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**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**

In the Matter of the Estate of **WILLIAM WESLEY COOK**, late of the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halton, farmer, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the late William Wesley Cook, who died on or about the twenty-sixth day of August, 1940, at the Town of Georgetown, in the County of Halton and Province of Ontario, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Solicitors herein for James David Cook, the Executor of the last will and Testament of William Wesley Cook, farmer, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the ninth day of November, 1940, the said James David Cook will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said James David Cook will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

DATED at Georgetown, Ontario, this eighth day of October, A.D. 1940.

**DALE and BENNETT,**  
Solicitors for the said James David Cook.

Following is a suitable form for a child's prayer:

Dear Father, from Thy throne above, Look down upon Thy child with love, Watch o'er me nightly, hear my prayer.

And keep Thy little one with care. This done away with the "If I should die before I wake" angle to which many mothers object.

—Dunnville Chronicle—

There's no harm in laughing at yourself occasionally. You might as well be one of the chorus.

**YOUR ANNOUNCER IS**

**MARCELLE BARTHE**

To be first is an achievement; to be the only one, a distinction. Marcelle Barthe has made the news by attaining both honours in the Canadian radio field. She was the **FIRST** woman appointed to the announcer staff of the CBC French networks, and she was the **ONLY** woman assigned to the broadcasts of the Royal Visit, even well-balanced as Mlle. Barthe must feel considerable satisfaction in knowing that she occupies a position unique in Canadian radio but, according to the things that she has done and the tasks she has set for herself, there is little room for contemplation of her own interesting role in broadcasting.

When Marcelle was very young she had bitter conflict in choosing a career: Sarah Bernhardt and St. Cecilia altered the pedestal of her mind's ideal. It was Bernhardt who appeared when she played her first role at the age of four—that of a smallpox victim. (Realism was achieved with the vermilion from her nursery paint-box.) St. Cecilia stimulated her longings for a life of service during convent days at Ottawa, but intermittent opportunities to speak before her classmates brought the Bernhardt flame to new splendour and, when parental disapproval of dramatics was expressed, the die was cast. "Marcelle," said Marcelle, "will be a great actress."

The enterprise started modestly in the family parlour under the polite appellation, "Le Theatre du Salon." Surprised elders became enthusiastic sponsors and soon the Barthe's Bernhardt became a member of "La Rampe," a dramatic society under the patronage of Justice Kinnear.

At the University of Ottawa, Marcelle was again into dramatic activities up to her pretty ears. Her group won the Bessborough trophy for the best play in Canada.

It was only natural that this gifted young artist should find her place at the microphone. And she did, with children's plays and features for the feminine part of the radio audience. Rupert Lucas chose her to appear in the radio presentation of Lady Treadwell's play, "The Vision in the Inn." Other dramatic assignments followed. Then, when word got about that the CBC might put the feminine touch to announcement something about that, too. She promptly arranged for an audition and, of course, she got the job. In a few days she was assigned to Wilfred Charette's orchestra and since then she has been heard on many CBC features originating in the Montreal studios for English and French network listeners.

Her delightful voice — bilingual, poised, unaffected, suggests indubitably that its owner is interested in what she has to say and not how she says it. And if her public is charmed with Marcelle Barthe, her conferees adore her. Honest laughter and a generous heart are the things which command her a host of friends on her own side of the microphone.

When she glances back at her earlier ambition there is no disappointment. Radio has filled her head and her heart. Whenever she has a minute to spare, that greater concern of women, Canada's war service, claims her. At the present moment she is organizing concerts in aid of Wireless School No. 1, and when a script leaves her fingers, knitting needles take its place.

**PRINCESS AIDS CHARITY DRIVE**

H.R.H. Princess Alice will speak in the cause of charity during the Canadian Welfare Council broadcast which will be a National Network feature on Sunday, October 20 at 8:00 to 8:45 D. S.T.

The wife of Canada's Governor-General has graciously given her patronage to the nation-wide drive for funds and she will address her appeal to all the communities participating. The broadcast, arranged in co-operation with the CBC, will originate in Ottawa. A number of distinguished speakers and special musical features will be heard. In addition to Princess Alice's brief remarks there will be short talks by the Most Reverend Derwin T. Owen, Primate of all Canada; Archbishop Alexander Vachon and Leonard W. Brockington, K.C., L.L.D.

Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montreal, under the baton of Wilfrid Frenkel, the Band of the R.C.M.P. and the gifted young Metropolitan tenor, Arthur Carron, will furnish the musical part of this programme. It is planned to conclude the broadcast with music from the capital's carillon.

**"Britain Delivers the Goods"**

One phase of the Nazi propaganda barrage which is misfiring right along is that which claims total blockade of British ports. To keep the records straight, the CBC has scheduled a special feature, "Britain Delivers the Goods." This programme, which will be presented by the Features Department from Toronto on Friday, October 25 at 9:00 to 9:30 p.m., will be a straightforward review of the British export trade in over a year of war, showing the almost clock-like precision with which the merchant marine and British moves in and out of British ports, sets forth upon its business across the seven seas, delivers British merchandise to the four corners of the earth and does it all in its stride, war or no war.

The infinitesimal effect of the "Blitz" on the world trade and commerce which has made Britain mistress of the seas these long years, will be one aspect of the broadcast. The heroic devotion to duty of British men under the most unpleasant conditions of the Nazis will be another. The story of how "Britain delivers the Goods" will be told in dramatic incident, recorded sound pictures and with music arranged and directed by Samuel Hershendoren. J. Frank Willis will supervise the production.

**Advice for Housewives**

A good deal of the information contained in "Food Facts and Food Fashions" came from last-minute reports of fruits and vegetables sent in from St. Catharines, Hamilton, North Bay, Sudbury, Kingston, London, Montreal and Toronto. This new series of consumer broadcasts goes to the Mid-East network every Friday morning, 10:03 to 10:15 a.m. EDST. These are authentic reports of what farm produce is available in the near future to interviewees. From this information, Don Fairbairn, CBC Farm Commentator, can get a pretty good idea as to what's the most plentiful commodity in any given week, and can therefore advise listeners as to what's best to buy. He hopes in the near future to interview men and women from the various centres on farm produce, methods of preserving and preparing food, etc.

**1940 Rhythms**

"Today's Music" is to have a spotlight all its own on the new fall season of the CBC. Under the direction of Albert Pratz, Canadian violinist and director, the Toronto studios will launch a new popular presentation on Tuesday, October 22 at 8:30 p.m. EDST.

"Today's Music" will present Gall Meredith as singing star, four boys and four girls in snappy instrumental two-piano wizardry of Snider and Ross and the smooth, sophisticated arrangements of Robert Farnon. A fortnightly date on Tuesdays, beginning October 22, produced by James Finlay.

**Looking Over the News**

The Week-End Review, Sunday, October 20 at 7:30 p.m. EDST will have as speaker John Bird, South African born newspaperman who studied in Britain, travelled extensively in the United States and lectured across the Canada before settling down as editor of the Winnipeg Tribune in 1938. . . . A panel of experts rotate on this news review: Henry F. Angus will be the speaker on October 27, followed by Edgar McInnis and Dr. H. L. Stewart.

**TWO MAYORS**

(Montreal Gazette)

When, in the quiet of the post-war days to come, historians move soberly to the task of recording Canada's contribution to the salvation of our way of life, they will necessarily set down the names of two mayors of metropolitan centres.

One Mayor it will be written, renounced a promising political career and joined the Canadian Active Service Force as a buck private because he found his duty to himself and his duty to his country were impossible of separation. He arrived in England on August 2, 1940, and together with the lowliest of his constituents took his place in the line of battle.

The other Mayor, it will be written, made a vain attempt to salvage a crumbling political career on August 2, 1940, by appealing to the most selfish, least patriotic element in his constituency to dissociate itself from the national war effort. And where he looked for support he found only scorn because his constituents could not find treason in their hearts.

One Mayor will do honour to a page of Canadian history; the other will live only in a shamed footnote. Their names are David Croft of Windsor, Ontario, and Camille Houde, Com-mander of the British Empire, of Montreal.

**WE HEARD SERMONS LIKE THAT TOO!**

Here's another editorial from the typewriter of Frank Irwin of The Durham Chronicle: "We pulled down our copy of Josh Billings the other day and turned haphazardly toward the centre of the book. Josh was giving his ideas on preaching and in the course of his remarks made the statement that a preacher who couldn't strike oil in twenty minutes must have a darn poor augur or else was boring in the wrong place. A day or two later we were reading in another book on the same subject and were glad to note that 'at least some preaching,' agreed with Josh, for one of them, Rev. A. Ashmore, was telling of the closing prayer by a colored pastor after an over-garnished sermon by a visiting brother. The old darkey prayed: 'We thank Thee, Lord, for quah brotahn and for his minis, Bro. Ashmore, hep him take a few feathers out of his imagination and stick dem in the tail of his judgment.'

We've heard sermons like that, too."

Opposition  
A certain amount of opposition is a great help to a man; kites rise against and not with the wind.—Anon.



**THE PRESS UNDER NAZI YOKE**

Newspapers in Occupied Territories Told What to Print

By J. A. Spender

To ascertain the truth about life in German occupied territory or territory in which German terrorism is at work is almost impossible at the present time. What is possible, however, is to be on guard against perversions of the truth disseminated daily under various disguises on German prompting.

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**In Occupied Territory**

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**HOLLAND**

"There is no censorship in Holland," said the Nazi Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, soon after the occupation of that country. "But the newspapers are supposed to take account of the new situation."

The hint seems not to have been taken as quickly as was expected, for a little later the President of the so-called "Council of Enlightenment," a Nazi-controlled organization, made a speech in which he warned the Dutch Newspaper Proprietors' Society that the sands were running out. This Society, he said, had been treated with indulgence in view of the useful work it had done in past times and had been given another opportunity to "re-organize itself." But he added, "haste will have to be made, for we are now living in dynamic times."

Haste was made, but by the Germans, who proceeded to suppress three Dutch newspapers for a period of eight weeks on the ground that "they had systematically maintained an unfriendly attitude to the occupiers and had been unable to cease their one-sided propaganda in favour of the Allies."

Their offence apparently was that they failed to take seriously the German White Book which endeavoured to prove that the Allies had been about to attack Germany through Holland and Belgium. One of the suppressed papers was the famous Conservative daily, the Standard, edited by Dr. Collin, who was for many years Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

**DENMARK**

The procedure has been the same in Denmark where the newspapers were told to carry on but warned that any expression of anti-German feeling or contradiction of the official German statements about events or public feeling in Denmark would expose them to the severest penalties.

**FRANCE**

In France the difference between occupied and unoccupied territory offered a special problem and also a new opportunity to the German's manipulation of the Press.

Many well-known Paris papers ceased to exist when the Germans entered the city; others, like the Matin, the Paris Boir, and the Derniers Nouvelles de Paris, were annexed and turned to German uses. Under its new management the Matin became violently anti-Jewish and anti-British. Sometimes the names of contributors were used who were known to Frenchmen not to be living in France, but would be supposed by foreigners to be the authors of the articles attributed to them. The only safe assumption is that all French newspapers published in the occupied territory are directly under German control.

The German-controlled Matin in occupied territory complained bitterly that "nothing is changed" in the unoccupied and that the newspapers there are providing "too much English news." Others deride or discredit the Pétain Government and contrast its ineptitude and inefficiency with German efficiency.

To discover the special purposes of these manoeuvres is not easy at any given moment, but we may take it that mischief making and mystification are the general objects in view.

**NEUTRAL COUNTRIES**

The neutral countries provide a wide and varied opportunity for the Nazi propagandist. In these there are German-owned or German subsidised papers, with little or no circulation which can be quoted abroad as if they expressed a genuine opinion.

This is the old German trick which has been played all over the world since the days of Bismarck, but the Nazis have been more systematic and profuse in their expenditure of money in its development than their predecessors.

The general object is to present neutrals known to be friendly to the Allies as shocked or depressed by their proceedings and in despair about their prospects. These are Daniels come to Judgment.

But in many neutral countries such as Switzerland and Sweden there are honest and courageous journalists who write what they think about Hitler and Nazi Germany. This, however, exposes their Governments to diplomatic browbeatings and threatenings for the Nazis refuse to believe that Governments cannot control newspapers, if they choose to do so.

Staunchly as some of these governments have upheld the freedom of their press, the natural desire of journalists not to make trouble for them has undoubtedly kept plain speaking on the side of Britain within bounds in Europe. For full and frank expressions of opinion by neutral observers we have to look across the Atlantic.

**A WARNING**

The general conclusion is that the Nazi stronghold of the Press is almost complete in Europe. Nothing can come out of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway except with the consent of the German censor; much that pretends to be impartial neutral opinion is of German authorship. The object of the Nazi propagandist is to deceive and mystify, and no exposure of the falsity of the facts he alleges deters him in his pursuit of it. He has continued to repeat that Winston Churchill ordered the sinking of the Athena and that Mr. Chamberlain incited the attempt to assassinate Hitler, and apparently he still hopes that perpetual repetition may cause these stories to be believed.

No proof to the contrary will prevent him from multiplying the losses of British ships or aircraft by five or twelve or any figure that may occur to him. It is enough for him if he causes some neutral or British observer to doubt the veracity of the British figures.

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Who has been appointed Military Attache to the Canadian Legation in Washington. Before his appointment to the new post Col. Letson was Commandant of the Vancouver Area.

It's easy enough to be merry  
When there isn't a jolt or a jar  
But the man worth while is the  
man who can smile  
When his wife is driving the car.

**Victoria Is Popular In The Winter**

**For Warm Weather And Summer Sports**

Canada has an evergreen playground where snow is an ephemeral novelty, flowers bloom every month of the year and even in mid-winter the day's recreation can include yachting, tennis, hiking, lawn bowling, fishing or a round of golf over the fast, green fairways of any of a half dozen outstanding courses.

Victoria, centre of this beautiful British Columbia evergreen playground, has become in recent years an outstanding Canadian "winter" resort; this year it seems to be on the verge of its busiest season with international exchange offering Americans an attractive financial inducement of ten per cent on their dollar, while Canadian lovers of mild weather will find that Vancouver Island has the only resort of this kind on the continent which they can visit now that holiday trips to the United States have been banned.

The main competitive sports event of the season is the Empress Winter Golf Tournament which is held on well trimmed grassy fairways and greens at a time when other Canadian courses are several feet under the snow-drifts. This year's tournament, the 13th annual, will be held on the Oak Bay course, March 9 to 15. The outstanding social event of the season is Christmas at the Empress Hotel where Canada's most-English city celebrates with the time-honoured boar's head, rule-top, wassail bowl and carols.

The contrast between Victoria and the rest of Canada in winter-time is particularly marked after a train trip through the Canadian Rockies, then at their loveliest in a mantle of ice and snow. Vancouver Island produces such rarities—rarities to the rest of Canada, that is — as strawberries in December, salmon fishing all winter long, new-born lambs in January and roses in February.

The pictures above show the Empress Hotel, and typical "winter" scenes, hiking, golfing and yachting.

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The hint seems not to have been taken as quickly as was expected, for a little later the President of the so-called "Council of Enlightenment," a Nazi-controlled organization, made a speech in which he warned the Dutch Newspaper Proprietors' Society that the sands were running out. This Society, he said, had been treated with indulgence in view of the useful work it had done in past times and had been given another opportunity to "re-organize itself." But he added, "haste will have to be made, for we are now living in dynamic times."

Haste was made, but by the Germans, who proceeded to suppress three Dutch newspapers for a period of eight weeks on the ground that "they had systematically maintained an unfriendly attitude to the occupiers and had been unable to cease their one-sided propaganda in favour of the Allies."

Their offence apparently was that they failed to take seriously the German White Book which endeavoured to prove that the Allies had been about to attack Germany through Holland and Belgium. One of the suppressed papers was the famous Conservative daily, the Standard, edited by Dr. Collin, who was for many years Prime Minister of the Netherlands.

**DENMARK**

The procedure has been the same in Denmark where the newspapers were told to carry on but warned that any expression of anti-German feeling or contradiction of the official German statements about events or public feeling in Denmark would expose them to the severest penalties.

**FRANCE**

In France the difference between occupied and unoccupied territory offered a special problem and also a new opportunity to the German's manipulation of the Press.

Many well-known Paris papers ceased to exist when the Germans entered the city; others, like the Matin, the Paris Boir, and the Derniers Nouvelles de Paris, were annexed and turned to German uses. Under its new management the Matin became violently anti-Jewish and anti-British. Sometimes the names of contributors were used who were known to Frenchmen not to be living in France, but would be supposed by foreigners to be the authors of the articles attributed to them. The only safe assumption is that all French newspapers published in the occupied territory are directly under German control.

The German-controlled Matin in occupied territory complained bitterly that "nothing is changed" in the unoccupied and that the newspapers there are providing "too much English news." Others deride or discredit the Pétain Government and contrast its ineptitude and inefficiency with German efficiency.

To discover the special purposes of these manoeuvres is not easy at any given moment, but we may take it that mischief making and mystification are the general objects in view.

**NEUTRAL COUNTRIES**

The neutral countries provide a wide and varied opportunity for the Nazi propagandist. In these there are German-owned or German subsidised papers, with little or no circulation which can be quoted abroad as if they expressed a genuine opinion.

This is the old German trick which has been played all over the world since the days of Bismarck, but the Nazis have been more systematic and profuse in their expenditure of money in its development than their predecessors.

The general object is to present neutrals known to be friendly to the Allies as shocked or depressed by their proceedings and in despair about their prospects. These are Daniels come to Judgment.

But in many neutral countries such as Switzerland and Sweden there are honest and courageous journalists who write what they think about Hitler and Nazi Germany. This, however, exposes their Governments to diplomatic browbeatings and threatenings for the Nazis refuse to believe that Governments cannot control newspapers, if they choose to do so.

Staunchly as some of these governments have upheld the freedom of their press, the natural desire of journalists not to make trouble for them has undoubtedly kept plain speaking on the side of Britain within bounds in Europe. For full and frank expressions of opinion by neutral observers we have to look across the Atlantic.

**A WARNING**

The general conclusion is that the Nazi stronghold of the Press is almost complete in Europe. Nothing can come out of France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway except with the consent of the German censor; much that pretends to be impartial neutral opinion is of German authorship. The object of the Nazi propagandist is to deceive and mystify, and no exposure of the falsity of the facts he alleges deters him in his pursuit of it. He has continued to repeat that Winston Churchill ordered the sinking of the Athena and that Mr. Chamberlain incited the attempt to assassinate Hitler, and apparently he still hopes that perpetual repetition may cause these stories to be believed.

No proof to the contrary will prevent him from multiplying the losses of British ships or aircraft by five or twelve or any figure that may occur to him. It is enough for him if he causes some neutral or British observer to doubt the veracity of the British figures.

The only safe rule is to accept nothing in which his hand may be suspected at its face value. About all this the question to ask is not whether it is true, but why he says it.

**THE PRESS UNDER NAZI YOKE**

Newspapers in Occupied Territories Told What to Print

By J. A. Spender

To ascertain the truth about life in German occupied territory or territory in which German terrorism is at work is almost impossible at the present time. What is possible, however, is to be on guard against perversions of the truth disseminated daily under various disguises on German prompting.

It may help in this if we consider the various methods adopted. These differ in the occupied countries and in the neutral countries.

**In Occupied Territory**

In the occupied countries where the Germans would prefer would be kept established and highly respected newspapers in existence and to dictate to them what news they shall publish and what opinions they shall express.

But they discover that highly respected journalists will not consent to be used this way. The utmost that they will do as to refrain from openly expressed anti-German opinions and they often qualify this negative attitude by comments which the censor perceives to have an anti-German tenor. They are then subject to a special military censorship and if this does not bring them to heel, they may be interned and the newspapers employing them suppressed.

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"There is no censorship in Holland," said the Nazi Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, soon after the occupation of that country. "But the newspapers are supposed to take account of the new situation."

The hint seems not to have been taken as quickly as was expected, for a little later the President of the so-called "Council of Enlightenment," a Nazi-controlled organization, made a speech in which he warned the Dutch Newspaper Proprietors' Society that the sands were running out. This Society, he said, had been treated with indulgence in view of the useful work it had done in past times and had been given another opportunity to "re-organize itself." But he added, "haste will have to be made, for we are now living in dynamic times."

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