VOICE OF THE PRESS

TEMPERING JUSTICE

All who believe in tempering justice with mercy cannot fail to be impressed by the experiment that is to be tried in British Columbia, where persons guilty of minor offences will be sent to a ranch for detention and rehabilitation, instead of to jail.

As space is limited, offenders who are ex-servicemen will get the first call. This, however, is no reflection on veterans. Rather, it is a mark of consideration, as the sacrifices they have made may have, in many cases, contributed to their falls from grace. Permitting them to get together, in pleasant surroundings, ought to bring out the best in them once more. Other provinces would do well to watch, if not imitate British Columbia's experiment.

—Windsor Daily Star.

—v—

WHAT, NO SABLES?

We're running headlong right into the real privations of a war ecoonmy, all right.

Comes from New York furriers, the desolating word that there are no $65,000 Russian sable coats to be had this year. It seems that the Russians are busy trying to trap somewhat bigger game than sables. Ermine and chinchilla are going to be equally rare, the furriers report.

The line of husbands forming in front of the 36th-storey jobbing window will form at the right. "What, no $65,000 sables!" we hear the man at the head of the line cry as he flings himself desperately out the window.

—Guelph Mercury.

—v—

ARMY LIFE BENEFICIAL

Soldiers' complaints about their food are proverbial and in this war there are probably as many of them as during the Great War. But when it is officially ann unced that most of the soldiers undergoing training in this country are steadily gaining in weight, notwithstanding the rigorous exercise that most of them experience, the efficacy of their diet becomes apparent. As a matter of fact, plenty of wholesome food plus adequate exercise plus fresh air is usually beneficial to anyone.

—Brockville Recorder and Times.

—v—

NAIVE CHAMPIONS

"If prizes were to be instituted for naivete, we have a nice little ready-made list of candidates. It consists of people who play 'games of skill' for money at fairs, those who invest in 'money-making' machines peddled by strangers, and Mr. Herbert Hoover, who thinks Germany will let American food shipped to the occupied countries go to the suffering conquered people."

—Windsor Daily Star.

—v—

NOT MANY OF THEM

Interested groups and individuals are finding fault with the Government's price-fixing scheme. That was to have been expected, of course, and in the operation of the plan such injustices as develop can be removed. And those who grumble before they are hurt are a very small minority of the people.

—Ottawa Times-Journal.

—v—

MUCH BETTER

"Stamp collecting becomes both a patriotic and a profitable pursuit when the new issues are War Savings Stamps. What could be nicer than an album filled with them?" So asks the Hamilton Spectator. And the answer would appear to be: "Two albums."

—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

—v—

WOULD "SCALP" HITLER"

Indians at York Factory, on Hudson Bay have sent $240 to the Ministry of Aircraft production with the request that they be allowed to "scalp" Hitler when he is caught. Now there's an interesting idea that no one else ever thought of.

—Chatham News.

—v—

SOME PROBLEM

According to scientists, whales' milk is not essentially different from cows' milk. It's getting the whales up from pasture which baffles those who would profit by the information.

—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

—v—

UNDER STRAIN

There should be another way of teaching children than by example. This is too great a strain on the parents.

—Brandon Sun.

—v—

OPTIMIST DEFINED

An optimist is a man who doesn't care what happens as long as it doesn't happen to him.

—Kitchener Record.

India's population has increased nearly 60,000,000 in the last ten years, according to the new census.

CAVALRY COMEBACK

At last the Nazis' vaunted mechanized war machine is forced to yield as nature takes a round against modern methods. Germans on the Russian front are forced to call on cavalry — the service arm many have labeled "obsolete." Above, cavalry makes a comeback as German soldier aboard some real "horsepower" urges a team across a stream.

Canada's Splendid War Effort Something Everyone Should Know

From an address delivered recently by George K. Shells, Deputy-Minister of Munitions & Supply, to an American Audience.

Canada now has 325,000 volunteers in uniform serving overseas or available for service anywhere in the world. In addition, Canada has a reserve army for home defense numbering 170,000 men. These include many thousands of men drafted for home defense for the duration who are now serving in our training camps, or at vital defense posts across the Dominion.

Aside from our reserve forces, Canadian enlistments for active service abroad would be the equivalent of an enlistment of close to 4,000,000 men in the United States. The intake of men for active service overseas numbers many thousands each month.

The Royal Canadian Navy now has more than 300 vessels of all types serving around the British Isles and on the high seas. Within six months Canada's navy will have about 400 ships in convoy and combat service.

Operating under the Royal Canadian Air Force is the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan —something which may well prove to be one of the decisive factors in the war. The air training plan operates 100 air fields and a total of over 120 training establishments of all kinds. Already 1,500 Americans have enlisted in the R. C. A. F. and 600 Americans are aiding us greatly through serving as instructors. There are also 7,000 Americans who have joined the Canadian Army.

Air Training Plan

Canada provides about 90 per cent of the students of the air training plan. The remainder come from other Empire countries. Month by month young men are being turned out in their thousands from our air schools.

In addition to our efforts directed primarily toward achievement overseas, Canada is co-operating fully with the United States in hemispheer defense plans.

In addition to our own direct war effort, Canada nas made direct and vital contributions to Great Britain. It is true that Great Britain is making substantial purchases in Canada. But by far the largest part of the sums required to pay Canadian producers for goods for Britain has been raised and must continue to be raised from the Canadian people in taxes and in loans. Canada has told Britain not to worry about her shortage of Canadian money. Meanwhile, Britain's purchases will continue to be paid for by Canadians.

At the end of the current fiscal year, Canada will have financed Brtiain to the extent of about a billion and a half dollars, the equivalent of $23,000,000,000 worth of goods measured in terms of American population and income. You might call this, if you will, our "lease-lend" contribution to the war.

Aside altogether from such a contribution which, viewed in the light of the extent of our population, is tremendous, Canada herself is at war and in the war with hundreds of thousands of the cream of her youth, with hundreds of ships, and with a production of munitions far in excess of the needs of the Canadian Army. Today our production is such that we could equip a division every few weeks. Over and above this production, we are producing great quantities of munitions of war of all types which are moving overseas. In addition, of course, Canada is paying out of her own pocket by far the largest proportion of the cost of the gigantic British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Millions On New Projects

Moreover, during the course of the war, Canada, on her own responsibility, has initiated and completed projects running into the hundreds of millions of dollars designed to meet Britain's munitions needs without any reference or agreement regarding their ultimate financing. The figures which may later be written in ledgers have in no way affected our effort, the magnitude of which has been determined only by the limitations of our population and our resources. In brief, we have dne our utmost to harness our entire economy to the single end of winning the war.

Our Prime Minister has pointed out that the cost of Canada's war activities plus our financial support of Britain, if translated into comparable American figures on the basis of population and incomes, would amount to something like $35 billion during the current fiscal year.

Present estimates of the sum required to finance Canada's own war program plus our aid to Britain amount in the aggregate to about 40 per cent of the anticipated national income for the year ending March 31 next.

On the home front, our industry has done a remarkable job. We have built 22 chemical and explosives plants which, during the current year, will produce more explosives than were produced in Canada during the entire 1914-1918 period.

Our shipbuilding industry has had orders for some 225 naval vessels, of which 115 have been launched or delivered. Thirty vessels have also been converted to naval use. In addition work has begun on a cargo vessel program involving the construction of 100 vessels.

Our construction industry has erected some 3,000 buildings for our forces and built over 100 airdromes.

Our automobile plants have delivered close to 150,000 vehicles for army use. These vehicles have served on many fronts.

Our aircraft industry is steadily producing training planes for the air training plan and fighter planes for the air force. Moreover, our aircraft industry is maintaining and overhauling the thousands of planes used in the air training plan.

In World War 1, Canada produced shells and explosives. This was her chief industrial contribution to the war. Today Canada is producing not only shells in great quantities, but the filled rounds of ammunition. Many tens of millions of ammunition components are being produced monthly. Millions of rounds of small-arm ammunition are being produced daily. We are manufacturing and filling bombs, land mines, depth charges, grenades, and mortar bombs.

In the small arms field we are manufacturing rifles, Bren guns, aircraft machine guns, and we shall shortly produce tommy guns, antitank rifles, and Vickers guns.

In the artillery field, we are producing the new 25-pounder complete, the most modern gun of its type. We are producing the Bofors antiaircraft gun and expect shortly to produce the complete 3.7 antiaircraft gun and equipment for which barrels have been made in Canada for many months. We are producing more than one type of antitank gun.

In addition, we are producing trench mortars together with naval gun mountings of several varieties. Work is well advanced on the production of five types of naval guns with their mountings. Canada is now producing two types of tanks and the famous Universal Carrier, in essence a light tank. We are also producing our own armor plate and quantities of secret weapons and instruments.

All Industry Affected

Canadian industry as a whole has now been diverted to the war effort. Much of our industrial capacity is engaged in providing us with equipment required by the armed forces. This ranges from X-ray tubes to textiles, boots, potato-peling and dish-washing machines, and food. Other incidentals include anchors and compasses, airplane propellers and picks and shovels, radio equipment and optical glass.

Generally speaking, the needs of Canada's armed forces have been obtained by three methods: first by direct purchase; second by the creation of industrial facilities owned by the Government, for which total commitments now run to over $500,000,000; and thirdly by the diversion to war needs of goods normally employed for civilian purposes.

In order to meet the raw material and other requirements of our war progam, the Government has established controls designed both to provide the necessaries of life to the civil population and, at the same time, to increase our production and to divert a maximum of production to the war industries.

Everyone Helps

Civilian purchasing power has been curtailed, first, through the extensive and widespread sale of war bonds; second, through the sale of war savings certificates which hundreds of thousands of Canadians purchase each monthy; third, through the sale of war saving stamps in denominations of 25 cents; fourth, through various campaigns encouraging Canadians to economize; fifth, through the introduction of heavy taxation on incomes, on non-essential goods, and on general civilian trade; and sixth, through rigid regulations permitting only the import of essentials in order to conserve our funds for the purchase of war material abroad.

In addition to such steps, the channels into which goods flow is directed by means of two Government bodies: my own department, the Department of Munitions and Supply, and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Controls Established

Although Canada is one of the largest exporters of nonferrous metals in the world, extensive and drastic measures have been taken to restrict the nonwar use of aluminum, nickel, zinc, magnesium, tin, copper, and brass. All nonferrous metals and common metal alloys, together with industrial minerals, cannot be exported from the Dominion except under permits approved by our Metals Controller. Moreover, we are issuing no export license for metals intended to replace exports which the United States has curtailed to meet its own defense needs. This, I suppose, is but another way of saying that in this struggle Canadians are fully aware of their debt to the United States, and that we are fully determined to play the game with our good neighbor.

We have a Controller of Supplies, who is charged with providing us with a variety of raw materials such as silk and rubber. No silk suitable for war purposes is being released on civilian consumption. Economics in the consumption of rubber have to date largely been effected by the curtailment of automobile manufacture and by curtailing sales of gasoline.

No gasoline is sold at night or on Sundays. The installation of oil-burning equipment has been prohibited. Despite the shortage, prices have been strictly controlled. For the future only two grades of gasoline will be available to Canadian consumers. A campaign is in progress asking the public to curtail their consumption by at least 50 per cent of normal.

Various means have been taken to augment the supply of power to war industry. Daylight saving has become a year-round affair.

In the lumber field, prices have been fixed. A Steel Controller was apponited early in the war. In July a year ago prices of iron and steel were frozen.

We have cut consumption indirectly by rationing essential commodities to manufacturers. This has enabled some of them to exercise their ingenuity in developing substitute materials

An Arsenal Developed

During the past two years, our efforts have been directed to increasing our production and our productive facilities. As a consequence we have created an arsenal the extent of which is as yet hardly recognized in Canada, but which none the less completely overshadows both in magnitude and in the rapidity of its development anything undertaken heretofore by Canadians.

The great industrial machine which we have created is now gathering momentum. Its increasing demands for men and materials will mean increasing sacrifices by Canadians.

Mindful of all those who now assist us, mindful of millions whose only hope in life lies solely in our arms, and above all mindful of the high courage of our sons who, without thought of self, struggle to eliminate human enslavement, we shall persevere unto the end.

C.N.R. Does Well Despite Low Rates

Financial Situation Decidedly Gratifying While War Work Adds to Burden

R. C. Vaughan, president of the Canadian National Railways, told the Vancouver Board of Trade that Canadian railways are playing a vital part in the war effort and that the Dominion's two great rail systems provide the lowest per mile freight rate in any country in the world except Japan.

"Our average per ton mile rate is less than half that enjoyed by railroads in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and England," he said.

The Canadian National president said the outbreak of war threw a sudden burden on the railways in heavy transport of war materials and troops, but they were prepared to handle it. Freight traffic increased he said, until in the month of September this year "it surpassed by 60 per cent. the movement in the peak year of the last war," but it had been handled safely and expeditiously.

"Quite apart from their normal functions, locomotive and car shops are assisting directly in the war effort by undertaking the manufacture of numerous items required by the various combat services," he said. "One shop, St. Malo at Quebec, has been taken over by the Dominion arsenal for the manufacture of munitions. A new shop at Montreal covering 260,000 square feet is being operated by the National Railways Munitions Limited on special war contracts."

In addition, he said, Canadian National Railways is also building minesweepers and cargo vessels in its plant at Prince Rupert, B.C.

Canadian National Steamships, in addition to its own boats, "is operating Danish, French, Finnish, German and Italian vessels seized by the Canadian government," the railway president said.

Turning to the financial status of the Canadian National System, the railway president said he felt confident in a prediction that net earnings on operations of the railway would reach $36,000,000 this year. This, he said, would be sufficient to pay fixed charges and taxes.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher

"Hello, Juliet!"

REG'LAR FELLERS—Ha-Ha! By GENE BYRNES