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G. ARLOF DILLS, Editor

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EDITORIAL

Many Happy Returns

Tuesday next is Dominion Day. The birthday of Confederation, the seventy-fourth birthday. Some will look back over those years and note the progress and the good that has been accomplished in that period. Some will tell us of the follies that the period has shown and the lack of foresight of the Fathers of Confederation. Each to his own choice, but we prefer the former viewpoint.

Travel in those days was not as to-day. Crossing the land that came under confederation was a matter of weeks, not hours. We are prone to wonder ourselves in these days, not on the mistakes of those who went before us, but if with the many advantages this present generation enjoy, we are making as good a job of upbuilding the Dominion as we might. What will historians and those who came after, say if our day and generation? That is a question not only for governments, but for individuals.

Tuesday is Canada's birthday. Our Dominion is taking on age. In these days of changing countries, over-running of boundaries, greed of nation to absorb nation, we on this North American Continent in these young countries, have escaped so far that jealousy and envy of our neighbor's possession. May it never arise and may Canada and its good neighbor the United States, continue their good neighbor spirit is the birthday wish we have for these two countries whose National birthdays occur on Tuesday and Friday of next week. May it indeed continue to be many happy returns of that same neighborly friendship which has characterized the past.

Another Year Will Tell

What a change a year can make. Last year we found Italy stepping along in the German stride with a "Me Too" attitude. We have seen the German military machine crush the nations that stood directly in their path. We have been seeing countries stand aloof, hoping by the usual means of treaties and fairness to keep out of the struggle. Now comes another one of the fence-sitters who in spite of other examples, have the proof that treaties are only a tool used by Hitler to withhold his blows until the time suits him better. Russia has found the word of the Germans to be worthless just as other nations have experienced. If Russia can stop the advance of the German hordes it will be the first continental power that has mustered its strength in sufficient time to meet the blow.

The faith of other peoples in the German word has been their downfall. Time and time again it has been proven that whether it is the Kaiser who rules in Germany or Hitler is at the helm, that signed documents have no bearing on the German action.

Yes another year of war has told us a lot. Has added a lot of battered examples of Nazi methods. Watching the fight from the fence is rather uncertain because its the practice of the bully to keep pulling new contestants from among the audience. But its peculiar what a sense of security one has when he watches from a vantage point.

And so the bully rants and rages. Will Russia be able to deliver an effective blow? Will others realize that now is the time that their blows will be the most effective? Another year will tell.

See For Yourself

The plan of setting aside a day known as Army Day is we think to be commended. We hear a good deal of the various outlooks on army life—each viewed in the light of those who tell of their experiences. Now everyone can have a chance to see for himself or herself, exactly the conditions in the army camps and training centres.

June 28th, next Saturday has been set aside as Army Day. There is a wide-open invitation for anyone to visit any army camp in their district. In fact special arrangements on bus and train schedules are being worked out to facilitate your visit to the army camp you want to see. The thought back of Army Day appears to be "Come and See for Yourself." The Day is Saturday, June 27th. Don't expect the same open house every day, because army routine won't allow it, but if you want to visit any army camps, go on Saturday next, the day designated and you'll be made welcome.

Keep Your Market Warm

A retailer's market requires to be kept warm if it is to be fully productive. A cold market means a minimum business for retailers. A market resembles a chimney in this respect. A chimney won't draw unless and until it is heated; similarly, a retailer's market won't draw—will lack suction power unless and until it is kept warm.

Markets are people—people living in homes. People with a thousand wants and needs. People have always to be informed about things which can and will satisfy their wants and needs—this if they are to have the will to satisfy them. Uniformed people represent a cold market.

Advertisements in weekly newspapers acquaint people with things which will satisfy their desires and needs. Advertisements do more than merely inform, they recover people's wants and needs, and fan them into hot desire.

Multiply and intensify people's wants and needs, and you rouse them to attempt more in order to possess more. In any event, people spend their money on what advertising makes them want. The man or woman passing a store window or walking along a store's aisles is led to buy, impulsively, what the eye sees. An advertisement in a weekly newspaper arouses both desire and purpose, to do, be or have what the advertisement proposes. Advertisements keep markets warm.

The more retailers in our community employ advertising to inform and to whet desire, the warmer is our community market, which means that more trading is done. Every retailer who fails to contribute something to the warming of the market on which he relies for custom takes away something from the potential volume of business able to be done in our community.

"After-Party" Drivers

Motorists, known to safety experts as "after-party" drivers, are blamed for a part of the large increase in motor accidents, according to an analysis of accidents in Ontario made for the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations.

The report states that accidents have recently increased by 46 per cent, and the biggest increase occurred between the hours of midnight and just before eight o'clock in the morning. Another reason given for the increase in accidents during the early morning hours is that a larger number of persons are employed on night shifts in factories and munition plants.

The use of cars of "ancient vintage" was claimed as another contributing factor to the accident rate. It is also believed that drivers are less cautious in the early hours and are inclined to ignore signs and signals that they would observe at other times of the day.

Well Done Halton

Halton County is among the leaders in the Victory Loan Campaign. It has exceeded a quota that was thought high at the outset, by over three quarters of a million dollars. Every one of the six districts reached its quota and won pennants of various numbers. It is a record in which there can be justifiable pride and it was achieved by everyone doing an appointed share of the job. Halton had 171.51 of its objective and was third in the province according to figures of Monday.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Preliminary statistics place the value of Canada's output of chemicals and allied products in 1940 at $184,152,87, an increase of 16 per cent. over 1939.

Dominion Day, Tuesday of next week the height of the summer vacation period. Care on the highways and the bathing beaches will be necessary if all would enjoy it.

Canada's national income in the first three months of 1941 is estimated at $1,248,300,000 as compared with $1,133,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1940, an increase of about 10 per cent.

According to the dictionary the word stop means "to cease to go on; to stand still; halt; to cease from any motion or course of action." That's a long definition to put at intersections of highways but it looks as if the highway signs would have to carry such wording to have effect on some drivers.

Purging Lands Of Wild Weeds Deeply Rooted

Corps of Experts With Latest Chemical Weapons Fight to Rid Manitoba of Menacing Invasions

BY MARSHALL BATEMAN
Canadian Press Staff Writer

WINNIPEG (CP) Manitoba is waging a unique sterilizing battle against deep-rooted perennial weeds that threaten to destroy millions of acres of crop lands if not eradicated during early infestation.

A method of sterilizing the ground with a weed-killing chemical (atlacide) is now being practiced in 65 Manitoba municipalities to kill four thickly rooted weeds leafy spurge, field bindweed, hoary cress and Russian knapweed all tough plants that go down 10 feet or more into the earth.

Widespread Growth

Leafy spurge, most serious menace, has been detected in small patches on at least 850 quarter sections of land lying west of the Red River valley to the Saskatchewan boundary, said H. E. Wood, secretary of the Manitoba Weeds Commission.

Leafy spurge thrives on both heavy and sandy lands and although investigation showed it to have been in Manitoba for more than 40 years it has spread rapidly only in recent years. Believed to have come from Europe in either grass or garden seed, surveys show that the weed grows along road-allowances, fence lines, hedges and even has taken complete possession of a few fields.

Sixty-five municipalities, formed into 13 weed-control units, co-operate with the provincial Department of Agriculture in the weed battle. A pound of the weed-killer is sprayed, under pressure, on every 100 square feet of a thick growth of leafy spurge, and three applications usually kill the growth completely. The first spraying is done in June, the second in September and the third the next June.

Each control unit sprays small patches, arranges for two years continuous cultivation on heavier soils where weed patches are large and beyond economical chemical treatment; and keeps out of cultivation poorer, more lightly infested lands. On the latter pasturing of sheep has been effective, keeping the weed crop to the ground after which a season of summer-fallowing will usually free the land of leafy spurge.

Creeping Jenny

Field bindweed or "Creeping Jenny" has been found in only a few fields along the international border but it is one of the worst noxious weeds in South Dakota. It propagates so quickly that if undisturbed it will smother almost everything else and form a dense mat on the ground.

In the 1941 Manitoba campaign against the perennial deep-rooted weeds the provincial government has set aside funds for the purchase of chemicals. The municipalities supply the spray crews and do the survey and inspection work.

Other Manitoba weeds the annuals such as mustard, stinkweed, wild oats, Canadian thistle are eradicated or controlled through established tillage methods.

Youth Get Break Small Town Jobs

N. S. Centre Finds School-Business Co-operation a Success

SELBOURNE, N.S., (CP) The migration of high school students to smaller towns, finding a job after graduation, has been made less frightening, thanks to an industrial contact scheme introduced here recently.

Open only to members of the graduating class the plan allows students of the Selbourne High School to seek part-time employment in business houses and industries around the town during part of the school term.

Due to the co-operation of civic and business leaders, these positions aren't hard to find, and the students spend six afternoons a week learning ways and procedures of modern commerce and the enormous choosing decisions.

"Authorities realize the scheme is far cry from the Utopia of vocational training, but believe it will serve a valuable purpose in allowing students to discover how their particular aptitudes may be most profitably employed. Contacts, they say, will also be developed through this experience which will illustrate the shock of the school to the business world.

[illegible] is [illegible] average [illegible]

According to the plan, [illegible] town. Although they expect to get from this training [illegible] planned to Principal [illegible] says, "The main aim of the plan is to evaluate the pupil's reaction to actual employment, to discover his adaptability, and his ability to adjust himself to the new environments and new conditions."

WAR 25 Years Ago

Irish Rebel Leader, Sir Roger Casement, Tried on Charge of Treason in London Court

BY H. H. GORDON
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

Events of the Irish Rebellion two months earlier were recalled when Sir Roger David Casement came up for trial on June 26, 1916 in London on a charge of treason. After a hearing lasting three days the former British consular official was found guilty and his execution took place Aug. 23 in Pentonville Prison.

One of the leaders in the abortive rising, Casement landed at Banna, County Kerry, on Good Friday from an enemy submarine which had escorted a German ship bearing arms and ammunition to Ireland. The transport was captured off the coast. For three days Casement eluded arrest but he was finally captured in a ruined fort and taken to London. On May 15 he was charged at Bow Street with high treason and committed for trial.

Before the Lord Chief Justice and two other judges every advantage and elaboration of detailed defence was permitted the notorious Irishman, but he was found guilty June 29 and the following day was degraded from his order of the knighthood. Efforts on his behalf were made by United States sympathizers, representatives of Irish university and intellectual life and many others.

Services Recognized

Sir Roger Casement, born near Dublin in 1864, had an honorable career in the consular services, serving seven years in the Congo and later in South America. He was knighted in recognition of his services as investigator of conditions on rubber stations in Peru. The result of his investigations was published in a Blue Book in 1912 and public opinion was deeply shocked by the evidence it contained of atrocities committed on the natives employed on the rubber plantations.

On retiring from the service in 1912, Casement returned to Ireland and threw himself with ardor into the movement for Irish independence. After the outbreak of the First Great War he went to the United States and from there urged Irishmen at home not to participate in the struggle on Britain's side.

Casement went to Berlin in November, 1914, and continued his campaign against the British cause. During 1915 he visited prison camps in Germany and tried unsuccessfully to undermine the loyalty of Irish prisoners of war.

Eye On Egypt

Following his execution The London Times printed an official statement in connection with the trial. Among other things the statement said: "Conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the government since the trial that he (Casement) had entered into an agreement with the German government which explicitly provided that a brigade which he was trying to raise from among the Irish soldier prisoners might be employed in Egypt against the British crown. Those who resisted Germany's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans. Some of these have since been exchanged as invalids and have died in this country, recalling Casement as their handiwork."

SPIRIT OF NEWFOUNDLAND

LONDON, (CP) [illegible] Artillery, a Newfoundland [illegible] on Sept. 27th.

Peace To Bring Rural Recovery Is Women's Need

World Leader of Country Women Looks Ahead in Address to Women's Institutes Convention Busy With War Effort

FREDERICTON, (CP) Canada and the world generally in the midst of the tribulations of war and the duties of national defence build look forward to the peace and brotherhood of tomorrow.

This was wistfully but graphically pictured by Mrs. Alfred Watt, Canadian founder of Women's Institutes in Britain and president of the Associated Country Women of the World, in her address to the biennial convention here June 16-19 of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

Mrs. Watt, who went out from Collingwood, Ont., some years ago to travel 100,000 miles on four continents and come in contact with 1,000,000 women in her organization work, told her Federational audience of Women's Institute members and friends on Wednesday June 18:

"We must help to bring back the farm life we love and the farm recovery on which the countryside is dependent. We must take the responsibility of our vote. Choosing good and great leaders. We must always ask guidance of God and never cease to pray."

What Is Needed

The white-haired Canadian leader who heads one of the largest International organizations of women in the world and the first condition of "Woman's Peace" should be that destroyed home and broken families be restored; that young men crippled bodily and mentally be cared for and that young women whose [illegible] wrecked by the death of young men they would have married [illegible] of attending school. But the [illegible] demand of "peace people" be the preservation of family life.

Mrs. Watt and the [illegible] Women of the [illegible] organization pledged [illegible] support to united endeavor of help women of the world [illegible] whatever may come and need that may be within the "give and [illegible] association."

Institutes' Activities

Reports and discussions at the [illegible] day convention of the Institutes representing a membership [illegible] Canada of 76,000 in 4,000 branches was a revealing story. They told of the busy women of Canadian rural and small town districts working long days and nights in various war emergency efforts.

In the words of one writer: "It was a story of production of huge quantities of hospital supplies, woollen comforts, garments of every size for every age, for both sexes, of tons of jam, hundreds [illegible] quilts and comforts [illegible] women and families of military services on land, on sea, and in the air, and for civilian victims of ruthless [illegible] raids."

In the war effort the Institutes have [illegible] increased production and [illegible] food [illegible] to [illegible] Britain [illegible] Mrs. H. H. Morgan [illegible] Vice President of the Institute [illegible] Mrs. W. H. Wright [illegible] Institutes in our province [illegible] Institutes in Great Britain [illegible] Institutes in Australia [illegible] Institutes in New Zealand [illegible] Institutes in Ireland [illegible] Institutes in Scotland [illegible] Institutes in Wales [illegible] Institutes in Canada [illegible] Institutes in Newfoundland [illegible] Institutes in Bermuda [illegible] Institutes in Jamaica [illegible] Institutes in Trinidad [illegible] Institutes in Tobago [illegible] Institutes in Barbados