FEEL POWER OF THE PRESS

WANTED—Employment for two young, attractive women in early twenties; A.B. degrees, intelligent, attractive, whimsical, ambitious, literary, poverty-stricken. Can act, model, dance, sing, act, knit, sew, paint, decorate, act, sell, ride horseback, read to invalids, swim, act, play hockey, walk dogs, play bridge, teach, speak French, German, Greek, Russian, Latin, fence, act, direct, design, construct, act, cook, mix drinks, play piano and ukulele, compose, act, wash dogs, parachute jump, play tennis, hook rugs, mind children, act, psychoanalyse, debate, garden, photograph and act. Phone Chelsea 3-3059 between 5.30 and 9 p.m.

When Gay Churchill, left, and Bartan Lowell advertised thusly in a New York paper they received what appeared to be 10 genuine job offers, 16 invitations to dinner, a bottle of scotch and many proposals the first day. Girls, who really want to be actresses, are shown with pet dog and stuffed goose.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

SEA HARVEST

When we think of our potentialities for feeding the Empire, we should not forget our fisheries. Reports that some 55,000 men in Canada are still engaged in this industry stress the importance, which has grown even greater since the war began, of this source of food.

Here is a field in which we excel. On both our ocean coasts are great supplies of fish, healthful and nourishing, and to be had for the effort of taking them from the water. This is no mean effort, of course, and our fishermen are among our hardiest and bravest citizens. They have always faced the dangers of rough waters and winds and today they cheerfully go out to meet still another menace, which is a very real one, because enemy air and naval craft have demonstrated that they are only too eager to prey on the fishing boats.

Our men, however, carry on, and they continue to contribute importantly to our great food production. —Windsor Daily Star.

BRITAIN'S FACTORIES KEEP GOING

There came in the mail from London this week three little announcements of Britain's export trade, each relatively unimpotant, but they tell strikingly of how England is carrying on its role as world manufacturer at the same time that it is serving as Civilization's beleaguered fortress.

A shipment of 2,700 airplane models to Singapore for enthusiasts who make model-flying their hobby. During the first six months of 1941 the value of pianos shipped from Britain overseas was half as much again as it was in the same period of 1940—$355,000 as against $225,000. Up to August in this year Britain has exported $3,669,330 worth of locomotives, tenders and freight cars to Turkey.

It isn't business as usual—but it is the usual amount of business under the most unuual of difficulties and hardships.

—Ottawa Evening Journal.

GOOD NEIGHBORS

It is in the rural districts that one appreciates the value of good neighbors. The family "next door" may live a mile away but the rural dweller knows that they stand ready to lend a helping hand in any emergency. They will be there to comfort one in bereavement, to lend kindly aid in the sick-room, to lend a willing hand at the sewing bee or the harvest. One may not have many friends or neighbors in the country, but they are tried and true. The happiest moments of farm life are those spent in the company of the folks from the next farm or the next concession. A farmer once explained his philosophy of life: "I have always lived in the country, I have a good farm, a contented wife and good neighbors. My neighbors are my best friends. I know that when I am in need they will help me. They have stood by me in the past, and I have stood by them. I still have neighbors; will still have plenty. —Stirling News-Argus.

A MEMBER'S THINKING

Mrs. Dorise Nielsen, Unity member of Parliament for North Battleford, apparently does her thinking in air-tight compartments.

In her address in Lethbridge the other evening, she called for all-out aid to Russia.

In another part of her address she defended slow-down strikes in the Maritime coal fields, and drew a picture of what she called slum conditions in the mining camps.

Mrs. Nielsen didn't stop to tell us how we could have all-out aid to Russia and slow-down strikes at the same time. Nor did she explain what would happen to slow-down strikers in Russia.

—Lethbridge Herald.

CANADIAN STARTED THIS

It has been announced that the whole of the British sugar ration is now produced by British farmers, principally from sugar beet growing. And it is interesting to know that the man who introduced the sugar beet industry in Britain after the last war was a Canadian Kent county man, Captain James N. Mowbray.

—Chatham News.

FATIGUE PRODUCERS

An American naval officer has developed a "death ray" which is said to cause fatigue in persons who stand close to the machine. They lose their ability to do mathematical problems. Teachers are already becoming suspicious that some of their youthful charges must have leaned against the gadget during the summer holidays.

—Brantford Expositor.

EFFECTS OF WINKING

A wink takes from one-quarter to one-half a second, according to a London scientist. Scientific knowledge, however, is not required to know that its consequences can last a lifetime.

—Kitchener Record.

THOUGHTS FOR THANKSGIVING

Blessed is a land where a backfire makes a nervous man cuss instead of pray.—Buffalo News.

THE WAR - WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Battle Of The Road To Moscow One Of The Mightiest In History

"This is a sombre hour, dark with fate. Russia faces the greatest gathering of savage power the world has ever known. Finland, Rumania, Hungary, Italy and Germany all over, banded together in murder, theft and arson, sneaking through the world, conquering and torturing one nation after another, until all mankind is broken and bowed in a martyrdom unparalleled in history.

Now Russia's armies are in dire peril, but the morale of their people is unbroken. There is a strong determination that cannot be trampled down, an army of men united under one banner with ability to defend themselves and conquer their enemies. We have before us the spectacle of splendid sacrifice, homes blasted, hearthstones torn up, farms devastated.

We will forego food from abroad if the ships are needed for Russia. Shadows we will endure with them and sunshine we will share with them.

Stalin must be sustained.

The Soviet Union must be enabled to enter the spring campaign with adequate supplies of all munitions of war, over everything, tanks, anti-tank guns, aircraft and anti-aircraft guns.

These are the promises we made to Stalin in Moscow in your name. These are the pledges that we shall carry out!"

So spoke Lord Beaverbrook in reporting on the recent Anglo-American aid-to-Russia mission in Moscow.

Thrust On Moscow

Last week Moscow was the goal of the heaviest assault of the 16-weeks-old Russo-German war. What Adolf Hitler had proclaimed as "an operation of gigantic proportions" was hammering colossal blows at the capital's defenses of men, machines and fortifications. In a campaign described as the "mightiest battle in history," some 9,000,000 men were locked in a sanguinary conflict along a 2,000-mile front in a drive on Moscow. On the approaches to the capital 3,000,000 Germans were said to be pitted against a slightly less numerous army of defenders. Over an undulating terrain of forest and plain, muddied by rain and snow, through gutted towns and villages, swept the inferno of mechanized war.

Stakes of War

The stakes were high. In a "secret" order to his troops just before the Moscow attack was launched on Oct. 8, the Fuehrer had called for "a last mighty blow that shall crush this opponent before Winter sets in." In these words observers saw a desperate gamble by the German High Command for a decisive victory before subfreezing weather and deep snows bogged down operations on the Russian front. The main elements of such a victory, it seemed clear, would be: (1) destruction of the Russian force before Moscow, which Berlin communiques described as the "last" organized unit of the Red Army; and (2) capture of the capital itself; such a success, it was hoped, would undermine Russian morale and secure Nazi control over the hub of Soviet governmental machinery.

Behind the immediate German objectives lay the larger ones of the Russian campaign. Defeat of the armies of Joseph Stalin would free Hitler for a full military drive against Britain in the West. Seizure of Soviet resources would give the Reich the materials to beat the British blockade and keep ahead of the Anglo-American armament effort. On the other hand, a Nazi failure, might mark the war's turning point, toward ultimate German exhaustion and defeat.

Advances Recently Halted

When the German armies hurled onward into Russia last June the hardest thrust was aimed at Moscow. Smolensk, the traditional gateway to the Russian capital through which Napoleon's soldiers passed in 1812, fell in early August. Somewhere beyond that bomb-blasted, burned city—roughly 300 miles from the German frontier and still 200 miles from Moscow—the blitz was blunted. Strong Russian counter-attacks held, then rolled back the Panzer forward units.

The Germans increased the pressure on the north and south flanks of the battleground. A sweep up the Baltic shore was directed at Leningrad, the Soviet's second city, its foremost Baltic port, a vital shipbuilding and factory center. The advance was halted last month by fierce resistance on the city's outskirts, a resistance reported last week to be pushing back the Nazi "besiegers."

Most impressive of Nazi gains were those registered on the southern wing, in the Ukraine, the rich farming, mining and industrial region publicly coveted by Hitler. Having taken Kiev, the Soviet's third largest city, having overrun the land west of the Dnieper and penetrated to the Crimea and the threshold of the Donets basin, Nazi forces in the Ukraine appeared to be poised for a further move toward the strategic city of Kharkov and the Caucasian oil fields. Action in this vital sector was overshadowed by the renewed push toward Moscow.

A People's War

That battle along the highway to Moscow is one of the most amazing conflicts of history. The German soldiers—youths who have been trained to the fine edge of athletes—are sacrificing themselves with that courage which always has characterized the race. The perfection of the invading war-machine is amazing.

Even more amazing is the fact that it can be stopped. And the manner of its present holding is an epic, for we find civilians now fighting side by side with their soldiers in defense of country and the soil they love.

The Germans assert that the Russian war is virtually over—that the Reds already are crushed. It may be, indeed, that the Muscovites have been so weakened that they are on the verge of collapse. Only time will demonstrate that.

It is not believed, however, that the Reds are beaten. They are expected to suffer further reverses. Moscow may fall, and the whole Russian line may be driven back even behind the mighty defenses of the Ural Mountain chain.

But the only thing that might knock them clear out of the war, is a collapse of morale. It would be difficult to find any signs of weakening morale in a Red fighting front in which civilians—humble folk who know nothing of the part of war and never have been far from the little farms where they were born—are facing onslaughts which are hard even for the professional soldier to face.

Russia Draws On Reserve

The Russians report they are drawing on their great reserve in man-power to ease the position on the central front. These troops cannot be expected to have the weight of the fully trained veterans already in the line, but they will ease the Red situation considerably.

There are millions more where they come from, as the Soviet recently called up the military class of 1922—nineteen year olds—for military service. At the same time there was inaugurated the universal compulsory military training program which contemplates the largest peoples' army in history, involving all men from 16 to 50.

This doesn't sound as though the Russians were finished. As a matter of fact the Germans themselves appear to have doubts since an authoritative source in Berlin recently acknowledged that the Reds might be able to set up new forces during the winter. That would mean a two-front war for Hitler.

It is important not to overlook the Japanese. They are watching the German progress intently. There can be small doubt that Hitler is doing his utmost in showmanship and diplomacy and strong-arm pressure to bring the Nipponese into conflict with Britain, America or Russia. Tokyo doesn't warm up to the idea of war with the U. S. A. or England but collapse of the Russian front might easily result in a Japanese attack on Siberia.

There are 828,000,000 undefeated citizens of the British Commonwealth, the United States and Russia who, with China's 458,000,000, are working to bring about the defeat of Hitlerism. Is it any wonder that Japan hesitates to cast in her lot with Hitler against that formidable array of man power and the resources of their mighty countries?

MEN ARE PLACED BY RADIO COLLEGE

Demands for radio men have resulted in the Radio College of Canada supplying one large New York corporation with four different groups of graduates, and the college is now lining up its fifth assignment.

This meant that to several graduating classes of the Radio College of Canada, long before examination time, lucrative Marine positions have been offered those desiring to go to sea.

The men chosen for the New York Corporation are placed on the company's pay roll immediately at $80 per month, and as soon as they sign their articles they are paid $160 per month, American funds. The graduates selected are flown to New York from Canada, with all expenses paid.

The college states that there are also many opportunities with government services throughout Canada for which starting rate is $110 per month.

The Viking Spirit

They tell the story in Norway about a boy who was looking at the famous Viking ship in the Outdoor Museum at Bygd near Oslo when some German officers came in to look around. They were much impressed by the well-preserved old craft and emitted many a "Wunderbar!" and "Donnerwetter!"

"So you like our Viking ship, do you?" queried the lad.

"Yes, it is magnificent."

"Well, we used to take England every Spring with such boats."

War Now Brings "Messengerettes"

Photo—Canadian National Railways.

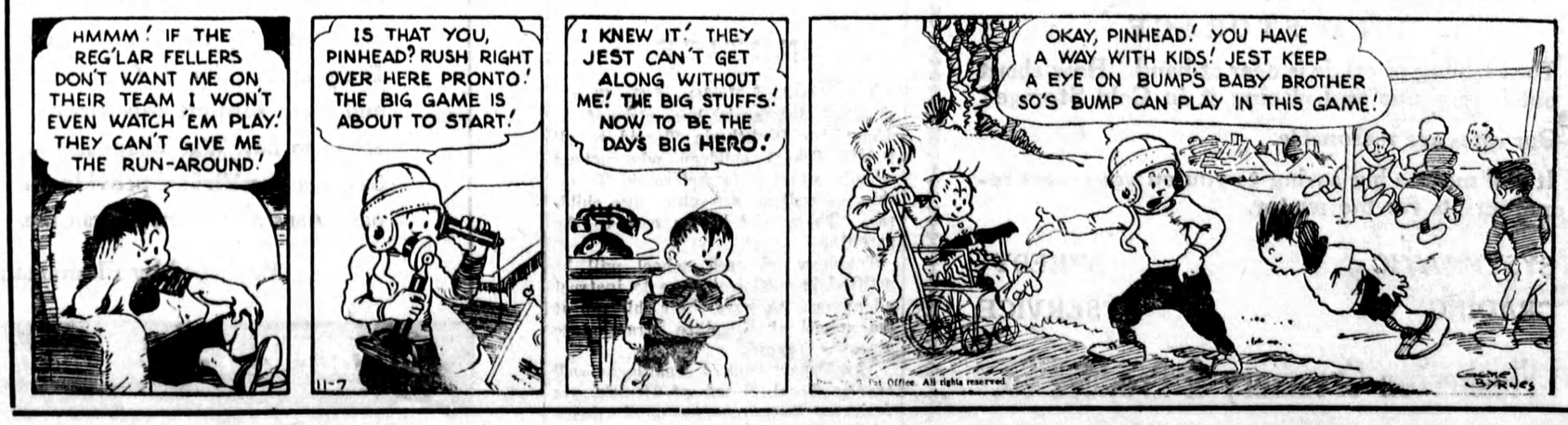
One thing to be said about the "Messengerettes" serving Canadian National Telegraphs in many Canadian cities, is that they do not whistle. Otherwise they possess the speed and efficiency of the boys they are replacing. The army and war services seriously depleted the delivery forces of Canadian National Telegraphs and girls, such as the Vancouver lassie here pictured, have proven satisfactory for the day time distribution of cables, telegrams and social messages.

Birds are indirect descendants of dinosaurs.

27 of the Latest R.A.F. Photos FREE!

Bee Hive Syrup

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher

"This is the last time I'll make a date over a party line! ! !"

REG'LAR FELLERS—Raw! Raw! Raw! By GENE BYRNES