VOICE OF THE PRESS

GETTING MORE MILK

Canada should be following the lead of the United States in seeking greater milk production from her cows. Across the line, the Department of Agriculture has begun a campaign of more scientific dairy practice whose aim is a four percent increase in milk production.

If the United States needs to step up the volume of its milk supply — and its objective is to have more milk products to send to Britain — then our need is even greater. The Old Land looks to this Dominion for major portions of the powdered milk and cheese which are such important items of British diet. While the word has gone out that we have assured the shipment of cheese which Britain asks of us this year, it is known that she will take almost as much as we can produce, and the more attainment of the original objective should not be the signal for slackening off in our effort.

There has, perhaps, been too much of an impression that hens and cows are producers of eggs and milk with a strictly limited capactiy. Modern scientific agriculture knows that there are ways of increasing production, through proper feeding and care, and it is the patriotic thing today to get the most out of these farm animals.

—Windsor Daily Star.

—v—

WILL STRIKE AT RIGHT TIME

Have we got a design for victory? That is the question which is frequently popped. To which the Express replies: And if we had, would we tell our enemy? What is expected of us? Is it expected that Mr. Winston Churchill will walk from Downing Street to Trafalgar Square, mount the Nelson Column and from that lofty eminence harangue Hitler in such words as: "We are going to invade you here and there. We are going to beat and bust you by this means and that means. Get all your tsrength together because we are going to attack you at this point or at that? Did you ever hear such lunacy? Of course we have a design for victory. Thoughtful men see its shape. As a nation no doubt we have to bide our time. When we strike it must be on the right front and at the right moment. We will strike with finality and we must be patient and await that stroke while we build up our strength in field and factory, in ship and in shipyard.

—London Daily Express.

—v—

ARK ROYAL

The name Ark Royal goes back for its origin to Tudor times. When Spain was threatening England with invasion, Queen Elizabeth bought the Ark Raleigh — designed for Sir Walter Raleigh's further adventures to the New World —and renamed her the Ark Royal. During the Armada campaign she was the flagship of the Lord High Admiral.

The Elizabethan Ark Royal was a ship of 800 tons, mounting fifty-five guns, and with a complement of 400 men. The Queen bought her for £5,000. Money well given, as the Lord High Admiral agreed. The present Ark Royal, completed less than a year before the outbreak of the war, is a vessel of 22,000 tons, with a speed of nearly thirty-two knots. She carries sixty aircraft, and nearly 1,600 officers and men.

—Windsor Star.

—v—

SCREWY PARSONS

It is strange to find the names of such men as Dr. Raymond Fosdick and Dr. John Haynes Holmes among the 25,000 signers of a petition urging Pres. Roosevelt to initiate a move for peace with Hitler at the present time. A peace at this time could only be obtained at the expense of all the tenets of Christianity these men have upheld through their lives.

—Sault Daily Star.

—v—

30,000 AUTOS

St. Thomas Times-Journal has found that one battleship requires the same amount of steel which would build 30,000 automobiles. And if 30,000 autos could be let loose in Germany and maintain their traffic injury rate, they might do a heap of damage.

—Peterborough Examiner.

—v—

EX-COLLEAGUES DISAGREE

Union painters in New York have contributed $50,000 to a "Stop Hitler" fund. His fellow craftsmen evidently don't think much of Adolf's artistic plan for decorating the world in Nazi colors.

—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

—v—

MOTHS ARE NEEDED

Germany is preparing for a winter campaign in Russia by collecting five million fur coats for the troops. Now is the time for all good moths to come to the aid of the Russians.

—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

—v—

ON PUTTING OFF

Never put off until tomorrow what should have been done two weeks ago.

—Kitchener Record.

SAILOR ON LEAVE

Not all sailors on shore leave hire a boat and go for a row. Ample proof is shown in this photo of Lloyd Montgomery and Gwen Rennie having the time of their lives on the Pacific Coast.

Saving Ontario's Natural Resources

No. 64

VIRGINIA DEER

By the time this article appears in print the deer hunters will be on their way home from their favorite hunting lodge. They may or may not have a deer but at least they will have had a good time in the outdoors at a good season of the year. I think more hunters go after our Virginia deer than go after any other big game animal. For the deer is big game and though it does not compare with the moose or elk, yet if you pack one out of the woods you will realize they are big.

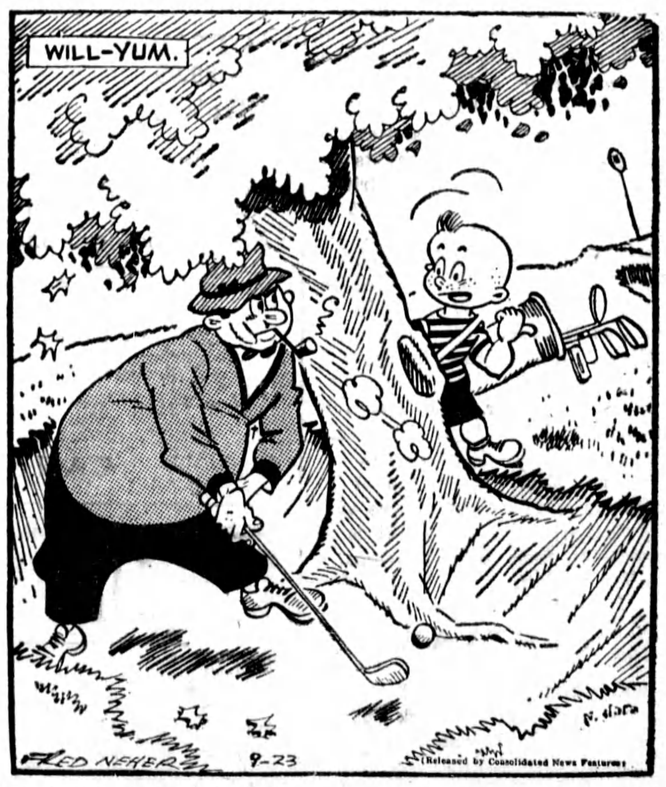
Virginia deer are animals of the brule, of the second growth small timber and of the lake country. They are seldom found in the deep woods. There is an interesting relation here. In the days when Ontario was covered with heavy timber there were not many deer. As cutting and fire did its work the deer moved in and increased greatly, spreading into northern Ontario where they were not known in the early days. Game laws, of course, had hardly been thought of and so the first increase of deer were killed off. Greater respect for the law and better laws came about and the deer started to increase again. But another factor began to operate. We are developing many forests in Ontario and some of these are coming to the age when they are not suitable for deer. In other words the deer live on the underbrush and the small trees. When the forest top becomes close and shuts out the sunlight, the underbrush and small trees disappear. The deer move out and so we find great woods that will not support our deer.

Unoccupied France Gets Aid From U.S.

A Ministry of Economic Warfare London source reports that Britain had given permission for a United States Red Cross ship to sail to Unoccupied France late in November.

The vessel, according to this informant, would be the first allowed through to France since last Spring and would carry children's foods, milk concentrates and babies' layettes for the Red Cross to distribute in unoccupied territory.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT — By Fred Neher



"D'ya mind playin' a little faster. . . . I've got to meet my girl in thirty minutes."

THE WAR - WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Significant Words Spoken Recently By Allied and Axis War Leaders

CHURCHILL SPEAKS

Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated recently that "the war which Hitler began by invading Poland and which now engulfs the European Continent and has broken into the northeast of Africa, may well engulf the greater part of Asia—nay it may soon spread to the remaining fourth of the globe."

If war should spread further, and break out between Japan and the United States, "Britain will declare war on Japan within the hour," Mr. Churchill stated.

A year ago Britons were the sole champions of freeom in arms; they were ill-armed and very much outnumbered in the air. But today the British air force is at least equal in size and number not to speak of quality, to German air power. Now as was not the case a year ago, a large part of the United States Navy is constantly in action "against the common foe." Soon American merchant ships may be carrying supplies to the shores of Great Britain.

Now the Russians are inflicting "frightful injury on the Germans whose armies lie on the barren steppes exposed to the approaching severities of the Russian Winter."

Britain's Finances

"A year ago," Mr. Churchill said, "Britain did not know where to turn for a dollar. All we could do at that time was to place orders in the United States without being able to see our way through."

The financial situation was met by the passage of the lease-lend act which Mr. Churchill termed, "without question the most unsordid act in the whole of recorded history." He hoped never again to hear the taunt that "money is the ruling power in the hearts and thoughts of the American democracy."

Now, as in contrast to a year ago, Great Britain's Navy is in a position "to stand with the United States against Japan." Mr. Churchill said:

"Owing to the effective help we are getting from the United States in the Atlantic, owing to the sinking of the Bismarck, owing to the completion of our splendid new battleships and aircraft carriers of the largest size, I am able to go further an announce to you here that we now feel ourselves strong enough to provide a powerful naval force of heavy ships with its necessary ancilliary vessels for services if need in the Indian and Pacific Oceans."

In the last four months British shipping losses have totalled less than 750,000 tons as compared with a total of 2,000,000 lost during the previous four months.

Mr. Churchill stated that "Britain's grain harvest this year had been 50 per cent greater than in 1939" and that coal stocks in Britain were "between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons larger than a year ago."

Speaking of enemy shipping losses Mr. Churchill said that in the last four months almost 1,000,000 tons of Axis shipping had been sent to the bottom. "In the Mediterranean the enemy's losses have been particularly severe. There is evidence he has found it difficult to reinforce or even supply his armies on African shores."

"We are told," said Mr. Churchill, "from many quarters that we must soon expect hat is called a peace offensive from Berlin.

"We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our Russian allies, and to the government and people of the United States to make it absolutely clear that whether we are supported or alone, however long and hard the toil may be, the British nation and His Majesty's government at the head of the nation, in intimate concert with the governments of the great dominions, will never enter into any negotiations with Hitler or with any party in Germany which represents the Nazi regime.

"In that resolve we're sure that the ancient city of London will be with us to the hilt and to the end."

STALIN SPEAKS

Premier Joeph Stalin spoke to his people on the 24th anniversary of the Bolshevick revolution.

Stalin contasted Russia today with that of the October revolution when Russia had been stripped of "the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Central Asia the Urals, Siberia and the Far East" and had neither Allies, army nor arms and lacked bread and clothing.

"Little food, no shoes, terrible inefficiency, steady progress, great hope." In these few words, a young American photographer summed up Russia as she saw it ten years ago.

Today, Premier Stalin said, Russia has "no serious shortage either in food, arms or clothing, while her reserves of manpower are inexhaustible." And she has an army, navy, Allies and "the sympathy and support of all peoples of Europe who have fallen under the yoke of Fascist tyranny."

.In the face of this, he declared, the Nazis face sure disaster.

"Germany is bleeding to death, her resources giving out," Stalin said.

"The German invaders are straining their last forces. There is no doubt that Germany cannot sustain such a strain for any long time. Another few months, another half-year, one year maybe and Hitlerite Germany must burst under the weight of her own crimes."

The Soviet dictator made no effort to hide the peril confronting the nation. He spoke of grievous losses—1,748,000 casualties in killed, wounded and missing — but asserted that German losses were much greater — 4,500,00. (Nazi spokesmen have put Soviet losses at 4,000,000, their own at 500,000; neutral sources have estimated 3,000,000 Russian casualties, 2,000,000 German.) He admitted the destruction of huge quantities of Soviet material, the forced abandonment of rich territories from the Baltic shore to the flat expanse of the Ukraine.

Yet, he held, the Red Army had smashed the alleged Nazi notion that the U. S. S. R. could be defeated in six weeks. "Temporary" Soviet setbacks, he declared, would be followed by ultimate victory. Winter weather, the weight of Russian resources, the proletariat's accelerated output of munitions, discontent in occupied Europe and Germany, powerful aid from abroad —these he cited as factors that would spell the enemy defeat.

Hitler Speaks

A little over a year ago Hitler boasted that he would dictate peace terms to Britain in Buckingham Palace on August 5, 1940. Five months ago he said that he would take Moscow within three weeks of the beginning of Germany's attack on Russia.

In his Munich beer hall anniversary speech, Hitler still rages but no longer boasts, yet it was only a year ago that he launched his battle of the Altantic that was to be the end.

Hitler defied Britain to attempt an invasion of the West and declared his armies could defend Germany and all of Europe despite American "threats and plans for gigantic armaments."

"I have commanded German ships, whenever they see Americans, not to shoot thereupon but to defend themselves as soon as they are attacked," thus Hitler lied. The record of his U-boats alone refutes this lie as effectively as the self-defense that Germany made against the "attacks" of Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Greece and Russia.

He claimed passionately that the German people had a right to live and to battle for life. Had Hitler allowed the German people to be content to live would it now be necessary for them to battle for life?

GOEBBELS SPEAKS

Germany's Propaganda Minister Goebbels wrote in a magazine article: "The Axis powers are really fighting for bare existence, and the worries and distress which we all must bear in the war would pale in the face of the inferno which would await us if we were to lose." He told the German people "not to ask when victory will come, but rather to see that it comes."

Picturing the future, he said, "if we win the war, then everything is won: raw materials, freedom of foodstuffs supply, lebensraum (living space), foundation for the social rebuilding of our state, and the possibility of fulfilling the national destiny for the Axis Powers . . ."

He added that 'if we lose it, then all that would be lost and even more: namely, our national life in its entirety."

"War," he declared, "is everything else except a way of passing time for soldiers. It is a hard, bitter, bloody necessity which the entire Nation faces."

Expert Discovers The Beaver's Secret

Until William H. Carr, director of the Trailside Museum, Bear Mountain, N.Y., undertook the task of preserving a beaver's vocal utterances, no one could prove whether the amphibious little rodent barked, cawed, squeaked or shrieked. But Carr, after working for hours with a mile of wire, a recording machine and three microphones, is able to report that—a beaver grunts.

Canadian-Trained Czechs in Britain

The first contingent of Czechoslovak troops trained in Canada arrived in Britain with the last big Canadian troop convoy, Czechoslovak authorities have announced.

The contingent, which has already joined the Czechoslovak Army in Britain, consisted of Czechoslovak citizens resident in Canada and the United States and American volunteers of Czechoslovak extraction.

REG'LAR FELLERS—Fall Breezes — By GENE BYRNES