VOICE OF THE PRESS

WASTED YOUTH

We are in receipt of many strange questions, but the reader who asks, "How can I produce a hole in a pane of glass?" must have had an unusually strict upbringing. —Ottawa Citizen

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45, A SAFE AGE

A British Columbia woman thinks all parliamentarians should be married by the time they are 45 years old, or else should retire from politics. Which would be one drastic way of weeding out Mr. King's government majority.
—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

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LOVING AND HATING

The rank and file of the people in Germany and Italy must be having a difficult time while trying to follow their leaders. A man may go to sleep with hatred of all Communists in his heart and, when he wakes up, he hears over his radio that Stalin is to be regarded as a dear friend. A little later he has to swallow his opinions and go back to the original hatred. Who is to be loved and who is to be hated can only be discovered by those who keep strictly up to the minute.
—Fort William Times-Journal.

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THEY WENT TO CHURCH

A mother of an enlisted young soldier from my church told me she had received, just recently, a letter from the boy, who was at a place in Quebec province with his company of fifty. He said Sunday morning came, and eleven of them were United Church fellows, and they talked together about going to church. They found out that there was a church of their persuasion four miles down a country road. To this little rural church they walked and attended the service. One can imagine the joy of the preacher and congregation to have these boys come in unexpectedly upon them. They had a great reception. We, who stay home, must match so splendid a thing as that.
—United Church Observer.

The Book Shelf

"RESTLESS ARE THE SAILS"
By Evelyn Eaton

Following the extraordinary success of her best-seller on early Canadian life, "Quietly My Captain Waits," Evelyn Eaton, Canadian writer who currently ranks as tops in her sphere, now presents us with a distinguished new historical novel of the early French settlers on this continent. "Restless Are The Sails" centres its action about the capture of the French stronghold of Louisbourg, N.S., in 1745.

A rousing adventure yarn, Miss Eaton's second book skilfully combines historical fact with romantic fancy. The general atmosphere is excellent: Indians, privateering, the etiquette of a colonial court and particularly conditions of navigation in overcrowded vessels. The pathetic and terrible story of the siege of Louisbourg is thrilling as it is authentic. How it affects Paul de Morpain the hero, who turns fugitive, then pirate, what befalls his Indian wife, how he at last fulfills his destiny, completes a story of unusual interest.

"Restless Are The Sails" . . . by Evelyn Eaton . . . Toronto: Musson Book Company . . . $2.75.

Reindeer Herds Fast Increasing

More Eskimos Are Needed to Help Herd Animals In Rapidly Expanding Industry of North-West Territories

Further enlargement of Canada's fast-expanding reindeer industry was disclosed recently by the Department of Mines and Resources.

Reindeer herds in the Northwest Territories, the department reported, have increased to more than 8,000 head, compared with the original herd of 2,370 delivered from Alaska six years ago.

The department estimated that this year's fawning has increased the main herd on the Government reserve east of Mackenzie Delta by 1,500 head.

"Substantial increases also are expected in the two herds under native management near the Anderson and Horton Rivers, about 200 miles east of the reserve," the department added.

Expansion of the industry has resulted in training of more young Eskimos as apprentice herders. Later they will be entrusted with management of herds under Government supervision, and may eventually obtain herds of their own.

"In this manner the reindeer enterprise is gradually extending over a large area for the benefit of the native population," the department said.

Soviet Anti-Tank Gun Crew on Guard

Germany's road to Moscow is defended by Soviet anti-tank gun crews like this one, pictured in action somewhere along the broad Russo-German front. Radiophoto was flashed from Moscow as Nazis claimed the way to the Soviet capital was "open."

THE WAR - WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Britain And Her Allies Prepared To Block Japan

A Chinese foreign office spokesman last week said that Premier Konoye of Japan had formed a "water bird cabinet"—which is a Japanese phrase meaning a calm surface concealing great activity underneath.

Recent events in Japan indicated that the national leaders were feeling that the time had come to drive the white man out of the Orient. Britain, the U. S. and the Netherlands had made it plain that they would not be driven out. Their first move to render Japan helpless would be a blockade of the sea entrances from the Indian Ocean into the Pacific. It was not thought likely that Japan could break this blockade. The Battle of the Pacific would be on in earnest.

Expansion Southward

Japan had her eye on French Indo-China which would give her, besides valuable naval bases, much needed iron and rubber. She would need these bases if she were to move against Singapore and the Dutch East Indies.

The Australian radio quoted a message from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, last week, as saying that "British and Dutch defenses in the Far East are stronger than ever before." The message seemed to say that the Dutch East Indies was not afraid of the new Japanese cabinet, that not an inch of soil would be given up without a fight.

Hegemony over the Dutch East Indies would also give Japan control of the Burma Road, the great artery of war supplies to China.

Against Siberia?

A drive into Siberia was also viewed as probable. But the Russians were known to be very strong in the Far East and Japan's tinder cities would be comparatively easy targets for Soviet incendiary bombs. Japan might find herself, like Germany, with a war on two fronts. She has to use more than a million troops in China to hold the cities, railways and roads which her mechanized divisions overran so easily four years ago.

Hong Kong and Singapore lie across Japan's path to victory and she would have to be desperate to face their strength. Three years ago a noted British strategist said the great commercial centre of Hong Kong would fall within less than a week if Japan attacked it. That isn't true today.

Hong Kong, Singapore Ready

More than $50,000,000 has since been spent on its defenses. Submarine nets and mines guard its harbor. Air raid shelters have been built; heavy guns in place around the island make it a formidable fortress.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts once said the history of the world would be decided at Singapore one day. And Admiral Lord Jellicoe recommended its development as a great naval base with a strong Pacific fleet based on it. Today, in the Battle of the Pacific, it will be the strength of Singapore that will make victory possible. Singapore, protecting the pathway to India, probably can't be successfully attacked. Its importance, however, is greater than that. A war in the Pacific can scarcely help but be a war of attacks on trade lanes. Singapore, as one of the great crossroads of the world, can be used to curb effectively Japanese commerce from the south.

U. S. Ma Use It

Like Hong Kong, Singapore is on an island which is 28 miles long and 14 miles wide. Unlike Gibraltar, Singapore has superb facilities for air defence or attack, it has great land batteries, including 18-inch guns, but most of all it has dock facilities where battle-scarred warships can be repaired. U. S. warships may come to use Singapore—a valuable asset, for Manila, 1,500 miles away, is too small to handle big boats.

If Japan could be rendered helpless, concentration of U. S. naval and other units would be released to aid Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic.

* * *

Germans Slow Down

At the outbreak of the Russo-German war, the speed of the German advance was estimated to be at the rate of 50 miles per day. Last week neutral observers claimed that, after four or more weeks of war, the progress of the assailants had been reduced by 50 per cent or more. The stubborn resistance of the Russians had been much more formidable than Hitler expected; Soviet tactical skill was such that even the Germans acknowledged it.

The Battle Fronts

Last week there appeared to be little change in the position of the warring forces along the entire front. In the north even Berlin admitted that the Red armies were still intact and fighting. There had been no collapse under Finnish-Nazi thrusts from the Arctic to the Baltic. The Russians claimed that Smolensk was still in their hands, but Berlin reported that an enormous Russian force had been trapped east of Smolensk and that a battle of annihilation was going on.

Drenching rains had been falling in the central area of the battlefront and the condition of the roads was undoubtedly a factor in slowing up the German machine. Guerilla fighting was said to be particularly intensive behind the lines in this sector. Column after column of German mechanized material, after having been pushed beyond the Russian "Guard Front" had been cut off from their infantry support, which they had been counting on for clearing-up operations in the wake of the advance.

Doing a China?

Edgar Snow, noted writer on Far Eastern affairs, last week posed a question: "Whatever victories the German armies may be having in their Russian drive, and even if they succeed in capturing Leningrad and Moscow and in occupying the Ukraine and the Caucasus, are they fated to a protracted guerilla warfare which will cause them continuing embarrassment and interfere with their plans on other fronts? Are they heading into such a situation as has faced the Japanese army in China since the war began there not two but four years ago?

Time Against Nazis

"Time is the biggest element of risk in the Nazi scheme of conquest. With perfect timing, no dream is too fantastic to be realized; without it, the most carefully laid plan or the most skilful improvisation may fail. It is in this respect that Soviet guerilla resistance may turn out to be a decisive factor."

In the south the Nazis said that the German forces were pursuing a defeated enemy in the Ukraine. Russian sources claimed that their armies were holding well.

Can Hitler Turn Back?

The losses on both sides in men and material were thought to be enormous. The destruction of German supplies of all kinds was so tremendous that, it was estimated, the Nazis would not be able to make them up in less than two years.

Hitler's definite objective appeared to be the destruction of the Red armies—anything less than that would be reckoned as a Hitler defeat. As one Associated Press correspondent put it: He cannot turn back nor limit his "crusade" without risking the ultimate disaster, collapse of the myth of Hitler invincibility in Germany itself.

Thanksgiving Day October Thirteen

Canada this year will observe Thanksgiving Day on October 13, the second Monday in October.

This announcement was made by Hon. P. F. Casgrain, Secretary of State, who said a proclamation naming October 13 as a day of "general thanksgiving" would be issued shortly.

Dog Is Gentleman Frowns On Slacks

Chesney, William Baxer's black spaniel, is a "gentleman" among dogs. He lives in Chicago and has been trained to stand up on his hind legs whenever a woman enters an elevator, but — when a young lady stepped into the lift the other day, Chesney was steadfast in his refusal to stand up. She was wearing slacks.

On Fire Watch Duty

Prospective fathers with a jittery desire to pace are doing it in shifts now on the roof of a London, England, suburban maternity hospital —and acting as fire wardens at the same time.

The idea was proposed by one of the men, who thought such an official occupation would be better than pointless walking through the hospital corridors while waiting the stork.

"I have shot my bolt. I have done my work. War or no war, my number is up."
—George Bernard Shaw.

Saving Ontario's Natural Resources

By G. C. Toner
(Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters)
No. 51
ONTARIO'S ICE AGE

We have seen how mountain building and tearing down go on side by side. Sometimes the tearing down is fast as when glaciers do the work. The ice acts as a great rasp, cutting valleys and leveling hills, as it slides outward or downward. Glaciers are responsible for the shape of most of the countryside of Ontario. Five times in the last million years continental glaciers have formed in northern Canada and spread outward.

The last of the glacial periods occurred between 50,000 and 100,000 years ago. The centre of the glacier formed was somewhere near Hudson Bay and it reached down to, and somewhat beyond, the Great Lakes. As it slid south it gouged out the lake basins of the Pre-Cambrian shield, the rock-rimmed bodies of water that are so common in Muskoka and Haliburton. Further south it melted leaving great piles of debris known as moraines. These are usually gravel or sand hills and are common along Lake Ontario. Great boulders were sometimes carried by the ice and as it melted these were dropped. They can be seen to-day almost everywhere in old Ontario.

Return of Animals

The old glaciers had a profound effect on the animals and plants. Of course, nothing could live on the ice so the animals had to retreat and if unable to do so perished as did the plants. Later when the ice began to melt the animals and plants came back. This was a slow process, a few miles gained in one summer would be lost in the winter, but gradually the ice gave way and our familiar animals took over the land. But they were much different from those that lived previous to the ice age, their sojourn in the south had changed many until they were quite different creatures.

Wildest Dreams

Copies of Monday morning's edition of the London Express are sold in Montreal that same afternoon, writes the Hamilton Spectator. The wildest dreams of Jules Verne are today becoming a commonplace, and the time may not be distant when the North Pole will be as well-known to summer air tourists as the Muskoka district is now.

Women Can Do Work On Aircraft

Director of the Women's Bureau, Washington, Says They Are Capable of Some of the Assembly Work and Other Operations

At least one-fourth to one-third of the jobs in U.S. aircraft asembly plants might be filled satisfactorily by women, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, at Washington estimated on the basis of a bureau survey.

At the close of the World War, 23 per cent of the employees in 40 airplane factories were women.

Office of Education officials, now engaged in making a survey of aircraft courses open to women, report that a disproportionately large number of women are learning to fly when the real need of the future will be in the construction end of the industry.

TYPE OF WORK THEY CAN DO

Studying each production process separately, the Women's Bureau drew these conclusions:

Fuselage manufacture — From one-fifth to one-half of the operations could be done by women.

Assembly—Women can do work ranging from 15 per cent in the final assembly to almost all of the jobs in wing and control surface assembly.

Inspection—At least one-fourth other than floor inspecting of complicated assemblies could be done by women and in case of a shortage of male workers, considerably more.

In the tool crib, where tools, dies and small parts are issued, women might well be used, the bureau found. As they become experienced, they could also be employed in the production and routing departments.

Dr. Robert W. Hambrook, Office of Education official, who recently returned from a study of Britain's wartime educational techniques, reports that women have gone into the British aircraft industry with the full approval of organized labor and with the understanding that they will return their jobs to men after the war is over.

Her Address

A woman was asked her address at a London (Eng.) hospital, says London Daily Sketch. She answered, "Bed No. X, Piccadilly Circus Tube Station." Her only home was the tube shelter where she goes each night. The G. P. O. frequently receives letters directed to public shelters. They are safely delivered by the postman.

Canadian flour mills reported the manufacture of 1,660,897 barrels of flour in the month of April compared with 1,344,293 in the corresponding month last year.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT — By Fred Neher

"How did I know you were still in it this time of day! !"

REG'LAR FELLERS—Superhuman — By GENE BYRNES