

# Canadian Farmers Play Big Part

## Canada's Farm Front Saved Day for Britain and Helped Speed Victory

By JAMES McCOOK  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA — (C.P.) — Canada's farm contribution to the Allied war effort was assessed in 1943 by R.L. Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom high commissioner in Canada, who said that without the help of the Canadian farmer the war might have been lost or three years ago.

Food from the Dominion sustained the United Kingdom in 1940 and 1941 when she had to bear the full fury of the attack of a temporarily victorious foe," he said.

After 1940, the United Kingdom depended on Canada to maintain her rationing of vital foods such as wheat and cheese, shipped overseas in increasing quantity year after year.

From the beginning of the war to the end of 1943, Canada shipped about 2,100,000,000 pounds of food, and in addition undertook to provide a minimum of 900,000,000 pounds in 1944 and 1945 under a two-year contract.

Progressive increases in volume accompanied with deliveries totaling 673,000,000 pounds in the 35-month period ending Dec. 25, 1943, during this period about 70 per cent of the 8,000,000 hogs slaughtered in inspected establishments were used for export.

Cheese shipments from May, 1940, to March, 1944, totalled nearly 100,000,000 pounds, the 1942-43 shipments being 140,000,000 pounds accompanied with 93,000,000 pounds under the first contract signed in 1940. In addition, 7,000,000 pounds of butter were shipped in 1943 at a time when British imports from other sources were less abundant than usual.

Egg Exports Up  
Exports of eggs rose from 1,031,000

000 dozen in 1938 to 40,000,000 dozen in 1943. All the 1943 shipments were in the form of egg powder for convenient shipment and storage.

In addition to these basic foodstuffs, Canada provided the United Kingdom with substantial quantities of fruit, dehydrated vegetables, seeds of all kinds, flax and other food requirements.

To ensure that the United Kingdom obtained needed bacon supplies, Canada in 1941 halted shipment of hogs to the United States and, in the following year, stopped shipment of beef cattle as beef supplies in the domestic market were insufficient to meet a raising demand.

In May, 1943, meat rationing was imposed in Canada, but was suspended in March, 1944, when shipping difficulties and enlarged production developed a surplus in domestic stocks.

The United Nations drew heavily on Canada's immense stockpile of wheat during the war, shipments averaging higher than in the immediate pre-war years, despite shipping difficulties and demand for other Canadian food products. Shipments of 211,517,686 bushels in the crop year 1942-43 compared with 92,857,047 in 1936-37.

In response to the demand for livestock products, feed acreages were increased, and in 1943 wheat acreage was at its lowest level in 25 years, 17,498,000 acres compared with 28,726,000 in 1940.

Bumper crops of all grains in 1942 facilitated long-range feeding programs.

### At First Quebec Conference — 1943



Smiles that were a prelude to victory are shown on the faces of Churchill, Roosevelt and Mackenzie King in the above photo. Since that time several meetings have been held at scattered points throughout the world at each one of which steps leading closer to the European victory which is now a fact were constructed. Since that meeting President Roosevelt has passed to his reward but Canadians will not soon forget the part he played in drawing up the plans that led to the Nazi horde's downfall.

# Next Few Weeks May Be Bloody

## Big Problem Faces United Nations In Restoring Order In Germany

By SIGRID ARNE  
Associated Press Staff Writer

The end of the war in Europe means that the Allied armies must shift quickly from the role of soldier to policeman.

The first three weeks or so may be bloody. Thousands of Germans may be caught in neighboring countries. An estimated 10,000,000 foreign workmen are in Germany, and exiled diplomats, off the record, expect rioting all over that part of Germany not under Allied control.

The wells of hatred are so deep that the newly-liberated Europeans are expected to turn guerrilla even as they start homeward with a rush, picking off whatever Germans are found, whether with guns, knives or just lists.

To restore order immediately—and in the years to come—the United Nations have some plans ready, some still to be written.

Food will be the best weapon to bring order. Then shapers and doctors. Then local registration crews which will take down names and try to re-unite families.

The armies will have to stock and run the first bread-lines. Few trains will be operating. Currencies will be so uncertain that farmers will be reluctant to bring good pigs into town to exchange for questionable paper money.

It is not known how long the armies will want to run the show. But when they quit, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation crews will set to work to distribute clothes, food, medicines, and some reconstruction machinery which will be bought from the \$2,000,000,000 fund agreed upon in November, 1944, at Atlantic City.

Water and light will be the first urgently needed utilities. Water will help to keep down epidemics. Elec-

tricity will not only light homes, but help factories to hook up machines and get going on the tremendous need for clothes, blankets, beds and kitchen utensils.

**Combat Unemployment**

Unemployment, until factories close and farms are running again, is a big fear because of the psychological effect. Most of the wrecked nations are planning huge public works programs; how to pay for them is still unknown. But quite certainly hundreds of thousands will be working for their governments for a period, tearing down wrecks, rebuilding bridges, repairing railroads and docks, building schools and hospitals.

Millions will set out immediately to walk home across Europe. The armies may try to roll some home in truck caravans. U. N. R. A. will finance much of the remainder when trains run. En route, they'll be fed in huge soup kitchens, and examined in field hospitals for disease.

Europe's first big need will be for machinery: tractors, derricks, railroad steel, locomotives, engines of all sorts, turbines.

But how today? That's not clear for the first year or so. Some nations, such as France, the Netherlands, Norway, have gold balances some of which could be spent. There may be some North American loans to Europe.

Operation of the new United Nations bank and the world stabilization fund, was scheduled for May 1945.

The bank, with \$9,100,000,000 subscriptions from 44 nations, can guarantee loans—which it is hoped will send more private investment money into Europe, and the fund is expected to keep the various monies—francs, dollars, sterling, lire, drachmas—exchanging at an even rate to ease buying and selling.

LAHORE, India — (C.P.) — The Punjab government has succeeded in diverting more than 500,000 acres of land from cotton to food crops during the last three years. During the same period it has brought under cultivation nearly 100,000 acres of waste land.

# Nazis Conquered



The tempest in Europe has subsided. Our armed forces have, through courage and perseverance brought us through the first of two great storms which have raged on both sides of the world.

Japan still stands as a threat to world-wide peace but with the same indomitable courage that they showed against the Nazi hordes the United Nations, bending every effort to the task, will bring about that peace.

And in this our day of Victory let us bow our heads in thankfulness that the holocaust in Europe is over and that Nazism and all the cruelty and savagery it has stood for has been forever wiped from the face of the earth.

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