

Kiwanis Given Timely and Illuminating Account of India and Its People

About One-Fifth of the Human Race on Earth Lives in India. Britain Administers the Country With Great Fairness. Great Majority Prefer British Rule to Independence.

The address at the Kiwanis Club luncheon on Monday was a particularly timely one in view of recent suggestions that the people of India are anxious to secure independence. While most people recognize the suggestions as chiefly Nazi-inspired propaganda, the address at the Kiwanis luncheon gave the facts of the case in very graphic way and showed that British rule has been fair to the many conflicting elements in the country and that very few of the people of India, rich or poor, would prefer any nominal independence.

The guest speaker at Monday's luncheon was Mr. Percy J. Andrews, of the Dome, and his subject was—"India—The Land of Magic and Mystery." India, he said, was the most densely populated area of the British Empire. It held three-quarters of the population of the Empire, and its 350 millions of people was about one-fifth of all the people on earth. It was an Empire within an Empire—a country with the highest mountains and the broadest plains, the most terrible heat and the most torrential rains. It had statesmen and professors of the highest attainments, and it had medicaments and fakirs degraded to the lowest forms. It is a country of the most startling contrasts. The Maharajahs are of the most astounding wealth, while its millions of peasants are starving in a land of plenty. Wealth of the most glamorous sort grows side by side with poverty that may well be described as appalling.

The extent of the country, the countless numbers of its people were pictured by the speaker in effective way. The problems of the country and the causes of those problems were made equally plain. The hundreds of thousands of communities alone made a problem, while there were over 200 dialects to add to the difficulty.

There are two great religious divisions in India, Mr. Andrews pointed out. There are fully 220 million Hindus, and about 80 millions of Mohammedans. A fierce hatred exists between these two peoples and it is because of this division, and because of the British genius for compromise and toleration and the art of government that a small number of British troops and less than 7,000 civil servants are able to preserve order and to administer the country.

British rule generally, said the speaker, has been fair to all classes, and few of the people of India would prefer independence, knowing that so-called independence would offer less liberty and opportunity than British administration. The King is represented by the Viceroy of India, and there is no other man who has so much power over so many people. This power, however, is used with such thoughtfulness and humanity, that the people in general feel the benefit.

The greatest agitation for independence, it was explained, come from the universities. This fact might seem impressive until it was known that at Indian universities anyone with ordinary intelligence can obtain an education for one rupee (thirty-two cents).

Britain did not come into India by conquest, the speaker said. Great trading companies of Britain, France, Holland and other countries believed they saw great futures for the people of India. Competition eventually forced out the other trading concerns, leaving only the British Indian Trading Co., who supplied their own protective army until 1858.

Britain has done a great deal for India, Mr. Andrews pointed out. Britain has set up courts, introduced social services, put in hydro plants, built railways, established irrigation of the land. Medical and nursing services have been introduced and in every line, more modern methods have helped all the people of India. Britain established a great centre of communication for commerce, provided facilities for training an army for the coast. Britain assured a measure of freedom and safety for the people.

Ghadi, the speaker said, is a mild agitator, who claims that the British have not allowed the people of India to accept responsibility. One of the greatest grievances is the cost of the army, but it is plain to see that this army must be maintained because of continuous wars with the hill tribes.

"India is more loyal in the present crisis than any other parts of the Empire," the speaker suggested, adding, that "if this war is of long duration, India can, and will train ten million men."

Mr. Andrews made it plain that the people of India would need British protection and assistance for many generations. They ask that protection now.

The Hindu was described by the speaker as distinguished from most other people by three unusual traits. Most important is the custom of child marriages. Children are often married before they can talk. They marry old men well over 50. They must live with their husbands from the time of

puberty, and in India this latter is any time after the youngster is six years of age. Due to this child marriage plan there are over half a million deaths yearly from childbirth alone. In India re-marriage of widows is strictly forbidden. There are literally millions of these widows in India. Still another unfortunate custom is the requirement that women must conceal their faces except from members of the family. This means wrapping the face with cloth and this practice has caused literally thousands to die of tuberculosis.

The speaker touched on Mohammedan belief in one God, Allah, and the fact that people of this faith do not worship idols. The caste system in India was referred to and mention made of the fact that India has fully 50 million "Untouchables." The speaker pointed out other beliefs and customs in India that made serious problems for the administration of the country, but he made it plain that the chief difficulty was in the millions of the poor and depressed.

Mr. Andrews lightened his excellent and informative address, with humorous personal incidents that were amusing and at the same time added considerably to a complete understanding of the people and the country.

One of the particularly interesting and timely comments by Mr. Andrews was the statement the Japanese were thoroughly hated in India.

The guest speaker was introduced by Dr. Lee Honey, while the sincere thanks of the members of the club were extended to him by Kiwanian H. J. Quinn.

The winner of the weekly draw for the war savings certificate was Kiwanian Sam Walker.

Guests for the luncheon were:—Mr. E. L. Longmore, Timmins; Mr. Morley G. Hardy, Toronto; Mr. J. D. Tolman, Timmins; Dr. J. B. Maxwell, Toronto; Rev. Bruce Millar, Brantford; Kiwanian Vincent Woodbury, of the San Antonio Club, Texas.

Rev. Bruce Millar led the singing. President W. O. Langdon, Vice-President Fred Burt and Kiwanian H. G. Laidlaw were nominated as delegates to the Kiwanis convention to be held in Montreal on Sept. 21st.

Schumacher Red Cross Asking for More Workers

Anxious to Keep Up and Extend the Record of Service. Thanks Given to the Faithful Workers Who Have Kept Schumacher Red Cross in Such Creditable Standing. Need for Further Effort is Urgent.

The report of the Schumacher Red Cross for the past month has been received and shows a notable amount of work done by the branch. Study of the shipment for the month will prove that Schumacher Red Cross has contributed very generously to the cause. There is no complacency, however, in the Schumacher Red Cross, at the notable record made in war work. Instead, the Schumacher Red Cross sees the urgent need for still greater effort and the consequent requirement of more and more workers. Below will be found the Schumacher Red Cross Report:—

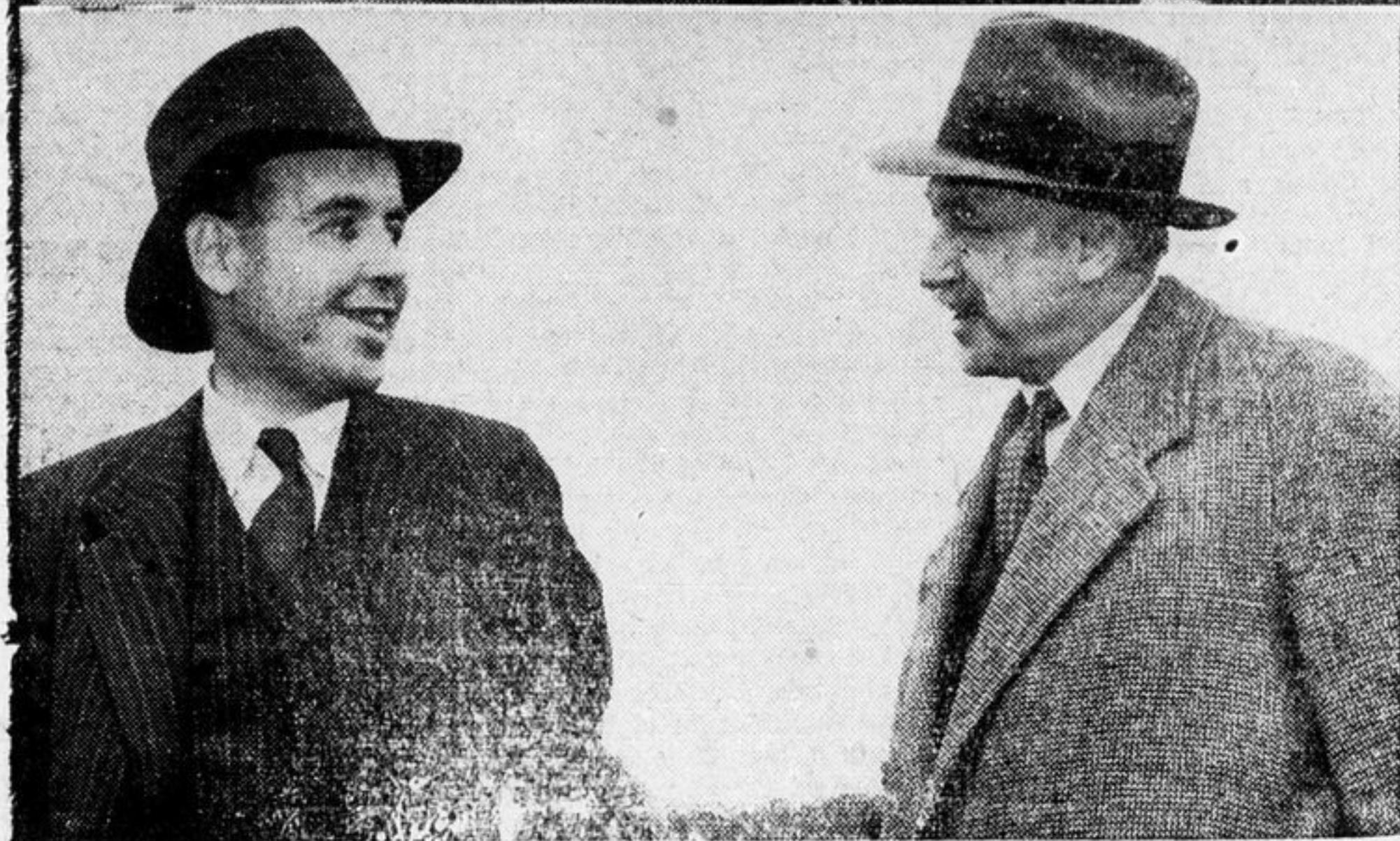
Schumacher Red Cross
The following is the Schumacher Red Cross shipment for the past month:—
Knitted Goods—Navy
20 pairs seaman's stockings 27"
5 pairs seaman's socks.
10 navy scarves 72 inches.
28 helmets.
7 aero helmets.
6 turtle-neck sweaters.
9 pairs leather faced mittens.
Total—85.

Army and Air Force
3 turtle-neck sweaters.
5 scarves, 46 inches.
2 helmets.
5 turtle-neck tuck-ins.
2 pairs rifle mitts.
43 steel helmet caps.
3 pairs flying mitts.
31 pairs socks.
Total—94.

British Civilian Clothing
6 large patchwork quilts.
30 pairs bloomers, size 5.
20 pairs bloomers, size 8.
5 blouses, size 36.
4 pairs girls' pyjamas, size 16.
2 cushions.
22 sets of unit No. 2—each set comprises 1 coat, 1 hat, 2 dresses, 2 pairs bloomers to match and 2 pairs of socks in size 5 years, making a total of 176 articles.
Total—243.

Hospital Supplies
14 dressing gowns.
14 pneumonia jackets.
5 pairs pyjamas.
2 extra trousers.
Total—35.

CANADIAN PRIME MINISTER FLIES TO BRITAIN



Photo—Public Information. Making his first airplane flight an epic one, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in Great Britain recently by bomber after a successful trans-Atlantic crossing. Accompanying the Prime Minister were various Government officials including Norman A. Robertson, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs and Brigadier George P. Vanier, former Canadian Minister to France and present Commanding Officer of Military District No. 5. In the top photo the Prime Minister is shown waving a cheerful goodbye to the small party on hand to bid him farewell. At left is R. B. Jackson, Traffic Manager R.A.F. Ferry Command. At right is H. M. Long, Assistant to W. Wilson, Representative of the British Ministry of Aircraft Production. In the bottom photo Mr. Robertson (at left) and Brigadier Vanier are shown chatting just before boarding the plane.

Police Break Up Poker Party on Sunday Morning

Fourteen Men Found Playing Cards Sunday Morning are Assessed Total of Fifteen Dollars.

On Sunday morning about half past four constables of the Timmins Police force entered a house at 57 Wilson avenue and broke up a card party. It has been a long time since the police stepped in on a poker game but this time they were just in time to get a share of the money in the game.

Fourteen men, Benjamin Bookman, Nathan Stoffman, Tony Biondi, Jack Kroch, William Kiaszko, Harry Martin, Louis Torchia, William Babe, Nick Fedoruk, Samel Korec, Stanley Pietrzyk, Stanley Roulowski, Walter Dolecki, and Boniface Zerowski were all arrested by the police and charged with

Chief Constable Presents Monthly Report for July to Police Commission Here

Two Hundred and Ten Charges are Laid by Timmins Police During July. One Hundred and Ninety-One of Them Are Given Convictions. Town Gets \$501.00 as Share of Fines.

A total of two hundred and ten persons were charged by the Timmins Police Department in the month of July with one hundred and seventy of the convictions resulting in fines or imprisonment, and twenty-one of them being given suspended sentences. One person was sent to an Ontario hospital when found to be mentally ill.

The chief constable's report was presented to the police commission at their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday night. The report showed that a total of \$835 had been collected in fines during the month with \$501 going to the town treasurer and the remainder going to the Provincial Treasurer.

Three persons were charged with assault causing actual bodily harm and one was convicted while the other two charges were withdrawn or dismissed. Two persons were charged with break-

Russian Women Fight in Front Line at Leningrad

In despatches from Moscow this week it was shown that women are fighting in the front line at Leningrad. The wounding on duty of Maria Kropacheva, school teacher, was noted. She has been on duty since the opening of the war and recently took over command of a machine gun company when other officers were wounded. Wounded herself, she fired her last shell and crawled away to safety, dragging the machine gun. From her hospital bed the message she sent to Leningrad was: "They shall not pass."

Police Break Up Gambling on the Lord's Day

On Tuesday they all appeared before Magistrate Atkinson and paid fines of \$10 and costs each. The total cost to each of the players was fifteen dollars.

Found Guilty and Remanded to Aug. 29th for Sentence

Mrs. Helen Terhune, who was arrested in Timmins in July for the Toronto police, was found guilty on a charge of false pretences by Magistrate R. J. Browne at Toronto last week and was remanded for sentence on Aug. 29th. The accused was charged with obtaining \$250 from Dewart McLean, of Lachine, Que. The false pretences included the sending of a telegram to the Quebec man asking for the money on the plea that her husband had met with a serious accident. She pleaded not guilty to the charge, but admitted sending a telegram asking for the money, though her husband had not met with any accident. She said she used the money to pay an insurance policy to keep it from lapsing. Mr. McLean told the court that Mrs. Terhune was a relative of his wife, and that he had asked the police to investigate when the money was not returned at the time stipulated.

Description of Bombing and Gunnery School Under Air Training Plan

Never-Ending Stream of Men Being Turned Into Pilots, Observers and Gunners. Men Come from All Walks of Life. Their Heart is in the Work.

Fifth in a series of ex-papemen's personal stories about the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Flight-Lieutenant Knickerbocker is an American and describes a Bombing and Gunnery School operated under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

(By Flight-Lieut. S. S. Knickerbocker) South of the Arctic Circle and north of the continental United States, there is an operation that day by day is growing from an embryo idea to a gigantic colossus of a kind never before seen by man. It is the training ground crews, pilots and technicians feeding into the Royal Air Force. It is a reservoir of skilled, keen young men who will clear the way for the future peace of mankind.

In a never-ending stream, men from all walks of life pass through the series of schools which turn them out as expert pilots, observers and gunners; millionaires' sons, clerks, factory workers, farmers, college graduates and many from professional life. At the school where I am stationed they are already well advanced toward graduation. They have come to us for instruction in bombing and gunnery.

Even this single phase of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan entails a huge organization of closely co-operating branches. The foremost is the "flight"—approximately 100 ground men and 24 staff pilots. The list of staff pilots, almost all widely experienced before they joined the R.C.A.F., reads like a gazetteer. As well as from every part of Canada, they come from all over the United States, everywhere young men dream of their place in the sky, east, west, coast and corn belt, but most of all from Texas, which seems to produce more pilots than any other American state.

Their basic job is to reproduce as far as possible combat flying conditions,

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Cigarette Committee of Legion Asks New Names or Changes of Addresses

Anxious to Keep Up the Good Work of Sending Cigarettes to the Soldiers Overseas. All from Timmins and Schumacher Included.

In giving a list of those overseas who have acknowledged receiving cigarettes sent them by Branch 88, Canadian Legion of Timmins, Charles Keates, the chairman of the Cigarette Committee, gives this general message:

"Come on, fellows! Keep in touch with any new address that you may have (change of unit, etc.). To the men overseas in the Tank Corps: If you resided in Timmins or Schumacher before you enlisted, let us have your address, and we will keep up the good work. Best of luck from the Old Sweats!"

The following are the names of the men in the respective units overseas who have sent cards acknowledging receipt of cigarettes sent to them by Branch 88, Canadian Legion of Timmins. These cards were written overseas from July 18th to Aug. 5th and received in Timmins up to August 22nd. R.A.F.—M. Banning. R.C.A.S.C.—A. E. Boden. R.C.A.—H. E. Dodd, S. A. Kerr, J. T. Lafranier, Chas. Lowe, T. W. Thomas. R. C. Engineers—A. G. Butterfield, Les Brown, J. Byrom, D. H. Baker, F. H. Bristowe, J. Clarke, D. Curtis, M. G. Corbell, G. R. Cudmore, P. Carroll, J. J. Cherry, W. C. Duncan, J. Doucette, D. Daigle, J. H. Day, R. A. Ferguson, J. Gariepy, A. J. Gorman, W. Griffith, John Guitlar, L. R. Garbe, Chas. Holley, E. M. Jones, Kauno Korri, L. P. Kennedy, Leo Latendresse, E. Larson, W. W. Lippett, W. Mayhew, R.

so the aircrew may be ready for war over Britain or wherever else they may fight. But each of them is facing new problems each day as he brings his work closer to perfection. Consequently even during his hours of relaxation his favourite, almost his only, topic is aviation. Endless argument about new types of aircraft, new speeds, wing loads and power production plants. His conversation is a wonderful orchard of the technical engineer seeking ideas that are ripe and always in season.

The pilot's average flying time is six hours a day with perhaps 35 minutes' rest between flights. He hardly stops even for lunch.

Just the other day I saw one of my boys veering his 6½ ton bomber erratically and asked him the reason. "Sorry, sir," he said, "but I had to use at least one hand to drink milk." He had refused to stay ground at the lunch hour but had taken it aloft and eaten it while racing through the sky at 180 miles per hour.

This is typical of the spirit of these pilots, who are doing their bit even though their own nation is not a belligerent at the moment. Exempt from overseas duty they are constantly bargaining my office to get into action over Britain.

Now a bit about my own job as a typical Flight Commander. Before coming to the R.C.A.F., my experience in the U.S. was the usual one of airline work and flying here and there that makes up the daily job of an average American pilot.

Here, at Bombing and Gunnery School, we endeavour to instill in our pilots the responsibility which is theirs to each other and most of all to the 18 to 24-year-old gunners whom we are turning out as skilled protective air-men for those huge bombers that are striking decisive blows in World War No. 2. These boys must be taught to understand the instructions that they will be called on to relay to the Air Gunners and Observers. They must understand thoroughly the armament with which their planes are equipped and the exercises which they must perform to teach the Gunners the combat conditions they will be facing, perhaps, in less than 60 days.

We work 24 hours a day instructing, inspecting planes, so that all possible aircraft may be kept on duty as constantly as possible. We must deal with human problems too. Boys just out of high school or college grow homesick and bring their problems to us. They must be impressed with the responsibilities that they have undertaken and sometimes are reminded that the enemy is ruthless, with the one objective of defeating Britain, so personal problems must be shelved before this great task they've undertaken. This simple reminder seems to light a fire of fury in hearts of all with whom I have come in contact in this Training Plan. They go out with a new determination, a new and greater will to do a better job than they did yesterday.

Gives Thumbnail Sketch of Premier Ontario

Colborne Enterprise; Premier Hepburn admits that he can get into more trouble than any man in Canada. He made this admission in a speech at St. Catharines on Monday Aug. 11th. Be that as it may, Mitch Hepburn has been growing in public esteem during the past year or so. He may be a bit erratic at times he may say some things that might be better unsaid; but in the long run he has the courage of his convictions, and as he is meliorated by age who knows but that he might become the most popular Premier this Province has ever had. If it should be that he resigns the Premier-ship to go to England to help lick Hitler the Province will miss him, but he won't be hurting his own cause any.