CRISP ISTIE RAHAMS THEY JUST NATURALLY SO TOSETHER

cherries and and nutpineapple

powder Add sugar

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n well beaten flour, which the spices. mixing all teamed, cool g in a slow Baking rea very slow

rushed pinetopped

ple Sandwich

and brown finely. Drain d add to the olives. Work to the mixe is formed: ple juice if ith salt and arshmallow

rry flavored

or prefer-

uice ely cut elly powder cold water stir occasey-like conner in cool , whip with fluffy and arshmallows. bet glasses. erries, when Also use rnish.

E IN! welcomes interestpleased to on topics r recipes in order. to "Miss 73 West onto."

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REE! g expert. from any to the Can-Dept. DU, rotno.

VOICE OF THE PRESS

SEE IT IN PRINT It doesn't pay to believe everything you hear. Wait until you read it. - (Chatham News)

HOUSE OF UNCOMMONS Not one member of the Canadian House of Commons is named Smith, Brown or Jones. And yet they call it a democratic organization. - (Windsor Star)

GIVE THEM A HAND Canadian authors are said to suffer from lack of originality. A great many of them also suffer from lack of encouragement. -(London Free Press)

SCRAP IRON CHANCELLOR Bismarck was known as Germany's iron chancellor. Glancing over Hitler's birthday presents, we see the Fuehrer is destined to become the "scrap iron chancellor." - (Guelph Mercury)

FOR UNIFORM TIME

The small towns of Western Ontario are not given to reactionary opposition to Daylight Saving time. It is probable that most people in these towns really favor it. But they are opposed to the silly merry-go-round of eccentric clock schedules now in force. When this loose cog in the time-piece has been adjusted Daylight Saving may come into its own. - (Brantford

Gardening ....

GRASS PATHS

Grass paths are not good in wet weather and are hard to care for, but they are employed more generally than any other type because they add so much to the garden. Green is Nature's own background. Grass paths are made in several ways; the flower beds may be cut into the lawn, leaving the grass between; the paths may be narrow and straight with rather deep bordering gutters; they may be edged in various ways; or they may be irregular, wide strips - places where one may loiter and admire the flowers in the beds.

BRICK PATHS Where stones are not available, bricks make fine paths. There are several ways of using them. No matter how laid, bricks are more precise than stones can ever be. Brick paths usually have straight edges, but the path itself may be curving or winding in direction. The brick may be laid on side, flat face, narrow edge or in block design like a checkerboard. Bricks, too, often form the bindings for sand, einder, pebble, ashes, grass or hard-packed dirt paths. They are then faid on end, on their sides, giving a rick-rack design to the border. Bricks placed crosswise side by side make narrow paths which scarcely show between plants, but are very useful whether it is desirable to get to some far-back part

of the flower beds. A six-inch layer of ashes makes a good path if one can have patience while it is getting packed down enough not to track into the

> SOPHISTICATED **FORMALITY**



This is evident in this coiffure created for Rose Hobart for her role in "Susan and God." The curls are brushed into rolls that graduate up the side of the head.

## Swastika Will **Retain Name**

Residents of Swastika, Ont., six miles west of Kirkland Lake, are proud of their town's name and no movement is afoot there to change it. Reeve R. J. Carter, of Teck Township, declared last month.

At a township meeting he said the matter was considered last fall and it was decided then that Swastika was named "long before the word became connected with Hitbelieve the word is of Indian origin.

## Are We Likely To Be Invaded?

We Are Not Inaccessible -Far From It Says Jean-Chas. Harvey, Editor of Le Jour

At a time when the real war session of the King Government is sitting and when Germany is hurling all her forces of destruction against our allies, France and England, after having violated the neutrality of all the small nations along the Baltic and the North Sea, we believe we express the wish of an immense majority of Canadians when we ask the leaders of the country to take all the necessary measures in order to ensure the security of our people and our institutions, writes Jean-Charles Harvey, editor of Le Jour (Montreal).

Last year, in these very columns we wrote that Canada was not exempt from the danger of invasion. Some sceptics laughed in our faces and held us up to ridicule. Days and months have pass.d. September came with the declaration of war. Even then, our pacifist knowit-alls declared that Canada would not be directly concerned with the bloody adventure. Even the most ardent supporters of participation did not dream for a second of the possibility of the invasion of Canada by the Nazi forces. The Government, the very one that declared war, did not seem to be aware of the immediate peril that the country might run. It believed in the danger, yes, but like millions of Canadians, it d'd not imagine that the day would come when our shores, our cities, our industrial centres, might be attacked and blood spilled.

A WARNING TO US

That which is now happening in Europe should nevertheless be tragic warning to us. What will the morrow bring? Nobody knows. And what we do know is that we have to do with an implacable enemy, who has already laid to waste a portion of Europe, an enemy who respects nothing and who was, at least in the beginning, infinitely better prepared to destroy and to conquer than any other country in the world, an enemy who has shown clearly enough his determination to dominate the universe. President Roosevelt himself said so, in a moving speech recently before the Members of the Pan-American Scientific Congress. And for the first time in the history of this Continent, a President of the greatest American power expressed the fear of an invasion of the two Americas.

Our prophets declared, at the beginning of last summer, when the conflict appeared imminent, that there was no danger whatsoever for Canada, it being understood that, should a defeat of the allies take place, the United States would defend us; but this large republic would have to look after its own defence and we know that if we wanted to save ourselves, we would also have to look out for ourselves. After what has happened in the Netherlands and in Belgium, we know that the United States, with its present armaments alone, cannot, by itself, fight to advantage against the combined forces of an all powerful Germany and an

aggressive and war-like Japan. FORESIGHT IS NECESSARY

That is our position. No one can deny this disconcerting reality. We are not inaccessible, far from it! To govern is to foresee. If ever there were a time when foresight was tragically necessary, now is that time. We shall need every ounce of our intelligence, our courage and our energy to perform acts essential to the safety of our institutions, our peace, our culture and our liberties.

LEAVIN' HAND BILLS OR

ADVERTISING SHEETS

AT FOLKSES DOORS IS

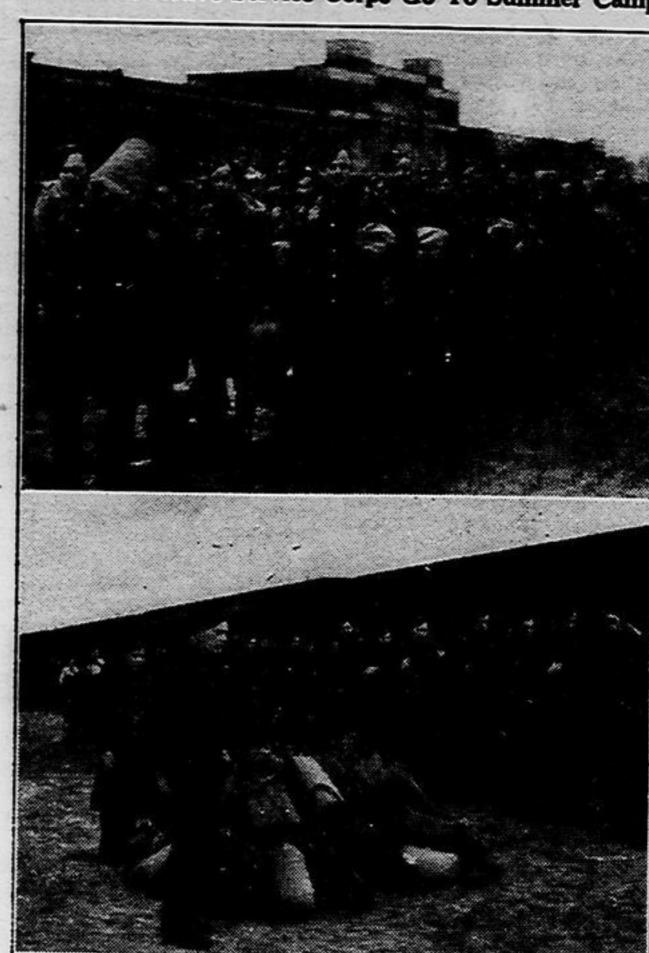
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NUTHIN' ELSE - WHILE

MICKIE SAYS:



Canadian Active Service Corps Go To Summer Camp



After a winter of preliminary training at Exhibition Park in Toronto troops are pictured here taking their departure for summer encampments. Included in the seven thousand men who occupied several of the big buildings are many former residents of countries over-run by Hitler's hordes. The Canadian corps impatiently await the call that will bring them to grips with the Hun. The Federal government has stated that it will have no use for Exhibition Park during the summer months. The sixty-second consecutive Canadian National Exhibition will be held before the Department of National Defence takes over again in the fall.

THE WAR-WEEK-Commentary on Current Events

## New Western Front Battle Is Deciding France's Fate

"On June 4 Dunkirk fell after bitter fighting. The first chapter of this campaign is ended." (Official communique of the German High Command). On June 5 the second chapter in

the war to the death between Germany and the Allies began. Evidently having decided to settle the score with France first before attempting invasion of Britain, the German army on that date launched a terrific offensive against the new Weygand line, throwing 600,-900 men into the fight, supported by dive-bombers, artillery; tanks and motorized vehicles were in the background. The issues at stake were tremendous - the fate of France, of Britain, of the whole of Europe was to be decided. But Hitler was evidently gambling everything that he and Germany had in a bid for a quick-crushing victory. (Hitler had told his troops that he would rather lose 1,000,000 men in a short war than fewer in a war dragged out over many months. He had told them they would be "home by August").

Gambling All

The outcome of this super-battle nevertheless was seen last week to depend upon the entry of Italy into the war. Were Mussolini to attack from the south, France would be ground between an upper and lower millstone; should he strike also in the Mediterranean, the scope of the conflict would be increased to include possibly the whole world.

BRITAIN: In an epic speech before a hushed House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain declared that Britain "will fight on, if necessary for years if necessary alone," to final victory, despite the "colossal" defeat in Flanders in which he said the British suffered 30,000 casualties, rescued 335,000.

"We Will Fight On" Moving words were his: "We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches and the landing grounds, in the fields, in the streets and on the hills. We shall never surrender. And even if, which I do

land or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, will carry on its struggle until, in God's good time, the New World with all its power and might sets forth to the liberation and rescue of the

east lowlands of England - Kent, the Thames valley, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk - with diversions in the Scottish lowlands and in Wales, for the Germans' main target would Midlands.

Invasion Doubted

Hope for the frightened Britons came from a voice in the U.S. Admiral Harry Yarnell, retired, expressed scepticism that Germans could invade England. Said Admiral Yarnell: "They can bomb various points and drop parachutists, but you need infantry for an invasion. And infantry can only be transported by surface ships. The British fleet will never permit

MEDITERRANEAN: Events in the Mediterranean basin moved fast during the week. The Allied fleet units off Alexandria were further increased . . . Egypt sped new defense measures, closed museums (the mummy of 3,000-year-old King Tutankhamen, snugly wrapped in cotton wool was removed to the basement of the Cairo Museum, to a secret, bombproof tomb) . . . the premier of Turkey warned his people that they might be compelled to "take up arms" at any moment to defend themselves against attack (Turkey, guardian of the

not for a moment believe, this is-

Although the commencement of a new battle on the Western Front removed for the time being from British hearts the fear of an imminent invasion by Germany, the people of the Old Land nevertheless remained prepared. If it came, they did not expect the invasion via the Channel ports, but from Dutch and Belgian ports, from Norwegian beach-heads, and perhaps from Eire. Experts expected landing parties to concentrate on the southdoubtless be the munitions-making

over there."

strategic Dardanelles, is allied to Britain and France by a mutual aid pact, operating against all enemies except Soviet Russia); and the Turkish general staff finished mapping their final defense plans . . . reports had it that General Franco, of Spain, would shortly order his countrymen into the

fight against the Allies; dispatches from Madrid told of growing insistence that the British relinquish their hold on Gibraltar . . .

## Balkan Tension Subsides

BALKANS: The Balkan pot dropped from boiling-point to just plain hot during the week. Soviet Russia, in a southeastern peace move, withdrew troops from the Hungarian frontier and Hungary in return suspended plans to call more reserves to the army; at the same time Russia opened the way to Rumania for out-of-court settlement of the Bessarabian question (Bessarabia, a Rumanian Province, was a part of Czarist Russia seized by Rumania in 1918). A Soviet announcement in London helped further to dissipate the Balkan tension - that Russia views her interests in the Black Sea and the eastern Mediterranean as paraliel with those of the Allies. (Russian sou ces also hinted that in particular view of Italian pressure there was at least a good possibility of diplomatic co-operation between the Kremlin and the Allies in the Near East).

FAR EAST: A Foreign Office authority, in a radio speech to his country last week told the Japanese people, and incidentally let the world know, that Japan's policy of non-involvement in the war between Germany and the Allies might scon become one of involvement "in the sense of preventing the spread of the European war to Asia," i.e., in the sense that Japan would grab the rich Netherlands East Indies; and possibly Singapore and French Indo-China if and when they became weak enough to need "protection."

"South of the Border"

UNITER STATES: A veritable war hysteria was seen sweeping the U. S. during the week, following a wave of reports of Nazi fifth column activity in South America and in Mexico . . . fears of a Nazi uprising south of the border gave rise to the belief that the United States might have a war on her own doorstep shortly, before she had a chance to jump in on the side of the Allies in Europe, or stop Italy from participating.

Following by fifteen days his original emergency request for \$1,-182,000,000 for expansion of the nation's armed forces, President Roosevelt submitted to Congress a supplementary program boosting defense expenditures to nearly \$4,-

500,000,000. This latest enlargement of the military program was necessitated. Mr. Roosevelt said, because of "almost incredible events" in the past two weeks of Europe's war - particularly as a result of the use of aviation and mechanized equipment. The one most obvious lesson taught by the conflict raging overseas, declared Mr. Roosevelt, "is the value of the factor of speed." He asked for action without delay. and got it.

Parliamentary Battles

CANADA: The war-week in Canada was featured by the attempted "blitzkrieg" on the part of the Conservative party to run Prime Minister Mackenzie King out of office. Fierce political battles were waged on the floor of the House at Ottawa as every verbal weapon permitted by parliamentary procedure was used against the King administration, accused of "complacency" in the war effort. In the midst of an uproar that had dozens of M.P.'s shouting accusations, Hon. C. G. Power, minister of national defence for air, charged Rodney Adamson (Con., West York) across the floor of the Commons with "sabotage of Canada's war effort." Mr. Power at white heat declared Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, should "intern that fifth column

Prime Minister King made an official statement to the House, after the atmosphere had calmed down, on Canada's part in the struggle abroad. Steps had been taken, he said, to place Canadian military, naval and air forces at the complete disposal of the British Gov-



ernment. Twice, he declared, the Canada's Apathy First Canadian Division overseas had been ready to embark for service on the Continent, but had been recalled by the Allied general staff. He announced that a contingent of Canadian troops had taken over garrison duties in the West Indies; that destroyers of the Can-

Heard during the week: that thousands of European refugee children were coming to make their homes in Canada; that the British Government might ship Nazi pris-

oners of war over here to be interned; that the possibility of evacuating British children to Canada and Australia was under urgent consideration by the British government; that an agreement with the U. S. was shortly to be reached regarding the St. Lawrence seaway (whether the project could be proceeded with during the war had not been decided).

adian Navy were operating in Unit-

ed Kingdom waters in co-operation

with the Royal Navy; that a fighter

squadron of the R.C.A.F. was ready

for overseas.

**Towards Poetry** J. Murray Gibbon, of Montreal,

pleaded "the case of the Canadian ballad" before the Royal Society of Canada, deplored Canadian apathy towards poetry and suggested fuller appreciation could be gained if its teaching were allied with music. particularly in high schools and universities.

Mr. Gibbon, prominent author and research worker in folklore and music, suggested educational authorities in charge of schools for teachers could specify that in the teaching of English literature, the study of lyric poetry and the ballad should be coordinated with the study of the music identified with the lyrics and the ballads.

SHOULD COMBINE TWO He said such a course might not work out in Great Britain, "but Canada is a pioneering country and is entitled to make its own precedents."

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"If I hit the next one over the fence, d'ya mind if I run from third to second to first base and then home, just to break the monotony?"

REG'LAR FELLERS-Take Your Choice







By GENE BYRNES