

The Importance of Air Raid Precautions

Another in a series of articles written by W. E. Legge and G. V. Charlton, who represented The Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association in a recent tour overseas.

ARTICLE NO. 11
(By Walter R. Legge)

One does not have to stay in England very long before the importance of A.R.P. or C.P.C. work is seen, and we Canadians became quickly convinced that much more serious attention to these precautions should be given in Canada.

Much of the work of the Army which we saw was in the form of demonstration, but we had an opportunity to study A.R.P. work in actual practice over there.

We came back to our headquarters one afternoon to learn that a short time before some raiders had come over the vicinity and had caused considerable damage to a very large apartment hotel.

We found that the building which had been struck was a tremendously large apartment house, nine stories in height, much longer than an ordinary street block, with a large projecting L at each end.

As there had been some casualities considerable damage to the building, and as the construction was comparable to the heavier type of building here in Canada, it was an ideal situation for us to study from the standpoint of what would be necessary in Canada to cope with raid damage.

The first thing that struck us was the tremendous activity all over the place. Although it was only a few hours after the bomb had struck, there were hundreds of men at work at top speed.

Police and guards kept all except workers from going close to the building, and as we were intensely interested in their organization, which we wanted to study with the idea of telling to the people of Canada, we presented our credentials and asked permission to enter.

Quick communication is necessary, and as the telephones are state owned and there is full co-operation, but more than that is necessary as the telephones might very possibly be put out of action. Therefore a system of messengers must be provided for.

As soon as all casualties are removed, the first thing is to set up a main office known as the A.R.P. Liaison office, which keeps in close touch with everything that is going on.

On the street in front of the building was a canteen truck which bore on its sides a sign showing that it had been presented to the Lord Mayor's Fund by Ford Victoria, Southern Rhodesia.

In the courtyard were a number of men sweeping the grass. One of our party called attention to them, remarking that there was an example of typical British efficiency, to which our guide replied, "This is something that is absolutely necessary. Those men have already recovered two valuable rings and a cigarette case."

Another important detail which must be carried out at once, is to test the walls and buildings to make sure that they will not fall on workers.

Trained Workers Required
It will be seen that many of these details require trained men, and it was not surprising to find that our guide in private life was a building contractor.

Even by the time we got there, workers were already preparing to make repairs and were chipping out the remains of broken windows, and window glass was arriving to replace necessary windows.

One essential thing is that wardens know all the people in their territory and that they account for them to make sure that nobody is missing.

Compensation Described
In regard to compensation, the Hon. Herbert Morrison, Minister of War Services told us that victims are given clothes and, if necessary, some money to carry on. If their homes are damaged that they cannot use, they are billeted. However, real compensation is not given until the end of the war.

If a house can be repaired, easily, or if temporary repairs will enable it to be used, the cost is sometimes allowed, but this will be deducted from any settlement.

The studies made of this work and its results are of great benefit to others.

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When you look over the roofs of English cities, the first thing that strikes you are chimney pots. Every building has a battery of anywhere up to a dozen or more of these pots. The roofs are generally more cut up with all kinds of turrets than in the case in Canada, and with these chimney pots it makes the roofs hard to get at and hard to patrol.

President Woodrow Wilson laid his celebrated "Fourteen Points" for world peace before the United States Congress 25 years ago in the First Great War. The president's radical statement of war aims and the insistence on justice as an essential to a settlement brought him great prestige in Allied countries and revived the spirits of oppressed nationalities in central Europe.

Nearly a year later Mr. Wilson's "character of Allied war aims" together with clarifying statements made in subsequent addresses became the basis of the Armistice and the Treaty of Versailles, signed June 28, 1919.

Great difficulty was experienced in translating the president's principles into the peace treaty and in accepting a portion of the Allied demands for territorial and economic demands from the enemy he was said in some quarters to have surrendered his principles. While acknowledging that certain features of the settlement were not ideal, Mr. Wilson believed he had won his main contention in the establishment of the League of Nations although his own country did not become a member.

The Fourteen Points
President Wilson's message to Congress was made January 8th, 1918. Main features of the Fourteen Points were:
1.—Open covenants of peace and no secret diplomacy.

2.—Freedom of navigation in peace and war outside territorial waters, except where seas may be closed by international action.
3.—Removal of economic barriers.

4.—Adequate guarantees for reduction of armaments.
5.—An impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, the interests of the peoples concerned having equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

6.—All Russian territory to be evacuated and Russia to be given full opportunity for self-development with the aid of the Powers.
7.—Complete evacuation of Belgium and restoration of Belgium without any limit to Belgian sovereignty.

8.—All French territory to be freed and the wrong by Prussia in regard to Alsace-Lorraine to be righted.
9.—Italian frontiers to be adjusted on lines of nationality.

10.—Peoples of Austria-Hungary to be given equal opportunity of autonomous development.
11.—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro to be evacuated, Serbia to have access to the sea, and the relations of the Balkan States to be settled on lines of allegiance and nationality under international guarantees.
12.—Non-Turkish nationalities of Ottoman Empire to be assured of autonomous development and Dardanelles to be free to all ships.

WAR 25 Years Ago

President Wilson Delivered Historic Message to U. S. Congress Giving Fourteen Points for World Peace

BY H. H. GORDON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

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13.—Polish independence to be restored and the new state to have access to the sea.
14.—A general association of nations to be formed under specific covenants to afford mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to both great and small states.

Most Barnyards Are Gold Mines Of Basic Goods

That Hair in Cow's Ear Is One Wartime Need and Pigs are Pigs When One Thinks of Brushes to Paint Ships

BY JAMES McCOOK
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OCTAWA, (CP)—Even the hair in a cow's ear is of economic importance to-day in Canada, working under war economy and seeking substitutes for former imports, searches home supplies for essential requirements, officials say.

In peacetime almost no one cared or even knew whether cows had hair in their ears or not. But there came a day when a camel's hair from Arabia no longer could be obtained conveniently, and a substitute had to be found for artists' and painters' brushes. In the cow's ear was found just what was needed.

For another kind of brush, the stiff, long lasting hair brush that North America demanded in quantity, the tough Chinese hogs were looked to for the necessary supplies. Then, suddenly no more bristles were available from this source and the Canadian hog was called on to fill another need.

Now they take the bristles from the Canadian hog's back for brushes, and the soft hair from his stomach to fill mattresses needed by the United Kingdom. Actually, said officials, the Canadian cow and hog en route to the slaughter represent a veritable storehouse of strategic materials.

Everything Used
After the beef and the pork have been taken away by the butcher or the agency shipping food to Britain, many agencies wait for the remnants. Edible fats are used for shortening and inedible ones for soap-making and similar purposes. Glycerine, essential in the making of munitions, is a by-product of soap-making.

The bones become poultry feed, gelatin or fertilizer. The intestines become sausage casings or strings for musical instruments.

Blood is used for making blood puddings, likely to become more popular as the war goes on, and already highly acceptable food in many countries. Livers are used to treat anemia and peptic and renal from the lining of stomachs help human digestion.

Claws, hooves and horns lost some of their value when plastics became popular. Now plastics are needed for war purposes, and their use is again becoming widespread.

Lumps make oil-spots, and candle need snuffing; it is only the light of heaven that shines pure and leaves no stain—Goethe.

Weddings Flood For Birmingham These War Days

Centre of Industrial Britain Favours Saturday Mornings for Cupid's Harvest and It's a Routine

BY ALAN RANDAL
Canadian Press Staff Writer

BIRMINGHAM, England, (CP)—It's a caution the way the young folks are getting married in Birmingham. Hereabouts they say, Midlanders never did stand much on ceremony and in these days of booming factory production and service in the forces people seem too busy to worry about smart weddings.

Saturday morning is the favored time. In the Registry Office business is so brisk then that several wedding couples go over their lines together before getting the knot tied.

Downstairs in the Marriage Reception Room restles couples all with their witnesses waiting for the usher at the top of the stairs to call them. Some of them hold hands. Almost all of them look self-conscious.

But it's old stuff to the usher. He hollers something like this: "Brown and Jones next, then Smith and Barclay. No rush now." Then the happy couples traipse up the stairs and in no time at all they are out again—married.

"Takes about a quarter of an hour for each wedding on Saturday," said the clerk. "There is no trouble. A couple gives one day's notice and one of them must reside here for 15 days."

Go Quietly
The east is about \$11 and usually there are the same sightseers every Saturday—the old women roadweepers who greet the bride and groom with a broom and their pile of dirt. Old timers hold up lamp-posts and buildings over the road to watch the happy couples come out into the street. Some of them quietly hustle away in waiting cabs.

On ordinary week days when business is slack, couples walk up one staircase, are married and return down the same stairs. But not on Saturday. The crowd is so big then, as a rule, that brides and bridegrooms have to be sorted out and sent over a "one-way" route to the marriage rooms, coming down a different staircase from that which they went up.

They call it "going over the top" here in Birmingham where people are married on a schedule as cramped as that of a dentist.

The light of nature, the light of science, and the light of reason, are but as darkness, compared with the divine light which shines only from the word of God—John R. Lord.

THE NEW YEAR

To leave the old with a burst of song,
To recall the right and forgive the wrong,
To forget the thing that binds you fast,
To the vain regrets of the year that's past,
To have the strength to let you grow old,
Of the not worth-while of the days grown old,
To dare go forth with the purpose true,
To the unknown task of the year that's new,
To help your brother along the road
To do his work and lift his load,
To add your gift to the world's good cheer,
Is to have and to give a Happy New Year.
—Robert Brewster Beattie.

Twenty Years Ago

From the Issue of The Free Press of Thursday, January 11th, 1923

Knox Church sent a parcel of gifts to the Gordon Home, Milton, during the holidays.

Mr. Donald Robertson, while out strolling on Christmas Day, saw a mow-lark near the railroad track.

Mr. John J. Smith who recently purchased the main business of Mr. W. Landsborough took possession last week.

Mrs. George Norrish passed away on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. David Wilson, Nasaugway. She was in her 87th year.

A number of farmers' wives and daughters gathered at the home of Mrs. Bert Davidson last Thursday and organized a United Farmers' Women of Ontario Association.

The value of the grain crops of Western Canada for 1922 is \$435,020,900.

The new dairy building, which was recently completed at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was officially opened on Tuesday evening. This \$250,000 structure is one of the finest equipped on the continent.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LIVER!

You can't be completely well if your liver isn't well.
Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. If it gets out of order, you get out of order. It filters out poisons from your blood, and if it doesn't work properly, you feel "lousy"—lousy, lousy, lousy, dragged out all the time.
Thousands have been helped with "LIVER-TONIC". So can you NOW. Try "LIVER-TONIC" Canada's largest selling liver tonic. You'll be delighted how quickly you'll feel like a new person, happy and well again. 25c, 50c.

Health and Morale Of War Workers

Safeguarding the health and morale of war workers has become desperately important. War industries in Canada and the United States can profit greatly from the experience overseas.

Dr. T. O. Garland, of the British Medical Association for Industrial Health tells our London associate, Garry Allingham that:
"About 40 million working weeks were lost last year through workers' sickness, quite apart from accidents, and the figure for 1942 threatens to be even higher."

"Workers' out sick last year could have built 2,000 planes. Birmingham alone had 1,000,000 industrial accidents last year, an increase of 40% over 1940."

"The Shop Stewards National Council reports: The chief causes of industrial ill-health and accidents are bad ventilation caused by blackout, inadequate feeding and exhaustion. Increased night work, made necessary by the production drive, is another cause of the rise in sickness. Night shifts cause many workers to have digestive troubles," says Dr. Emily Badenoch, of the Industrial Welfare Society. "Night work has become a frequent cause of gastritis and gastric ulcers, not because the workers get unsuitable food, but because they have received no expert guidance on how to adjust their digestive systems to the change in eating times."

Women Out Front If Germans Come

Will Not Seek Hiding Places if or When Enemy Storms Britain

LIVERPOOL, (CP)—Women of Britain will not seek hiding places if, in counter moves for Allied victories in Africa, the Germans attempt to invade Britain. They ask only that they receive Home Guard training for defence.

Nothing that women are conscripted into the services, work in munition factories and are compelled to firewatch, the 41-year-old Labor M.P. asked "why, in the name of common sense, then are they not given the right to defend themselves?"

"Does any honest man think these women will hide if the Germans come? Of course not. Then use this splendid material by training and preparing them to be of maximum use in the event of an invasion.

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if you marry...
if you move...
You MUST REPORT

● In the obtaining of the marriage license... the rush of preparations, the celebration of the marriage... do not forget that you are required by law to notify the National Registration authorities about the happy event.

The bride changes her name... often both the bride and the groom change their address.

Also, when any registered person moves at any time from one address to another, he or she is required by law to notify the National Registration authorities about the new address.

Every person in Canada, 16 years of age and over, unless exempted in writing, must be registered. It is a positive duty to comply with the National Registration regulations. You will avoid substantial penalties by doing so.

Every person, so registered, who afterwards marries or changes his or her address must report within 14 days to the Chief Registrar for Canada.

All registered persons are required by law to have their registration certificates in their immediate possession at all times. You may be required to produce your registration certificate, by the proper authorities, at any time.

Every duly registered person whose registration certificate has been lost, destroyed, worn out or defaced, should obtain a duplicate certificate. (Necessary forms and instructions for this purpose may be obtained from any Postmaster in Canada.)

MURPHY MITCHELL, Minister of Labour, Ontario