadians who make more than \$3000.00 per year constitute only 6.97 % of all tax-payers. Among these few is the even smaller group that controls the press, and, to a degree, the radio. It is obvious that most of the published expressions of opinion come literally from the mouths of people who do not wish any of their special privileges to be curtailed.

Why have I chosen socialism?—My parents were not socialists, thus it cannot be said that I was influenced by home environment. I have no bone to pick. My life (army life excepted) has been comfortable. I became a socialist because of the unnecessary social ailments that I have seen.

Is it right that a Canadian youth should have to leave school because his father dies, and because the boy is suddenly forced to become a "bread-winner"? I have seen that happen.

Is it right that a young widow, untrained for clerical work and not strong enough for menial chores, should have to resort to "boot-legging" to make enough

money to provide for her children?—I have seen that happen.

Is it right that there should be the paradox of "want amidst plenty"?—It happened after World War I, and the system of government has not changed.

Is it right that a man who has always been a good, average Canadian, who has tried to raise a respectable, healthy family, should suddenly have to practically mortgage his soul because his wife has been stricken with any of a number of costly maladies not uncommon to women?—This happens daily. Sometimes the man has to steal to be a provider.

These questions are merely a few of a number that I might ask. I am not learned, and I

realize that socialism has its faults. The greatest argument for socialism, ironically enough, was that its principles of planned economy were necessarily used by the Liberal Party during the past war to produce the greatest industrial boom that Canada has ever experienced, and that it created the prosperity which prompted a parasite to say to a friend of mine, "If the war had lasted another year I would have been able to pay for my house". (For those interested, I recommend "Homo the Sap, or The Permanent War" by Prof. Morgan of Toronto University.)

Why not try socialism? We know what other parties can and cannot do. We can already feel the inflationary trend caused by the lifting of controls. Do we want it to continue? Shall we complacently drift toward the depression that always follows inflation? We can read how socialism benefits Sweden, Australia, New Zealand and England. The Aussies showed their satisfaction by re-electing their Labor Party several weeks ago. Remember?—In last week's issue of *Time*, it is reported that, in spite of contrary propoganda, the latest British Institute of Public Opinion poll from that the popularity of the Labor Party has increased.

Canadians like to think that they are sensible, adventurous and progressive. [I laugh. When election time rolls along only a third of eligible voters will go to the polls, and only a few of them will have a lasting interest in politics. The rest will be cajoled and pampered in vain, for they will ultimately vote for the same party that their parents or spouses vote for. They will not be progressive enough to even think of voting for a party that is essentially more democratic than any other Canadian party (Read "The Structure of the C. C. F." by David Lewis) because they have been told by people like our anonymous friend that socialists are "reds."

In conclusion, I wish to thank the writer of *The Red Peril*. One of the aims of the C. C. U. F. is to prompt an interest in political affairs. We are not afraid to be criticized. Criticism is always beneficial. "Anonymous" has aided us and we are well pleased.

LEW MILLER.

## Nova Scotia . . .

### . . . The Way Out

The B. N. A. Act provides for a National, that is, a federally governed economy. Not only does it give the Dominion legal control over Trade and Commerce, but also over Banking, Currency, Shipping, Railways, Excise and the Tariff. These are powerful factors allowing full play to centralizing forces, and inhibiting those which localize, but the most powerful is the Tariff.

This can be seen from its actual working. Because Ontario and Quebec have great natural resources and a large potential market, various industries and financial institutions have settled there. Because those provinces represent so large a proportion of the population and interests of the union, the Tariff machinery, while designed to protect industry in any part of the Dominion, has been operated mainly, and quite properly, to protect that of the central provinces. Moreover, Maritime producers did not need protection, except, as it turned out, against Canadian industry.

Thus, by under-selling and by more aggressive trade practices, primarily based on superior capitalization, central industries have been able to undermine what manufacturing we had.

In truth, the Tariff has operated to deprive Nova Scotia of its favorable bargaining position, and of its superb geographic stance athwart the trade routes of the North Atlantic. Today, Nova Scotia's connection to Canada means nothing more economically than 600,000 hogtied customers.

Of the two possible ways out of this impasse, one has been disposed of above. For it is morally impossible to design an all-Canada tariff which will benefit Nova Scotia by giving our primary producers low cost means of competing in world markets, and which will at the same time give the new, strong, central manufacturers their entry into those markets.

The alternative is to give Nova Scotia, (or at least the Maritimes) its own Tariff.

The Dominion would lose a diplomatic weapon, and an important one. The B. N. A. Act would require amendment — a

truly formidable problem in this case. But Nova Scotia would be able to lift the intolerable burdens of high prices and closed markets now pressing on its consumers and producers.

For instance, Canadian producers are now so confident in their ability to extort exorbitant prices that they sold recently, for \$1.85, a radio tube which could, at that time, be imported from the United States at a price of 60c plus a tariff of 20c. The Maritime consumer has been bluffed out of looking abroad, and the system carries on by its own momentum. This would be eliminated.

Not so long ago, Nova Scotian firms did a roaring trade in salt cod with Cuba. The federal government imposed protective duties on Cuban products, and the Cubans retaliated by excluding us from their market, the United States being more than willing to supply them. Thus Nova Scotia was again the victim of a so-called, national economy.

Therefore, we propose a political union of the Maritime Provinces, and economic separation from Canada. That is,

**Economic Integrity within the Confederation.**

## Every Student

...should answer these questions:



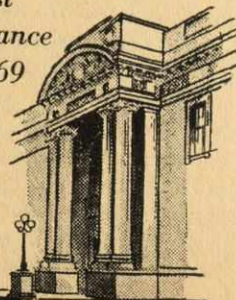
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