VOICE OF THE PRESS

DRIED APPLES

Owing to war conditions it is announced that dried apples may come into popularity again. While this may not usher in the old-time paring bee, it will recall to old-timers the delicious aroma emanating from quartered apples strung in many a kitchen for drying purposes. Dried apples have a special flavor of their own, and require no containers, either metal or glass.

—Renfrew Mercury.

—o—

WE PAY OFF

Realization must be dawning even on the Axis that we pay our debts with interest. For Dunkirk, we paid off at Bizerte. We took our Coventry, and came right back at Cologne. Now, for Malta, there is Pantelleria.

—Windsor Star.

—o—

FAST TRIP BACK

"It took millions of years for monkeys to become men," says a scientist. Several men we know can do the return trip in a split second.

—Peterborough Examiner.

—o—

THE ANSWER

Anybody wondering what became of the canned salmon we used to enjoy? Well, last year we shipped to the United Kingdom 73,851,800 pounds of it.

—Ottawa Journal

—o—

WORKS BOTH WAYS

No fewer than 104 Canadian girls have married British airmen at one Alberta centre. Good going! Those British girls can't grab off our fellows overseas and get away without retaliation.

—Ottawa Citizen.

—o—

WHAT'S UP? WEEDS!

If anyone should give us the friendly old salutation, "What's up?"—we think we'd say, "Weeds, mostly!"

—Ottawa Citizen.

—o—

SAFETY HINT

You're more likely to get there safe and sound if you limit your speed rather than speed your limit.

—Kitchener Record.

THE BOOK SHELF

DRESS REHEARSAL
(The Story of Dieppe)
By Quentin Reynolds

When Quentin Reynolds was invited to breakfast at 10 o'clock one fine English morning by Major Jock Lawrence, aide to the Commander-in-Chief of Combined Operations, Lord Louis Mountbatten, he refused bluntly. But when Major Lawrence quietly ordered Mr. Reynolds to report for breakfast with his war-correspondent's uniform packed in a bag, he reacted like a racehorse at the barrier. The casual but persistent invitation to breakfast turned out to be the prelude to the biggest scoup in Quentin Reynolds' amazing career.

Not until he was on shipboard, being introduced to the Canadian General Roberts, did Reynolds know that he was to be an eye-witness to the historic raid on Dieppe. With his great ability to transform a mathematically calculated military operation into a vivid human drama, the battle for Dieppe, as recorded in these pages, becomes an unforgettable action picture.

Mr. Reynolds proves in this book that the Dieppe raid was, in every sense, a dress rehearsal for the grand invasion of every Nazi stronghold. It anticipated the North African campaign and established the pattern for the ultimate invasion of the European continent.

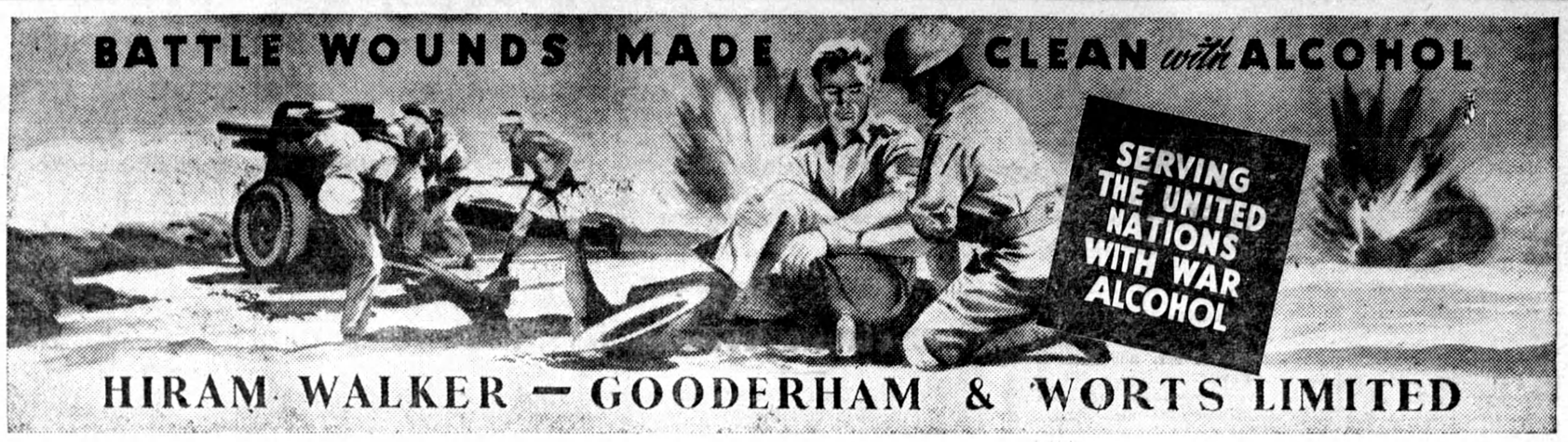
Dress Rehearsal . . . by Quentin Reynolds . . . The MacMillan Co. of Canada . . . Price $2.75.

A Field Marshal Without A Baton

Lord Gort, now back in Malta, is a Field Marshal without a baton, despite the fact that since his promotion he has been received by the King. He has dispensed with the baton in order to save labor and materials.

The baton of a British Field Marshal is a choice work of art, one of the finest expressions of the goldsmith's craft. In these days, gold must be safeguarded, and so it was decided to hold over the actual fashioning of the baton until after the war. Moreover, most of the expert goldsmiths are engaged in the forces or in war factories.

The baton remains the personal property of the owner, and is a short stave symbolically decorated in gold, and surmounted with an effigy of St. George about to slay the dragon. Batons of Royal Field Marshals down the ages have been carefully preserved, and in the armory of Wnidsor Castle the visitor can still see the batons carried by the Dukes of York and Cambridge, when they were commanders-in-chief in the 19th century.



THE WAR · WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

After Two Years of War With Soviet Huns Can't Start Summer Offensive

This is the second anniversary of one of the greatest and most fateful miscalculations in the historr of warfare, says the New York Herald Tribune. Two years ago Hitler and his generals launched their "cataract of horrors," as Churchill called it, upon Soviet Russia. Now, two years later, though they have looted and slaughtered their way across an immense territory and piled an incalculable toll of cruelty and misery upon that of which they were already guilty, they find themselves defeated and stalled by one of the greatest, most heroic defenses ever made by a determined people.

Given Six Weeks

In those two years they have lost the war. With the megalomania of their previous successes, they planned in the same stroke to crush the Red Army and to divide and paralyze the democracies while they were doing so; then, with their hands freed and with unlimited resources at their disposal they would turn, destroy their last opponents and achieve their mastery of the world. Conceivably they might have done so. Even supposedly expert opinion in the democracies, as badly deceived as Hitler himself, gave Russia six weeks at the most to hold out. Many, blinded by the traditional fear of Communism, could see neither the greatness of the peril if Hitler succeeded nor the greatness of the opportunity which his barbarous gamble presented.

Crisis of War

There still seem to be a few who cannot see it yet. But Mr. Churchill—and it was one of the greatest of his services to the cause of freedom—grasped the situation instantly. The attack was made before dawn on June 22; it was the same evening that the Prime Minister made his memorable declaration to Parliament: "We shall give whatever help we can to Russia and the Russian people. (Hitler's) invasion of Russia is no more than a prelude to an attempted invasion of the British Isles. The Russian danger is therefore our danger and the danger of the United States, just as the cause of any Russian fighting for his hearth and home is the cause of free men in every quarter of the globe."

On The Defensive

Two years ago, writes A. C. Cummings, London correspondent of the Ottawa Citizen, Hitler launched the whole might of the German army along 1,800 miles of the eastern front, certain he would defeat the Soviet Union in three months and then turn and smash Britain. Today he cannot even launch his long-planned summer offensive in Russia because the Allies, already far more powerful than the Germans, are waiting to break in at any point they choose on the outer fringe of 6,000 miles of Europe's fortified coastline. Thus, contrary to all theories of the practices of warfare, Germany has to pass to the defensive.

The worst blunder in German Stalingrad. Today all that the Nazi commentators can offer by way of excuse is "our military experts had no knowledge of the enemy's real fighting strength."

Lose 4 Millions in Russia

The Germans have lost nearly 4,000,000 of their best troops in Russia. Their war capacity in the east is not half what it was. Their satellite armies are deserting them. The thought of another winter of war in the Russian snows fills them with gloom. At the front itself desertions are mounting and Nazi military prisons are said to be full of recaptured soldiers awaiting punishment. Not a drop of much-needed oil has rewarded the costly campaign, whereas the Soviet armies are as strong as ever and the Red air force holds local air supremacy and bombs German communications more heavily than before.

Think Only of Victory

Indeed, the Russians think only of victory this year. Given sixty British, Canadian and American divisions fighting in western Europe, they say, and the Red Army will do all that is required of it in the east.

This is not boasting. The Soviet army today has been reconstituted and re-equipped, is well supplied with new and formidable weapons, many of them British, and above all, feels it is unbeatable. The Red air force has received thousands of new machines and enormous quantities of British equipment. The Soviet war industry has largely recovered from the setback due to its big-scale removal behind the Ural mountains, and indeed the only weakness is the food shortage, due to the fact the Germans still hold the rich Ukraine wheat-fields.

Two-front Struggle

Thus, two years of war that was to yield victory and endless loot in three months, is about to become a two-front struggle against which every German military writer for the past half century has warned his fellow-countrymen.

All Hitler can do now, as military commentators here see it, is to hold the eastern fortified front with a reduced number of divisions, launch local blitzes there to stultify the Red Army offensive, shift what troops can be spared to central Europe, to be held as reserves to be launched against the Allied invaders, and if this fails, to retire inside the inner ring of Germany's defences and make a prolonged stand there.

Needs 200 Divisions

To hold the coasts from Norway to Greece, Hitler needs 200 divisions. He is 60 short. His Luftwaffe is declining. His fleet and that of Mussolini no longer count in comparison with Britain's. And bombing has carried the war to the doorsteps of millions of Germans.

"Russia upset all our calculations," moans the Berlin radio two years after Hitler had claimed the Red Army was "annihilated."

German Prisoners Not Safe In Britain

The majority of prisoners of war in Canada are Germans. The Italians were found satisfactory for farm work in Great Britain.

The Germans were not safe in England, because they would have been freed to fight, if the Nazis had made a landing in the British Isles. Thousands of German prisoners in the United Kingdom would be potential fighting opponents, if their own side had found their prison camps and opened the gates.

OTTAWA REPORTS

That Canadian War-Time Co-operation Is Based On Ogdensburg Agreement of 1940

Recent discussions regarding future relations between Canada and the United States recall the amazing degree of co-operation and accord reached by these two war-time allies, motivated by good will and considerations of mutual aid and protection.

Long the world-wide example of neighborly understanding and amity, the peoples of the United States and Canada have even teamed up in a Special Service Force, and this group of Canadian and American fighters will form the nucleus of a force for unified operation in any defensive or offensive operation.

* *

The main machinery for Canadian-American war-time co-operation is provided in five committees on which sit representatives of both countries. They are: Permanent Joint Board on Defence, Materials Co-ordinating Committee, Joint Economic Committee, Joint War Production Committee and Joint Agricultural Committee. In addition, Canada is a member of the Combined Production Board with Great Britain and the United States.

It was on August 7, 1940, at Ogdensburg, New York, that Canada and the United States signed the agreement on which co-operation is based. This co-operation has resulted in North American preparedness moves of which few Canadians and Americans are fully aware, and the complete story of which may not be fully told until after the war.

* * *

As part of this vast program of defence, Canada has constructed a chain of air bases between Edmonton and Alaska and the Alaska Highway. The air bases were opened to traffic in September, 1941, and proved of great assistance in the construction of the Alaska Highway by the United States in co-operation with the Canadian Government.

Then the Materials Co-ordinating Committee was established, and through sub-committees on forest products, copper, zinc and ferro-alloys, the movement of primary materials between the two countries is promoted, available supplies increased, and information exchanged on raw material stocks, production and consumption in the United States and Canada. Joint Economic Committees were formed in June, 1941, to act in an advisory capacity to the governments at Ottawa and Washington on foreign exchange control, economic controls, price policies, tariffs and duties and war planning.

* * *

The Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States, at Hyde Park, New York, on April 20, 1941, agreed "as a general principal that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defence articles which it is best able to produce, and, above all, produce quickly and that programs should be co-ordinated to this end."

The United States has agreed to buy enough Canadian war goods to enable Canada to pay for essential war materials from the United States. Canada does not use lease-lend accommodation utilized by other United Nations.

A detailed list of Canadian-American joint activities to speed the Victory would be lengthy, and, indeed, unending; the net total and scope of the international co-operative effort is unapproached in all world history. And it all has been accomplished in an atmosphere of respective independence, with the United States recognizing complete Canada's part in and Canada's devotion to the British Empire.

—E. G. SMITH.

Rate of Wages Paid Farm Laborers By Day and Month In All Provinces

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports a sharp increase in the rate of wages paid to farm help at May 15, 1943, as compared with the same date of 1941 and 1942.

The increase, the bureau said, occurred in all provinces, and for the country as a whole the average rate of wages paid to farm laborers where the farmer provided the board was $2.39 per day at May 15, 1943, as compared with $1.91 a year previously.

Where the employee provided his own board, the average rate of wages for day help was $3.15 per day, compared with $2.57 at May 15, 1942. For men hired by the month, with board provided, the average rate of wages in 1943 was $51.46, against $42.49 in 1942.

When no board was provided, the average monthly rate was $71.78 in 1943, as compared with $58.80 in the previous year. Wage rates for day help was "uniformly high," but reached the highest mark in Alberta, where the rate with board provided was $2.89 per day.

For help paid by the month, with board, the highest rate also was paid in Alberta, where it stood at $61.84 per month. Where no board was provided, the daily average rate was highest in British Columbia, the bureau said.

Figures included in the report, the bureau said, were provided by farm correspondents in all provinces of Canada. Since collection of this data was begun in 1940, no comparable figures for previous years are available.

DAY AND MONTHLY RATES

The first of the following tables lists wage rates paid farm laborers by the day in all Canadian provinces, with and without board, and the second lists the wages paid per month to farm laborers, with and without board, as at May 15, 1941, 1942 and 1943.

	With Board			Without Board		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Is.	$ 1.21	$ 1.56	$ 1.83	$ 1.70	$ 2.08	$ 2.36
Nova Scotia	1.38	1.79	2.23	1.95	2.46	2.90
New Brunswick	1.44	1.98	2.27	1.94	2.59	2.92
Quebec	1.31	1.66	2.11	1.84	2.26	2.82
Ontario	1.75	2.18	2.55	2.35	2.89	3.32
Manitoba	1.32	1.82	2.28	1.84	2.50	3.04
Saskatchewan	1.39	1.86	2.43	1.99	2.49	3.30
Alberta	1.54	2.03	2.89	2.20	2.79	3.67
British Columbia	1.65	2.09	2.72	2.48	2.92	3.84
Canada	$ 1.48	$ 1.91	$ 2.39	$ 2.06	$ 2.57	$ 3.15

	With Board			Without Board		
	1941	1942	1943	1941	1942	1943
Prince Edward Is.	$25.19	$35.00	$38.45	$39.64	$49.64	$53.86
Nova Scotia	30.57	42.38	46.48	43.96	61.06	64.84
New Brunswick	33.20	43.48	56.62	45.06	57.73	73.92
Quebec	28.67	38.24	47.88	41.80	54.44	67.27
Ontario	34.84	44.08	50.69	50.03	59.91	71.10
Manitoba	30.24	42.01	45.58	43.64	57.71	72.38
Saskatchewan	31.17	42.83	55.52	45.00	58.59	76.11
Alberta	35.42	46.38	61.84	52.18	67.19	87.96
British Columbia	29.97	44.09	57.20	50.46	68.57	79.98
Canada	$31.90	$42.49	$51.46	$46.45	$58.80	$71.78

LIFE'S LIKE THAT — By Fred Neher

"Give my report card to Pop. . . . I'll be in the woodshed."

REG'LAR FELLERS—Allez Oop — By GENE BYRNES