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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

MONDAY, JUNE 30. 1941.

English Clothing Rationed

The all-out effort which Great Britain is making in the war is reflected in the provisions for the rationing of clothing, cloth and footwear which went into effect on June 1. An advertisement in English newspapers, issued by the Board of Trade, gives details of these provisions. A total of 66 coupons are supplied each person for a year and they must be presented along with food ration books as well. Purchases may be made "where you like or when you like without registering", the shopkeeper simply detaching the required number of coupons for each purchase.

The number of coupons required for men's wear is illustrated by the following figures: Unlined mackintosh or cape, 9; other mackintoshes, or raincoat, or overcoat, 16; coat, jacket, blazer or like garment, 13; waistcoat, pull-over or jersey, 5; trousers(other than fustian or corduroy), 8; shorts, 5; overalls or dungarees, 6; dressing-gown or bathing-gown, 8; nightshirt or pyjamas, 8; shirt or combinations, woolen, pants, vest or bathing costume, 4; pair of socks, 3; collar, tie or pair of cuffs, 1; two handkerchiefs, 1; scarf, pair of gloves or mittens, 2; pair of slippers or goloshes, 4; pair of boots or shoes, 7; leggings, gaiters or spats, 3.

For women, the coupon requirements are: linen mackintosh or coat over 28 in. in length, 14; jacket or short coat, 11; dress, gown or frock, woolen, 11; other material, 7; gym tunic or girls skirt with bodice, 8; blouse, sports shirt, cardigan or jumper, 5; skirt, 7; overalls, dungarees or like garment, 6; apron or pinafore, 3; pyjamas, 8; nightdress, 6; petticoat, slip, combination or cami-knickers, 4; other undergarments, including corsets, 3; pair of stockings, 2; socks (ankle length), 1; collar, tie, pair of cuffs, or two handkerchiefs, 1; scarf, gloves or mittens, 2; slippers, boots or shoes, 5.

Fewer coupons are required in most cases for children's clothing. Purchasable without coupons are infants' clothing, woman's overalls, hats and caps, sewing thread, mending wool and mending silk, boot and shoe laces, tapes, braids, ribbons and other fabrics of 3 inches or less in width, elastic, lace and lace nets, sanitary towels, braces, garters, "hard haberdashery," clogs, "black-out cloth dyed black", and all second-hand articles.

Retailers are able to obtain fresh stocks only by turning in their customers' coupons.

Citizens are assured in the Trade Board announcement that the rationing provisions are intended "not to deprive you of your real needs, but to make certain that you get your share of the country's goods—to get fair share with everybody else." There are no special privileges today in England, no class which is not literally "in the front line" and sacrificing, voluntarily and gladly, in the common interest.

Alcohol And Gasoline

Motorists are well advised of the danger of mixing alcohol with gasoline. With gas in his car and alcohol in his stomach, the man behind the driving wheel of an automobile is a deadly menace to himself and the community. But in Australia they are experimenting with this mixture in a different fashion. The Power Alcohol Committee, which has been surveying Australian resources and industrial plants for several months, reports that wheat and cane sugar could yield alcohol at 33 cents a gallon to be used as a 15 per cent blend in all sold gasoline. It is proposed to increase alcohol production from 2,000,000 to 52,000,000 gallons annually by using existing molasses stills which are idle for long periods each year, and by constructing new plants.

Since the war, Australia has curtailed gasoline imports to preserve dollar credits for vital war purchases. Gasoline rationing restricts private car owners to gasoline purchases calculated on horsepower to restrict driving to 2,000 miles a year. Hence the desirability of finding a suitable part substitute.

Cream Rationing Soon?

Rationing of dairy products to the domestic trade draws nearer reality for Canadians. The need for control over the milk flow, says the Ottawa Journal, has become increasingly evident in recent weeks as dry weather continues, and within a very short time the Government will likely have to give serious consideration to the diversion of available milk into channels where the need is greatest. When that step is taken Canadians may have to forego some luxuries. Table cream, for instance, may be the first to disappear.

A few weeks ago there was every indication and hope that Canadian cows would be able to meet the British cheese and condensed milk contract, possibly supply more, and at the same time provide for ever increasing domestic demands. Prospects are not nearly so hopeful now. Forage crops in most of Eastern Canada are reported as fair to poor.

Figures just released in Washington indicate just how badly Britain needs dairy products and the huge quantities required. United States agricultural officials state Britain has asked for 250 million pounds of cheese, 15 million cases of evaporated milk, 25 million pounds of dry skim milk, all within the next year. They are talking domestic rationing across the border as a means of increasing the supplies available for Britain.

Although few Canadians now realize it they are not going to be able to buy much cheese this Fall. Wholesalers already are prohibited from buying new cheese. But we are using more milk and more milk products than in 1940, considerably more than in 1939. It will take many adjustments and considerable planning to divert any great quantity of domestic milk into manufacturing plants where cheese and condensed milk for Britain can be made. Canadians, however, are living on a luxury diet as compared to people in Britain.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Dominion Day holiday tomorrow.

* * * *

Will the first month of summer begin tomorrow.

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Letters from England declare the weather there to be dull, wet and cool. They attribute it to atmospheric disturbance caused by bombings.

* * * *

Sir Samuel White Baker, English explorer, discovered the source of the Nile, this date, 1865. In the previous year he had completed tracing the White Nile, which he found to be the northern outlet of a huge navigable lake in British Uganda he named Lake Albert Nyanza. It receives the Semlik River from the Edward Nyanza at the south west end. Sir Samuel wrote "The Albert Nyanza", (1866), and "Ismailia", (1874).

* * * *

The war has not blighted Stratford-on-Avon. Last year, while France was falling, drama chiefs at Straford put on their annual Shakespeare Festival. They wondered, a little. They may even have trembled as they surveyed the morning's news. But they carried on. They trusted drama's own "Old Bill." France fell. But Shakespeare went on. This year Northern Africa is aflame. But it is all the same in Stratford. The Festival of 1941 opened with "Much Ado About Nothing."

* * * *

Selina Parnell, of Calgary, received an official Government document addressed to "Selina Horne Parnell, Esq." instructing her to report within three days for medical examination prior to going to camp for military training. Bewildered, she asked several girl friends if they had received similar notices and on finding they had not, took the document to Sgt.-Maj. Thomas McDowall at the mobile recruiting depot who told her: "Seal it up — scratch out 'Esq.' write MISS in great big letters and send it back to them." She followed his instructions.

* * * *

The potato crop of France is beginning to be gathered. It promises to be good, but voices are already raised warning against undue optimism, for the peasant also is beginning to feel the strain of hunger and very naturally will first set aside a quantity for family consumption. A writer in the Illustration—the weekly magazine published in Paris circulates in both zones and has come out strongly for "collaboration" — has found a "solution". He advises one to cut whatever bread or meat one may have into the thinnest possible slices to make it "appear more to the eye." He contends that "since visual sensations play such a part in psychology" it would be well to use smaller knives, forks and spoons and resort to dolls' plates upon which, presumably, an ounce of beef would seem like a regular porterhouse steak. One comment was: "I'd like to show that fellow that I have a full-sized fist."

* * * *

The drastic check on oil consumption, which will have the effect of stopping the installation of new residences with oil heating apparatus, is expected to be followed a little later with a curb on the use of gasoline. This curb will probably take the form of locking gas stations from a certain hour Saturday night to Monday morning, and it will prevent automobile users from buying extra cans or drums of gasoline to tide them over any lengthy week-end trip. Munitions Minister C. D. Howe has already warned the public that drastic control over essential materials was inevitable. This has been made necessary largely because of the shortage of shipping, the British Government having requisitioned most of the tankers for its purposes, the result being there is a serious lack of boats to move oil to the east coast. The 12-inch pipe line now being built from Portland to Montreal is one of the moves to meet the situation, but meantime a close check on any increased oil has been necessary.

* * * *

Background counts in statesmanship today as it always has done, bookish men have the inspiration. Two members of the British House of Commons were once discussing why it was that Mr. Gladstone, when compared with such highly able and industrious colleagues as Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, seemed to tower above them by a sort of "greatness" of mind and character. "One thing is," said one of them, "that Mr. Gladstone spends his spare time reading Homer and Plato and Dante and the Bible, whereas Dilke and Chamberlain mostly read blue books." Blue books, of course, seem more business-like for a politician; blue books taught them the facts and statistics which they wanted to know, and in the end blue books tended to make the furniture of their minds. Mr. Gladstone could get up the facts and statistics when they were wanted, but for a permanent possession he preferred to carry about with him, the greatest thoughts of poets, saints and philosophers; and when he spoke, that possession coloured his language; when he faced a political problem, those ideas formed his background. Churchill, though in school days neglecting the humanities, made up for it in his maturity, and relieves laborious days by recourse to the best in English, French and Italian classics.

NOTES BY THE WAY

If it is true, as it seems to be, that Petain Government is casting in its lot with Hitler, we should act at once. Facts, however painful, have to be faced. France will stand not merely defeated, but dishonored. In addition to having broken its solemn pledge to Britain, it will have lied to us. In all this, the people of France, no doubt, are innocent. But they will have to bear, temporarily, the responsibility for those whom they have allowed to take up the reins of their shattered state. Unless we wish to wake up some morning and find that Hitler has established air and submarine bases in the West Indies, we should immediately seize the French possessions in the Caribbean, to be held in trust by us, or by Gen. de Gaulle, for the French people until Hitler is overthrown. — Chicago Daily News.

Of Mr. Lindbergh's right to criticize a Presidential address there can be no question. As for the issues of taste which arise from the manner of his utterance, they are his own problem and responsibility. But his arguments are very much the public's concern. And it seems to us worth pointing out that defeat has not improved his logic. The immaturity of his mind and background, his inability to look outside the narrow channel of his limited facts and fixed prejudices were never so clearly exhibited as in his latest speech. — New York Herald Tribune.

Take gas-mask carrying. Faithfully, unconsciously, the mask reveals the public mind. Tension was at its peak when war began and seventy-five percent carried gas masks. It sank away with gradual apathy to zero in March, 1940; rose again with action at last—Norway (April), breakthrough (May), French collapse (June) —and again up with the big invasion threat (September, 1940), thereafter to fall steadily back to zero. The war of nerves doesn't seem to have gone very deep if that worst terror of all, poison gas, isn't convincing people they ought to carry masks. At present the British government is making a determined effort to get people to carry them at all times. On the available evidence, it would seem that Hitler's war of nerves has made little impression on Britain. On the contrary, there can be no doubt that in March 1941, we are calmer, tougher, wiser, wide awake and very much less nervous than we were in September, 1939, or in September, 1938, for that matter. — London World Review.

It should be made clear to every man, woman and child in Canada that their political leaders are prepared, after the war, to mobilize our national resources of manpower and money for purposes of domestic reconstruction to the same extent, intensity and degree as these resources are now being employed for war. Each party might differ as to the means and instruments that would be employed. Each party would have its own technique of reconstruction. Mr. Coldwell made it clear recently that the technique he would employ would be that of socialization. Other leaders of others parties might, in due course, commit themselves to other instruments and policies. That does not matter. These would be the subject of later debate. But, for the moment, with the country resolved and united for purposes of war, it would be enough for all to pledge themselves to similar efforts, as great or even greater, for the purpose of maintaining and improving the lives of Canadians for tomorrow and for all time. — Winnipeg Free Press.

The cinema public so often saw American soldiers, marines and aviators as well as airplanes and tanks, that it believed the United States was ready to face no matter what enemy. It was undeceived when it saw that in order to aid Great Britain and to offset the Nazi menace the United States had to create the whole of a war industry. That sort of propaganda is bad because it fools the public and leads it astray, because it paralyzes energies which otherwise would be expended without counting the cost. Such propaganda discourages and makes indifferent those to whom it is addressed and which it is reputed to have convinced. It does not bring patriotism to life in the hearts of citizens and it does not produce munitions. Without patriotism and without preparation no war is won. Furthermore, it is a poor patriotism which needs the unending blowing of trumpets and beating of drums. Mr. Gardiner well said recently that the war effort of Canada was not, perhaps, spectacular but that it was efficacious, it gives excellent results because it furnishes to Great Britain what it most needed —munitions and food. — Le Droit (Ottawa.)

One curious effect of the "blitzes" in the West of Scotland is that the sale of pianos has dropped very considerably. At least, so one representative of a large firm of musical instrument makers has told us. Until a month or two ago his firm would sell as many as 30 pianos a day to customers mainly of the artisan class, in Clydeside towns. Such transactions, however, did not imply any increased desire to become proficient piano players among the working classes. They had in fact, very little to do with music at all. The piano was regarded as a social symbol as a piece of furniture which conferred some prestige on the owner. If you owned a piano, you were socially acceptable and an object of respect. "Blitzes" bear harshly on prestige factors, and when the life of a piano became so uncertain, the demand for them fell, not only in the areas which had been raided but in those where expectation of raids existed. — Edinburgh Scotsman.

The Battle of Britain has become a battle of mathematicians. The boys who slash through the night, behind 2,000 and 3,000 horsepower, banging with batteries of cannon at vaguely visible shapes of Nazi bombers, are only stepsons of the bespectacled old laboratory slaves, laboring away with mazes of wires and radio tubes. If the new night battle of Britain is won, it will be won by the gentlemen in Schenectady, N.Y., and various out-of-the-way spots in England, aided, but only aided, by the boys who take their fantastic creations into the air and, thanks to them, hunt down the enemy and destroy him. Night fighting, the only solution to the devastating night raids Germany has been delivering to this country, is in a state of quasi-perfection. Developed to a high science as complicated as astronomy, it is now in a postion to deal with the brute power of Germany's Luftwaffe. — Ottawa Journal.

Hitler's Mistakes

(Moncton Transcript)

If there is any truth in the reports that Hitler had hoped and planned to use his war on Russia to induce Britain to abandon the war against Germany, it merely goes to show once more how little Hitler knows of British character and how greatly he underestimates British intelligence. In this matter as previously, he may be the victim of incompetent advisers. Ribbontrop, among others, had assured Hitler that Britain would not fight and it was on that assumption that he invaded Poland. Now he appears to believe that Britain would quit if a suitable opportunity were presented, and he is endeavoring to furnish the opportunity.

In the most detailed report of the alleged negotiations Von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, is said to have approached the British ambassador with the proposal that Britain should unite with Germany in war on Russia to save the world from Communism. The reply was a reference to Churchill's speech. Similar overtures made in other capitals are said to have received as little consideration.

The feeling persists in some quarters that the visit of Hess to Britain is connected in some way with the present developments, that Hess may have been carrying a proposition of this nature to Churchill either as a trusted agent of Hitler or on his own initiative because of developments within Germany with which he wished to align himself.

Rumors persist that the balance of powers in Germany has been swinging from the Nazi party to the army leaders, that some of the most prominent Nazis have lost their prominence that the others no longer are consulted as before, and that it is the officers of the High Command who are giving Hitler advice—or orders. If true, this would throw additional light on the Russian war, for the officers as a class are Germany's deadliest opponents of Communism.

In pre-war days it was suggested in these colmuns that, if Hitler were as shrewd as he was credited with being, he would avoid war at all costs if he hoped to preserve his regime, for under the strain and stress of war he and his gang of thugs would be in danger of being brushed aside by the army leaders.

Hitler foresaw that danger and did his best to forestall it by his purge of the army officers and by the control of the army he obtained through the Gestapo. In spite of his precautions the army may have been getting the upper hand. If so, the attack on Russia may have been devised either to placate its leaders or to keep them too busy for plotting against the Fuehrer.

Whatever the motives behind the declaration of war on the Soviet, if it were undertaken in the belief that it would result in peace with Britain and a united effort against a common foe, the fallacy of the belief has been demonstrated in a manner which even Hitler can understand.

The Easts

(Winnipeg Free Press)

We become more familiar with the three Easts as the war sharpens our sense and polishes our knowledge of geography. These three Easts are: the Near the Middle, and the Far.

In a rough way, the Near East takes in the Balkan States, the Middle East flows over the Arab countries around the Garden of Eden, and the Far East spreads over from the Indian Ocean into the Pacific.

Greece is put by geographical proximity into the Near East, but is too distinctive in race and culture historically to have been regarded as an intimate part of the Balkans. Turkey, too, with part in Europe and part in Asia Minor, is more by the chance of circumstances in or out of the Near East.

The Middle East begins beyond the Bosphorus and in the last war rotated mainly round Mesopotamia. It still has Iraq for its hub, with the Levantine Syria and Palestine reaching beyond it to the Mediterranean, as well as the Arab-ruled suzerainties hedging it from the Indian Ocean and Afghanistan.

Far beyond these coastlines broods the Far East. It begins by embracing India, and yet India has its strength in the West when menaced from the East. The Far East assembles the other Easts in that its boundaries take in peoples and countries more occidental than oriental. Australia and New Zealand are as alien to the major complexion of the Far East as the state of California is to a Central American republic. Japan is the greatest force in the Orient, but though its people are wholly Oriental their ambitious methods are singularly Occidental.

Within these three vast and inexact geographical influences repose the bare evidences of the oldest forms of civilization in the would. War and sand destroyed those ordered existences, and who dare say today that war and sand are not again on their way to destroy such benefits of civilization as have flowed from the West into the Easts—Nar, Middle and Far?

The Poets' Corner

WHEN AGE SHALL COME

When time shall draw deep furrows 'cross your brow,
And busily spin silver threads of hair,
Your youth and beauty that men gaze on now
Will be a faded rose and none will care.
Then looking back you'll sadly muse and say
"How futile are the things in which we trust;
The forms we cherish most soon fade away
And mingle with all other forms in dust".
Grieve not for that which youth and beauty give
To all. For knowledge never youth's to hold
Will come when Age shall teach us how to live.
To diming eyes the future will unfold
New types of beauty only Age can know:
A treasure-house of memories long ago.

—F. H. MacArthur.

American Press On Russian Invasion

(By The Canadian Press)

If Hitler hoped his attack on Communist Russia would confuse United States opinion, perhaps weaken the resolve to aid Britain, the American press assured him today he guessed wrong.

On all sides were printed editorial demands that the Roosevelt administration take this opportunity to double and quadruple aid to Britain while the Nazi war machine is engaged in the East.

The press echoed the declaration of Prime Minister Churchill yesterday that the world's enemy is Hitler. Many editors praised Mr Churchill's prompt statement of the British position.

The Baltimore Sun, elated that Mr. Churchill was "not confused and not diverted" by the week-end development, went on:—

"In this war between Germany and Russia," between Hitler and Stalin, we shall be fools if we allow Stalin's crimes to confuse our judgment as to where the interest of civilization lies.

"Civilized society can deal more easily and effectively with the Russian dictatorship and the Russian brutalities that it can deal with the extraordinarily efficient German dictatorship brutalities.

"The United States can deal more easily and effectually with all its various Communist problems than with its Nazi peril. The Communist intrigues have seriously annoyed us internally but they have not caused us to resort to conscription in peacetime, nor to build a two-ocean navy."

The Detroit News said "it is evident that successful Russian resistance would be grounds for hope and thanksgiving." The Chicago Times commended Mr. Churchill's "courageous and realistic decision," and urged that the United States "follow Churchill's path."

The New York Herald-Tribune called for intensification of United States efforts to defeat Hitler. Said the Herald-Tribune:—

"Hitler has exposed himself on front, rear and flank, politically militarily and psychologically. Every energy on every level, military and economic, now must be bent to his destruction, for if this chance is lost in inaction, none like it will ever come again."

The New York Times declared the United States should "seize boldly the opportunity to increase Hitler's difficulties, at the very moment when he has at last risked war simultaneously on two fronts, by doubling and redoubling our aid to Britain."

The New York Post said: "There now will be a great test of the American character, which must hold fast, against all manner of cunning and insinuating argument, to continue the policy of all aid to England; even to double and quadruple that aid, in order to take full advantage of that vagary of politics which compels Hitler to face a mass land army in Europe again, a boon we had thought would never come."

The "first objective" —defence of Britain and the defeat of Nazi Germany —must not be forgotten, warned the Boston Herald.

"To draw back because of Soviet Russia's entrance into the war would be equivalent to appeasing Hitler," said the Herald, "and by now no one should need any demonstration of what happens to those who are so credulous as to believe Hitler or to desire to allay his boundless ambitions."

Filling The Skies

(Halifax Chronicle)

Although there is news, day after day, of mass air attacks on German positions by the Royal Air Force, it is still difficult for many to realize that the great day which we once so anxiously awaited has arrived. The Royal Air Force is now carrying the fight to Germany. Less than a year ago, it was just the reverse. Last September the skies were filled with Nazi bombers and fighter escorts roaring across the English Channel for daylight and night raids on Great Britain.

Such air strength as Great Britain possessed was devoted to beating off these attacks. And the Spitfires and Hurricanes proved so deadly that daylight raids virtually ceased. Through the winter, however, the night raids continued. But that, too, is being checked as Great Britain gains more fighter planes and greater radio-location facilities.

But it is obviously better to smash the enemy on his home ground than in the air or sea approaches to Great Britain. It is more effective to destroy his centres of production and transportation, to wreak such havoc that he will suffer from a lack of planes and a lack of fields from which to fly them.

A year ago this was little more than a dream. Great Britain was woefully weak in bomber strength. She was especially weak in big bombers which could carry heavy bomb loads far into Germany and return.

That is changing and changing fast.

During the spring of 1941 we have seen more and more raids of increasing severity on Germany and on German-held territory.

Because this has come about somewhat gradually, it is still difficult for many to realize that at last Britain is waging an offensive air war.

But it is true.

Radiolocation

(Halifax Chronicle)

Coincident with Lord Beaverbrook's "call to duty" to radio men in North America, British authorities divulge an important secret of the war in the air: radiolocation. First used in the Battle of Britain, last September, radiolocation has since been extended. Today it plays a vital part in the defence of the British Isles. The apparatus broadcasts electric waves which instantly signal the presence of any aircraft which crosses their path.

Such a device relieves the Royal Air Force of much arduous patrol and frees numbers of planes for actual combat duty. With the danger of invasion attempt still hanging over the British Isles, and with fighter plane strength still less than Britain's defenders would prefer, the value of the radiolocation is obvious.

The official announcement indicates that the apparatus is fairly simple to manufacture, but its operation demands a knowledge of radio principles and a period of specialized training in radiolocation. In the present emergency it is of great importance to Britain to put many of these radiolocators in operation, but the difficulty is to find the trained men to operate them.

Lord Beaverbrook has broadcast an appeal for volunteers, addressing himself particularly to men with radio training and experience in North America. His appeal will bring a ready response.

There are countless young men on this continent with a good practical knowledge of radio. They are the "hams," men who have made a hobby of radio, who have built and operated their own stations, and have joined a worldwide fraternity of amateur operators whose conversations throw a girdle round the earth.

With the outbreak of war, Canada's amateur stations were silenced by the government, but "hams" in the United States have been operating as usual. The Canadians, meanwhile, have held meetings and studied and observed radio progress, eager to keep abreast of their hobby.

Hams on this continent have played dramatic parts in many peacetime adventures. They have given useful service in many emergencies. In major disasters, such as floods and hurricanes, the "hams" have broadcast appeals and maintained emergency communications when all else has failed. Their good services have saved countless lives and spared no end of suffering.

Today, the hams have an opportunity for still greater service in the struggle to preserve that free way of life in which men can follow wholesome hobbies. Many of them already have given their services to the cause, as wireless operators in the fighting services or abroad ships of the merchant navy.

Now comes a specialized appeal for emergency duty in the British Isles.

Once again the "hams" will show their willingness to serve.

OIL OF IRAN

In recent years about one-third of oil consumed in Great Britain has come from Iran.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"What the people of the United States have now seen is that Hitler realizes that he cannot conquer Britain unless he conquers the world, and they have decided that they do not propose to let him do it."—Walter Lippman.

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