

### Work Done in the United States Gives Tip to Canada

#### "Bundles for Britain" Club Makes Over Articles.

Ottawa, March 5—Women's organizations in Canada have done wonders in making our garments for Britain's needy from the blitzkrieg but there may be some suggestion in the programs of the "Bundles for Britain" groups in the United States.

A letter to Senator Cairnie Wilson from the Columbus, Ohio, group describes some of the make-overs effected. Felt hats, thick ones for men's slippers; thinner and bright coloured for children's slippers.

Men's pants, one pair will make one pair of shorts for a six-year-old and one pair for a two-year-old.

Tuxedo, pants give wine skirts for 10-year-olds and small scull cap from parts between pockets. Some tuxedo jackets will make bolero or small jacket.

Blankets, best part for baby blankets; otherwise makes warm lining or interlinings for quilts.

Tailor's patches, makes what British call "camouflage blankets".

Sample books, good for substantial quilts.

Cotton towels or underwear, make eight-inch double washcloths when squares are crocheted together.

Sweaters, some can be unravelled and yarn washed, rewound and knitted

### Airmen Act as Ballast To Keep Airplane Afloat

London, March 5—The Air Ministry News Service told Monday how crewmen of a big Sunderland flying boat acted as human ballast to keep the plane from capsizing when it alighted at sea after a bombing trip to Norway. The airmen attacked German barracks, a truck convoy and a parade of goose-stepping Nazis, they said, but were forced down at sea en route home.

To balance the damaged plane, the crew climbed out on one wing while the pilot taxied six miles through choppy snow-swept waters until rescued by a Royal Air Force launch and home guardsmen.

Try the Advance Want Advertisements

over into smaller garments or squares for afghans.

Outing pyjamas or gowns, good interlining for making children's light weight clothing warmer.

Cotton house coats, cut down into two or three dresses for children from two to six years.

Leather gloves, opened and sewn on flannel—make fine wind-breakers.

"Bundles for Britain" has celebrated its first anniversary in New York with President's Roosevelt's mother as honorary guest and president.

There now are 756 branches throughout the United States and more than 700,000 women and children are engaged in knitting alone. In the first year 3,000 cases and 284 bales of clothing including 1,200,000 knitted garments and 350,000 surgical dressings were sent overseas.

### Britain Bans Food Supplies Likely to Reach Germany

#### Germany Responsible for Feeding Invaded Territory.

London—British observers of Europe's intricate food problem, turning back of pages of history to the last war for guidance and some salient points—one of them being Herbert Hoover's relief program—have arrived at interesting conclusions with a direct bearing on the present situation. The following is a description of how the British interpret the food problem.

There is no hope here that the Nazis will repeat the mistakes of 1914 by exploiting the occupied countries in a haphazard fashion, yet it is felt that no amount of planning or careful administration will save Germany in the long run from the accumulation of food shortages and discontent.

A quick glance at each of the nations within the German orbit as the British view them today explains why London condoned Mr. Hoover's activity during the First Great War and is resolutely opposed to it now.

Belgium is coupled with Poland and Spain in the impoverished class and her plight is greatly aggravated by having to supply large German troop concentrations which are fed off the surrounding country to ease the strain on German's overtaxed transportation system. These soldiers moreover must be assured of rations far above those of the Belgians themselves.

The near-by Netherlands is in much more favorable position. There shops have foodstuffs with which to meet the ration cards of the civilian population and normal exports of dairy products are carried on, though not in the pre-war volume with the Reich.

Even better off are the Danes, the British declare. After the first wild slaughtering of herds when Germany laid hands on this fresh source of meat, there has been strict protection of cattle. A substantial export surplus is still available, while the people of Denmark are said to be comparatively on easy street. One important shortage is fodder, which may in the long run prove a serious handicap.

Farther north, Norway is being drained of supplies. An example cited here is that of fresh fish, which the Nazi officials are shipping off to their homeland while offering the Norwegians scant comfort with lectures on the virtues of frugal living.

France Has Problems

France is the most complicated part of the continent's food picture because it is hopelessly tangled up—and that by deliberate German design, the Bri-

tish say. In the first place the nation is divided into occupied and unoccupied zones without regard to economic inter-dependence. Thus the territory held by the Nazis is more than self-sufficient and the domain of Vichy at best is a poor stepchild.

France is seen as a land beset with local problems with plenty of food here and none 50 miles away. Amid such conflict occupied France appears to be better organized under German administration than the area southward, but throughout this country as elsewhere in Europe much depends on the 1941 harvest. A really bad crop would create a serious situation for the Germans and conquered nations alike.

Circling through the Balkans to Szechoslovakia, the opinion is that they are in a bad way—if not actually today then certainly potentially for tomorrow. The trade agreements made between Germany Yugoslavia and Rumania for the exchange of foodstuffs, the British believe will never be fulfilled since Berlin has asked too much.

This look at Europe's larders gives the impression of uneven supplies, Germany's job is to assure smooth distribution and Britain's to cause friction. Across the scene the British, ever, the shadow of Mr. Hoover's plan has now fallen.

He proposes to supply essential food to the people of five small occupied democracies. Recently he mentioned starting with Belgium. This association of words "Hoover," "relief" and "Belgium," inevitably sets the British thumping through the records of 1914-1918.

It was seen that Mr. Hoover together with Shaler Page, plunged into the program for the relief of Belgium, a couple of weeks after the Kaiser's armies invaded that country. Spontaneously marked the undertaking, which the British government accepted as a humanitarian venture on a relatively modest scale.

Whitehall smiled on Mr. Hoover, the British say, once it was certain his work would be carried out under the diplomatic mantle, the official patrons being the American, Dutch and Spanish authorities—at least one neutral being a great power commanding the respect of both Britain and Germany.

Soon it was noted that the supplies pleased the persons living in German-occupied Belgium and France. Both today.

Nothing to Gain Now

The efficient, straightforward German military control of Belgium was then succeeded by a civil governor from Berlin and troubles arose in handling relief supplies. The war went on year after year, relief ships were torpedoed and it became apparent the Germans were taking large stocks of food from occupied countries while leaving the actual supplies brought by Mr. Hoover. Yet the British government failed to object, as it is doing now, and for one reason.

It was feared that the Belgium and French workers behind the German lines would yield to pressure to have farms and in the doens of other ways they could be useful. There was even strong talk of Belgium's making a separate peace if cut adrift by the Allies through the blockade of food supplies.

Applying the lesson to the existing situation, this is what the British have concluded: the French and Belgium workers are already employed by the Germans, and nothing would be gained by catering to them, the better policy being to foster revolt by clamping the blockade on tight.

Food relief under Mr. Hoover expanded to such astonishing proportions between 1914 and 1918 and created so insistent a demand among those receiving it that if attempted today it would sweep from Spain to Norway turning into a Frankenstein, the British continue. They are convinced it would be impossible to give at one place and withhold from another.

Last, say the British, ample proof of German bad faith, added to the unreliable relief administrators in Belgium and France during the First Great War, would make another experiment impractical. The British also point to the collapse of the relief structure after Mr. Hoover left when the United States entered the war.

Often in the course of the last conflict there were heart-searchings in government circles in London and great misgivings voiced backstage, but Britain felt compelled to go on with it. Labour interest was inclined to support Mr. Hoover whereas business men were uneasy in view of the rising shipping losses and the moot question whether the recipients of relief or the Germans were getting the most of the bargain.

Finally in the First Great War there was a genuine threat of starvation, since the Germans made no careful plans for living off conquered lands, and this, the British now argue, does not exist. That is why the people of Britain, husbanding their empire's food resources, are almost violently opposed to Mr. Hoover's latest scheme for aiding Europe.

What is it we want now? Above everything, more bombers. That is where we want to see new records. So roll out the bombers!

But now that the shortages have been overcome and with reserves in hand, we must think more and more of new types and better engines. That is my constant preoccupation. It must be the responsibility of the aircraft fraternity in the days to come.

For it is now, of course, a contest between the industrial forces of Britain and all the resources and all the strength of the combined nations of Europe, conqueror and conquered, victor and vanquished. Their entire resources, their totalitarian power of production, mobilized against Britain.

That is the struggle. That is the enemy, vast in strength, almost inexhaustible in devices. Against these elements of darkness the working men and women of Britain have marched doggedly, willingly and with the consciousness, indeed the certainty, that we will destroy the enemy by our labors.

And just as the people have lifted themselves up to higher conceptions of duty and sacrifice, so has Churchill, the leader of the people. His name is first on the long roll of those who have served Britain over the years. Churchill who has human understanding;

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### Roll Out the Bombers, Says the Aircraft Minister

#### Calls on Industry for More and More Bombers.

(By Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production)

Five months ago I said the output of aircraft and engines in July was double the output of July of last year. Now the story must be carried down. In August, September, October and November, the output of aircraft and engines was double the output of last year. That is what the aircraft industry has accomplished in the face of all bombing, all the air raid warnings, and all the interruptions suffered in public services and communications.

Now what about aircraft from America? When this ministry was formed the British Air Commission was set up, with a staff in the United States 250 strong. It is a splendid staff. This British Air Commission bought all the airplanes and engines that are available in the United States—everything that could be produced for us in America.

These are coming to us now in an increasing flow; very, very many of them, fine types of fighting airplanes. According to the contracts we have entered into, there will be an increasing flow of airplanes reaching 26,000 in the year 1942.

Now are we over-confident? Yes we are a bit. And there is no justification for over-confidence now. Hitler is still the military master of Europe; but not quite so much the master as he was. The German leader, when he conspired to dominate Europe, sat on a three-legged stool. One leg of the stool was superiority in the air. The second was mechanized forces, tanks and airplanes and dive bombers. The third was fifth column methods—panic and fear.

On our sides we have one sure defence: the control of the seas. Further, we have knocked out from under the German leader one leg of his stool—supremacy in the air by day with our fighter squadrons of Hurricanes, Spitfires, Defiants and Whirlwinds. That was the immortal story of the triumph of our air force in the August and September days, those beautiful summer days when the light lingered long over the scene of strife and destruction.

Now the enemy is fashioning another leg to his stool—a leg that takes the place of supremacy in the air. It is the attack on our shipping at sea; the attempt to impose something in the nature of a blockade of Britain, based on raiders, on U-Boats, and on far-flying aircraft, spying and spotting and sometimes bombing our merchantmen as they move back and forwards over the northwest approaches.

It is, as yet a short leg. But it is being fashioned just the same. It may become a firmer and stronger support for the stool where Hitler sits planning the subjugation and demoralization of mankind. But it is necessary for industry to give the navy assistance in the air.

We must recognize too the enemy is making preparations for the invasion of Britain even before the springtime comes—invasion by land and sea, but principally by the air. For us it will be a hard struggle. But the builders of aircraft have had difficult tasks before. Thanks to the men and women of the aircraft factories, who have endured the bombings in the last seven months, we increased our strength in aircraft of all types, fighters, bombers, reconnaissance machines and trainers.

We have done this job in the face of all our losses in battle, and while we have supplied these fighters and bombers to the squadrons, we have at the same time equipped our air force in the Middle East: we are stronger on every front.

And here is the most thrilling story. All the fighters and all the bombers that we lost during the four months in which the battle has raged over Britain have been paid for in full, completely and entirely by public contributions. Nearly all of the money comes from abroad: from the colonies, from the dominions, from friendly nations and people sympathetic to our cause, immense sums have come. There have been funds in Britain too, but the main flow of money has been from overseas.

What is it we want now? Above everything, more bombers. That is where we want to see new records. So roll out the bombers!

But now that the shortages have been overcome and with reserves in hand, we must think more and more of new types and better engines. That is my constant preoccupation. It must be the responsibility of the aircraft fraternity in the days to come.

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### Canadian Watermelon Has Luscious Flavour

Montreal—Mention of watermelons suggests Southern climes and while the Metropolis of Canada is definitely within the temperate zone it is not regarded as a source of supply for this pleasant summer fruit. Yet the Botanical Gardens here have under cultivation a type of watermelon described as more roundish than the Southern variety, agreeable in flavor and sweeter.

The Agriculture Department of the Canadian National Railways in recording this Canadian excursion into the watermelon field, adds that Montreal has a reputation in the melon market, particularly for the musk melon which carries the name of the city. Spread of building has reined into fields which formerly produced these delicate melons and while they are yet procurable in season the price continues upshish.

Value of Auxiliary to Soldiers at Home and Overseas

(Continued from Page One)

stant touch with their loved ones.

Mobile Canteens

These large motor driven vans follow the troops during route marches and night manoeuvres and supply tea and hot buns free of charge. Irrespective of weather or travelling conditions they are always on hand and eagerly greeted by the troops. Some of these canteens have been donated by generous citizens and the others purchased outright by the organizations themselves.

Should the Germans attempt to invade England these canteens will spring into prominence by supplying tea and refreshments to the fighting men in action.

Hostess Houses

The main purpose of hostess houses is to provide comfortable and homelike surroundings in which women and children can wait for their men-folk at training camp barriers and where they can visit with men in uniform for brief periods when long leave is not obtainable. Many military and air force training centres are located in isolated districts and women, arriving often after long train journeys to visit with their husbands, sons or sweethearts would be at a loss for a comfortable meeting place were it not for these establishments.

A rooms registry service is also provided for those seeking homes or lodgings as is a travellers' aid for the benefit of soldiers' relatives refugees and war guests.

Entertainment

Important from the point of view of helping to relieve monotony that accompanies the "slack periods" of active service life and the loneliness that is brought on through absence from loved ones and home associations is the entertainment work being carried out for the forces both in Canada and overseas.

Every week entertainment officers of the auxiliary organizations supervise the presentation of moving pictures, arrange sing-songs, dances, amateur shows and contests in indoor games. Development of soldier concert parties is also a regular undertaking at home and in the Old Country, and through this phase of work a great many talented young men are finding outlets for artistic expression.

Special Services

British children removed from the United Kingdom under the evacuation plan have been provided with hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of free bedding and clothing. In this noteworthy undertaking the Canadian I. O. D. E. has played an especially prominent part, having also sent to England in excess of 103,000 garments during the last three months alone for distribution among the women and children of the United Kingdom.

Another splendid undertaking is the institution of a fund for the purpose of helping British women and children who have come to Canada and who are unable to obtain money because of the exchange restrictions.

Many thousands of books of all types as well as magazines and newspapers, are being provided men under arms in Canada and in the Old Country as well. This "library service" is conspicuous among the works of the I. O. D. E.

Religious Services

Every Sunday special religious services are held as part of the auxiliary organizations' work among the troops. The large attendance of men at these services leaves no doubt that they are greatly appreciated and are assisting materially in maintaining the morale and spiritual well-being of the lads.

Sports

Thousands of dollars have been expended by the various auxiliary war services organizations for the purchase of Churchill who has sympathy for those who are overborne in battle.

He is the shadow of a great rock in the Anglo-Saxon land. He stands continually upon the watchtower in the daytime and he is set in our ward all night.

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of baseball bats, hockey sticks, volleyballs, footballs, boxing gloves, ping-pong tables, dart boards, chess sets, checkers, dominoes, playing cards, and many other indoor and outdoor games.

Canteens

Canteens operated in Canada by the various auxiliary services organizations are located in virtually every area where there are concentrations of men in training or on active service. These establishments which are of the dry type, are usually a part of recreation huts and so great is the use made of them by members of the three forces that they have become what, in effect are small departmental stores.

Here the men can purchase ice cream, soft drinks, milk, tea, coffee, pies, sandwiches, chocolate bars, handles for kit bags, tobacco, cigarettes, shaving and dental supplies, handkerchiefs, shoe laces and scores of other articles.

All of the auxiliary organizations operating canteens have entered into an agreement whereby five per cent. of the gross receipts are turned over to units served which the balance, after operating expenses have been deducted is placed in the hands of a board especially appointed by the government, to be used for the benefit of the men following demobilization, and their dependants.

Residential Clubs Overseas

In London there are comfortable, spacious and conveniently located residential clubs where officers and other ranks can find bed and meals at minimum rates. The Canadian Legion for instance, operates the Canadian Legion Club for n.c.o.'s and other ranks and provides bed and breakfast at three shillings (about 72c) per night; the Canadian Salvation Army maintains the West Central Hotel, where similar facilities are offered to all members of the Canadian forces at two shillings, six pence (about 59c) per night.

In addition to a number of other establishments whose doors are open to our boys in London, the Canadian Y. M. C. A. runs the famous Beaver Club which was provided and equipped with funds subscribed by the Canadian Red Cross and a group of Canadians in London. This Club, while it has no sleeping accommodation, has a modern restaurant and is attractively furnished.

A special work of auxiliary organizations in London is to look after the welfare and personal comfort of the men while they are in the city. Information bureaus are established in many sections, incoming trains and buses carrying Canadians are met and the men directed to their destinations, and travel information for those desiring to visit relatives or historic parts of the Old Country is provided.

Education

Education services are designed to help Canada's fighting men improve their military efficiency and opportunities for promotion, as well as to establish the groundwork now for employment and citizenship following demobilization.

More than 15,000 men—5,000 of whom are on active service in the United Kingdom—have already enrolled as students.

This phase of auxiliary services work has been entrusted to the Canadian Legion War Services which bears the full cost of teachers' salaries, administration, cost of text-booklets and other equipment.

Voluntary Workers

Throughout Canada, hundreds of thousands of mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends of our men on active service are carrying on voluntary war work in the interests of the auxiliary organizations. The clicking of knitting needles is heard from early morning until late at night and thousands of pairs of socks, gloves, sweaters and other articles of wearing apparel are being made for the personal comfort of the men. This material is distributed free of charge through the various organizations.

It would be impossible to estimate the number of patriotic hard-working private citizens who are rendering assistance in this and many other ways without pay or remuneration. Their invaluable help makes it possible to reduce to a minimum the costs of carrying on the many essential undertakings on behalf of our men under arms.

Special reference must be made moreover to the Canadian Red Cross, numerous ladies' auxiliaries, social service clubs, church organizations and business men's societies whose members cheerfully give of their time and talents.

TOO AMBITIOUS

She watched the door of her new establishment open to admit her first client. Business had started! A good impression must be created!

Hurriedly she grasped the telephone receiver and became engaged on an animated conversation. Then, an appointment having been arranged, she replaced the receiver, and asked: "What can I do for you, sir?"

A moment's pause, and then: "If you please, ma'am, I've come to connect the telephone!" —Sudbury Star

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<input type="checkbox"/> Fact Digest, 1 yr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Canadian Horticulture and Home, 1 yr.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Science and Discovery, 1 yr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rod and Gun, 1 yr.	