ENGLAND'S LEND-LEASE FOOD FOR YANKS

In case you've been wondering, here's some of the return the Americans are getting for their lend-lease to Great Britain. All these foods—including the familiar shredded wheat—are grown or processed in England and are turned over to U. S. forces, along with British-made clothing, as payment for some of the goods sent to Britain on a lend-lease basis.

THE WAR · WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

Will Non-Belligerent Turkey Throw In Its Lot With Allies?

Under fascism the historic Dodecanese Islands — seized by Italy from Turkey in 1912 — became strongholds from which Mussolini hoped to control the Eastern Mediterranean. Strategically the most important of the group is tiny, rugged Leros with one of the best harbors in the Aegean. There Italians built a naval and air base which threatened two vital waterways, the Dardanelles 250 miles to the north and the Suez Canal 450 miles to the southeast. The fall of Italy made Leros and adjacent islands prizes of a race between Nazis and British. For the former they were outposts of Fortress Europe; for the latter they were springboards for a Balkan invasion. British units were rushed from the Near East to hold them against Germans from near-by Greek islands.

Battle off Turkey

Much of the ensuing fight was obscured by censorship but last week the outcome became clear. British headquarters in Cairo, which had previously admitted the loss of two islands, announced the fall of Leros. Outnumbered on the ground and blasted by a virtually unopposed Luftwaffe, 3,000 British and 5,000 Italian troops surrendere after five days of fierce battle. Germans promptly launched an air attack on the sole remaining British garrison in the Aegean archipelago, on the Greek island of Samos, 40 miles north of Leros and within sight of the Turkish coast.

A Costly Nazi Effort

The Nazi effort — first real Wehrmacht victory in more than a year—was generally viewed as a desperate and costly attempt to bolster the German position in Southeastern Europe, aimed chiefly at impressing Turkey. In this it appeared to have missed fire. Recent Turkish conferences with the Allies in Cairo, after the Moscow Conference, were followed last week by a Cabinet meeting in Ankara. From the Turkish capital came various signs that Turkey might end its neutrality.

The question of whether Turkey will throw in its lot with the Allies is one of the vital questions in the war situation today. Turkey would toss substantial weight on the military scales, already tilting sharply against Hitler, if it would join the Allies either passively with land and harbors for bases or actively with its well-trained Army and vigorous Air Force.

Immediate gain for the Allies would be availability of air bases from which Axis key points in the Balkans could be intensively bombarded, possibly by shuttle raids to fields in Southern Italy. Ploesti with its oil treasures is only about 300 miles from Istanbul, while Bucharest and Sofia are even less.

Turkey's Air Strength

More than three years ago Turkey began rebuilding its Air Force, which then numbered only about 300 first-line planes. Now it almost certainly is several times that and many could be funneled in swift by British and Americans to excellent military airfields.

The largest and best of the airdromes is Ekhisciher, about 200 miles southwest of Istanbul, but others are well placed all over the western part of the nation, including Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Adana and Diyarbakir.

Turkey's Army

Turkey's peacetime Army strength is about 200,000 which could be swiftly raised to 500,000 by general mobilization, with 1,500,000 more trained or partially trained men in reserve.

The Turkish soldier's reputation for toughness and courage is well established and after nearly two years of intensive Lend-Lease aid from the United States and Britain he is believed by far the best-equipped of all Balkan fighting men.

The Army is rich in anti-tank and antiaircraft artillery and in coastal defence guns as well as lighter weapons. Tanks are available in small numbers, but due to the terrain and lack of roads in Turkey—and in the near-by Balkans where they might fight offensively—this is not regarded as a major handicap.

Under the vigorous leadership of Kemal Ataturk and his successors the Army Staff has been kept at a high level of proficiency and committed to aggressive tactics.

Turkey's Harbors

Turkey is weak in the naval category, with only one 22,000-ton battle cruiser as a backbone of forces that include two ancient 8,000-ton cruisers, eight destroyers and a dozen submarines.

Its harbors along the Aegean, including one at Izmir, could be an invaluable jumping-off point however, for naval blows against Greece and the Aegean Islands.

Significantly, perhaps, British official sources declined information on Turkish naval installations.

NEW CHAPLAIN

Honorary Brigadier C. G. Hepburn, M.C., E.D., who has been promoted from the rank of Honorary Lieut.-Colonel and named Principal Protestant Chaplain of the Canadian Army. He is rector of All Saints Anglican Church, Ottawa.

OTTAWA REPORTS

That The Contribution of Our Farms In The War Effort Is Of Ever Growing Importance.

Remarkable agricultural developments have taken place in Canada during the four war years. To provide food for Canada's armed forces and to meet the increased requirements of the people of the United Kingdom has been a major job which has been recognized as an invaluable achievement.

* * *

Canada's accomplishment has been summarized by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, as follows: "We have armed defensive and offensive forces rapidly approaching a million men. More than 7,000,000 of our people over 16 years of age are producing to maintain and save the lives of as many as possible of the million who will defend our way of life. About one-third of this 7,000,000 are engaged in producing food on our farms. They are part of that great body of the men and women who are necessary to maintain the fighting force which is doing the most important job of the moment."

There are many other accomplishments, however, not so well known, although nonetheless vital to the well-being and offensive power of sailors, soldiers and airmen in every theatre of war. As the areas of battle have been extended, the dependence of the armed forces on the farm home front has increased, and this dependence extends from clothing and personal equipment to the weapons of war.

* * *

The war, too, has demonstrated the necessity of a close bond between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is closely dependent on agricultural output and the mechanized agriculture of today needs industry as an outlet for its surplus production. The demands of war have taxed the ingenuity of Canada's scientists—plant breeders, botanists, entomologists, pathologists and others, in developing new crops and in combating the insects and diseases that might destroy them in the fields or in storage. From farm to battlefront there is a continuous struggle to safeguard the high quality of the products.

* * *

The foundation for the multiplicity of war contributions by Canada's farms is largely seed, therefore it is important that good seed be used. During the progress of the war, many sources of seed have been cut off, but home production has been developed with the result that most seed formerly imported now is produced in Canada. It is equal in quality to that which was imported.

Flax for fibre and flax for oil are crops which have been outstanding in Canada for the great increase in production for war purposes. Whereas only about 8,000 acres were planted to fibre flax in 1939, there were close to 50,000 acres of it this year, chiefly in eastern Ontario and western Quebec. The product of this flax fibre is linen which has many war uses.

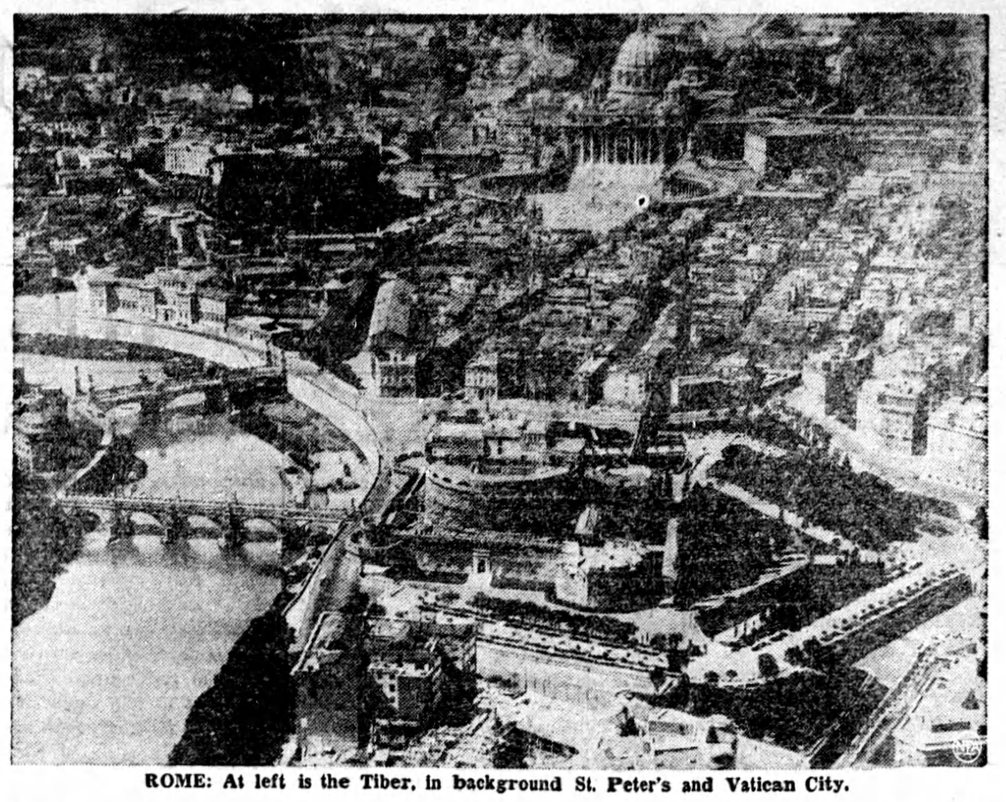
Flaxseed oil has industrial uses, such as in paints, linoleums and other products, but it is indispensable in munitions manufacturing, for all shells and bombs are coated in oil and the flaxseed oil which Canada has developed is equal to any in the world. This year close to 18,000,000 bushels of this seed are expected from about 2,798,000 acres.

PELANGIO LARDER

Borders Chesterville to the east for approximately one and one-half miles. Diamond drilling now under way on the Pelangio.

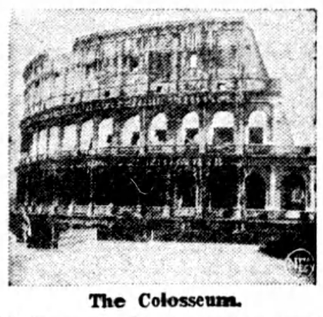
GEORGE CHAPMAN & CO.
200 BAY ST. — TORONTO.

ROME: Sack by Germans or Liberation by Allies? Fate of Eternal City Remains Uncertain

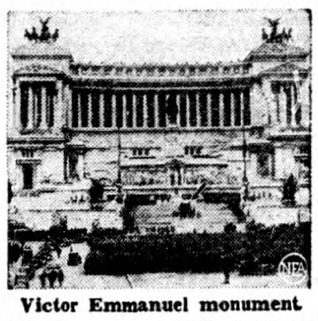


ROME: At left is the Tiber, in background St. Peter's and Vatican City.

The Constantine Arch.



The Colosseum.



Victor Emmanuel monument

All Sorts Of Sports

By Terence Morton

A Walker Extraordinary

All who are interested in the history of Durham cattle will recall the name Barclay of Urie or Ury House, near Stonehaven, but many are perhaps unaware that besides doing much to develop the Shorthorn, the family also produced the greatest pedestrian of all times, in Captain Robert Barclay-Allardice.

Of the Captain's many extraordinary feats of endurance, his walk of 1,000 miles in as many succesive hours on Newmarket Heath in 1809 is best known. Now a thousand hours is 41 days, 16 hours, and to walk 24 miles a day for nearly six weeks, with only short snatches of rest, sounds almost beyond human endurance, but the Captain made little of it, and the day after finishing the ordeal he was in perfect health.

* * *

To give a detailed account of the Captain's performances would cover much paper. We therefore list but a few of them at ramdom. In 1806 he walked 100 miles over rough roads in 19 hours. Exclusive of stoppages the time taken was only 17½ hours, or an average of 5¾ M.P.H. A year later he left his house at 2 a.m. and walked a considerable distance at attend a cattle sale, where he remained on his feet for five hours. He then walked home, having covered 78 miles of hilly road in 14 hours.

* * *

Purely for amusement (he backed himself heavily in many of his matches) he walked to the house of a friend in Allenmore in Aberdeenshire, where he dined and slept. He rose at 5 to go grouse shooting and tramped at least thirty miles in the mountains. He dined with his host and in the evening set out for Ury, a distance of 60 miles, which he accomplished in 11 hours without stopping. The Captain was not one to go to bed in the morning, so he attended to his duties and that afternoon walked 16 miles to Laurencekirk, where he attended a ball and danced most of the night. Returning to Ury by 7 a.m., he spent the day partridge shooting. Supposing he walked only 8 miles when shooting at home, he must have covered at least 130 miles all told, plus being out of bed for two nights and nearly three days, to make no mention of a night's dancing.

* * *

Much could be written of the Captain's powers as a middle-distance and distance runner; as a weight lifter, having once lifted 1155 lbs.; as a boxer and trainer of pugilists. He prepared Alexander Mackay to meet Simon Byrne for the championship, but alas the fight proved fatal for Mackay, and it is believed—but was never proven—that Barclay was so chagrined at the result that he challenged Byrne and thrashed him.

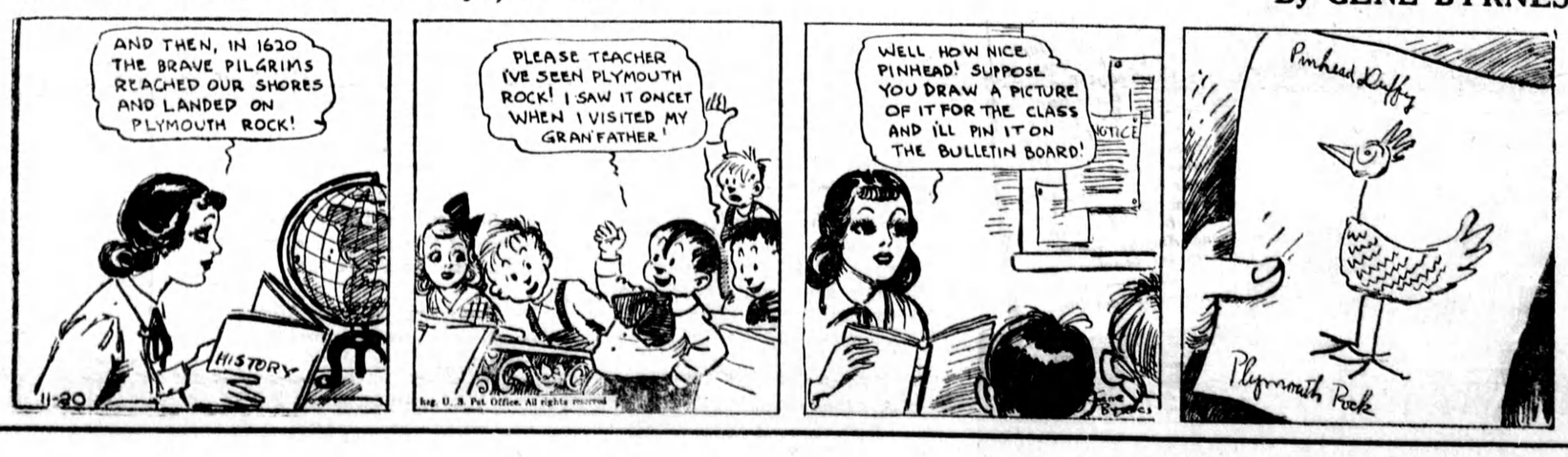
500,000 From India With Empire Forces

Up to last June India's fighting forces had incurred 103,880 casualties, Maj.-Gen. G. N. Moesworth, Military Secretary, India Office, has disclosed. Killed were 5,618; wounded, 13,084; missing and prisoners, 85,178.

He added that India's defence forces totalled nearly 2,000,000 men and that almost 500,000 troops had served overseas since the war started.

Between 30 and 50 gallons of gasoline are required in warming-up the engines of a bomber.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT — By Fred Neher

"Every time I call signals somebody up there yells, 'BINGO'!!"

REG'LAR FELLERS—Rockabye, Pinhead — By GENE BYRNES