

## India Makes Boots For British Forces

125,000 Pairs A Month Turned Out; Great Industrial Value of India

India is making boots for the Imperial Forces at the rate of 125,000 pairs a month, according to a report received at the War Office in London from the India headquarters in Toronto, from one of its missionaries in India.

Further details of the Indian war effort, as given in the report, include the fact that ration tins, baking tins, mess tins, water bottles, webbing equipment, soapfasteners, gas mask parts, tobacco and cigarette tins, ointment tins, gas warning signs and paint containers are being turned out by the ton, as are land mine containers and bomb and shell parts.

Tanks and tank equipment are also being produced at the rate of seven motor lorries has now reached 450 a week, and plans are being completed for the expansion of munitions factories.

To meet army requirements, India can produce all the khaki and blue-grey dyes needed. The country is one of the world's greatest producers of oil seeds, from which essential war materials, oils, and fats, are extracted. She possesses nearly one-third of all the cattle in the world.

Incidentally, the value of cotton goods exported from India into Egypt in April to June of 1940, was nine times that of similar exports during the corresponding quarter of 1939. Jute exports to Egypt increased two-and-a-half times in that period.

As showing the importance of India to the United States, it is mentioned that India is the only large scale source of shell for America. India is the only supplier of certain vegetable material used in American tanning plants. The United States buys more than half of India's total exports of goat-skins, to be used for shoe linings and uppers, gloves, bags, etc. India is now seventh in importance as a source of imports into the United States.

### VEREA LOVELY



Once toast of Bucharest and darling of all Rumania, Lisette Vere is just a refugee in U.S.A.

### Berlin One Night New York Next

In recent weeks a man happened to go into a New York night club and in the course of the evening some men came in. The New Yorker magazine has a contributor who recognized one of the men as an Englishman, and joined the party. The others were also English, and one of them remarked to the American: "Guess what we were doing last night?" The American tried to guess without success. "Bombing Berlin" was the laconic reply.

It was true. Returning to London from a Berlin raid, these fliers were told they were going to New York, and thus hustled on a plane for Newfoundland. Arriving at Newfoundland some hours later, they boarded a plane which took them to New York, and having arrived in the evening they were in a New York night club twenty-four hours after bombing Berlin.

### Total of 1,661 In Death Total

The death toll in Canada's three armed forces since the outbreak of war stands at 1,661.

The total includes both dead and missing and the Royal Canadian Air Force lost the largest number of lives, 758. The Army total was 453 and the Navy, 420.

The figures were compiled at Despatch Headquarters from the casualty lists issued from time to time for the three services.

They include those who died from natural causes and accidents while serving as well as those who were killed in combat or in training operations.

### Pack Parcels Here For N.Z. Prisoners

Dr. R. F. Routley, national commissioner, has announced that the Canadian Red Cross will pack 2,500 food parcels a week for British prisoners of war in Germany on behalf of New Zealand Red Cross. The New Zealand branch of the organization will bear the cost of these parcels. The Canadian Red Cross is performing the same service for the Australian Red Cross.

## FEEL POWER OF THE PRESS



WANTED—Employment for two young, attractive women in early twenties; A.B. degrees, intelligent, attractive, whimsical, ambitious, literary, poverty-stricken. Can act, model, dance, sing, act, knit, sew, paint, decorate, act, sell, ride horseback, read to invalids, swim, act, play hockey, walk dogs, play bridge, teach, speak French, German, Greek, Russian, Latin, fence, act, direct, design, construct, act, cook, mix drinks, play piano and ukulele, compose, act, wash dogs, parachute jump, play tennis, hook rugs, mind children, act, psychoanalyse, debate, garden, photograph and act. Phone Chelsea 3-3059 between 5.30 and 9 p.m.

When Gay Churchill, left, and Barton Lowell advertised thusly in a New York paper they received what appeared to be 10 genuine job offers, 16 invitations to dinner, a bottle of scotch and many proposals the first day. Girls, who really want to be actresses, are shown with net dog and stuffed goose.

## VOICE OF THE PRESS

### SEA HARVEST

When we think of our potentialities for feeding the Empire, we should not forget our fisheries. Reports that some 55,000 men in Canada are still engaged in this industry stress the importance, which has grown even greater since the war began, of this source of food.

Here is a field in which we excel. On both our ocean coasts are great supplies of fish, healthful and nourishing, and to be had for the effort of taking them from the water. This is no mean effort, of course, and our fishermen are among our hardest and bravest citizens. They have always faced the dangers of rough waters and winds and today they cheerfully go out to meet still another menace, which is a very real one, because enemy air and naval craft have demonstrated that they are only too eager to prey on the fishing boats.

Our men, however, carry on, and they continue to contribute importantly to our great food production.

—Windsor Daily Star.

### BRITAIN'S FACTORIES KEEP GOING

There came in the mail from London this week three little announcements of Britain's export trade, each relatively unimportant, but they tell strikingly of how England is carrying on its role as world manufacturer at the same time that it is serving as Civilization's beleaguered fortress.

A shipment of 2,700 airplane models to Singapore for enthusiasts who make model-flying their hobby. During the first six months of 1941 the value of planes shipped from Britain overseas was half as much again as it was in the same period of 1940—\$355,000 as against \$225,000. Up to August in this year Britain has exported \$3,669,330 worth of locomotives, tenders and freight cars to Turkey.

It isn't business as usual—but it is the usual amount of business under the most unusual of difficulties and hardships.

### GOOD NEIGHBORS

It is in the rural districts that one appreciates the value of good neighbors. The family "next door" may live a mile away but the rural dweller knows that they stand ready to lend a helping hand in any emergency. They will be there to comfort one in bereavement, to lend a willing hand at the sewing bee or the harvest. One may not have many friends or neighbors in the country, but they are tried and true. The happiest moments of farm life are those spent in the company of the folks from the next farm or the next concession. A farmer once explained his philosophy of life: "I have always lived in the country. I have a good farm, a contented wife and good neighbors. My neighbors are my best friends. I know that when I am in need they will help me. They have stood by me in the past, and I have stood by them. I still have neighbors; will still have plenty."

—Stirling News-Argus.

### A MEMBER'S THINKING

Mrs. Dorise Nielsen, Unity member of Parliament for North Battleford, apparently does her thinking in air-tight compartments.

In her address in Lothbridge the other evening, she called for all-out aid to Russia.

In another part of her address she defended slow-down strikes in the Maritime coal fields, and drew a picture of what she called slum conditions in the mining camps.

Mrs. Nielsen didn't stop to tell us how we could have all-out aid to Russia and slow-down strikes at the same time. Nor did she explain what would happen to slow-down strikers in Russia.

—Lethbridge Herald.

## THE WAR - WEEK — Commentary on Current Events

### Battle Of The Road To Moscow, One Of The Mightiest In History

This is a sombre hour, dark with fate. Russia faces the greatest gathering of savages power the world has ever known. Finland, Rumania, Hungary, Italy and Germany all over, banded together in murder, theft and arson, sneaking through the world, conquering and torturing one nation after another, until all mankind is broken and bowed in a martyrdom unparalleled in history.

Now Russia's armies are in dire peril, but the morale of their people is unbroken. There is a strong determination that cannot be trampled down, an army of men united under one banner with ability to defend themselves and conquer their enemies. We have before us the spectacle of splendid sacrifice, homes blasted, hearthstones torn up, farms devastated.

We will forego food from abroad if the ships are needed for Russia. Shadows we will endure with them and sunshine we will share with them.

Stalin must be sustained.

The Soviet Union must be enabled to enter the spring campaign with adequate supplies of all munitions of war, over everything, tanks, anti-tank guns, aircraft and anti-aircraft guns.

These are the promises we made to Stalin in Moscow in your name. These are the pledges that we shall carry out!

### Thrust On Moscow

Last week Moscow was the goal of the heaviest assault of the 16-week-old Russo-German war. What Adolf Hitler had proclaimed as "an operation of gigantic proportions" was hammering colossal blows at the capital's defenses of men, machines and fortifications.

In a campaign described as the "mightiest battle in history," some 9,000,000 men were locked in a sanguinary conflict along a 2,000-mile front in a drive on Moscow. On the approaches to the capital 3,000,000 Germans were said to be pitted against a slightly less numerous army of defenders. Over an undulating terrain of forest and plain, muddled by rain and snow, through gutted towns and villages, swept the inferno of mechanized war.

### Stakes of War

The stakes were high. In a "secret" order to his troops just before the Moscow attack was launched on Oct. 8, the Fuehrer had called for "a last mighty blow that shall crush this opponent before Winter sets in." In these words observers saw a desperate gamble by the German High Command for a decisive victory before subsiding weather and deep snows bogged down operations on the Russian front. The main elements of such a victory, it seemed clear, would be: (1) destruction of the Russian force before Moscow, which Berlin communique described as the "last" organized unit of the Red Army; and (2) capture of the capital itself; such a success, it was hoped, would undermine Russian morale and secure Nazi control over the hub of Soviet governmental machinery.

Behind the immediate German objectives lay the larger ones of the Russian campaign. Defeat of the armies of Joseph Stalin would free Hitler for a full military drive against Britain in the West. Seizure of Soviet resources would give the Reich the materials to beat the British blockade and keep ahead of the Anglo-American armament effort. On the other hand, a Nazi failure, might mark the war's turning point, toward ultimate German exhaustion and defeat.

### Advances Recently Halting

When the German armies hurried onward into Russia last June the hardest thrust was aimed at Moscow. Smolensk, the traditional

gateway to the Russian capital through which Napoleon's soldiers passed in 1812, fell in early August. Somewhere beyond that bomb-blasted, burned city—roughly 300 miles from the German frontier and still 200 miles from Moscow—the blitz was blunted. Strong Russian counter-attacks held, then rolled back the Panzer forward units.

The Germans increased the pressure on the north and south flanks of the battleground. A sweep up the Baltic shore was directed at Leningrad, the Soviet's second city. Its foremost Baltic port, a vital shipbuilding and factory center. The advance was halted last month by fierce resistance on the city's outskirts, a resistance reported last week to be pushing back the Nazi "besiegers."

Most impressive of Nazi gains were those registered on the southern wing, in the Ukraine, the rich farming, mining and industrial region publicly coveted by Hitler. Having taken Kiev, the Soviet's third largest city, having overrun the land west of the Dnieper and penetrated to the Crimea and the threshold of the Donets basin, Nazi forces in the Ukraine appeared to be poised for a further move toward the strategic city of Kharkov and the Caucasian oil fields. Action in this vital sector was overshadowed by the renewed push toward Moscow.

A People's War

That battle along the highway to Moscow is one of the most amazing conflicts of history. The German soldiers—youths who have been trained to the fine edge of athletes—are sacrificing themselves with that courage which always has characterized the race. The perfection of the invading war-machine is amazing.

Even more amazing is the fact that it can be stopped. And the manner of its present holding is an epic for we find civilians now fighting side by side with their soldiers in defense of country and the soil they love.

The Germans assert that the Russian war is virtually over—that the Reds already are crushed. It may be, indeed, that the Muscovites have been so weakened that they are on the verge of collapse. Only time will demonstrate that.

It is not believed, however, that the Reds are beaten. They are expected to suffer further reverses. Moscow may fall, and the whole Russian line may be driven back even behind the mighty defenses of the Ural Mountain chain.

But the only thing that might knock them clear out of the war, is a collapse of morale. It would be difficult to find any signs of weakening morale in a Red fighting front in which civilians—humble folk who know nothing of the part of war and never have been far from the little farms where they were born—are facing onslaughts which are hard even for the professional soldier to face.

The Russians report they are drawing on their great reserve in manpower to ease the position on the central front. These troops cannot be expected to have the weight of the fully trained veterans already in the line, but they will ease the Red situation considerably.

There are millions more where they come from, as the Soviet recently called up the military class of 1922—nineteen year olds—for military service. At the same time there was inaugurated the universal compulsory military training program which contemplates the largest peoples' army in history, involving all men from 16 to 50.

This doesn't sound as though the Russians were finished. As a matter of fact the Germans themselves appear to have doubts since an authoritative source in Berlin recently acknowledged that the Reds might be able to set up new forces during the winter. That would mean a two-front war for Hitler.

It is important not to overlook the Japanese. They are watching the German progress intently. There can be small doubt that Hitler is doing his utmost in showmanship and diplomacy and strong-arm pressure to bring the Japanese into conflict with Britain, America or Russia. Tokyo doesn't warm up to the idea of war with the U. S. A. or England but collapse of the Russian front might easily result in a Japanese attack on Siberia.

There are 825,000,000 undefeated citizens of the British Commonwealth, the United States and Russia who, with China's 458,000,000, are working to bring about the defeat of Hitlerism. Is it any wonder that Japan hesitates to cast in her lot with Hitler against that formidable array of man power and the resources of their mighty countries?

## Saving Ontario's Natural Resources

No. 60

### THE DIVING DUCK

Diving ducks, the second group of the birds I have been discussing, can be distinguished from those preceding by the presence of a large lobe on the hind toes. They are mostly open water ducks and in Ontario are found on the Great Lakes or the open water of the smaller lakes. As can be seen from their name they secure their food by diving, sometimes going down over a hundred feet. Fishermen often catch Old Squaw, one of the group, in nets set in 15 fathoms of water. The food taken is snails, crayfish, the seeds and roots of aquatic plants.

These ducks are the principle prairie breeders, extending formerly from the northern States to the Arctic Ocean, though this range is now considerably curtailed. Two of the most important species in this group are the Redheads and the Canvasbacks. They were common, even abundant, at one time along the shores of the Lakes in fall and were highly prized by the sportsmen. Both feed on wild celery and this food gives them a special flavour that is appreciated by the gourmet. Agriculture in the West has destroyed much of the breeding range of the Redhead and the Canvasback.

I know every hunter has at some time or other taken "whistlers" for they are common everywhere in Ontario in the fall. Along with the Scaups, the familiar "broadbills" or "bluebills," they make up 90% of the bag of the wildfowler who goes after the birds in late November. At such times, in windy or squally mornings, the shooting for these ducks is at its best. Warmly dressed I find more pleasure in this sport than in any other.

## Canada Seeking More U.S. Goods

Canada this year will purchase from the United States about \$550,000,000 in goods, mostly war material on a cash basis, William J. Cairns, assistant national commissioner of the Canadian Red Cross Society, said Canada is trying to carry on its part of the war on a "pay-as-you-go" basis to prevent inflation.

## War Now Brings "Messengerettes"



Photo—Canadian National Railways.

One thing to be said about the "Messengerettes" serving Canadian National Telegraphs in many Canadian cities, is that they do not whistle. Otherwise they possess the speed and efficiency of the boys they are replacing. The army and war services seriously depleted the delivery forces of Canadian National Telegraphs and girls, such as the Vancouver lassie here pictured, have proven satisfactory for the day time distribution of cables, telegrams and social messages.

### The Viking Spirit

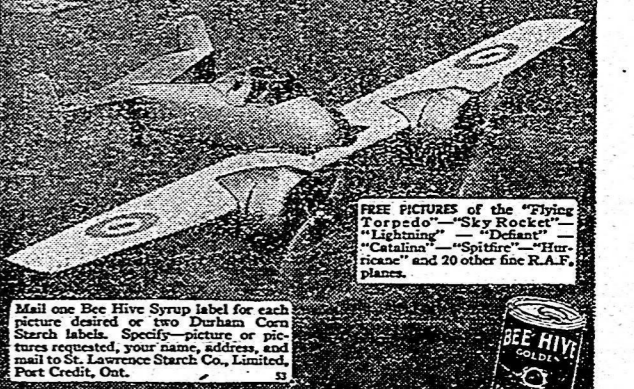
They tell the story in Norway about a boy who was looking at the famous Viking ship in the Outdoor Museum at Bygd near Oslo when some German officers came in to look around. They were much impressed by the well-preserved old craft and emitted many a "Wunderbar!" and "Donnerwetter!"

"So you like our Viking ship, do you?" queried the lad.

"Yes, it is magnificent."

"Well, we used to take England every Spring with such boats."

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## Bee Hive Syrup

## LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher



"This is the last time I'll make a date over a party line!"

## MEN ARE PLACED BY RADIO COLLEGE

Demands for radio men have resulted in the Radio College of Canada supplying one large New York corporation with four different groups of graduates, and the college is now lining up its fifth assignment.

This meant that to several graduating classes of the Radio College of Canada, long before examination time, lucrative Marine positions have been offered those desiring to go to sea.

The men chosen for the New York Corporation are placed on the company's pay roll immediately at \$80 per month, and as soon as they sign their articles they are paid \$160 per month, American funds. The graduates selected are flown to New York from Canada, with all expenses paid.

The college states that there are also many opportunities with government services throughout Canada for which starting rate is \$110 per month.

## REG'LAR FELLERS—Raw! Raw! Raw!



## By GENE BYRNES

