Holland Peat Bog Could Supply Fuel

Canada's Peat Bogs Have Estimated Fuel Content of 113,513,000 Tons

Should a shortage of coal become ecute in Canada, experts say that resort would be made to large peat deposits in Ontario, says the Christian Science Monitor.

Less than 20 miles from Toronto is one of the great deposits in the Dominion, the Holland peat bog. capable of turning out an estimat-ed 8,000,000 tons. In all Canada has 107 peat bogs, 46 in Ontario, with an estimated fuel content of 113,513,600 tons. Workable peat bogs within shipping distance of Toronto are estimated to be of some 26,500,000 tons capacity.

Since 1869, attempts have been made from time to time to develop this potential source of fuel for heating and cooking, but with little result to date. Canadian railway engines used it decades ago 25 an alternative fuel, and it is again looming large on the indus-trial front, with a possible shortage of transportation facilities and exchange difficulties between the United States and Canada to be

Peat is now almost entirely removed by machinery, but it cannot be produced in winter months. A ton of peat yields 770 pounds of peat coke, an efficient domestic fuel, and other by-products, as light and heavy oils, paraffin and methyl alcohol.

BUOY MEETS GIRL



As thousands gape, Agnes Miller ends ride in breeches buoy from third-floor window of plant at Camden, N.J., during demonstration of U.S. Coast Guard

Men Of Norway Reaching Britain

They Steal Away To Join Their Brothers In Arms

It was recently definitely recorded by the British Home Office that during the present Summer more than 10,000 Norwegians of military age had reached Britain in various ways from Scandinavia. and that as many more had come from other parts of the world, principally from the United States.

A party of twenty recently rived in a 22-foot motor boat flying the Norwegian flag. It took them four days to navigate the 400-mile trip from the peninsula second Norwegian squadron of the R. A. F. was recently form ed manning principally Blenheim bombers and Hurricane fighters. The air expert of The Times of

London adds:
"This is the first Norwegian fighter squadron, the other squadron being part of Coastal Command and equipped with American-built Northrop float-planes, which are claimed to be the fastest aircraft

of their type in the world.

"The new fighter squadron even has a Norwegian W. A. A. F. The pilots are all experienced fliers, and were either in the Norwegian Air Force or were commercial pilots before their country was in vaded. The commanding officer is a Norwegian Air Force officer who escaped after the invasion.

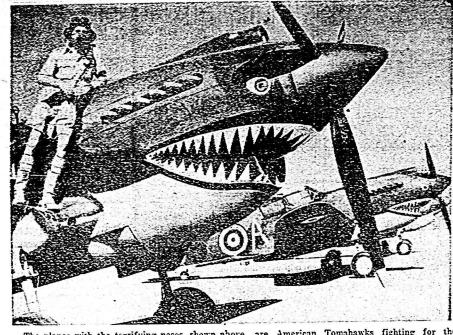
Caught 'Em With Gas Masks Down

Home-going workers were stampeded last night by a test tear gas "attack" during the rush hours in London's Strand.

Traffic stopped and hundreds of persons, mostly women and girls, caught without gas masks, fled up side streets and alley-

ways to shelter in shops.
Thirty cannisters of the gas were released in about an hour in the stiffest test so far in a pro gram to train Londoners to carry and use their gas maks.

BRITISH PAINT SHARK TEETH ON AMERICAN PLANE



The planes with the terrifying noses, shown above, are American Tomahawks fighting for the British somewhere in Africa. A British artist painted on the shark's head.

of materials. With American oil

and other exports also barred. Japan would be placed in the di-lemma either of expanding its mil-

itary activity without long-term

stocks, or giving battle to the American and British fleets in the

far Pacific.

This is and always has been the

broadest base on which is founded the hope that Japan will never go beyond the bluffing stage and nev-

er join Germany in the two-ocean squeeze play wheih represents the

chief danger to peace in the Pa-

cific. Those who do not find it a satisfactory base, however, have

The Japanese claim to have a one-year supply (though much is

low-test) of gasoline and fuel oil.
Their navy is excellent and has

confidence that Germany and Italy

can prevent a British-American concentration of strength suffi-

cient to hold the far Pacific. The army is arrogant and powerful in

government: the Japanese people

are desperate for the fruits of ex-pansion and fatalistic. A sudden

campaign of interference with

American ships carrying supplies

through the Pacific to Russia may

force the United States to attack instead of merely blocking access

U. S. Destroyer Attacked

A few hours after the attack on

the Kearny was announced, the United States House of Represen-

tatives gave overwhelming approv-al to the mounting of guns on ves-

sels of the merchant marine. Ten

American seamen are missing and

ten others wounded as a result of

the attack on the Kearny. Those are the first casualties in the American armed forces resulting

from German action.
Some time ago Washington ex-

panded the naval patrol of the At-lantic to Iceland's waters, spotting

Nazi raiders and broadcasting their

ler's promise that every ship "that comes before our torpedo tubes will be torpedoed." British losses

at sea continued grave and valuable lease-lend cargoes rested on

the Atlantic floor. German torpe-

does also sank American-owned merchantmen. On September 4th

a U-boat in Icelandic waters fired

Greer, but missed. One week later

President Roosevelt issued his mo-mentous "shoot first" order to the

navy. Then the navy instituted full-

fledged convoys as far as Iceland.

Washington was still hampered in its effort to get the promised

cargoes to the British. The Neut-

rality Act prevented American mer-chantment from sailing into "com-

bat zones" and touching at ports of the fighting nations. The act

of the fighting nations. The act also prohibited the arming of

American cargo carriers. The presi-

dent called upon Congress immedi

ately to repeat the armed-ship ban

and later to consider allowing Am-

erican merchant ships to carry sup-

pies directy to beligerent harbors

U. S. Peace Impossible

dent Roosevelt's all-out stand against the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo pact

by saying: "Let us stop deluding ourselves. Berlin. Rome and Tokyo

are irrevocably linked by the dan

gerous dream of world conquest. Victory for one is victory for all.

Their aim is world domination-

Wendell Willkie holstered Presi-

Shipping losses took a drop.

the United States destroyer

location to the British fleet. Nazi U-boat commanders kept Hit-

these arguments:

to the south.

THE WAR - WEEK - Commentary on Current Events

Japan's Attitude Less Peaceful United States Looks For Trouble

Interest, apart from Russia's magnificent defense of Moscow, is now centred on the political upheaval in Japan and the attack on the United

Japan and the attack on the United
States destroyer Kearny by a German submarine.
Germany's advance on Moscow
has no doubt called forth warlike
developments in Japan. Prince
Konoye and his more or less peace-wishing cabinet have resigned The warrior, General Eiki Toic and a predominately militarist cabinet, are now in power. The first public announcement of the new premier stated that the Japanese are facing a crucial house and that they must be prepared to sacrifice everything in order to surmount it. He called for "iron unity between all the fighting arms and the people to cope with the encirclement of Japan by foreign powers.' It is threatening language and makes the situation om-

On the Fence Prince Konoye personally intervened with President Roosevelt to obtain some relaxation of the eco-nomic pressures which were imposed on Japan a few months ago. There appeared to be, however no inclination on the part of Japan to give up any part of her "ex-pansionist" program.

It is stated in Tokyo that the

new government will continue the negotiations with Washington. At the same time. General Tojo said frankly that Japan maintains and will develope her membership in the Axis group. Has Japan at last slipped off the fence and joined our enemies in all but the last step toward war? It is possible that Hitler is push-

ing Japan into a "hooting" war with the United States to divert American naval strength from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Where Will Japan Strike? What will happen in the immediate future is unpredictable. A Japanese attack on Siberia, especjally if the Russians are unable to hold a defensive line at the European end of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, will make Alaska and the North Pacific as exposed an area as is the North Atlantic. The danger might perhaps be greater because the Japanese Navy is much stronger than the German Navy.

by way of Indo-China and Thailand, in order to isolate China and surround Singapore, would be equally serious. Japanese occupation of Singapore would make simple the occupation of the Netherlands East Indies, would surround the Philippines and cut off Great Britain from the southern dominions and eastern half of the Empire. It would also sever America from the source of indispensable sup-plies. If the Japanese get possession of Singapore the way is open to the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, where the German, Italian and Japanese navies will be able to act together.

Japanese Dilemma Is Japan in a position to risk an

allout war? In addition to the damages which have been wrought by four years of the Chinese war, by the financial condition of Japan and by the geographical position which places it thousands of miles from its Axis allies. Japan must import most of the essentials of war-making. From the Netherlands Indies and the United States must be brought the oil that operates the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the fishfleet which provides much of the food of Japan. From the United States other materials are needed for protracted military action. And between Japanese requirements of raw materials and their sources in the Southern Pacific is ranged a

British fleet. If the American Pacific fleet were added to that naval wall between Japan and fundamental warmaking resources, the Japanese Navy, whatever its "itch" for war, would find a fearful barrier. It might be not necessary at first to much more than join our fleet to America's on those seas, even if Japan should strike northward at Siberia in order to assure that the Japanese would soon run out

domination of liberty, the end of

democracy."
With typical realism, Mr. Willkie declared that the U.S. "must aban-don the hope of p.ice." His rea-sons are undeniable. "We Americans can no more negotiate a peace with the war lords of Tokyo than with the conquering dictator of Berlin. On any continent, in every ecean, we must help to stop these partners in piracy. They are win-ning now. Unless we act soon, it will be too late," warned the Re-publican leader.

And Mr. Willkie added his pow-

erful plea to that of most other great Americans when he called for the ending of "the show and deception of hypocritical neutral-ity laws." Isolation is dead. The United States is in the war. The hope for an impossible peace is all but abandoned—and none too soon.

Plans Laid For **Mass Emigration**

Heavy Influx From Britain Foreseen Immediately After the War

Officials of the British Dominions Emigration Society announce that they are already laying plans for a mass wave of emigration from Britain to Canada immediate-

ly after the war. Founded some sixty years ago as a philanthropic organization, the first purpose of the British Dominions Emigration Society was to assist settlers in Canada to re-union with their families. Though its activities have necessarily had to be suspended since the outbreak of war, it is fully expected th t larger numbers than ever before will apply for passage assistance immediately after the cessation of

It is realized that one of Canada's immediate needs after the war will be immigration from the Britsh Isles. Many adventurous spirits will first strike out alone leaving their families temporarily in Britain, and the Emigration Society expects many calls to be made upon it to assist wives and children to join their husbands and fathers. This is the particular purpose for which the organization was originally founded and the society is now laying its plans to see that necessary asssitance will be forthcoming

in as many cases as possible. Apart from the various privations and dangers that were faced by the settlers of two and three generations ago, one of their major difficulties was to establish themselves, build their new homes, support their families in England and, at the same time, save sufficient money to bring their families to the new land. The British De inions Emigration Society was formed by a group of charitably minded citizens to assist in the reunion of these families by advancing loans without interest charges. More than 40,000 families have been as sisted and hundreds of t_or nds of people now in Canada owe their presence to the work of this organization. Its activities have stirred the warm commo action of many British and Canadian government officials and, most recently, for the continuance of its work and the promise of further assistance to future immigrants, the earnest congratulations of the Canadian Premier, the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie

The head office of the society is in London, England, and the Canadian manager is R. Gordon Burgoyne, whose office is located in Montreal.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

FALSE ECONOMY day is "economy."

But there is false economy also and this is what we must guard against

Let us put our foot down on false economy. "Going shabby" by these of us who habitually dress well and can afford it, is not going to help make more guns and ammunition. If everybody who dresses well begins to wear out old clothes, he is helping to throw thousands out of work; he is helping to bring suffering upon manufacturers and merchants, upon factory hands and store employees throughout the country. Don't be over-enthusiastic for economy.

Don't put a stick in the figwheel of legitimate, sure prosper ity by injudicious economy. That is what the Washington Post has

the say about the matter:
"Let's have economy. But let's have it with sanity, with cool judgment, with a vision that shows us clearly what the effect

of this economy will be.
"Let's not waste products
which are scarce, and replaced with difficulty.

"Let's conserve our food sup-

ply, and grow more foodstuffs than ever before. "Let's pronounce that man a

traitor who hogs and hoards supplies. Hoarding supplies has, in some instances, already increased the high cost of living. "Industrial happiness and suc-cess depends upon the free circu-

lation of money, not the hoarding "It is not the time to put on

sackcloth and ashes.
"It is a time to throw out our chests, our heads up, and work valiantly, with our faces to the front, in a grand cause."

This is common sense. In the

last analysis true economy, the kind that will really make us a frugal and thrifty people, better able to meet any situation that may confront us, is the far-seeing kind. In brief, the economy we need, is simply the common sense to distinguish between essentials and non-essentials.

—Guelph Mercury.

NICKNAMES We've become accustomed to the common nickname this war has produced. Everyone knows that an airman calls his life belt his Mae West, that an evacuated child is a "vackie" and a lame duck is a damaged plane. But some less familiar ones are assembled by The Saturday Review of Literature (thereby giving them a dignified place in current usage) that strike our fancy.

To be "completely cheesed," for example, is to be fed up with it all. A "sewing kit" is a house-wife; "cuckoos laying their eggs" are German dive bombers; a "Paul Pry" is a searchlight, "hay burners" are cavalry, "fat burners" are cavalry, friends" are balloons, also "flying elephants.'

The power turnet of a plane is a "flower pot," a beer saloon is a "gas house," and a portable radio is a "walkie-talkie."

If it does no other good, this war will brighten our language. Thought of a man excusing himself from a bridge game by say-ing he's completely cheesed opens up all kinds of possibilities.

—Ottawa Journal.

QUICK COMEBACK

Many odd little incidents have

been occurring these past weeks at service stations. In fact the dealers themselves could be having a lot of fun were it not such an expensive pastime discouragdote came to light the other day at a local garage where a uni-formed army officer drove up in a private, obviously civilian automobile and smilingly asked for a tankful. "Sorry," came the now familiar answer, "but we can only let you have three gallons. We have to conserve our gas supply for the armed forces." That was a bit irksome to the uniformed gentleman who snapped out in best parade ground manner: "What in blazes do you think I The attendant with one sweeping glance at the car asked:
"And what in equally hot blazes do you think you're driving, a Bren gun carrier?"

-Galt Reporter.

OVER THE TELEPHONE

This story is told of a promin ent and busy man, who was sending a telegram over the telephone. He had great difficulty in making the operator understand the letter "S" which she interpreted as "F." Finally she said, "F" as

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in Fred?" "No," roared the ex-asperated business man, "S" as in stupid." She got it!

—The Argonaut.

NO BEAUTY "Take another good look at Hitler's picture. It is the face that will have launched 1,400 American merchant ships by the end of 1943." And it doesn't look much like Helen of Troy,

-The Sauit Star.

ALWAYS ON A PICNIC We can't understand how the ant acquired such a reputation for being industrious. Nearly all we ever saw were on a picnic.

—Kitchener Record.

USELESS TEST Imagine testing Hitler out with a lie detector. You know which would choke first.

-Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph. WHY THEY FAIL

Some folks wonder why they don't get on, when all they're trying to do is get by.

Ottawa Citizen.

GAMBOL OR GAMBLE Life is either a gambol or a gamble, depending on the way -Kitchener Record.

Deaths On Road Exceed War Toll

For every person killed in Britain by enemy action since the war began, two have lost their lives in highway accidents, says Colonel John J. Llewellin, joint parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of War Transport. In the second year of the conflict 10,073 fatalities were reported. In 1939-40 the figure was 8,358. The peace time average was 6,500 deaths annually.

The government, anxious over this trend, opened a campaign for safety and caution throughout the United Kingdom. Of the 18,000 highway deaths since the start of the war, 10,000 persons killed were pedestrians, one-fifth of them children; 2,400 were motor cyclists, 2,800 bicyclists and the

Line Up Sunday

More than 300,000 have enrolled in a voluntary movement in northwest England of people prepared to give up their Sundays and go anywhere to help after an

Saving Ontario's Natural Resources

By G. C. Toner (Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters) No. 61

THE EIDER DUCK

Continuing the discussion of the diving ducks I feel that one group of this family should be group of this family should be given special consideration, even though they are known in the greater part of Ontario only from isolated specimens. Around the Hudson Bay, in Labrador and on the Arctic islands, the eider ducks are well known and familiar creations of Campus they tures. Over most of Canada they are used for food only but in other parts of the world the wild eiders are carefully protected for they produce the eiderdown of

I have read descriptions of the eiderdown industry in Iceland and have talked with Dr. Harrison F. Lewis of the National Park Branch, who is endeavouring to foster an eiderdown trade along the north St. Lawrence shore. I have no figures at hand but I understand that considerable progress is being made in the edu-cation of the natives to the value of the birds as a source of down.

Like many other ducks, the eiders pluck the soft feathers from their breasts to make a covering for their eggs when they leave them briefly. This soft blanket is collected, cleaned of debris, such as straws or grass roots, and sold for a quite high price. The female eider may have enough feathers to produce two patches of down each year but the third batch is usually supplied by the male. As he has white feathers on his breast his down can be readily recognized and the careful collector will leave such nests alone. If it is taken the birds may desert their nest and no young ducks will be raised to supply eiderdown in the follow-ing years. Here, careful con-servation, based on a knowledge of the birds habits, is essential to the assurance of a cash crop for the gatherer.

Canada's production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in the first five months of 1941 totalled 4,054,969 barrels as against 3,023,931 barrels in the corresponding period of 1940. .

LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Fred Neher



REG'LAR FELLERS-In Hiding



OH, BOY! I'LL HIDE IN THE BACK OF THAT TRUCK! THEY'LL NEVER LOOK POR ME IN THERE!





