THE ONCE-MIGHTY LUFTWAFFE

These fuselages are part of more than 100 Axis bombers put out of commission by Allied air attacks and later captured by advancing Allied forces in Egypt. Land troops have lined up the fuselages at an air field in El Daba, Egypt, which until a few days ago was miles behind the British lines.

CANADIAN JAP-SLAPPERS

Pilot of an R.C.A.F. Kittyhawk fighter climbs aboard his plane before going aloft on a patrol in Alaska. Canada's airmen, serving with those of the United States in the northern outpost, have already drawn Jap blood.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

WORLD NEEDS THE EMPIRE

"Some think the time is appropriate to write the obituary of the British Empire as it has been constituted. Let them not forget that this Empire is the greatest agency for good ever fashioned by man—that whatever happens to it in years to come the world is infinitely better today because of its existence."

—Ottawa Journal

—o—

TREATED LIKE AN ENEMY

Italy's food and resources are being sent to Germany. The Italian people will begin to wonder whether Mussolini put them into this war for, or against, Germany. Certainly they don't get any better treatment than that Germany gives her enemies.

—Chatham News

—o—

GIRL WARNED

Girls, if you marry a man in khaki, better make up your mind he'll be yours for the duration, for unless he's willing, you can't divorce him. That's a warning in the Great Falls Tribune and it might be heeded here as well as in Montana.

—Lethbridge Herald

—o—

LONG, LONG AGO

Do you remember those days, long ago, when stores advertised "leaders," and you might have read something like this: Two pounds of sugar and a pound of coffee with every purchase of a new tire!

—Stratford Beacon-Herald

—o—

STRANGEST CASUALTY

The strangest war casualty to date: In Atlanta, the zoo's big baboon, Tommy, beloved by thousands of school children, went into a decline for lack of bananas.

—Stratford Beacon-Herald

—o—

A MARRED BIBLE

A new Nazi-edited edition of the Bible to be put on sale in Germany will contain a picture of Adolf Hitler. 'Nuff said.

—Sault Ste. Marie Star

—o—

SIZING UP MAN

No mere man is as good as she thinks he is before marriage nor so bad as she thinks he is afterward.

—Brandon Sun

—o—

JAPANATION

"Japs Violate White Flag to Slay 28 U. S. Marines." That wasn't violation. It was Japanation.

—Windsor Star

—o—

SOLDIERS KNOW BEANS

Don't ever try to tell a Canadian soldier that he doesn't know beans.

—Kitchener Record

Swedes Using Wood To Run Automobiles

It's a wood pile and not a filling station that a Swedish motorist steers for nowdays in Sweden, according to a Swedish official now in Montreal. Wood has replaced gasoline as automobile fuel. Cars have been converted to run on a form of gas instead of gasoline, and nearly every machine in Swedish cities has this device.

Cars will run about two hours without a refill. Then, according to the Swedish visitor, the motorist will pull up at a spot where a lot of wood is bagged up. For about 10 cents he will buy a bag of wood, dump it into his little gas converter, step on the starter, and he is away again. A curious feature of this gas process is that the poorest fuel paradoxically is actually the best, and good wood is bad, as far as the car is concerned.

Emotion affects the eye functions of 80 per cent of the people, recent tests have shown.

THE WAR - WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Allied Plan For Victory Seen In Offensive Action In Africa

Axis forces in the western desert, after twelve days and nights of ceaseless attacks by our land and air forces, now are in full retreat.

Their disordered columns are being relentlessly attacked by our land forces and by the R. A. F. day and night.

United Nation forces continued to pour into French North Africa after 70 transports had unloaded 140,000 ground troops, Marines and Rangers at various points along a 1,000-mile length of the Moroccan-Algerian coastline in the greatest naval landing undertaking of the war.

Now at last after the long months of uncertainty and doubt we know what the Allied master plan for victory is to be.

With American troops landing along the north and northwestern coasts of French Africa, the die is cast—we are going to lay siege to Hitler's fortress of Europe from all sides and draw in those siege lines where they are most remote from the enemy's citadel.

The whole picture fits together now—the reason for Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery's powerful attack on General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel at this time, the reason for the great suppy and repair bases in the Middle East, the reason for fleet and shipping concentrations at the western end of the Mediterranean, the reason for our diplomatic dallyings with Vichy, the reason for the recent bombings of Northern Italian ports, even the reason for the heavy American troop concentrations in Great Britain, and the reason for the methodic development of a great chain of air bases across Central Africa.

Turning Point In War

We believe that history will say that on Nov. 7 the blow was struck that marked the turning point in this war and the beginning of the great offensive against the Axis Powers. This is not too high a valuation to place on the operations which an American expeditionary army, supported by British naval and air forces, has launched in North Africa. Hazardous as these operations may be, and however long and hard the road that lies ahead, we know now that we are no longer merely hitting back on the defensive. This is offensive action on a major scale, undertaken in a zone of operations that lies close to the main masses of the German and Italian Armies. It is the opening of the Second Front on that face of the European Continent where the enemy is known to be least prepared to defend himself.

Strategic Factors

It is clear at once that the American landings in Africa, at the same time as General Montgomery continues his victorious pursuit of Marshal Rommel's forces, completely change the strategic picture of the war. In the struggle for Egypt and Libya, the Italians and Germans have operated from incomparably shorter supply lines than the British. Ships from Great Britain to Suez, circumnavigating the whole of the continent of Africa, have had to travel the immense distance of 13,000 miles. By a similar route the distance from New York to Suez is 14,200 miles.

If the American forces now succeed in establishing firm beachheads at several chosen strategic points and if the British are successful in capturing or annihilating Rommel's remaining forces in North Africa, this whole situation will be transformed. The average supply-line distance from England to the North African coast by sea will be reduced to 2,000 or 2,500 miles. This means that ships from England can bring supplies in one-fifth to one-seventh the present time. It would be almost the equivalent of multiplying fivefold the number of merchant ships available for supply. It would mean a tremendous economy in ships and time, an incalculable increase in the ability of the American and British forces to hold what they had gained. Direct air communication from England would be possible. Air and land routes could be established directly across Africa from east to west. The British and American forces in Africa could be firmly linked. The American landings in Algiers at last make it possible to end either the reality or the threat of aid and supplies by Vichy France from that direction to German or Italian forces. They make it possible to cut off former avenues of escape for such forces. Above all, they expose the "under side" of Europe to invasion.

Risks Involved

We must reckon with the fact that if the American landings present enormous opportunities, they also involve commensurate risks. They can bring hitherto immobilized French land and naval forces into the war against us. Although Hitler has seized this excuse to occupy the rest of France, the Germans and Italians will still have, if they are able to exploit them, shorter lines of communication to Libya, Tunisia and Algeria than the British and ourselves. Our forces in Africa must be constantly reinforced and supplied. The Axis, with whatever sea and air power it has or can get into the Mediterranean, will attack our convoys.

Moral Factors

From this demonstration of our power and our purpose the conquered peoples of Europe, impatient for the day when they can turn with fury on the Nazi beast, will draw fresh strength and courage. Our Russian allies, fighting superbly, and for the most part alone, through so many months, will see in the arc that reaches from North Africa to Southern Europe the shape of the Second Front which they have urged us to establish. The few still hesitant and still skeptical nations in our own hemisphere will find fresh evidence of the strength of our commitment to destroy the military power of Hitler's Germany.

Hitler's Germany itself cannot fail to feel the impact of this news. Proof of that, and a suggestion of the effect which it may have on the morale of the German people, is to be found in the fact that Hitler did not dare to let a single day pass without broadcasting his assurances that the landing of an American expeditionary force on a Second Front can be dismissed as unimportant.

But it is, above all, in France, more even than in Germany or in Russia or in the smaller nations of Europe, that the news of our landing in Africa will have profound repercussions. What these will be, in the days that lie ahead, no man can say for certain. It is possible that the renegade Laval and the befuddled Petain may succeed for a time in confusing French opinion and in delivering some of the strength of the French people into the service of their mortal enemy. But of this we feel certain: that any such success for the betrayers of France will be of short duration, if it is achieved at all, and that above the din of battle in North Africa the French people will hear and answer the summons of de Gaulle, the real leader of France in this hour of crisis.

On Side of France

Through two long years of bitter misery and immense danger the French people have rejected every advance and every demand that Hitler has made for their "collaboration." That they hope passionably for Hitler's destruction we may be sure. That we shall fight until we have achieved his destruction they may be certain. In the very act of landing American boys on French soil in Northern Africa, we say to the French people: We are in this war on the side of France, that she may live again. This is the meaning of victory for us, and nothing short of this will do.

The South Sea islands are the exposed peaks of vast, submerged mountain ranges rising from the floor of the Pacific.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher

"Butch is fillin' out a withdrawal slip for the $25,700.75."

Germans Fortify Channel Islands

Britons with relatives and friends living under German occupation on the Channel Isles have been given news of conditions there that is both comforting and disquieting.

Latest semi-official reports said the Germans have 10,000 men stationed there. Technically, these men form an army of occupation.

Actually, they are concerned mainly with keeping the whip poised over 25,000 foreign laborers imported from European nations to work on large fortifications the Germans are throwing up with desperate speed.

Expect British Attack

Comforting is the inference that the Germans expect a British attack. Because more than two years ago, when the British garrison was withdrawn and the Germans came, the idea of needing fortifications would heve been laughable to them. They were the attackers and they were confident their next move would be forward. Now they are trying to build insurance against a British move that would smash them back.

Disquieting is the news that despite the vastly-increased population of the little group of islands, the food stocks have not been increased and clothing stocks—exhausted long ago—have not been replenished. Causing even more concern are reports that some male British subjects have disappeared from their homes recently. There is fear that they have been taken to continental Europe for forced labor.

The Germans on the islands—some of them civilians sent for administrative jobs — generally are said to be acting correctly toward British subjects, however. They hold little but contempt for the Russians, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians and others among the imported laborers.

The food ration is small. Heavy laborers are allowed six pounds of bread weekly (women 4½ pounds) and four ounces of butter. Other known rations are (weekly): Sugar, 2 oz.; potatoes, 5 lb.; ersatz coffee, 3 oz.; cocoa, 2 oz.; fat, 2 oz. Officially, the islanders can buy six ounces of meat each week, but usually there is none for sale.

Radios are not allowed in homes in which there are no Germans billeted. There are plentiful stocks of coal, but islanders expect to see little of it. The German army of occupation will be comfortable, what is left going to the civilians.

So the Channel islanders are on the verge of what seems like a winter more difficult than the last. They have only one enjoyment, one ray of hope, but it is a concrete one—the sight of R.A.F., R.C.A.F. and American air forces bombers speeding almost daily across the channel to strike at the Nazi chains binding Europe.

No Change Likely In Coffee Ration

There is small likelihood of any alterations in Canadian tea and coffee rations during the life-time of the current ration book. It was said in Ottawa last week in reply to reports that Canada would fall in line with the new United States coffee ration.

The American quota of one pound every five weeks is an odd figure which will not divide evenly into pounds, months or weeks. For Canada to attempt to conform would mean revamping her entire unit system. The change is further complicated by the fact that our tea and coffee are rationed on the same coupon.

A Delightful Beverage

Have you tried Postum yet? With each successive cup, Postum's robust, satisfying flavor seems more delicious. It's easily made, requires less sugar, and is very economical. And because Postum contains neither caffeine nor tannin it's a safe beverage for everyone.

4 OZ. SIZE MAKES 50 CUPS . . . 8 OZ. SIZE MAKES 100 CUPS

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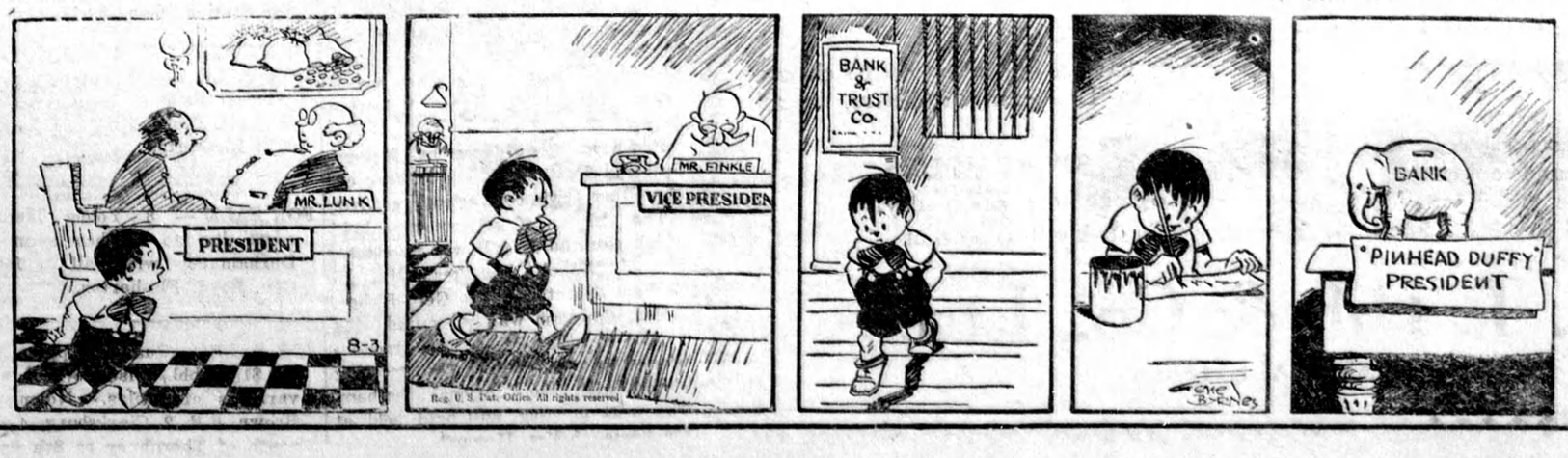
REG'LAR FELLERS—Who's Who? By GENE BYRNES