

Press Visit Parliament And Winston Churchill

This is written in a series of articles by W. E. Logge and C. V. Charteris, who represented the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association in a recent tour overseas.

ARTICLE NO. 25
(By Walter B. Logge)

Although our schedule did not include a visit to the British Parliament, most of the members of the Bomber Press party managed to steal enough time to pay a visit to this bulwark of freedom.

On September 11th, the two representatives of the weekly press of Canada, Mr. C. V. Charteris and I paid a visit to Parliament. Our visit was arranged through Sir Drummond Shields, secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association, who secured for us admission cards to the Dominion's Gallery.

First we visited Sir Drummond Shields' office which adjoins Westminster Hall. This hall is one of the oldest and most interesting sections of Parliament Buildings. It was built by William Rufus in 1087-1100, and was altered by Richard I in 1177-1199. It was originally part of the Palace of Westminster, was saved when the rest of the place was destroyed by fire in 1834, and was incorporated in the Parliament Buildings, the balance of which date only from about 1840.

This hall may well be called the birthplace of democracy, for it was here that in 1265 Simon de Montfort opened the first parliament, the model on which all subsequent democratic parliaments have been patterned. It is interesting to note that Simon de Montfort, who is considered to have been a martyr to liberal government, was a French-speaking Englishman. For two hundred years after 1265, the proceedings of the English parliament were conducted in French.

Westminster Hall is 290 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, which dates from 1399, is one of the principal features.

Precious to 1882, state trials were held in this hall, including those of Charles I, Sir Thomas More, Guy Fawkes, and Warren Hastings. It was also in this hall that King Edward VII and George V lay in state before their funerals.

Next we went to see the ruins of the House of Commons. It is uncanny the way in which this room has been totally destroyed with nothing left but the walls, while rooms next to it have been practically untouched.

It is like many other spots in England where one house in the middle of a block is completely destroyed with those on both sides left intact.

We were taken to lunch in the parliamentary restaurant, where we found that the Members have no favors so far as food is concerned. It is neither better nor worse than other restaurants in London. On the wall is an electric sign which shows who is speaking in the House.

While going through one of the corridors in the Parliament Buildings we came face to face with the Hon. W. P. Mullock, Postmaster General of Canada, who we were surprised to know was in England.

to be even younger than when he saw him at the press conference in Ottawa less than a year before. He exuded health, vitality, strength, and confidence. His complexion was clear, his face unlined, his brow unfurrowed.

It was an off-the-record conference, so his words cannot be reported, but as he spoke in quiet, confident tones, in an informal way, we hung on his every word. Without minimizing the difficulties, he breathed determination to see the war through to ultimate victory.

To meet him informally as we did is a privilege we greatly appreciated. A day or so later, we heard that at his lunch that day, he remarked that he was sorry he could not have given more time to those Canadian editors, but we were delighted that he was able to give us that short time he did. It was a meeting none of us will ever forget.

Hints Worth Noting In Operation of Farm Tractors

Information on the saving of gasoline in the operation of farm tractors is of particular interest these days to farmers. W. Kahlfeisch, Agricultural Engineer, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, suggests the following:

Proper carburetor mixtures will save gasoline and dollars. For carburetor adjustments place the engine on an average belt load, let the engine warm up and set the throttle about quarter open. Turn the main jet down to lean the mixture till the engine starts to slow down and show signs of mis-firing, then open the jet slightly until the engine runs smoothly. Always adjust the jet to as lean a mixture as possible with smooth operation.

If the tractor is operating in dusty conditions, the entire air cleaner may require cleaning every 100 hours of operation. To service the cleaner, remove the complete unit from the tractor and clean the vessel by pouring kerosene through the unit. When replacing the cleaner make absolutely certain that every connection between the cleaner and carburetor is tight to prevent dusty air from entering the motor.

Remove spark plugs from the engine every 500 hours, clean them and adjust the gap to 20 to 25 thousandths. Use the type of plugs recommended by the manufacturer to obtain the best fuel efficiency.

Operate tractors using distillate with the manifold set at "hot" and tractors using gasoline with the manifold set at "cold" or "gas."

Most tractors are timed by adjusting the impulse to trip exactly on head centre of the compressor stroke. Consult a service manual or obtain the assistance of an experienced mechanic if the ignition requires further adjustments.

Worn cylinders, burnt valves, incorrect valve clearance and defective ignition waste both fuel and oil. Tractors operated close to their full load give the best efficiency. In all operations endeavor to load tractors with implements so the tractor is working near its capacity. Where possible, pull two implements. When light loads are handled, operate in a higher gear, and adjust the throttle to the desired speed. Draft of tillage implements increases with speed. Do not operate these implements too fast.

Check tire pressure frequently and control slippage. Save fuel and reduce tire wear by keeping tires at the pressure recommended by the manufacturer. Adjust the loads or add wheel weights where necessary to keep slippage below 10 per cent. On belt work, such as silo filling, reduce the cutter speed to a minimum to accomplish the most work with the least fuel.

Geology Survey Has Discovered Mineral Wealth

Group Celebrating Centenary is Making Big Contribution to Much Needed New War-time Ore Development

BY JACK WILLIAMS
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA, (CP) — Canada's oldest scientific organization, the Geological Survey of Canada, is this year celebrating its 100th birthday.

It is in geology that the Survey has made its most valuable contribution to the war. Not only have discoveries of last year's progress great sources of much-needed minerals but constant search has been conducted for strategic minerals, in small demand during peacetime but which assumed great importance under war conditions as new needs arose and normal sources of supply were cut off.

Sir William Logan, first director of the Survey who won for himself the title "Father of Canadian Geology," laid the foundation of a program which a century later played a vital part in the country's war effort.

The first government appropriation for a survey, was made in 1841 and the following year Sir William, a Canadian with geological experience in Great Britain, was appointed to take charge of the work. The only exploration work done at that time had been largely along the coastal area by military and naval expeditions. Sir William started off by mapping part of Gaspe and his assistant, Alexander Murray, covered the region between Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

The work of the Survey in its early days was by no means limited to geology. It included topographic surveying and the building up of a museum. It was the only organization to collect official information on such a wide variety of subjects as botany, zoology, ethnology, forests and water power. Later as government departments expanded, special branches were organized to look after these matters and the survey work was more narrowly defined to geology.

The geological mapping of Canada has been largely the work of the survey and its activities have extended to the most remote parts of the country. Where it has not preceded the prospector it has always closely followed him, furnishing maps and information to aid in development.

The activities of the geological survey have resulted in some finds of great economic importance. In 1932 the largest magnesite deposit in Canada, and possibly in the world, was found in British Columbia. In that province a field officer of the survey also discovered a deposit of mercury with a value estimated to be greater than the total expenditure of survey work in that province.

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WAR 25 Years Ago

Whispered Arrests Made in Ireland As Government Announced Discovery of German Conspiracy

BY H. H. GORDON
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Stirring events in Ireland diverted attention from the First Great War battlefronts 25 years ago. The powerful German offensive on the Western Front was petering out before the stubborn resistance of British and French armies when the wholesale arrest of Irish republicans revealed the critical state of political affairs in the island.

Eamon de Valera, who a few months before had been named president of the "Irish Republic," was arrested May 17, 1918 and within a few days many of his followers were taken into custody on the government's announcement of the discovery of a German conspiracy.

Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, issued a proclamation May 18 declaring the government was aware of a treasonable communication between certain of the King's subjects in Ireland and the German enemy. The lord lieutenant called upon Irishmen to crush the conspiracy.

Caught in the government's dragnet were such notable republican leaders as Arthur Griffith, Countess Markievicz, Count Plunkett, John Millroy and Herbert Mellows in addition to de Valera. The prisoners, many of whom had been imprisoned in connection with the abortive Easter rebellion of 1916 but released under a general amnesty in 1917, were taken to Dublin and later transferred to England.

The government's action was taken at a time when Ireland was in a turmoil over the passage of the Manpower Bill under which obligatory military service had been extended to Ireland on the same terms as to England. Irish Nationalist members had left the House of Commons in a body after the defeat of an amendment to exclude Ireland from the bill. They decided to transfer their deliberations to Dublin.

All Ireland flamed in protest against conscription and early in May conditions in the country forced the government to make a change in the administration in order to preserve some degree of authority. Henry Duke was replaced as Chief Secretary for Ireland by Edward Shortt, K.C. on May 1 and less than a week later Lord French succeeded Lord Wimborne in the lord-lieutenancy.

The new administration was not slow in getting to work, but the arrests of the revolutionaries only made matters worse. Recruiting meetings were subjected to organized heckling and at the time of the Armistice in November, of some 150,000 men of military age, only 31,000 had joined the colors.

Take Prompt Action Against Budworm

An outbreak of spruce budworm is reaching serious proportions in sections of eastern Canada, and is particularly serious in its attack of balsam fir, state officials of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Dominion Forest Service said.

Woodlot owners are urged to take steps to dispose of all their balsam fir which is large enough to make pulpwood at once.

Every Child Adds to Pay

Big Family Men Liable for Military Service in Britain with Added Allowances

LONDON, (CP) — A man with a wife and ten children is as liable for military service in Britain as a single man.

The ministry of labor, which has sifted the nation's manpower repeatedly, calls up a family man as readily as any other unless he is in an essential industry. The war office does not keep separate figures on the number of married men in the army, but when such a man is sworn in the government pays allowances according to the number of his dependents.

If a recruit is married but childless, his wife receives the equivalent of \$5 per week. The government pays \$4.30 of this and the soldier is obliged to contribute 70 cents from his pay of \$4.20 as a private.

Additional weekly allowances are made for children on this basis: First child, \$1.90; second, \$1.70; third and subsequent, \$1.50 each. If there were ten children the allowance would be \$20.60.

Girl War Worker Has Honor Place In British Art

Does Gun Threading Job After Year on Job That Took Men Workmen of Years of Machine Experience

BY DENISE DALTRY
Canadian Press Staff Writer

LONDON, (CP) — There was a time when everybody said this war job—the cutting of a thread in a steel ring to screw a Bofors gun into position—could not be done by a woman.

Now 21-year-old Ruby Loftus of London is doing that job and her work is the subject of a painting for the national war records.

The painting is hailed as one of the outstanding exhibits at this year's Royal Academy show. It is by Dame Laura Knight, who went to an ordnance factory in Wales to watch Ruby, a former shop clerk, at work.

Ruby, a shy girl with brown eyes and her hair done in a "victory roll" was given a special holiday so she could come to London from her factory job and see the picture on exhibition. "It's wonderful," she said, as she stood before the picture. Several people came up to her as she gazed and asked was she the girl in the picture.

Arrayed in smock
In the painting Ruby is shown in her working smock, leaning over her machine in the glare of a light which shines on the piece of metal she is working. She wears a brilliant green hair-net. This is not, as might be imagined, to give an artistic splash of color. All the girls in this factory wear different colored headgear according to the department in which they work.

In normal times her job would be done by a skilled craftsman with at least five years of apprenticeship. Ruby, first woman to be selected for this job, was less than a year in the factory when she took it over.

WHERE NEEZ SCRATCH
LONDON, (CP) — The 82-year-old rector at Gayton-in-the-Marsh in Norfolk has undertaken to spin 65 pounds of wool, collected from hederous by village children so that the local Women's Voluntary Service organization can knit it into clothes for Russian soldiers.

A British Bomber Strikes at Turin's Industrial Area



Turin, Milan, Genoa—important Axis supply centres—have all been heavily and effectively raided by British bombers. This impression shows a British pilot over Turin during one such raid—the picture bears out the description of the target by one of the airmen on his return to Britain—"It was a lake of flames when we left." Every blow struck at Northern Italy is an effective blow against the Nazis in North Africa, who need every man and every gun that the Axis can possibly send them.

Three Dimes Buy Three Courses



MONTREAL, an important interlude in the working day of streamlined war plants, has been intelligently provided for at National Railways Munitions Limited at Montreal, operated by the Canadian National Railway to manufacture naval guns and field artillery mounts. Encouraging men and women employees to eat nutritious food in accordance with the national campaign, a canteen has been established offering meals planned by expert dietitians, at modest prices. Further, a mobile canteen serves refreshments supplementing the workers' home lunch kits.

built in National Railways Munitions plant. The canteen moves through the plant during two eight-hour shifts. In that time its two-man crews sell 500 pints of milk, 200 half-pints of chocolate milk, 600 soft drinks, "Candy, chewing gum, n' biscuits," potato chips, doughnuts, cakes, cookies, and an occasional package of cough drops. The popular combination, milk and cake, accounts for half the canteen sales.

The pictures show—Above: Munition workers enjoy a full course dinner in the canteen. Below: The mobile canteen supplies customers right at their machines in the big war plant.