Czecho - Slovaks Make Good Here

Canadians are made as well as born and in the vicinity of the Southwestern Ontario village of Alvinston, new citizens—and good ones—are graduating daily from the school of toil close to the earth of their adopted country.

There's a story of achievement here, a story that had its begin-ning only a few years ago when the hard-working peasants of the little Republic of Czecho-Slovakia saw the handwriting on the wall in the Munich appeasement deal and fled their country before the echo of the goosestep rang through their city streets. They fled to Canada, the "land of opportunity." they call it, and they have made

None of the 450 Czechs and Slo vaks in the area has been in Can-ada more than six years and many four, but those years represent a steady march forward. Some have bought their second farm since arrival; others who were able to obtain enough money for bare necessities when they arrived now have automobiles, farm machinery (work was done by hand at first), and more luxurious homes.

They have learned, too, the Can-adian way of life and the language of their adopted land, many of attending school

Although they had to start from scratch in the New World, the new Canadians are by no means backday. Their farms stand out among better-producing acres in the

There's a bit of Central Europe left in the colony, of course, and a natural pride in the homeland. That Czecho-Slovak slogan, "We shall be free again," is a byword here, but the people like to look upon themselves as Canadians. On Sunday, however, they don the multi-colored finery of the home-land and at the Dozinky (autumn barvest festival) costumes are par-

ticularly gay.

First to arrive in the Alvinston eren was Stefan Huzevka, who was to become a sort of unofficial adviser to his countrymen. Mr. Huzeaided new arrivals in purchasing land, implements and other necessities because by the time learned the English language fair-

G.B. Uses Concrete In War Purposes

Twenty thousand siles for catile fodder is the latest contribution of Britain's concrete makers war effort They are now at work upon this colossal contract.

Farmers all over Britain have already put up silos; manufac-turers of preserves are following with silos to store their waste materials and turn them into feeding stuffs to relieve the strain on Empire's shipping.

Today more concrete is being used on Britain's farms than ever before. Buildings in it, from barns to poultry houses, are being run up, and it is being used for water tanks, fence-posts, flooring, cattle troughs, guards and stalls, as well as asbestos cement for roofing sheds, rabbit hutches and even buckets. The concrete industry is also helping the war effort with aerodrome runways, some of which need 60,000 square yards of ma terial at a time, and thousands of concrete huts are being set up for the service departments and for housing of war workers and

All constructional repair work on railway and water tunnels is carfied out in concrete, sometimes with complete pre-cast arches. Cellars of damaged houses have been concreted and made into water storage tanks. Concrete railway sleepers and pit props for coal mines are replacing imported timber. Hollow concrete blocks are being used not only for building but for air raid protection.

The upper works of ships have also been given concrete protection and following upon the construction of 100 concrete barges by the Admiralty, the first oceangoing liner of 2,000 tons dead-weight has been successfully

Machine gun posts, air raid shelters, oil storage tanks, defence barriers, telegraph poles, groynes, buyos and sinkers for moorings and even anchors are all being made of concrete for the war.

U.S. Producing Two Ships Daily

United States production of merchant shipping will reach a record total of more than 600,000 tons a month this summer, according to Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, chairman of the Maritime Commission, who reveals in The American Magazine that the total for 1942 will reach the unprecefor 1942 will reach the unprecedented figure of 8,000,000 tons. His plans call for 10,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in 1943, "as a starter on a total program already set at more than 30,000,-

"It is hard for the public to grasp the magnitude of these figures," Admiral Land points out. "Consider just the 8,000,000 tons we are building in 1942. That would amount to eight hundred big ships of 10,000 tons each. It is more steel ships of a similar size than all the shipyards of the world ever built in one year before. It is several times as many ships as Germany, Japan and Italy together can turn out this year.

VOICE OF THE

BOOST FOR MOTHER-IN-L .W Who steps into the breach and brings order out of chaos when the wife is sick, the maid has left, the husband has extra work to do at the office; little Mary has the sniffles and Johnny mashed his toe, there is nothing fit to eat in the house and three days' dishes stacked in the sink? Who can always dig down in her pocket and find a little money to help out with the bills when times are hard? Who teaches the children Bible stories and instills in their infant minds about all the introduction they ever get in old-fash-ioned moralities? Isn't it the mother-in-law? You said it.

-Leamington Post and News

WASHING FOR JAPS Chinese laundry staffs have had to be increased in Northern Ontario in the district where Japanese laborers, moved from the Pacific Coast, have been established. If itching powder shows up in some of the shirts, the customers won't have to look far for the cause.

-Windsor Star

PRINTER'S ERROR According to the old gag, if a doctor makes a mistake, he buries it; if a lawyer makes one he col-lects more fees for the appeal; if a judge makes one it eventually becomes a precedent; if a clergyman makes one he doesn't find out until he's in the next world. But let a printer make one-ye gods!
-Owen Sound Sun-times

EXTENDING LIVES A 40-mile-an-hour speed limit throughout all provinces of Canof rubber tires but will extend the life of many a motorist.

—Almonte Gazette

JAP PIC-NIC When it isn't raining in New Guinea, they say the country is alive with ants. Our thoughts

are with the Jap in any picnic he has arranged. -Stratford Beacon-Herald

PERFECT ALIBI When he read an article advis-ing people to study astronomy, his wife said it was just another excuse for staying out nights.
—St. Thomas Times-Journal

HITLER QUIZ "What should be done with Hitler?" asks a Toronto paper. What's the use of starting a quiz like that, when you can't print all the answers?

-Ottawa Citizen THEY DON'T KNOW

Who told the income tax designers children over 21 were not dependents? -Brandon Sun

Canada To Curtail Highway Bus Travel

In an anouncement from the office of Transit Controller G. S. Gray, it was stated that it "will be necessary to climinate bus services in Canada which duplicate rail lines, particularly those engaged in long hauls". The an-nouncement did not say when the restriction would take effect but it was implied that adjustments would be made to bus schedules

as soon as possible.

A spokesman for the Transit Controller's office did not enlarge on the announcement except to that any surplus of buses existing after the restrictions had been enforced would be distribu-ted to "local services" now badly

in need of augmentation. He could not say how the re-strictions would affect international services between points like Montreal and New York but said that the announcement meant no more bus services between points like Montreal and Toronto.

He said that many details re

mained to be worked out and that an announcement containing fuller information would probably be made at a later date.

Shortage of Teak For Building Ships

Teak has joined rubber, aluminum and nickel on the "war es sentials" list. Use of the limited supply in the United States recently has been restricted to the navy's shipbuilding program by the War Production Board.

Teak outranks oak, mahogany and all other hardwoods for ship-building. It is tough and dur-able. One of its outstanding advantages over other woods is that iron will not rust when in contact with it, because it con-tains a soapy oil. This has made teak important in building rail-road coaches and ships, according to the National Geographic So-

Ciety.

Teak is native to and most plentiful in the hot jungles of Burma and Thailand. It also grows in Central India, Java and Africa. The teak that reaches Europe and America comes mostly from Burma. Most of it is used for construction in the Far East. There are original teak beams in good condition in Ori-ental buildings estimated to be a thousand years old.

In Sumatra and Celebes, the wild tribes consider exposing the knee immodest.

A PRINCESS SIGNS UP



Borrowing a fountain pen from a bystander, Princess Elizabeth, above, heir presumptive to the British throne, registers for war work in the National Training Service Program in London just like any other 16-year-old girl.



A Weekly Column About This and That in The Canadian Army

"Lead-swinger", as any old soldier knows, means a man who feigns illness to get out of doing his regular duties. He is looked upon, at first sight, as a smart guy who has "put one over" the Medical Officer.

But, as the fair sex points out

when referring to the order in which man and woman were created, second thoughts are best. and it is not very long before the "lead-swingers" fellow soldiers are full of scorn and contempt for him. They realize that in addition to putting one over the Medi-cal Officer he is putting one over them—for someone has to do the duty he shirks.

The worst lead-swinger in the Individual Citizen's Army-which is all of us-today is the man or woman who uses gasoline unnecessarily.

This morning as I came down to work I looked, idly at first, and then with mounting indigna-tion, at the stream of cars passing along with only one person in each. I have no doubt that you have felt the same way many a time.

Do you think the same way about it when you have an errand to do?

Or do you just hop into the car and drive off?

Some little time ago one of these columns was devoted to the jaunty soldiers of the Armored Corps. They and the the airmen who bomb Germany and the Philippines; they and the men who man our submarines and motor torpedo boats are the men we should save our gasoline for.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

SUGAR SPICE.

10000000, 0000

There is nothing very jaunty looking about a soldier who has been taken prisoner or killed. I know—so do many of you—I have seen them. And men are going to be taken prisoner, and killed if their mobile forts—whether they be tanks, armored cars, universal carriers, bombers or submarines become immobilized for lack of gasoline.

A horrible thought? Sure it is. But that is how close the war is to us. One extra joy-ride or one trip by car that could have been carried out afoot may mean the hair's breadth that separates life and death for the men in uniform. So, walking to work, even walk-

ing to the movies, can be a form of war work, a form of soldiering in the Individual Citizen's Army. And observing food and price regulation is another way of serv-

ing.
At Basic and Advanced Train-At Basic and Advanced Fran-ing Centres, in camp and on act-ive service soldiers and sailors put in long hours at strenuouh work. Their training simulates actual fighting—and actual fighting hurns up oneses. burns up energy.

To replace that energy food, hearty meals must be supplied. That's where the careful observer of the food regulations comes in. Every time the householder privates use a little less than their sugar ration or bake a cake with a substitute for augar, they are releasing that much energy for Canada's "Men at Arms". And the housewife Lance Corp-

oral-or is she at least a Major

By Fred Neher

much, please—turnip and a sage leaf or two instead of calling up the grocer for a can or two of this or that enrols herself in the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps by leaving just a little more metal available for arms, ammunition or even tanks.

gether a tasty mess of shank-bone

carrots, a little-not to

Here's a list of kitchen ammunition. One cup of refined white sugar can be replaced by: maple sugar, one cup; maple syrup, one cup; honey, one cup; cane syrup, Le cups; corn syrup, two cups.
That's what the Individual Citizens' Army fights for.

40-Mile-An-Hour Speed Limit Set

The speedometer needle flickeries above 49 miles an hour will mean trouble for Canadian motorists from coast to coast after May 1st. By a Federal government or der, with stiff penalties attached, the maximum speed limit will be 40 miles an hour in all provinces. For the first time, the speed law will be similar across the Dominion. If the speed limit now is below 40 miles an hour in any district, it is not increased.

Conservation Step The order is a step in the government's campaign to curtail the non-essential use of gasoline and

rubber during the war. Those who fail to observe the order are liable for a first offence to a fine of not less than \$15 or more than \$50, or to imprisonment for not more than 10 days, or both. For a second infraction of the law. the fine is raised to a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$100 and the term of imprisonment to 15

The persistent speeder will find that a subsequent offence will cost him not less than \$50 and not more than \$259 as a fine, and imprisonment for not more than 30 days. or both.

In addition, any person convicted of an offence under the regulations may be prohibited from driving a motor vehicle anywhere in Canada for a period up to six

Malta Holds Out After 2,000 Raids

Malta last Tuesday suffered what was called in dispatches its heaviest air raid of the war. It was also Malta's 2,000th air raid since Italy entered the war June 11, 1940. That is an average of three raids a day.

Malta's 2,000th raid attracted

about as much attention as the rest of the 1,999-a couple of paragraphs tucked away at the end of something else. A year ago publishers were turning ou books on the bombing of London at such a rate that it seemed improbable that the experiences of any resi-dent of that metropolis would escape recording in library format, but there is probably not an entry on the Bombing of Malta in any card catalogue. et, the story must

And Malta holds out. The constant pounding the island has received has greatly reduced its value as a Mediterranean naval base, yet it still guards the approaches to Lipya. Malta has had a long experience with sieges. The Knights of Malta beat off the Turks in 1565 and Napoleon didn't fare well there. And the fortifications of 2,000 years seem capable withstanding 2,000 raids from such modern gadgets as airplanes.

Hitler Strengthens Channel Defences

The Germans have put thousands of laborers to the task of building new gun emplacements and strength midable defences along the French coast as an added precaution against Allied invasion.

The laborers were seen plainly through field glasses some twenty miles across the Channel.

Military informants said that

Nazi guns massed along the Chan-nel coast have a total firepower equal to that of a fleet of battle-ships and form a concentrated mass of artillery more powerful than in any sector of the German front facing the Russians. They said installation of these

defences had been ordered by Hitler as a result of British com-mando raids on the coast and operation of light naval forces in adjacent waters.

The new works include, in addition to gun bases, a series of new concrète fortifications and tank barriers extending back sev-eral miles from the shores.

The work was greatly intensi-fied immediately after the commando raid of March 27-28 on the German submarine base at St. Nazaire.

THE WAR - WEEK - Commentary on Current Events

British Bombers Force Hitler To Strengthen Western Front

A year ago in a speech to the Reichstag, Hitler said:

"Again and again I uttered warnings against aerial warfare and I did so for over three and a half months . . . So now Church-ill has got his air war. . . . We are determined to continue to retaliate a hundred bombs for every one of his and to go on doing so until the British nation at least gets rid of this criminal and his methods."

On April 26 of this year in another speech to the Reichstag he said:

Churchill began this air war 'in May, 1940. I warned him for four months and waited. . . . My waiting is not weakness. . . . shall from now on retaliate. blow for blow, until this criminal falls to pieces."

Every littler speech is recruited from the words of every Hitler speech that went before, says The New York Times. In ail but one respect the two passages quoted here are almost identical. Air war . . . Churchill's fault . . . My patience . . . Warning of retali-ation . . . Counter attack until "this criminal" is driven out of

But whereas Hitler is now promising to give "blow for blow" a year ago he was promising "a hundred bombs for every one." The time has arrived when the mounting strength of British and American air power no longer permits him to boast before his own people that Germany rules

Coventry In 1940

For an understanding of the damage that British bombers are now inflicting upon German cities, it is helpful to consider the bombing of Coventry in 1940. That assault was described by the Germans as "the greatest in aerial history", and at the time it was feared that such raids might paralyze British industries. Yet the weight of explosives dropped in the successive raids on R tock is more than four times that which devastated Coventry. The present British air raids against vital points deep in the Reich are so massive as to constitute some-thing new in warfare.

Luebeck and Rostock

Luebeck and Rostock are ports on the Baltic Sea of vital importance to Germany. Through them flow supplies to Hitler's armies in Northern Russia, Fin-land and Norway. Luebeck is a training centre for submarine crews, a great industrial city and a warehouse centre for military stores.

Rostock is a thriving seaort and industrial centre. Important snipyards are there and a large branch of the great Heinkel aircraft concern, warehouses, rail and dock facilities. In two of the heaviest raids—

staged on successive nights—carried out by British bombers, tons of explosives were dropped on aircrait lactories, shipyards and the their concentrated force the attacks were said to have surpassed the pounding visited a few weeks before on Luebeck, which laid nearly half that city in waste. Wide R.A.F. Assaults

The huge British flying fleets seem able to roam at will, and in daylight, over occupied territory and beyond the former German frontier to bomb the Skoda works at Pilsen and the Diesel engine plants, which supply German submarines, at Augsburg. Their losses, relative to the number of planes employed, have been very

small In the seventh straight night of their largest and biggest roundthe clock offensive of the war, British planes bombed Trond-heim, a for Midable naval base in Norway. The Tirpitz, believed to be the most powerful battleship in the world, the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen, another 10,000-ton cruiser and swarms of destroyers and submarines are lurking in the harbor of Trondheim. They are in a vital position there to raid the Allied supply line to Russia.

Cologue, the third largest city in Germany, and an important railway and industrial centre, again felt the full fury of the

Royal Air Force.

Many daylight attacks have been made against enemy airports and coastuise Channel shipping. In one case, recently, a British attacking unit, according to The Associated Press, covered a square mile of sky. It was said to have been the largest single unit ever to attack France.

British Air Policy

The British policy is, according to Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, "to destroy the enemy capacity to make war by bombing his war factories, means of transport and military stores wherever they may be found." An increase in the bombing of German industry, particularly in the shipbuild-ing sections of the northwest, will reduce Nazi capacity for subconstruction, thereby tending to ease the severe strain upon Ailied mercantile and naval

Hitler's threat of a "blow by blow" retribution on British cities for R.A.F. raids on Germany will be difficult of execution without doing exactly what the British air force is trying to goad him into doing, according to Oliver Stewart, London commentator.

"They have only a small proportion of their bombers in West-ern Europe," he said. "Most of ern Europe," he said. the rest are split between Russia

"It might be possible for a short time to continue raiding as they have recently raided Bath and York. But these reids could not be sustained unless they shift large forces from the Russian or Maitese fronts."

If the Germans actually de this, it will mean that the Luftwarie's pressure in these other two combatant zones will be re-lieved. The R.A.F. will have succeeded in its purpose.

Second Front

The western front, which Hitler plainly tears, alleady exists. It did not exist last year when the Germans invaded Russia. It was impossible then for the British to make large scale air attacks. Then the United States was not in the war. The Germans know now that hara attacks from the west will continue to be made. Hitler is not withholding men, planes and equipment from tne Russian front, where his po-sition is not secure, to meet an empty threat in the west. Increasing Commando raids and air assaults have had their effect. They have immobilized a large part of the German army and air force on a front that extends from the north of Norway to the Spanish frontier. Hitler is already fighting on a second front.

Turn Wheat Into Alcohol For War

To relieve the shortage of molasses in Canada, all the major distillers of industrial alcohol have agreed to use wheat as the base of their product, it was an-nounced by J. D. Lorimer, chemi-cals controller in the Department of Munitions and Supply.
"The substitution has been

made necessary because the principal sources of molasses — the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, and the West Indies—are now largely closed to both Canada and the United States due to the dislocaof importation facilities, Mr. Lorimer said. "To effect the changeover, however, it will be necessary to employ new methods in the initial step of the process only. industrial alcohol is widely

used by manufacturers of explosives and by many other essential and war industries. It is esti-mated that Canadian distillers of industrial alcohol will require between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum under the new arrangement.

Makes Courting Difficult Here

Officials of the British Supply Council are still chuckling over an unrecorded incident of Winston Churchill's visit to Canada.

There is a deep plush rug in he Government House at Ottawa, famous for generating static electricity in the human body, so much so that sparks sometimes are visible when two persons shake hands. The phenomenon fascinated the British Prime Minister.

"I've never seen anything like it before," he told a naval aide. We don't have such phenomena in London."

White the officer was explaining that the number sparies were percy use to Canass coid, dry calling, the attractive young wife or a government orners trotten up and introduced nervels. As they show names, the rimo bilitater left a sharp shock. Witcomg he asked the officer:

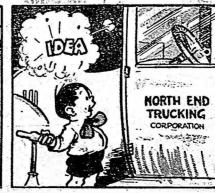
"I say, doesn't this sert of thing make courting rather difficult in Canada?"

REG'LAR FELLERS-Only By Invitation

'We don't like our new neighbors, they're too quiet. . . . Mom make us keep still all the time so she can hear what they're sayin'!!"









By GENE BYRNES