CHINA HONORS AMERICAN HEROES

Mme. Chiang Kai-Shek, presents the Military Order of China to Brig. Gen. (Now Major Gen.) James Doolittle, who led the bomber raid on Tokyo, for the part he played in the surprise American attack. Col. John A. Hilger (right) received the same honor for his part in the raid. Photo was just released by the Army in Washington.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

SKUNKS AT LARGE

Prince Edward Island has increased its bounty on skunks from 50 cents to $1, and thereby hangs a tale. Skunks are not native to the island, it appears, but some years ago a few people began raising them for fur. When low prices made the venture unsuccessful, some of the breeders simply turned their skunks loose. Prince Edward Island has suffered ever since.

—Brockville Recorder and Times

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ALL-INDIAN JOB

Ten Iroquois Indians from the Caughnawaga Reserve are erecting a big new 40-ton crane at the Midland Shipbuilding yards. They are under the direction of an Iroquois foreman, so it is an all-Indian job. The redmen of the Caughnawaga reserve, which is across the St. Lawrence river from Montreal, are the finest steel erection men in the world.

—Midland Free Press Herald

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WHAT A DIFFERENCE!

Wire photos of American Doughboys marching into Algiers show a different background than the pictures of the Nazis marching into Paris. In Algiers the people were laughing and dancing and cheering. Which is the difference between aggression and friendship.

—Stratford Beacon-Herald

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THE LAVALS, FOR INSTANCE

There would be many people of a certain type wiped out if a recent Vichy radio announcement was taken literally. The announcer stated that "an offensive against rats will be launched in Paris."

—Niagara Falls Review

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SECRET OF SUCCESS

Initial British successes in the desert battle were due, it seems, to the impact on the enemy of a six-hour barrage and a great deal of bagpipe music.

—Boston Globe

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COUNTING SHEEP

One airman writes home that the Australian farmer has so many sheep to count he has trouble staying awake in the daytime.

—Brandon Sun

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THE ROMMEL TWO-STEP

The latest dance, according to a wise-cracker, is the Rommel two-step. You drop your arms, leave your partner, and run.

—Kitchener Record

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ONE IN EVERY HOME

Would that firm advertising for house wreckers be interested in a powerful specimen aged 6?

—Boston Globe

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ALTERNATIVE

If Hitler finds the Russian front too cold this winter, let him try Africa, where the heat's on.

—Ottawa Citizen

No Need To Falter

(King George's Speech from Throne)

"Our enemies yet remain powerful, and we can look forward to no easy task. All our fortitude and all our determination will be needed to win through to victory. But I know nothing will shake your purpose or cause your steps to falter on the way."

Old Trees Drink 200 Gallons Daily

The anatomy and working of the leaf of a tree are as curious and complex in their fashion as the physiology of an eye or an ear or a brain. Leaves and roots and trunk—these are the instruments whereby is carried out the tree's life process, writes Alan Devoe in "Lives Around Us."

Occasionally, very gently, a tree moves its leaves, to let them better catch the sun; occasionally, very slowly, it may reach out with its groping roots, hair fine at the tips, and crush a stone that has been impeding them. And always, unceasingly, it goes about its soundless drinking and feeding, drawing in the earth's water for its thirst, opening the million lipped mouths of its leaves in the noonday sun. It may come to drink, in its old age, 200 gallons in a day; it may come to breathe out daily, in its slow invisible vegetable exhalations, so great a moisture that it soaks the earth. And then at last, after a century, or a span of centuries, the heartwood that is its core crumbles to nothing, and the staghead limbs of its crown are leafless, and presently on some day of great wind it is brought toppling down and its life is done.

THE WAR · WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Canada Is Third Largest Producer Of Munitions Among Allied Nations

Up-to-the-Minute Report on Canada's Industrial Revolution by the Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions

How many Canadians appreciate that Canada, primarily an agricultural country, is now the third largest producer of munitions among the allied nations? The Hon. C. D. Howe, addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto last week, said:

"On my recent visit to England I heard nothing but praise for the contribution we are making, both in the industrial field and on the fighting fronts. In the United States we are regarded as a model for war organization.

Words of Praise

"We are receiving favorable comment from unexpected sources. Dr. T. V. Soong, Foreign Minister for China, said in Chungking that Canada is conducting a wonderful war effort, which, in proportion to her population, surpasses that of any other country. I was told in England that our rate of output of merchant ships is about equal to that of the United Kingdom. General McNaughton has stated officially that the quality of Canadian munitions is the best obtainable and that the Canadian-designed Ram tank is the best tank of the war.

"I doubt if many Canadians appreciate the magnitude of the industrial revolution that is in progress here. In prewar years perhaps we have been unduly pessimistic about our ability to produce, in competition with other countries. If so, that inferiority complex is a thing of the past. We find that we can successfully undertake any type of war production and compete with the world in quality and in production costs.

"The most powerful explosive of the war is now being manufactured in Canada by a process developed by Canadian scientists and the Canadian process will be largely used by our allies.

Ships and Vehicles

"The armada of more than 800 ships that recently moved into North Africa carried some 40,000 Canadian mechanized vehicles. The armies of the Empire all over the world are almost entirely dependent on mechanized vehicles from Canada.

"Canadian armor-piercing shot has revolutionized the making of this type of equipment, which previous to Canada's entry into the field was made of high-grade tool steel. Today this shot is being made from a low-alloy type of steel, which is doing a more deadly job than the steel costing four times as much.

"I quote from a letter from Soviet Government Purchasing Commission: 'I am glad to inform you that the Canadian Tanks Valentine VII have shown good results in combat action on our front, and have proved themselves the best of all of our imported tanks.'

"Our most spectacular expansion has been in the production of aluminum. Canada now has the largest aluminum plant in the world, expanded sevenfold since the war began. This plant now has a capacity greater than the entire world production of aluminum in 1939.

"Canada is now producing magnesium by a process invented in our own research laboratories, which is being widely adopted in the United States. I believe that ours is the lowest cost magnesium produced anywhere.

New Processes

"Our national research laboratories are developing new processes for making new types of equipment and many of these are being adopted in other countries. We are building great industries that are new in Canada that will be a potent postwar factor in our industrial life.

"We are fortunate in having picked out for Canadian production the four most useful fighting planes of the war to date." Mr. Howe listed these four as Hurricane fighters, of which more than 1,000 have been delivered for the defense of Canada and for overseas; the de Havilland Mosquito, "recognized as the world's fastest and most efficient plane"; the and best of the dive bombers." Mr. Howe added: "We are also in large-scale production of the Catalina Flying Boat, which is the best of the coastal reconnaissance planes."

During 1942 we will have produced approximately 215,000 (mechanized vehicle) units. One of these units consumes approximately twice the material and labor used by a normal commercial vehicle, so that our 1942 output is practically equivalent to 430,000 commercial trucks, as against an average of less than 40,000 per year for the ten years prior to the war.

Chemical Plants

Mr. Howe emphasized that Canada is manufacturing explosives "on a tremendous scale," and that the chemical plants set up at a cost of more than $100,000,000 "will have an important postwar value."

Lancaster bomber, "the leading four-engined bomber," and the Curtiss "Helldiver," the "latest

Mr. Howe reviewed the two years of manufacture of optical glass in Canada. "Today our production has reached amazing proportions,"

"Canada is making different types of larger naval vessels, a great number and variety of small patrol type craft, and two types of merchant ships. These vessels, including engines and all equipment, are more than 95 per cent Canadian content.

Canadian production of communications and signal equipment for the armed forces will amount to more than $100,000,000 this year, and to more than $250,000,000 next year.

Canada exports large and increasing quantities of copper, lead and zinc to United States and imports manganese, chrome tungsten, molybdenum and vanadium. But large deposits of chrome have been found in Manitoba and Quebec, and production will start early in 1943, molybdenum has been found in Ontario and Quebec and is being developed, and tungsten has been discovered in British Columbia, where a mill is to be built which will supply almost all of Canada's requirements.

Synthetic Rubber

A synthetic rubber plant will be in production by September, 1943, and will supply all Canada's war needs and necessary civilian requirements and in the postwar period will supply the country's full requirements. "In the meantime our dwindling stockpile of crude rubber is giving us grave concern," Mr. Howe said.

"Canada has in three years practically doubled its national income," he said. "This has not resulted from inflation, nor is it due to abnormal prices for products of our farms, forests and mines. Many of our raw materials are selling at or below prewar prices. I think it is fair to say the increase in national income is almost wholly due to the immense increase in output of our factories, our farms, our mines and our forests. More than one-half our total income is now being used for war purposes, but the income so used has for the most part been created since the war began. Our people are spending for wholly domestic purposes somewhat less than immediately before the war, but considerably more than in the days of depression. About one-half of our war expenditures are being met by taxation, and the balance by borrowing from our own people. Our external debt is not being increased; in fact it is being reduced. We are not in any way dependent on lease-lend; we are paying our way, meeting our obligations and doing a job that is increasing our prestige among our allies.

No Large Profits

"The threat of inflation, always present in time of war, has been met and conquered."

Mr. Howe emphasized that in placing war contracts which now total more than $6,000,000,000, his department exercised every care to gain two objectives—low costs and low profits. "So far as we are concerned, no one is going to get rich out of this war," he said, as he outlined methods of supervision by the Department of Munitions and Supply over all contracts, the exhaustive audits by the Treasury Department, and the rates of taxation fixed "in such a way that there is no purpose in attempting to make large profits from war production."

Unsung Heroes of Empire of the Seas

British Sailors' Society Founded In 1818

In the year 1818, the British Sailors' Society was founded on board the Nelson war sloop "Speedy." The vessel had done good service at the Battle of Trafalgar and was procured by some warm-hearted business men, who were deeply touched by the neglect meted out to the sailors of that day.

These business men, with some friends, met in the City of London Tavern on February 12, 1818. The "Speedy" was bought and a few weeks later put into commission for the use of the sailors and became their first Chapel and Home. The opening ceremony "was an inspiration," we are told, "the well-wishers packed the stage coaches from Bristol and elsewhere and a great company assembled. And so on that day over 124 years ago, the British Sailors' Society was brought into being.

For years the "Speedy" was a veritable refuge to storm-tossed sailors. Thousands were helped and cheered. The British Sailors' Society has gone on and on until today it is maintaining over ONE HUNDRED institutes and clubs for the men of the Mercantile Navy and of the Royal Navy all over the seven seas.

A few months ago the parent society in London sent a cable to our Toronto office telling of the wrecking of the "Under Twenty Club for Navy Boys" at Malta by enemy bombing and how Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, in charge of the club, had made a clearing and were carrying on as well as possible the great work for the boys and men of the visiting vessels from British and Canadian ports. "If my sailor boy goes to Malta," said a Toronto mother, "how happy I will be to know there are such people to care for him."

Not only on the vessels where the society ministers to the crew "fore and aft," but when on shore at all of their finely equipped Homes from Home the sailors are cared for. Club facilities of all kinds and Sunday services particularly adapted for sailors are arranged. The British Sailors' Society is inviting donations to erect a new club and hostel for the navy men at Malta. The first donation has been received from the "Loblaw Employees' Aid to Britain Club" of $500. This is in addition to the sum of $400 given to help care for the crews of the minesweepers and dredgers operating on the bleak sea coasts of the northern Scottish seaboards of Shetland and Orkney.

The Chistmas and New Year seasons are so near! In over one hundred ports the British Sailors' Society will entertain the sailors—thousands of them far from home and loved ones.

The Canadian ports are Vancouver, Victoria, North Sydney, and others. Jersey and Guernsey yonder in the Channel Islands are out of commission because of the war as are all the institutes on the continent of Europe. Wherever our vessels go, manned by our British, Canadian and American sailors, the British Sailors' Society finds its way there and cares for these boys.

Britain Warned Invasion Possible

Sir James Grigg, Secretary for War, urged the British Home Guard to remain constantly alert because "should things go badly for the Germans, Hitler may try a do or die invasion of England."

"The invasion is not off by any means," Grigg said.

Pa, Ma and Twins Do Fine War Job

Old-Fashioned Farm House Is Queerest of War Plants

At the junction of two country roads near Rockford, Illinois, stands one of the queerest of all U. S. war plants, relates "Time" Magazine. It is a white clapboard farmhouse, with old-fashioned gambrel roof, dormer windows, neat flower boxes at the window sills. It is also the home office, sales branch and factory of the Harrington Bros. Machine Tool and Fixture Co., manufacturers of $1,000-a-month worth of machine tools for making shells and tank turrets.

In the big living room last week, grey-haired Pa John Harrington, 68, worked long hours at a grinder, grinned when the sparks flew, sometimes muttered: "I have more fun than a kid in this place." Buxom Ma Harrington, 58, wearing a house dress tucked into overalls, operates a lathe. Twins Richard and Russell, 34, wangled new orders, worked at machines, swept out the place at night, often were on the job 16 hours out of 24. Mrs. Richard kept books. Mrs. Russell did all the cooking.

* * *

The company started in the depression, when the Harrington boys borrowed money to build their own house and machine shop. The shop was a spare-time operation until the war began. Then the Harringtons set out to get some really big jobs.

The first offer was some tooling that could be done only on a new $4,000 machine. The twins, who had never even seen $4,000, made their own machine — out of a junked lathe, an old washing machine motor, an oil pump from a 1926 automobile and one of Ma's old washtubs to catch the oil that leaked.

Now the Harringon twins have four subcontracts, have given jobs to two brothers-in-law and five other employees, who keep the same hectic hours and share the profits. Says Rockford's local WPB director: "They're doing a swell job. I don't think they knew what they were getting into when they started, but they had the nerve to make a success of it."

Big companies which gave the Harringtons subcontracts used to send inspectors to look over the shop, but have long since given it up, says Richard. "I used to get a laugh out of those guys. When they spotted this place, they went nuts."

LIFE'S LIKE THAT — By Fred Neher

"How much for the suit?"

Bluey and Curley of the Anzacs — "Give him a chance, Sarge" — By Gurney (Australia)