

The Canadian War Effort

A Weekly Review of Developments Along the Home Front - Week of July 5th-12th

Among the principal events of the past week have been various changes and appointments to the Cabinet. These and other facts are summarized as follows:

1. Two new Departments were created, those of National Defence for Naval Affairs and National War Services.

2. Hon. Angus Macdonald, former Premier of Nova Scotia, was appointed Minister of National Defence for Naval Affairs; Hon. Colin Gibson was appointed Minister of National Revenue and Hon. W. P. Mulock, Postmaster-General.

3. Other Cabinet changes involved Hon. J. G. Gardiner, who takes over the Ministry of National War Services, while retaining temporarily his portfolio as Minister of Agriculture. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply, retains also part of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Transport and Hon. P. J. A. Cardin takes over the remaining part while also administering the Department of Public Works. Hon. J. L. Isley, became Minister of Finance, succeeding Hon. J. L. Ralston on the transfer of the latter to the Defence Department.

4. The Treachery Act in the form of Bill Number 73 was placed before the House of Commons by the Minister of Justice. This act provides for the imposition of the death penalty for treason and for drastic penalties for lesser offences against the safety of the State.

5. Mobilization of a Canadian Forestry Corps for Overseas service was announced by the Minister of National Defence. Mr. Ralston named Brigadier General J. B. White as Commander. At the outset six companies are to be organized and fourteen others are to follow.

6. Plan drafted for a complete national registration with Mr. J. Castonguay as officer in charge under the new Department of National War Services.

7. Minister of Defence Ralston and Associate Minister Power combined in notifying the country that 40,000 more men were required for the Canadian Active Service Force.

8. The House of Commons continued deliberation of the Budget in Committee after having rejected amendment and sub amendment to the proposal to go into committee, moved by Mr. M. J. Coldwell, of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, and Mr. Victor Quehrel of the New Democracy party respectively.

9. Allied Supplies Limited, a company concerned with the administration of munitions and explosives program on behalf of the British Government and joint British Canadian developments, was formed by the Government.

10. In order to conserve the nation's holdings of United States funds restrictive measures on the issue of these by bank to persons wishing to travel in the United States for pleasure were imposed.

11. Further large orders for munitions placed in Canada by Great Britain. The Ministry of Munitions and Supplies announced contracts to Canadian firms on Canadian account of a total of 1,206. The total value of these was \$8,261,226.

DETAILS
ADMINISTRATION

By a re-allocation of some portfolios and by the setting up of additional departments, Prime Minister Mackenzie King re-arranged his governmental forces during the week. Hon. J. L. Ralston, formerly Minister of Finance, assumed the post of Minister of National Defence. He was succeeded in the Finance portfolio by Hon. J. L. Isley, formerly Minister of National Revenue. In place of Mr. Isley, Colonel Colin Gibson, member for Hamilton West, was appointed Minister of National Revenue, and the vacant position of Postmaster-General was taken over by Colonel Wm. Pate Mulock, member for North York.

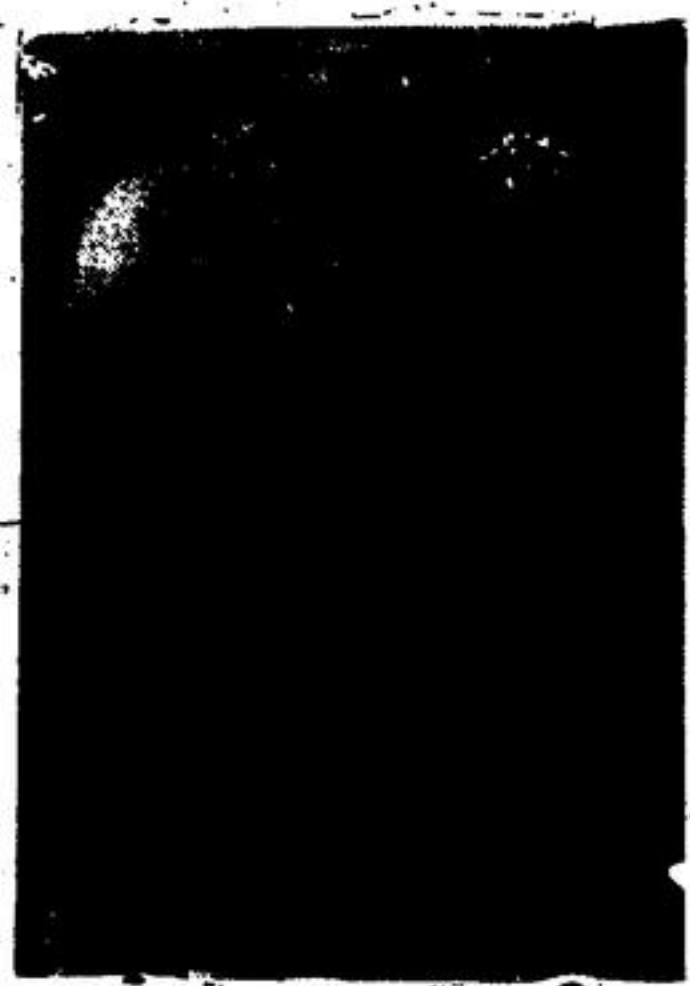
The two new departments created were those of National Defence for Naval Affairs, hitherto administered by a Deputy Minister under the Minister for National Defence, and the Department for National War Services. To the first named post Hon. Angus Macdonald, the former Premier of Nova Scotia, was appointed, and to the second Hon. J. G. Gardiner. Mr. Gardiner for the present is continuing also as Minister of Agriculture, but he will shortly vacate that position.

As Deputy Ministers of his new department, Mr. Gardiner has appointed, Hon. T. C. Davis, a member of the Bench of the Appeal Court of Saskatchewan, and Major General L. R. LaFleche, formerly Deputy Minister of National Defence.

Hon. C. D. Howe, who has been Minister of Transport in addition to Munitions and Supply, relinquishes part of the duties of the former department, the responsibility for the remainder has been placed on Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Public Works.

NEW DEPARTMENTS
In announcing the creation of the new Departments the Prime Minister said, referring to Naval Affairs: "With the changed conditions in Europe, the increased importance of the navy, not only in the defence of our own coasts and harbors, but in co-operation with the naval forces of the United Kingdom and other parts of the British Empire, has become generally appreciated. As is now pretty generally known, the port of Halifax has since the beginning of war, become a naval base second only in importance to the most important bases of the British Isles." The Prime Minister pointed out that what was originally a single department of Na-

COAST DEFENCE CHIEF



Brig-General Sanderford Jarman, Commander of the Panama Canal Zone's separate coast artillery brigade, who has rushed his big railroad gun to the Atlantic side as the U.S. army prepared for what is described by observers as "sudden trouble." This entire zone has been placed on a war footing with 30,000 men under arms. Both entrances of the canal are mined and aircraft are on steady patrol flights. Military authorities call the manoeuvres an "emergency rehearsal."

National Defence would be, hereafter, three departments, each presided over by separate minister of the Crown, all however, co-operating in closest relationship with each other. These are the Department of National Defence, Department of National Defence for Air and Department of National Defence for Naval Services.

As to the Department of National War Services, it was instituted for more than the co-ordination of voluntary war organizations and services the Prime Minister intimated. It would be entrusted with the duty of mobilizing and guiding the activities of thousands of citizens who were seeking practical outlets for their enthusiasm and patriotism. The Minister in charge would be expected to establish a nationwide organization for voluntary service immediately. In addition the Department would undertake problems dealing with refugees, evacuated children, interned aliens and enemy prisoners.

The direction and supervision of the national registration would also be among the undertakings of the Department. In addition the co-ordination of existing government information and publicly services connected with the war. "Generally speaking," said the Prime Minister in summarizing the work before it, "the Department will have the function of helping Canadians to help Canada in the effective prosecution of the national effort."

WAR CABINET PROPOSALS
In informing the House of Commons of his intention not to set up an Advisory Committee to the Cabinet, the Prime Minister found a number of objections to it stronger than any advantages which might be obtained. He did, however, offer to nominate as associate members of the War Committee of the Cabinet, Hon. E. B. Hanson, Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Grote Stirling, a former Minister of Defence, and to extend the offer to Mr. M. J. Coldwell, House Leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Party, and Mr. J. H. Blackmore, Leader of the New Democracy Party.

This War Committee hitherto has been composed of the Prime Minister, the Leader of the Government in the Senate, the Minister of Finance and Resources, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of National Defence for Air and the Minister of Munitions and Supply. Later in the week the Hon. E. B. Hanson and Hon. Grote Stirling announced their inability to accept the invitation, and Mr. Coldwell and Mr. Blackmore said that, in their cases, they would not have accepted either. The principal reason for the rejection was that it was considered to involve responsibility without power.

FINANCE
The House of Commons continued during the week to examine the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister. They were guided by Hon. J. L. Isley, who during the week took up the duties of Minister of Finance. Progress was made in Committee with several of the many proposals to be examined.

"We can deny ourselves the enjoyment of travelling for pleasure purposes in the United States," the Finance Minister said during the week commenting on new measures to conserve United States funds held in Canada. This phase of the war effort was emphasized when an order was promulgated to assure that all applications for such funds needed for the purpose of pleasure travel in the United States be referred to the Foreign Exchange Control Board. The Board's policy, it was intimated, will be to preclude the use of foreign exchange for such travel.

MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY
Hon. C. D. Howe announced the British Government was placing immediately further large orders in Canada for the manufacture of munitions. To date Great Britain has assumed the capital cost of plant construction on behalf of some 35 Canadian companies. This program now under way involves commitments in excess of \$50,000,000.

In connection with these orders and the further requirements of Canada itself there has been sponsored by the Government Allied Supplies Limited. This company will be concerned with the munitions and explosive program of the British government and joint British-Canadian developments. A Govern-

ment owned and controlled organization, it will co-ordinate and direct the business of obtaining munitions and supplies. Hon. C. A. Dunning is Chairman, Harold Crabtree, Montreal, President and the Board is made up of prominent business and industrial leaders in Canada.

WITH THE FORCES
Increased camp accommodation and a step-up in the output of uniforms by Canadian factories is receiving the attention of the government in preparation for the training of many thousands of young Canadians this summer. These will be recruited for the Non-Permanent Active Militia or drafted under the National Resources Mobilization Act.

The Canadian Active Service Force gets first call on training facilities, while the militia is given preference over the men called up for compulsory training for home defence.

Recruiting for the C.A.S.F., which is proceeding at the rate of about 1,000 men a week was given added impetus by Hon. J. L. Ralston's announcement that 40,000 more recruits were needed. A large proportion of these will be recruited in infantry battalions of the C.A.S.F. now serving outside Canada, which have been authorized to raise another battalion for home or overseas service.

In addition the 90 units of the un-mobilized Non-Permanent Active Militia have been authorized to recruit to full wartime strength. This entails only service at home unless the recruit subsequently volunteers for service overseas with the C.A.S.F.

Announcement of the mobilization of a Canadian Forestry Corps for service overseas has been announced by Hon. J. L. Ralston. Brigadier-General John B. White, D.S.O., E.D., who commanded the Canadian Forestry Corps in France during the last war and was Deputy Director of Timber Operations with the British Armies, will command the corps. Twenty companies will be raised in various parts of Canada, six of them immediately with headquarters at Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Winnipeg and Victoria.

AIR FORCE
The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan has been speeded up to such an extent, according to Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of National Defence for Air, that should enemy operations render full scale training impossible in Great Britain a good portion of that work could be carried on in Canada.

Major Power revealed that 11,416 officers and men are actually in training, an increase of some 3,000 in the last month. First pupils trained under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan will graduate in September. There is no shortage of pupils. Air crew personnel in training will shortly number 2,418 and that figure will be increased rapidly.

Units of various sorts already operating in the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan are: 1 air armament school; 1 central flying school; 1 school of administration; 1 equipment and accounting training school; 1 technical school; 1 aircraft inspectors' division inspection school; 3 training depots; 2 initial training schools; 4 elementary flying schools; 1 service flying school; 1 air navigation school; 2 equipment depots; 19 recruiting centres; 1 school of aeronautical engineering; 1 wireless school.

Royal Canadian Air Force
Air Gunners and Air Observers, using heroes of the first great war, have come into their own in the modern style of sky fighting. A Royal Canadian Air Force crew works with all the close co-ordination of a football team in this new war.

The gunners and observers share the pages of Air Force gallantry along with the pilot. It is "all for one and one for all," since the pilot of to-day cannot carry out his mission without the aid of his gunners for aerial defence and wireless communication and his observers for navigation, bombing, photography and observation.

The Royal Air Force innovation of a multiple-gun power turret mounted in an aeroplane has enabled keen-eyed air gunners of the Empire air forces to take deadly toll of enemy aircraft with slashing broadsides of machine-gun fire like a salvo from a battleship's heavy guns.

The four-gun turret makes Britain's largest fighters and bombers literally battalions of the air. Just as the R.A.F. was first to arm single seat fighters with a devastating volume of fire from eight machine guns mounted in the wing, the power turret now provides the larger planes with a deadlier weapon than their antagonists.

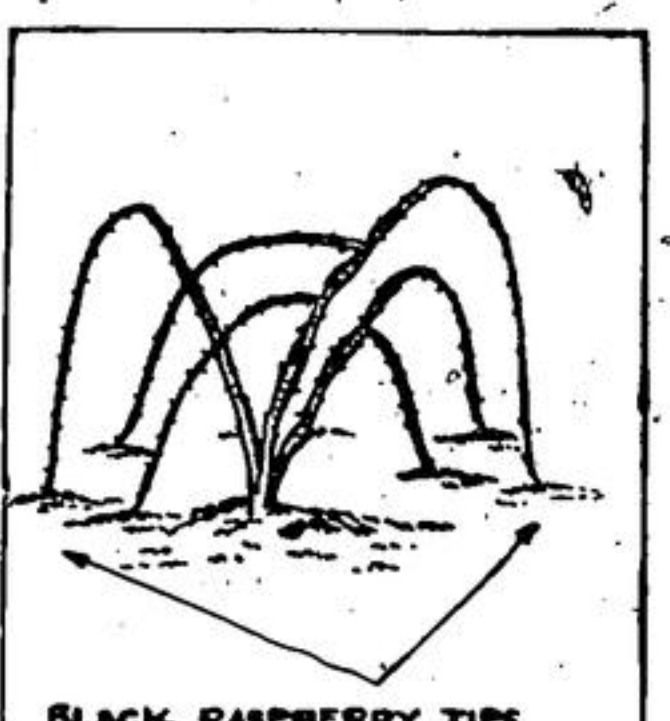
The air gunner is of tremendous importance in this war. Bombing and reconnaissance aircraft carrying the Empire's trophies on their wings strike formidable foes as tremendous German air losses in recent massed fighting over France indisputably proved.

The Boulton and Paul Defiant, newest two-seater fighter, is essentially an aeroplane for the gunner. The shooting is left to the gunner enclosed in the power turret just behind the pilot's seat. Four machine guns, each capable of a rate of 1,200 rounds a minute, poke from the turret, which revolves automatically at the touch of a control. He can fire forward, downward on each side, and sweep a hail of nickel-jacketed death at the rate of 80 bullets a second at any plane crossing the tail of his own machine. As the line of fire crosses his own rudder and tail fins, the guns cease fire automatically, resuming their chatter when safely past the tail assembly.

Defiant, similar in appearance to the

Weekly Garden-Graph

Written by DEAN HALLIDAY for Central Press Canadian



BLACK RASPBERRY TIP TAKING ROOT

Propagating black raspberries

Black and purple raspberries have biennial stems. This means the stems grow out from a perennial roots the first year. The second year they bear fruit after which they die. These bushes are easily propagated, however, by "tip layering," as shown in the accompanying Garden-Graph. In July or August cover the ends of new stems with soil as illustrated, and they will soon take root. Early spring is the safest time to set out these "tip" plants. They should not be planted deeply. The "bud" should not be placed below the surface of the soil. Since these "tip" plants are not planted deeply, it is necessary that they be well firmed into the soil. Cut back the stems to six inches after planting.

single seater Spitfires, mixed with Spitfire formations during the fierce air fighting over Dunkirk. Swarms of German fighters dove at the "Spitfire" from the rear in anticipation of easy victory, but met a stinging fire from the Defiants' four-gun turrets while the real Spitfires, secure as to defence behind, opened up with their eight wing guns at anything that lay in front of the mixed formation. One squadron of 12 Defiants knocked down 50 German planes in two days, without losing one of their own number.

Big British Bombers and flying boats mount power turrets in their noses, as "blisters" on the top of the fuselage, and as a sting in the tail. Their gunners, battling against numerical superiority of the enemy, have made scores easily comparable to the individual tallies of the fighter pilots in Hurricanes and Spitfires.

But gunners, like air observers, have more than one job to do in the modern air force. The aircraft's crew must function with the team work and precision of a star formation flying squadron at a peacetime air display.

Gunners are wireless operators, too. By their radio they keep in touch with ground control stations and with other flying schools. 1 service flying school; 1 air navigation school; 2 equipment depots; 19 recruiting centres; 1 school of aeronautical engineering; 1 wireless school.

Arduous training goes into the making of air gunners and observers. Thousands of physically fit young men, aged 18 to 32, will receive such training under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan in Canada.

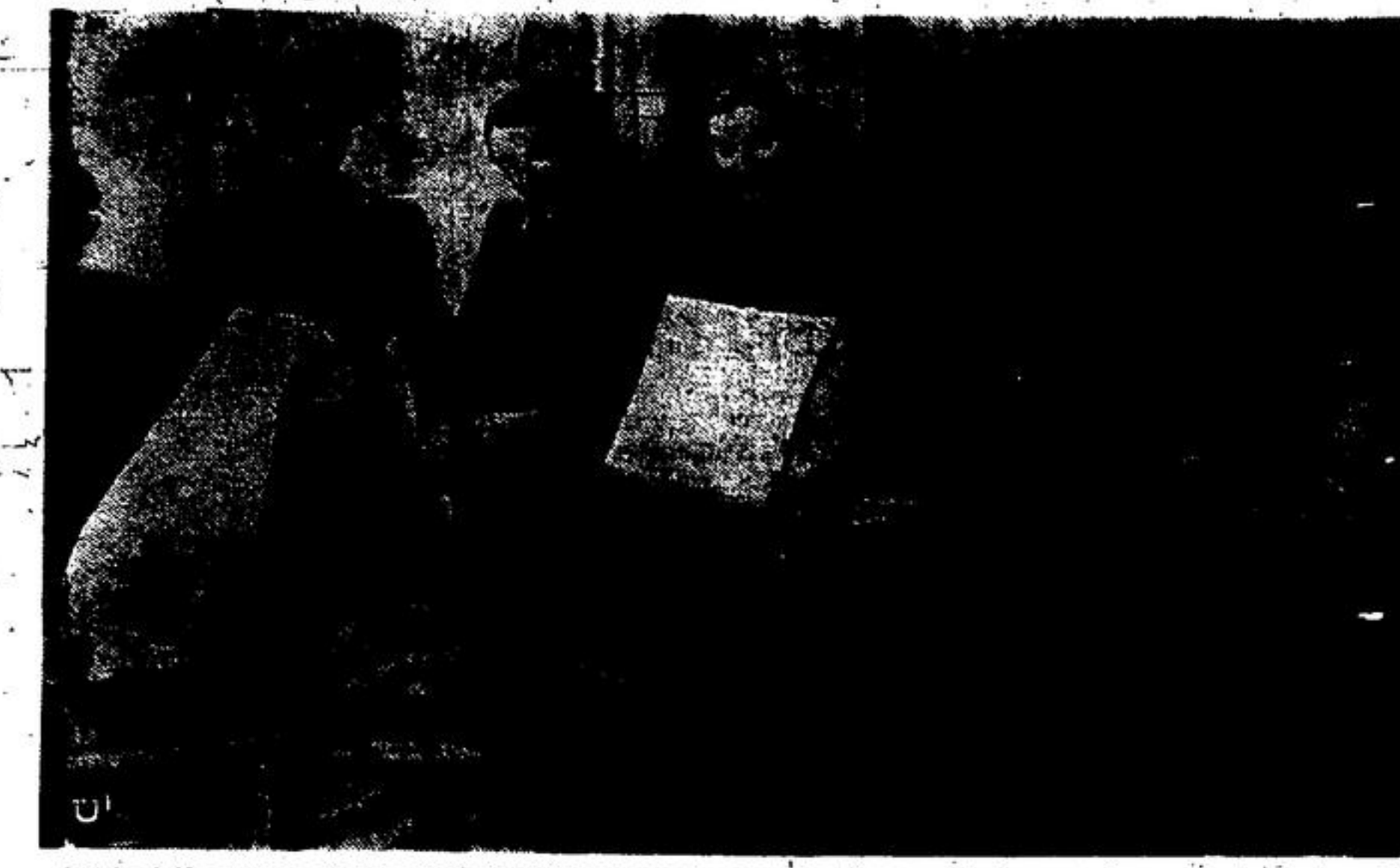
The prospective air gunners and observers report to a training depot, where they receive uniforms and kit, learn to salute and drill for two weeks or so. The next step is four weeks in an initial training school for a more formal introduction to Air Force life.

They next go to specialized schools. Air observers proceed to one of 10 air observers schools for 12 weeks of intensive study of the intricacies of air navigation, reconnaissance work and photography. Then follow six weeks of bombing and gunnery school, of which there are 10, and then a course of four weeks at one of the two air navigation schools for advanced studies in that subject. The total course for an air observer takes 26 weeks, shortest of all air crewmen.

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Canada's Nurses Now in Britain Face the Music



Part of the group of Canadian Red Cross nurses now in England are shown in the rest room of their quarters. Like Canada's soldiers, sailors and airmen, they are trained and ready to take their places in the ranks should Hitler launch his off-breathtaking invasion of Britain.

New Zealand Maoris Rally to Defence of England



Rallying to the defence of England, these strapping Maoris from New Zealand make a file picture as they parade before the New Zealand High Commissioner shortly after their arrival in England.

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