

BRITISH LAUNCH GIGANTIC ATTACK

Air Force Blasts Nazis

FIVE HUNDRED FIGHTERS GUARD DAYLIGHT BOMBERS

Folkestone, Eng., Jan. 10.—In what was regarded as possibly the biggest daylight air attack on German invasion bases in France, Royal Air Force bombers today raided German positions all along the French channel coast from Calais to Boulogne.

Greeks Cheer Warriors



Wild with joy over their country's successes against the Italians, the populace of Athens, Greece, gives a rousing reception to Greek and British soldiers home from the battlefield. The British fighters were British and Greek flags.

The British bombers, protected by hundreds of fighters, swarmed over 1,000 square miles of northwestern France, blasting airdromes, military installations and patrol vessels.

Coastal observers at one place counted 50 bombers roving over the Channel. The raid was the first in which such a large number of fighters was used to protect the bomb carriers.

The eight-gunned fighters outnumbered the bombers 10 to one, indicating that some 500 fighters were used in the mammoth assault. Aviation circles described the foray as resembling the mass German daylight raids on these islands last September and October, "but more successful."

The attack began shortly after mid-day in the Calais area and progressed deep inland and up the coast toward Boulogne.

British fighters were said to have darted down to within 250 feet of the ground, to machine-gun airdromes used by German air raiders. Taken largely by surprise, few Nazi pilots challenged the R.A.F. Several German planes were damaged before they had a chance to rise. Three of those which did get into the air were downed.

Aviation circles said this offensive spirit of the R.A.F. could be interpreted as indicating Britain is not now so short of planes. The attacks were a continuation of assaults by the R.A.F. last night, the heaviest of which was a six-

AIR RAIDS Continued on Page 6, Column 4



These trained dogs help guard Britain from possible invasion. They are shown on duty with a Home Guard looking for enemies.

Cheeky Checkmate

British Ponder Smash at Italy

By DREW MIDDLETON

London, Jan. 10. (AP)—A British offensive against Italy to checkmate Germany's long-threatened invasion of Britain is being spoken of as a possibility in military circles here as the result of recent developments in the Mediterranean.

Victories by the army of the Nile, as well as by Greek forces in Albania, have brought widespread speculation that the end of Italian resistance in North Africa may be near.

Once the North African campaign is cleaned up, some observers believe the Royal Navy and Air Force may open widespread attacks on Italian ports and military centres in an all-out attempt to bring Italy to the point of surrender or revolution.

Behind the navy and air force would be Britain's army of the Middle East, ready for an invasion of Italy either across the Mediterranean or the Adriatic.

Should Italy be threatened by invasion Germany would find it necessary to strengthen her ally by diverting not only planes, but troops, to Italy, military analysts say.

Means British in Brenner Pass

A beaten Italy, it was added, means British bombers operating from Italian airfields and British troops in the Brenner Pass.

Neutral military men said how many troops Germany would have to send into Italy to make her formidable enough to resist invasion successfully is a subject of conjecture. They explain that after Caporetto—where the Italians suffered a smashing defeat at the hands of the Austrians in the last war—Britain sent three army corps totalling 500,000 men, and France sent hundreds of guns to hold Italy for the Allies.

Neutral military men agree that any attempt by Britain to shift the main theatre of war from the western to the eastern front would be a bold and ambitious move.

They recall, however, that the man now directing Britain's war strategy is the same Winston Churchill who conceived a similarly ambitious plan during the last war—the Allied attack upon the Dardanelles.

In his writings, he stoutly maintains that his original plan would have worked had the army and navy listened to him. They have to listen now.

R.A.F. Bombs Naples

Cairo, Jan. 10. (BUP)—An exceptionally heavy raid on Italian battleships, merchant marine shipping, docks and the railway station at Naples on the night of Jan. 8-9 was disclosed in a Royal Air Force communique today.

Bombs fell on or near the stern of a battleship of the Littorio class, causing a dull red glow, a communique issued by the R.A.F. middle east command said.

Ships of the Littorio class, among Italy's newest, are of 35,000 tons.

Normally they carry about 1,000 men. The R.A.F. also told of devastating raids by British planes on Palermo, Sicily, Tobruk and Benghazi in Libya and Benina. Benغازي's airdrome, where many Italian planes were set afire.

Direct hits were registered on hangars and buildings. A number of hangars and barracks were seen to be gutted.

One British plane, after dropping its bombs, machine-gunned the airdrome from a height of only 250 feet.

BRITISH PUSHING ON WHILE TOBRUK REELS FROM BIG BATTERING

By RICHARD D. McMILLAN.

With the British Forces Before Tobruk, Jan. 10. (BUP)—Italian troops were reported fleeing westward through Libya today before British advanced patrols which had reached the Gazzala region, 100 miles from the Egyptian frontier. The patrols were one-third of the way toward Bengasi, headquarters of Marshal Graziani, commander-in-chief of the Italian armies in Africa.

It was indicated that the British were meeting no opposition and that the Italians were making rapidly for some fortified line far to the west of Gazzala.

British general headquarters was in possession of an order of battle signed by Gen. Annabale Bergonzoli Dec. 28, which said that the Italian garrison at Bardia had totalled 44,000. It was considered impossible that more than a handful escaped before British occupation of Bardia, leading to belief that final accounting would show more than 40,000 Italians taken by the British at the Libyan port.

Bergonzoli's order indicated there was a tremendous mass of guns and material in the Bardia region, all of which was likely to have fallen into British hands, including 260 field guns, 25 heavy anti-aircraft guns, 62 medium and 49 light tanks, all serviceable. In addition, there were 69 disabled tanks and 12 serviceable heavy tanks.

Before Tobruk, as I write, British guns and British airplanes are pounding methodically at the 90 blockhouse-fortresses surrounding the town on its land side. My belief is that the final assault will be withheld for a few days, at least, until the tens of thousands of Italian prisoners struggling toward the rear have been disposed of.

A Reason For Delay

The prisoners have strained British transport, food and water supplies and it is indicated that the storming of Tobruk will probably be delayed because supplies would be entirely overtaxed if the Tobruk garrison, estimated to number at least 30,000 men and possibly totaling more than 40,000, were thrown today on the British ration list.

In their sweep through Libya the British have captured dozens of new airdromes in perfect condition, from which Royal Air Force planes already are operating, only a short distance from their objectives.

I saw the wreckage of Italian planes at every airdrome I passed between Bardia and Tobruk. At El Adem air field, 15 miles south of Tobruk, which I have just visited, I found 68 abandoned Italian machines, Caproni bombers, S-79's and CR-42's, most of them wrecked or burned out.

Counting the planes destroyed or captured at Bardia and other stations.

LIBYAN FRONT Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Supplies Reach Greece



A Royal Air force truck is unloaded, none too gently judging by the crumpled fender, at an unidentified Greek port, while bombs and other war supplies for the R.A.F. are stacked on the quayside. British fliers helped Greece obtain mastery of the air in the war with Italy.

Italian Plight In Ethiopia Is Desperate

Cairo, Jan. 10.—Plight of Italian forces in Ethiopia grew more desperate today as British troops, pressing their new East African offensive, chalked up brilliant new victories.

General headquarters here announced the British forces have reoccupied Buna, northeastern Kenya, which Italy occupied several months ago after it had been abandoned by the British.

"On the Sudan frontier, our patrols inflicted a number of casualties on the enemy holding positions east of the post of Serabat, which we captured," the British communique also said.

Cut Off Supplies

"As a result of the vigorous new British offensive in the East African sector, the British are reported to have completely cut off supplies which Italy has been sending by airplane to its forces in Ethiopia. The plight of these troops has been made more desperate as a result of this week's uprising of Ethiopian natives against the Fascists.

Headquarters said that the British mobile column, which pushed into Buna without opposition confirmed that the Italians had abandoned El Wak (El Wak) as a result of the successful raid there last month.

The British move into Buna and the victory of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan followed operations yesterday in which Ethiopian forces, encouraged by a Royal Air Force raid, attacked and vanquished the Italian garrison at Gubba, in Ethiopia, near the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Italy has been forced to stop the last trickle of supplies which it had been sending by airplane to its forces in Ethiopia. It was reported.

Agrarian Milestone

Government Acts To Aid Producers

By B. T. RICHARDSON.

London, Ont., Jan. 10. (Special)—Wartime farm aid, comprising the power to establish a minimum price for butter and to establish a virtual parity of producers' returns between butter and cheese, was understood to be available to Canadian foodstuffs producers as a result of yesterday's cabinet meeting at Ottawa, which considered agricultural policy in anticipation of a conference today of federal and Ontario government officials and farm representatives.

The farm conference in session this afternoon and expected to run into Saturday, was regarded as a milestone in wartime agrarian policy, in view of turbulent protests voiced by Ontario farmers regarding butter price-fixing and 1941 foodstuffs agreements with Britain.

Hon. J. G. Gardiner, federal minister of agriculture, disarmed criticism in advance by declaring that

BUTTER QUESTION Continued on Page 6, Column 2

100,000 Skilled War Workers

Huge Training Scheme Announced at Ottawa

Ottawa, Jan. 10. (CP)—Plans to speed up training of men and boys for Canadian industry engaged in war work were announced today by Labor Minister McLarty. The objective for 1941 is to train 100,000 workers.

The dominion government will spend \$4,365,000 during the next fiscal year on the project, of which \$1,335,000 will be in allowances to men and boys to cover living expenses while they are taking courses in vocational schools.

From the vocational schools the students will be moved to schools in industrial plants engaged on war work and a minimum scale of wages has been fixed which employers must pay those working in their plants.

The action of the government is based on a report by the inter-departmental committee on labor co-operation, headed by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, deputy minister of labor.

Allowance Provisions

The provision for allowances during training follow: Single men living at home shall not receive any allowance, except (a) where they have given up INDUSTRY CALL UP Continued on Page 4, Column 5

Roosevelt Bill Asks Britain Get Right To Use U.S. Ports

Washington, Jan. 10. (BUP)—The administration's historic measure for converting the United States into an arsenal for democracy was placed before congress today with a surprise provision that would permit the repair and outfitting of British warships in American ports. The bill, embodying President Roosevelt's plan for leading American-made munitions to Britain, Greece and China, including supplies now in the possession of U.S. armed forces, was placed before the senate and house simultaneously by Democratic leaders, Alben W. Barkley and John W. McCormack.

The measure contained five essential points and was broadly drawn to permit extension of American aid to any government whose defence the president considers to be vital to the defence of the United States.

The bill contained no funds, but sweeping enabling legislation. Mr. Roosevelt said he would ask for appropriation after the present legislation has been approved. He stressed at a press conference that congress should act with the utmost speed.

Giving the president virtually unlimited power, the measure provided:

1. The sole, leasing, lending or other disposition of any war materials to any country whose defence the president deems vital to the defence of the United States, including both new materiel and equipment now on hand.

2. Authority to test, repair, outfit or otherwise place in good working order any defence articles

U.S. AID BILL Continued on Page 6, Column 4

TEMPERATURE READINGS

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. Rows include Low during night, 6:30 a.m. Jan. 10, 1:30 p.m. Jan. 10, High Jan. 10, 1940, and For full report of Meteorological Office, see page 15.

Bravery on The Roofs of London

German Night Bombing Proves Fizzling Flop

London, Jan. 10.—German raiders hurled several hundred fire bombs on London last night in one of the most widespread series of raids in recent weeks, but the government announced no serious fires were caused and casualties were not large.

One large district of the capital was the object of an especially heavy attack and most of the incendiaries were loosed there in an apparent effort to repeat the heart of the destruction inflicted on the city in a major fire raid Dec. 29.

Newly-organized fire bomb fighting squads doused the incendiaries almost as fast as they fell and emerged with flying colors, a communique issued by the ministry of home security said. In one borough alone, it added, 20 small fires were put out without any call on the regular fire brigades.

Varying their concentrated attack technique, the raiders bombed at least 15 cities and towns. Taking advantage of bright moonlight, the attacks were made over a 300-mile area.

Radio Berlin was heard reporting that Manchester was attacked heavily and great fires caused. The radio said also that attacks were made on London, Liverpool and other towns.

Where Hitler Stands

MORBID MINDS SHADOW EUROPE

By WALLACE R. DEUEL

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10. (Special CDN Despatch)—Most of the peoples of Europe are like the victims of a nightmare today—dazed, numb, worn-out, despairing and confused.

The war itself is the monster of the nightmare of course. But so many other terrors preceded it—so many other unbearable shocks and strains and disillusionments—that the peoples were worn out before the war ever came.

There was the last war from which much of Europe never recovered. There were inflations and deflations and depressions and panics. There was party and racial strife. There were civil wars. There were the pre-war preparations and the pre-war crises. And now there are the 16 months of war itself.

There is a hopelessness too about the nightmare, as well as an almost unendurable fatigue.

On the Allied side there is the hopelessness of seeing Germany rise again only half a generation after it had been beaten for good. How can the German problem be solved if it was not

This is the first of a series of articles dealing with conditions in Germany, written by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States after six years as Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. Other articles will deal with the terror under the Nazi rule, internal conditions in Germany, fifth column activities and how Germany is depending upon divided opinion to keep the United States paralyzed.



First picture to reach Canada of Nazis in Italy shows a German soldier motoring through an unnamed Italian city. Noticeable on the faces of the onlookers is the same cheerless expression reported in Germany by Wallace R. Deuel, in the accompanying article.

WHERE HITLER STANDS Continued on Page 6, Column 6

CASES AND COFFERS

Court Gives 29,492 Verdicts And Gets \$85,717 Revenue

Cases dealt with in city police court in 1940 were swelled by a large number which, but for the war, would not have appeared before the magistrate at all.

These cases concerned war time regulations, under which 135 charges were laid during the year just ended.

Statistics of the city of Winnipeg police court for 1940 were released by Magistrate Fred E. Law, clerk of the court, following a meeting of the police commission, Thursday afternoon.

Charges under the Defence of Canada regulations numbered 104, while 36 were laid under the National Registration regulations.

Only one charge under the war time price and trade board regulations was dealt with in 1940.

In 1940, cases disposed of totalled 29,492, compared with 29,004 for the previous year.

A sharp increase in fines and other moneys was shown in the statistical report. From \$73,851 collected in 1939, the amount jumped to \$85,717 in 1940.

The money was collected as follows: Fines and costs, \$5,504,455; provincial fines, \$9,213,501; dominion fines, \$9; Humane society fines, \$28,800; cash deposits, \$18,218,500; restitution, witness fees, etc., \$1,531,200; deposit costs, \$21; appeal costs, \$59; under maintenance orders, \$11,635,300.

Fines and costs going to the city in 1940 topped by \$6,049 the sum which went from the court to the city treasury in 1939.

Of the number of persons brought before the court in 1940, 4,314 were arrested, 10,361 received summonses and 14,217 appeared as a result of receiving traffic tags.

Other cases disposed of in city police court during 1940 were: Criminal code, indictable offences, 1,377; non-indictable, 1,262; dominion statutes, other than criminal code, 63; provincial statutes, other than traffic cases, 485; city bylaws, other than traffic cases, 5,007; traffic regulations, 20,890; no information laid and the persons released or handed over to some other police department, 163.

During the past year, five persons

found no objection to farmers forming a national union along non-partisan lines, if they saw fit. One of the major sources of advance speculation regarding this London, Ont., conference has been the prospect of a new, powerful farmers' union emerging. A call to form such a union was issued last week-end by Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, Ontario's union-growing premier.

Two Aid Plans The two forms of farm aid evolved to meet the present agricultural crisis deal with butter and cheese, foremost items of Canadian dairy produce.

(1) Provision has been made to enable the government, under written powers, to fix a minimum price for butter. No minimum has been set and a figure will not be established except by order-in-council. A maximum price was fixed at a 35-cent basis, creamery solids, wholesale, at Montreal, on Dec. 27, by the war prices board, and the prevailing price of butter everywhere in Canada now conforms to this peg.

The cry for a minimum price arose among producers from the knowledge that when heavy spring production starts in April, the price will likely slump down, possibly to the 21-cent price of last summer.

The position, in the light of Ottawa's decision yesterday, is that the government will not relax the maximum peg, by which consumers enjoy relatively cheap butter this winter, but the farmers will get protection against a tumble in price next summer. The minimum price will not likely be fixed until next spring, in the light of conditions existing then.

(2) The government will jack up the price of cheese above the figure at which Canada has agreed to sell to Britain. The existing selling price to Britain is 14 cents on board at Montreal, under the 1940 British cheese agreement. A new agreement, arranged in the United Kingdom by Mr. Gardiner last fall, provides for the British to pay 14.4 cents.

But under the Cheese Factory Improvement act, the government is paying a bonus on the basis of two cents a pound for best grade, one cent for second grade, the average for Ontario working out to four-fifths of a cent a pound bonus over the agreement price of 14 cents at Montreal.

This bonus has cost the federal government \$1,050,000 in 1940. The added bonus for 1941 is understood to involve at least another \$1,000,000. It will bring the price of cheese, it is understood, up to 17 cents a

cheese bonus explained.

Alongside the sort I found flame-throwing tanks with trailers of highly inflammable oil. Their crews fled as the British approached, not even trying out their contraptions.

The British destroyed 70 tanks at Bardia and captured 58. As the bastions resist the fire of even massed guns, it is difficult to realize the reason for the speedy capture.

The impression one gets from the prisoners is that they had little heart. I passed along the Bardia-Tobrurk road without seeing any Italians except groups of prisoners and stragglers, wandering along the tracks, bewildered and eager to surrender.

Many stood at the roadside, appealing to the Empire forces to take them prisoner. The British and Australian troops were too busy getting on to Tobruk to pay them any attention.

I saw some Australian airmen, camped along the road, try to shoot off the stragglers. The Italians refused to be shot, pleading piteously for food. The Aussies gave the Italians some of their corned beef and biscuits. One Italian managed to make himself understood and offered to do any kind of work. When I passed this camp again later, I saw the Italians happily cooking and doing chores.

A Cockney artilleryman, posing through lines of thousands of prisoners back toward Bardia, had exclaimed: "Gor! Looks like the Wembley cup final"—the great annual association football championship at Wembley stadium, which attracts crowds of upward of 100,000 persons.

It will take many weeks to round up all prisoners. Some 35,000 of them are still trekking along the roads in groups up to 10,000. Others are to be seen moving back in trucks. All have faces pinched with hunger.

It was strange to see them, passing desert settlements in Libyan villages they had defended, their eyes caught by Fascist signboard slogans such as: "Mussolini is Always Right!" "From the Alps to the Pyramids." "To Us the Victory!"

The navy is aiding the army by loading prisoners on ships and taking them down the coast.

house of representatives has acted. In the senate, Senator Kenneth McKellar (Dem., Tennessee), terming Hitler a "devil incarnate," proposed "repeal of all laws which would in any way interfere with our giving Great Britain all aid the president or congress might find necessary."

able to hope for rewards which would be won as the price. The German people are tired as few people in the world have ever been tired without breaking down. In a single generation they have gone through a major war, a starvation blockade and a catastrophic defeat. They have had two revolutions, they have had their currency wiped out altogether once, and have been seriously threatened with the same fate again. They have had the same exhausting and disheartening experiences of the depression the rest of the world has had and now they have entered a new war.

They have won many battles in the new war it is true. But they won many battles in the last war too—but lost the last—and they have never forgotten it.

Hopelessly Confused And besides many Germans are already asking what good will a victory be to them? The longer the war lasts, the more the Germans wonder if it is worth fighting.

Not only are tens of millions of people in Europe despairing and worn out furthermore, but they are also almost hopelessly confused.

Who and what are responsible for the war? Is it worth fighting? Where do the Soviets stand? Are they the friends of peace and freedom, are they friends of Adolf Hitler, or are they just unscrupulous gangsters?

Who and what are responsible for the failure of Versailles? For the world depression? For the rise of the third reich? For the collapse of France? And what could and should be done to know the answer to these questions, but most of them cannot agree among themselves. There is accordingly more confusion, more exhaustion, more despair.

The peoples tried to flee from the first of these terrors of the thirties, tried with the agonized and leaden-limbed despair of all the victims of all the nightmares even then. But they never got away in a night, nor are they now trying to get away any more.

And yet the peoples fight the war—fight it more or less well, depending on their several national natures, on the adequacy of their preparations and on the extent to which they have been engulfed in the nightmare—but fight it nevertheless and at least some of them, at least the British and Germans will probably go on fighting it.

The Germans and Italians fight it though, most of them not as people have fought wars in the past, and not with the normal reactions of people who have fought wars in the past, but fight it against their own wills and judgments—which tell them that the war is not worth the fighting and that therefore they do not want to fight it—because they cannot see anything else to do, because they are the victims of a nightmare.

Emotions Deadened Their emotions are deadened. They are less indignant over outrage than normal people, less cast down by defeat, less jubilant over victories.

Scores of times I have seen columns of motorized troops pouring through Berlin and half a dozen other cities on their way to the front, first toward Poland and later toward the west. But in all these columns I have only seen and heard one carnion full of men singing; all the others were in silence. And nine-tenths of the people on the sidewalks did not even turn their heads to watch the troops. I never heard a spontaneous cheer for passing troops except when formal parades were held. At the formal activities the people cheered themselves hoarse and they really meant their cheers. But they never dreamed of cheering except



This resident of Amsterdam, Holland, is using the new-type black-out case. The case rests on a wheel and bears a small spotlight which focuses on the ground a few feet in front of the pedestrian.

MORE ABOUT BUTTER QUESTION

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MORE ABOUT AIR RAIDS

(Continued from Page One)

hour pummelling of the German submarine base at Brest. All the British planes returned from the raid.

An oil plant at Gelsenkirchen and other objectives were hit in the concentrated attack on the industrial Ruhr region during the night.

Attacks also were made last night on docks at Brest, Flushing, Dunkirk and Calais and oil targets at Rotterdam.

The inland ports of Duisburg, Ruhrort and Duesseldorf and other objectives in the Ruhr, including factories, blast furnaces and railways were also attacked.

Aircraft of the coastal command attacked docks at Brest and also severely damaged a railway bridge near Egersund, Norway.

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3. The manufacture of war materials for friendly foreign governments in both government-owned and privately-owned arsenals, factories and shipyards.

4. The communication to any friendly government of any information pertaining to any defence article actually furnished to that government, including designs, blueprints and information for using the equipment.

5. The release of any defence article for export, eliminating restrictions in the Espionage act of 1917 and in the Embargo act of July 2, 1940.

Barkley and McCormack emphasized that it does not authorize the use of American war vessels to deliver war materials to combat areas.

No Limit to Aid The bill, however, placed no limit on the amount of materials on hand or on order which could be loaned to Great Britain, China, or Greece.

Discussing the provision for manufacture of foreign articles in government-owned factories, arsenals and shipyards, Barkley and McCormack said:

"This means that we shall be producing the same materials for our friends as for ourselves. It should eliminate double assembly lines in our factories and should help to standardize war materials among democracies."

The bill forbids any foreign country which obtains defence articles or defence information from the United States from transferring them to any other country without the consent of the president.

Barkley and McCormack said the measure also enables the United States to buy war materials in the American republics, Canada or other countries whose defence is vital to us, if such materials are not readily obtainable in this country.

Denounces Measure Foes of the president's foreign policy criticized the bill authorizing transfer of American-made military equipment to warring democracies, and Senator Bennett Clark (Dem., Missouri) charged that the legislation "is simply a bill authorizing the president to declare war on the administration's supporters, however, expressed confidence that the senate would give overwhelming approval to the measure after the

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MORE ABOUT WHERE HITLER STANDS

(Continued from Page One)

sible to hope for rewards which would be won as the price. The German people are tired as few people in the world have ever been tired without breaking down. In a single generation they have gone through a major war, a starvation blockade and a catastrophic defeat. They have had two revolutions, they have had their currency wiped out altogether once, and have been seriously threatened with the same fate again. They have had the same exhausting and disheartening experiences of the depression the rest of the world has had and now they have entered a new war.

They have won many battles in the new war it is true. But they won many battles in the last war too—but lost the last—and they have never forgotten it.

Hopelessly Confused And besides many Germans are already asking what good will a victory be to them? The longer the war lasts, the more the Germans wonder if it is worth fighting.

Not only are tens of millions of people in Europe despairing and worn out furthermore, but they are also almost hopelessly confused.

Who and what are responsible for the war? Is it worth fighting? Where do the Soviets stand? Are they the friends of peace and freedom, are they friends of Adolf Hitler, or are they just unscrupulous gangsters?

Who and what are responsible for the failure of Versailles? For the world depression? For the rise of the third reich? For the collapse of France? And what could and should be done to know the answer to these questions, but most of them cannot agree among themselves. There is accordingly more confusion, more exhaustion, more despair.

The peoples tried to flee from the first of these terrors of the thirties, tried with the agonized and leaden-limbed despair of all the victims of all the nightmares even then. But they never got away in a night, nor are they now trying to get away any more.

And yet the peoples fight the war—fight it more or less well, depending on their several national natures, on the adequacy of their preparations and on the extent to which they have been engulfed in the nightmare—but fight it nevertheless and at least some of them, at least the British and Germans will probably go on fighting it.

The Germans and Italians fight it though, most of them not as people have fought wars in the past, and not with the normal reactions of people who have fought wars in the past, but fight it against their own wills and judgments—which tell them that the war is not worth the fighting and that therefore they do not want to fight it—because they cannot see anything else to do, because they are the victims of a nightmare.

Emotions Deadened Their emotions are deadened. They are less indignant over outrage than normal people, less cast down by defeat, less jubilant over victories.

Scores of times I have seen columns of motorized troops pouring through Berlin and half a dozen other cities on their way to the front, first toward Poland and later toward the west. But in all these columns I have only seen and heard one carnion full of men singing; all the others were in silence. And nine-tenths of the people on the sidewalks did not even turn their heads to watch the troops. I never heard a spontaneous cheer for passing troops except when formal parades were held. At the formal activities the people cheered themselves hoarse and they really meant their cheers. But they never dreamed of cheering except

When I passed this camp again later, I saw the Italians happily cooking and doing chores.

A Cockney artilleryman, posing through lines of thousands of prisoners back toward Bardia, had exclaimed: "Gor! Looks like the Wembley cup final"—the great annual association football championship at Wembley stadium, which attracts crowds of upward of 100,000 persons.

It will take many weeks to round up all prisoners. Some 35,000 of them are still trekking along the roads in groups up to 10,000. Others are to be seen moving back in trucks. All have faces pinched with hunger.

It was strange to see them, passing desert settlements in Libyan villages they had defended, their eyes caught by Fascist signboard slogans such as: "Mussolini is Always Right!" "From the Alps to the Pyramids." "To Us the Victory!"

The navy is aiding the army by loading prisoners on ships and taking them down the coast.

house of representatives has acted. In the senate, Senator Kenneth McKellar (Dem., Tennessee), terming Hitler a "devil incarnate," proposed "repeal of all laws which would in any way interfere with our giving Great Britain all aid the president or congress might find necessary."

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DEMORALIZE ITALIANS IN ALBANIA

Fascists Lose 44,868 Men At Bardia

NINE ENTIRE DIVISIONS ELIMINATED

Cairo, Jan. 11.—The British Middle East command today reported total Italian losses at Bardia—killed or captured—at 44,868 officers and men.

The high command reported that in the Tobruk area operations are progressing satisfactorily. Other reports said that the British are tightening the siege of that Italian base while armored British columns slash deeper and deeper toward Derna, 130 miles west.

The high command said that the Italian casualties at Bardia comprised 2,041 officers and 42,827 men. This report brought known Italian casualties, killed, wounded or captured since the start of Britain's desert blitzkrieg to the neighborhood of 100,000 men, while it is believed that nine Italian divisions, totalling possibly 120,000 men, have been destroyed as effective military units.

Royal Air Force command of the skies over North Africa was said by British military observers today to be forcing Italian Marshal Rodolfo Graziani to fight the battle of Libya "in the dark."

It appeared from the communique that Italian losses at Bardia comprised nearly the entire garrison as well as Italian administrative units located there.

"In addition," the communique said, "we captured or destroyed 358 medium and field guns, 26 heavy anti-aircraft guns, 68 light guns, 13 medium tanks, 117 light tanks and 706 transport vehicles."

The communique reported that "a high degree of unserviceability was found" in the Italian equipment, especially in the motorized transport.

Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, on the other hand, is free to strike at his own time and place against the Italian North African army massed at positions along the Libyan coast from besieged Tobruk west of Tripoli, these sources declared.

The R.A.F. is working with the fleet in an effort to prevent Graziani receiving reinforcements from Italy.

The British Middle East command reported last night that several tons of bombs were dropped on the harbor of Messina, Sicily, Thursday night. Sticks of explosives were said to have fallen across Italian cruisers, partly hidden by a smoke screen, so that the extent of the damage could not be determined.

British authorities declared Italy's entire African empire was jeopardized by the rapidly developing campaign which started with the British push west from Egypt a month and two days ago.

"Reports circulated in London today that Belgian Congo troops might join in the fight against the Axis. There was speculation whether, in such a case, the Congo troops might join Gen. Charles de Gaulle's 'Free French' forces in adjoining French equatorial Africa in a blow at Libya from the south, or might cross the lower tip of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to join operations against the Italians in East Africa."

While Tobruk was being put under siege, the British command began to drive a corridor across the "hump" of Libya to cut off the whole province of Cirenaica.

Clasp of Friendship



Harry L. Hopkins (left), President Roosevelt's personal envoy to London, shakes hands with Viscount Halifax (right), Britain's new ambassador to Washington. Hopkins arrived in London Thursday night and already has gone through an air raid.

FIRE RAVAGES BREST AS SHIP SHATTERED

London, Jan. 11. (BUP)—Two direct hits on the bow of a large vessel in the Brest dockyard, which caused widespread fires in the dock area, were reported by the air ministry today. A communique said also that shipping in Le Havre harbor had been attacked by British planes. All R.A.F. planes returned safely to their bases.

Fierce Ordeal by Flame Portsmouth Base Shaken By Bombs

Portsmouth, England, Jan. 11. (BUP)—British fighter planes, their machine-guns blazing, saved this city from devastation during the night in two ferocious, German utter destruction raids, and are believed to have shot down six raiders.

Firemen and civilians fought fires in all parts of the city while the planes roared high above them, the Germans dropping incendiary and explosive bombs, and some time bombs which caused authorities to order some districts cleared of civilians.

But the British planes helped to keep destruction at a minimum, as did the work of civilians. At many places parties of workers organized to save whatever property they could from the burning buildings of their employers.

They could hear the motors of the German and British planes, and the spitting of machine guns, above a thick pall of smoke, as they worked.

It was the heaviest raid of many years that Brest had suffered during the war. The Germans made three separate assaults, spreading their attack over the night.

The first wave of raiders dropped thousands of incendiary bombs which started hundreds of fires, some of them big.

Then the raiders rained down high explosives, probably using the conflagrations they had started as targets.

Several streets of houses were heavily damaged.

Some hospitals were evacuated while the raids were underway because of the danger of fire, but by dawn all the fires had been brought under control.

One German bomber crashed into the sea some miles from town. The air ministry reported that two German planes were brought down.

AIR RAIDS Continued on Page 12, Column 6

Dock Workers Win Concessions

London, Jan. 11. (CP)—Railway workers at the east end docks won concessions today in a strike against carrying out highly dangerous compulsory firewatching duties at the ordinary rates of pay. They decided to return to work Monday after the company withdrew the compulsory firewatching plan and agreed to a readjustment of pay for such duties.

At the same time civil defence workers—including firemen, stretcher-bearers and rescue squads—presented to the home office a plea for a weekly pay increase of about \$2.20 because of mounting living costs. The basic pay for the workers is \$14.30 weekly.

British Airmen Harass Retreat

Athens, Jan. 11.—A Royal Air Force communique reported today that Italian troops, motor convoys and tanks are in full retreat toward Berat as a result of Greek occupation of Klisura. The R.A.F. said that British planes had carried out successful attacks upon the retreating Italian columns.

The British report was based on action by R.A.F. planes from Klisura north toward Berat. It followed Greek advice that Italian resistance in southeast Albania is crumbling as a result of the fall of Klisura.

"Enemy troops and motorized convoys including tanks in full retreat from Klisura which was occupied by Greek troops yesterday," the R.A.F. said, "were successfully attacked despite bad weather conditions by many R.A.F. bombers."

"Northward from Klisura and on the road to Berat our pilots found convoys in retreat and all their bombs were observed to fall on or in their vicinity."

"All our aircraft returned safely." Important heights dominating the road to Berat, north of fallen Klisura, were reported occupied and additional prisoners and war materials taken by the Greeks.

A large number of fully-loaded supply trucks were said to have been abandoned by the Italians. Others were knocked out of commission by Greek aircraft.

Italian casualties in the Klisura sector, about 30 miles south of Berat, were reported heavy.

The Athens radio said 400 Italian dead were found in the abandoned lines at one point.

Many of the Italian wounded had to be abandoned in the retreat, it was said, and they were cared for by Greek field surgeons.

The Italian position at Tepeleni, west of Klisura, and one objective of the two-pronged Greek offensive based on that captured town, was reported, meanwhile, still strong but becoming more difficult.

Directed Northward One fork of the drive was said to be directed northward toward the oil fields of Berat and the port of Durazzo; the other pointed westward at Tepeleni and Valona.

Greek troops were reported to have advanced a few miles in the direction of Berat only a short time after the capture of the "deserted, pillaged and burned" town of Klisura yesterday. Later reports said other units had pushed beyond the town to the east. The Greek high command said 800 prisoners, including 20 officers, were taken in the occupation of Klisura, about 50 miles east of Valona and about half that distance east of Tepeleni.

Some observers regarded the early fall of Tepeleni as practically a certainty, since its defence hinged to considerable degree on Klisura.

Another Greek column has been striking at Valona along the Adriatic coast, but little word of its progress has been disclosed in the last few days.

A Greek spokesman said the Italian army in Albania was being reinforced steadily and was building new fortifications in an effort to halt Greek advances.

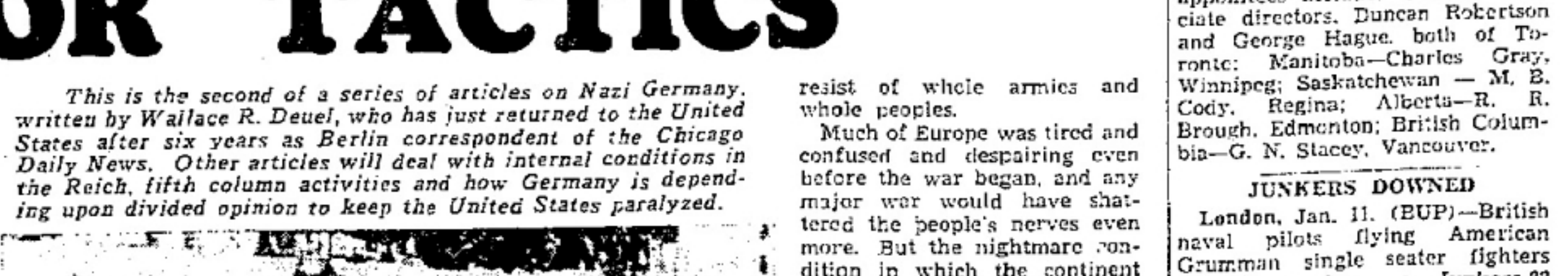
Girls Earn Medals

London, Jan. 11. (CP)—Two young telephone operators of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force received the Military Medal for gallantry yesterday because they kept their switchboards when German bombs smashed the exchange buildings. They are Acting Sergeant Jean Mary Youle, 19, and Acting Corporal Joan Hearn-Avis, 24.

Where Hitler Stands

NAZIS EXPLOIT TERROR TACTICS

This is the second of a series of articles on Nazi Germany, written by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States after six years as Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News. Other articles will deal with internal conditions in the Reich, fifth column activities and how Germany is depending upon divided opinion to keep the United States paralyzed.



These French soldiers were all ready to fight the Germans, but Nazi propaganda sought to sow seeds of distrust in their minds. They claim they succeeded.

rest of whole armies and whole peoples. Much of Europe was tired and confused and despairing even before the war began, and any major war would have shattered the people's nerves even more. But the nightmare condition in which the continent finds itself today is due above all to Hitler's deliberate tactics.

In Four Colors Postcard-size filthy pictures are beautifully drawn and printed in four colors. At first sight they look innocent enough. All they seem to show is a picture of a wounded Poilu lying amid the ruins of a town, sketched in the lower left hand corner. The rest of the picture WHERE HITLER STANDS Continued on Page 5, Column 2

He Punches Hard



Here is Air Marshal Sir Richard Edmund Charles Pierce, nicknamed 'Punch' Em Pierce, as he is the man who sends out the bombers of Britain to raid territory held by Germany from Narvik to Naples, from Bordeaux to Berlin. Associated with aviation since its earliest days, Pierce hotly refutes any suggestion he is an armchair aviator.

Death Strikes Down Three On Highways

Death came to two small boys and one young woman as the result of two accidents on Manitoba highways, Friday night. Dead are Hans Boch, eight; Harry Braun, seven, both of Headingly, Man., and Miss Alice Beaulieu, 20, a domestic of Lorette, Man.

According to police reports the first mishap occurred at about 5:30 p.m., when Peter Boch, farm hand, driving his nephew, Hans Boch, and Harry Braun, son of his employer, home from school for the week-end, failed to see Canadian Pacific railway train No. 38 in time to stop at a crossing on the south side of the Assiniboine river at Headingly.

The car, which belonged to Boch's employer, hit the side of the engine, was dragged for a short distance along the tracks and then dropped down into a gully. The older Boch climbed out unharmed.

Both boys were rushed to Winnipeg Concordia hospital, where Braun died on admittance and Boch succumbed later in the evening.

On Road at Lorette The second tragedy took place at approximately 6:30 p.m., police state, on the main highway in Lorette, as Leo Lavallee, of Lorette, travelling north and about to turn into a garage, struck Miss Beaulieu who was walking south on the highway.

He tried to avoid her, police say, but she moved in the same direction. The fender caught her, throwing her into the side of the car.

Miss Beaulieu was rushed to St. Boniface hospital, where she died at 11:25 p.m.

R.C.M.P. are investigating in both cases.

Advisers

Ottawa, Jan. 11. (CP)—Names of provincial directors who will act as executive assistants and advisers in the provincial chairman of the national war savings committee were announced yesterday. The appointees include: Ontario, associate directors, Duncan Robertson and George Hague, both of Toronto; Manitoba—Charles Gray, Winnipeg; Saskatchewan—M. E. Cody, Regina; Alberta—R. B. Brough, Edmonton; British Columbia—G. N. Stacey, Vancouver.

JUNKERS DOWNED London, Jan. 11. (BUP)—British naval pilots flying American Grumman single seater fighters have shot down a Junkers-88 plane, the air ministry said. It was the first time British pilots in an American plane had downed a German plane. All four occupants of the German plane were made prisoners.

TEMPERATURE READINGS Low during night ..... + 3 6.30 a.m., Jan. 11 ..... + 4 10.00 a.m., Jan. 11 ..... + 3 11.00 a.m., Jan. 11 ..... + 11 For full report of Meteorological Office, see Page Fourteen.

London Press Hails Aid Plan Of Roosevelt

London, Jan. 11. (BUP)—President Roosevelt's full powers programme for aid to Britain was hailed today by the British press as an impressive demonstration of the determination and as offering the key to an Allied victory against the Axis.

The Daily Telegraph reported as being close to the foreign office, called the full powers bill a key to victory because of the potential output of American industry especially as regards machine tools. "America has the opportunity to prove that machine tools may be more potent than bombs," it said.

The influential Times said that crying up of international trade had been a major cause of the war, and that revival of this trade must be an important aim in any future peace settlement.

German Comment Berlin, Jan. 11. (EUP)—President Roosevelt's full powers bill proposed for the repair of foreign warships in United States ports would be a direct violation of the 1917 Hague convention of 1907, which the United States joined, the newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said today.

The comment was first made by a newspaper here on the full COMMENT Continued on Page 5, Column 4

Fleeing Italian General Captured

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 11. (AP)—British general headquarters announced today that yet another of the Blackshirt generals who absented himself just before capture of Bardia has been retrieved while trying to escape on foot toward Tobruk.

No details were added.

Three days ago British headquarters announced that General Arnaldo (Electric Whiskers) Bergonzoli, commander of Bardia, and two other Blackshirt generals had slipped through their hands. One of them, unidentified, was captured later.

In reporting that Bergonzoli got away, the authorities said they believed he fled in a motor boat, although they did not dismiss the possibility that he had absented himself on foot.

Ont. Farmers' Criticisms Boil Over

By B. T. RICHARDSON London Ont., Jan. 11. (Special)—A boiling tide of farmers' criticism turned a government-farmer conference on wartime food requirements into an old-fashioned Ontario indignation meeting here yesterday, leaving no doubt that the federal government faces a sharp revolt in eastern agriculture.

Hon. James G. Gardiner faced frequent heckling as he explained the benefits agreements with the British government, winning warm applause when he announced that a minimum price for butter would be fixed when the proper time came.

Flames of the Ontario farm revolt had evidently been well fanned in advance. Not only did a dozen spokesmen from various Ontario counties arrive with well prepared briefs in which striking similarities of argument appeared, but the leadership of the revolt, plainly revealed itself in addresses delivered by Hon. P. M. Dewar, Ontario minister of agriculture, and H. E. Hannam, president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Hannam referred to Dewar almost affectionately, as the "Hon. Mike."

The central theme of the revolt lies in a demand for farm prices to prevail at average levels existing in 1926-29, the base chosen by the department of Labor at Ottawa, Dec. 19, for wage control in industry. "There should not be one law for the folks, and another for the city farmers," declared Hannam.

Only one reference disclosed figures to show how much Ontario farmers are asking in demanding pre-depression farm prices. One closely-reasoned brief from four federated-dairy groups stated plainly that the price of cheese asked was 19 cents a pound, roughly a one-third boost over present price. FARMERS Continued on Page 12, Column 4

# HAPPY CARRIERS

## Free Press Entertains Boys And Mothers at Gala Affair

More than 900 Winnipeg Free Press carriers, their helpers and their mothers, were guests of the Winnipeg Free Press Saturday morning, when they attended a private showing of A Dispatch from Reuters, at the Metropolitan theatre. Prior to the showing of the feature picture, 13 trophies and certificates and a cheque for \$117 were presented to prize winners of the newspaper carriers' achievement contest, an international competition sponsored by the National Newspaper Carrier Press, Minneapolis.

J. W. Dafeo, editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg Free Press, spoke briefly before making the major award to Gordon Haig, who won the gold star award, emblematic of his rank as one of the best carriers in North America, a cheque for \$117, presented by the contest sponsors, and a trophy presented by the Winnipeg Free Press.

The carrier boys of the Winnipeg Free Press have set a high standard of service in their efficient delivery of newspapers in rain or shine. Mr. Dafeo said. He told the audience of his experiences at a meeting former Free Press carrier boys in all walks of life, particularly in fields of public service, work they had been trained for during their carrier days. Mr. Dafeo concluded by offering his personal congratulations as well as those of his associates.

Mayor John Queen joined with Mr. Dafeo in congratulating the carriers and emphasized the importance of the training in being methodical and efficient which carriers receive.

**Awards Presented**  
J. D. Cameron, Winnipeg Free Press circulation manager, acted as master of ceremonies and introduced G. V. Ferguson, managing editor, who presented awards to winners of the contest. Blue star diplomas from the National Newspaper Carrier Press, and 26 victory trophies from the Winnipeg Free Press were presented to Dave Tasker, Walter Sharpley, Alex. McKean, Neal Lebeau, Ronald Down, David Smith, Richard Hand and Ken Howard.

Red star diplomas, stamping them the five best carriers in Winnipeg, and trophies, were presented by Mr. Ferguson to Ted Brownell, Hugh Macdonald, Albert Vogt, Luman Beaumont and Gordon Haig.

Out-of-town winners of certificates and trophies who were unable to be present for the ceremony were Harold Gow, Kenora; Kenneth Gibby, Brandon; and James Inglis, Portage la Prairie.

The contest was judged on a questionnaire which analyzed the boys' character, paper delivery ability, future ambitions and present school work. J. Trifunov, of the Winnipeg Free Press circulation department, who also took part in the ceremony.

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New Shampoo Method—Specially Made for Blondes—Washes Hair Shades Lighter—Safely Softens and dangles young to gether when sunny golden curls and hair, blonde coffins are both glowingly lovely. Because of its delicate texture, particular care is needed to keep blonde hair from fading, darkening, losing its softness. Think a why smart blonde throughout the country use BLONDEX, the shampoo made specially for them. It removes dirt, dandruff and brings out every gleaming highlight. Costs but a few pennies to use and is absolutely safe. Nothing else for children's hair. Get BLONDEX at drug, department or 10c store.

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and they were intended to make every individual Frenchman sick at heart with suspicion of his own wife or sweetheart, if possible, or at least to make him wonder just enough so that he could not fight quite as well as he otherwise could.

In the pursuit of these objectives, the Nazis have used and are using three main methods: Shock and horror tactics, false pretensions of friendship and tactics of sheer confusion.

The Nazi propaganda about supposed secret weapons was typical of their shock and horror tactics. It was calculated to undermine the morale of the enemy and often succeeded. German troops storming one sector of the Allied lines last May put the defenders to flight by simply firing signal rockets at them. "The Allied troops thought the Nazis were using some new and deadly secret weapon, and ran for their lives.

Another typical example of the Nazis' shock and horror tactics is their deliberate use of military secret, obtained by German agents, in broadcasts to enemy troops whose morale is sometimes shattered when they realize how efficient the Nazi espionage is.

**Morally Disarmed**  
The fraternization which the Germans encouraged on the western front before the big offensive, on the other hand, was typical of the Nazis' use of false pretensions of friendship as a weapon of war. After nine months of seemingly sincere professions of good will by the Germans, the French were mentally and morally disarmed to a significant degree and unable to fight as well as they could have if the Germans had shown hatred for them instead.

Hitler has a myriad of agents of his own who serve these purposes. But among the most effective agents are the people who do not realize that they are Hitler's tools and certainly do not want to be, but who nevertheless are.

There are three main categories of these unwitting Nazi agents:

First, there are persons of undoubted good will but inadequate awareness of the consequences of what they are doing, like some of the amateur statesmen who help Hitler put over his peace plans.

Second, there are people whose good will may be beyond suspicion, but who try to outsmart Hitler. They realize that he is trying to use them, but they think they are smart enough to use him instead. Nobody has outsmarted Hitler yet in this kind of a relationship, but this does not seem to prevent people from keeping trying it. A large sector of big German industry, incarnated in Fritz Thyssen, is typical of this group.

And third, there are people who really would turn their own countries over to the reich rather than allow domestic opponents to get control, like the Frenchmen who swore they would rather have Hitler running France than Leon Blum.

Adolf Hitler is the first politician the world has ever seen who has cashed in on a worldwide scale on P. T. Barnum's dictum that there's a sucker born every minute.

## Frayne Named R.C.A.F. Chaplain

Rev. Robert M. Frayne of Sparling United church, has been appointed a Royal Canadian Air Force chaplain with the rank of flight lieutenant. He has been posted to No. 2 training depot, Brandon.

Mr. Frayne has been minister of Sparling for the past five and one-half years and was formerly minister of Atlantic Avenue United church for 10 years.

He has been assisting in the military training of students at the University of Manitoba, with the rank of captain.

## Carrier Boys at Theatre Party



Gordon Haig, Winnipeg Free Press carrier, is happy as he receives a cheque for \$117 from J. W. Dafeo, editor-in-chief. Gordon is the local winner of an international newspaper carriers' achievement contest, sponsored by the National Newspaper Carrier Press, Minneapolis. The presentation was made at a carrier and mother theatre party given by the Winnipeg Free Press Saturday morning. A cross section of the audience is shown above.

## MORE ABOUT U.S. COMMENT

(Continued from Page One)

official news agency Tass, on the Russo-German trade agreement. It defended Russo-German economic and other co-operation as "a most effective means of strengthening peace and friendship between the Soviet Union and Germany—the two mightiest powers in Europe."

**Fascist Opinion**  
Rome, Jan. 11. (BUP)—Popolo Di Roma, a key Fascist newspaper, today asserted that the American people opposed President Roosevelt's request for full powers; said Mr. Roosevelt represented American war mongers against the will of the people, and said military production couldn't be intensified "if workers simply stand by with folded arms." Political quarters said implementation of the bill would be an open violation of American neutrality.

**Mad American Policies**  
Tokyo, Jan. 11.—The right wing newspaper Kokumin asked the government to cancel the appointment of Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura as ambassador to the United States, "as an indication of Japan's firm determination against mad American anti-Japanese policies."

**London (CP)**—The road haulage central wages board will ask the minister of labor to make an order increasing the wages of road haulage workers. They will also ask that employers be required to supply steel helmets.

**Moscow Sees Juggling**  
Moscow, Jan. 11. (BUP)—Izvestia, the government newspaper organ, charged today that "some leading statesmen in Great Britain and the United States were juggling with international law by defending America's right to aid Britain while holding that Russia could not sell even cereals to Germany without violating the policy of peace."

Izvestia's comment was made in an editorial, distributed by the

## Ottawa Plans Monster War Savings Drive

Ottawa, Jan. 11 (CP) — Two hundred thousand voluntary war savings workers will be required for a pledge month campaign to be staged throughout Canada in February, the national war savings committee said today.

"The intention is to enlist the services of these workers for the duration of the war in a sustained effort to obtain the full support of the Canadian public for war savings certificates," the committee's statement said.

"The objective is to obtain definite pledges from 2,000,000 Canadians that they will purchase war savings certificates regularly and to the full extent of their ability for the entire period of the war. Such subscribers will be enlisted as regular war savers and given insignia to distinguish them as having undertaken their full share of this phase of Canada's war finance."

Three main channels will be provided for them. A subscriber (\$480 can purchase his whole year's quota of war savings certificates outright); he can sign on for the payroll savings plan, whereby instalments of from \$4 to \$40 monthly, according to his means, are automatically remitted by his employer, or he can sign a bank of honor pledge as a personal undertaking to subscribe regularly.

**Methodist Churches Bombed Total 500**  
London, Jan. 11. (BUP) — Nearly 500 Methodist churches in Britain have been damaged seriously or destroyed in German raids, a survey showed yesterday. In London alone, 200 of these churches have been bombed with damage estimated at \$2,000,000. Bombed out congregations are using neighboring churches, schools and halls for services. In one case, a bombed-out congregation is using a public bath.

## Duncan and Aides Return From West

Squadron Leader H. R. Stewart, air secretary, and H. C. Colebrook, of the R.C.A.F., who accompanied James S. Duncan, deputy air minister, on his visits to western air training schools, arrived early Saturday morning from the west, over Trans-Canada Air Lines. Mr. Duncan also came from the west, but continued his journey to Ottawa.

The air secretary and Mr. Colebrook went to the air training schools at Rivers and Carberry, Saturday before noon, and expected to leave Winnipeg for Ottawa at night.

## Disease Total Doubles in Week

Contagious diseases in Winnipeg doubled during the last week, the city health department reported Saturday morning.

The biggest increase was in chickenpox, which jumped from 21 cases the previous week to 47 this week. Other infectious diseases were: Diphtheria, six; influenza, one; measles, 27; mumps, 14; scarlet fever, two; tuberculosis, four; whooping cough, eight. The total was 100, compared with 54 the previous week.

There was one death from cerebral meningitis, and one death from influenza.

**Liverpool (CP)**—The Derby gold medal has been awarded by the Liverpool Engineering society to the late L. W. Schuster of Heatroyd, for a paper on "The relationship between the mechanical properties of materials and the liability for failure in service."

There are three statues of Joan of Arc in Orleans, France.

## Women May Form Five New Corps

Five new branches of the Women's Auxiliary corps beyond Manitoba may soon be operating under the Winnipeg corps, Mrs. Gloria Queen-Hughes, head of the unit, announced Saturday.

A branch at Prince Albert, Sask., will start operating Tuesday, while other groups may also be formed in Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Indian Head, Sask., and Kenora, Ont., she said.

It is hoped to organize a section in Ft. Flon, Man., she added. Training of the Winnipeg women soldiers recommenced after the holiday, Monday, while special classes in wireless telegraphy, visual signalling, vehicle driving, motor mechanics, army cookery, map-reading and first aid were resumed Friday evening.

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87 614 — BOYD BLDG.

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**DAMP WASH 39c**

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**8 LBS. DRY WEIGHT 39c**  
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# AGAIN DREWRY'S PUTS FAITH IN A NEW MANITOBA PRODUCT

Drewrys never miss an opportunity that promises to add to the superb quality of their famous line of soft drinks — famous in Western Canada for sixty-three years and still the unquestioned leaders in popular favor.

**MANITOBA SUGAR IS NOW USED EXCLUSIVELY IN THE SWEETENING PROCESS OF THESE DELICIOUS MANITOBA PRODUCTS.**

Drewrys have been closely identified with the development of Manitoba since 1877, and their adoption of MANITOBA SUGAR is only in line with their invariable practice: to take part in any neighboring enterprise offering the mutual benefit that this fine new industry does present.

# DREWRY'S DRY GINGER ALE, CANADA, LIMITED



SINCE 1877 STILL THE BEST

MACHINE GUN GERMAN TROOPS

British Drive Looms in Ethiopia

Time To Strike Smuts Declares

London, Jan. 13. (CP Cable)—Belief grew among observers in London today that Britain is preparing to strike a major blow in Ethiopia by land offensive and by aiding the natives to revolt against their Italian conquerors.

While there was no inkling of the plans of Britain's command in the Middle East it was considered significant that Gen. Jan Smuts, prime minister of South Africa, said in a week-end speech that the time for action against the Italians had come and that "our role this year will be to help clear Ethiopia of the enemy."

South Africa's role in 1941 will be to help clear Ethiopia of the enemy, and not only Ethiopia but British Somaliland.

These native tribesmen loyal to the emperor have been evading Italian border patrols to cross into the Sudan.

Here they receive guns and ammunition furnished by British authorities and re-enter Ethiopia to carry on guerrilla activities against the Italians.

Mr. Spender expressed hope Japan would realize "that it is in its own interests to maintain friendly relations with the British Empire."

Ottawa Operating Table

Sirois Report Debate Will Open Tuesday

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 13. (Special)—The remaking of Canada's constitution, begun in 1937 by the Sirois royal commission, continued down the years to the accompaniment of a great public discussion, enters the first crucial phase tomorrow morning in the house of commons when representatives of the dominion and the nine provinces meet to discuss the commission's report.

British Fleets Bests Nazi Dive Bombers

By GRATTAN MCGROARTY With the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, Jan. 10. (Delayed)—(BUP)—German air-planes dive-bombed the British fleet repeatedly today in the first great Mediterranean test of battleships versus airplanes after British naval guns sent an Italian destroyer to the bottom within cannon shot of the Italian island fortress of Pantelleria.

Airmen Attack Invasion Horde

London, Jan. 13.—London newspapers today headlined reports that the Royal Air Force had machine-gunned German invasion troops on the coast of France, as powerful forces of British bombers smashed at vital Axis oil facilities in Germany, Italy and Belgium.

Men, Generals and Weapons—All in the Day's Work



With another huge batch of Mussolini's battered desert legions now besieged in Tobruk, and continuous R.A.F. attacks on fortified positions throughout the Libyan area, Italy's invasion of Egypt continues at high speed in reverse gear.

Italian Leader Gone

Greeks Crack Fascist Hinge

Athens, Jan. 13.—Greek circles hailed the retirement of Italy's Albanian commander, Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, today as an indication that Greek capture of Klisura has cracked the Fascist defence system in southern Albania.

At another sector (unspecified) but believed to be the Tepelini-Klisura region, where fighting has been heaviest, Greek troops attacked the rear of Italian fortified positions and found 40 dead Italians still in battle positions, a Greek spokesman said.

Weather Protects Balkans

London, Jan. 13 (CP Cable)—The Nazis are believed to be poised for a Balkan drive as soon as weather permits movement of their heavy mechanized units.

Bulgaria, considered here to be the most threatened point, now is a sea of mud as the result of a sudden thaw, but informed sources are convinced that something is going to happen in the Balkans once the ground hardens.

Plane Nose-dives, Explodes

Three Fliers Killed In Grosse Isle Crash

Failure of an R.C.A.F. plane to come out of a test nose dive, Saturday afternoon, resulted in a crash which brought instant death to the plane's three occupants. The crash—the second in Manitoba in five days—occurred on the farm of Ben Bain, 2 1/2 miles southwest of Grosse Isle, which is about 25 miles from Winnipeg.



FLYING OFFICER R. S. DIXON

TEMPERATURE READINGS table with columns for time and temperature.

Where Hitler Stands

NAZI HORRORS BEYOND BELIEF

This is one of a series of articles on Nazi Germany, written by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States after six years as Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.

Tobruk Takes Trouncing

Britain's Heavy Guns Step-up Bombardment

With the British Forces Before Tobruk, Jan. 13.—British artillery stepped up the bombardment of Tobruk today, but it was indicated that no infantry assault upon the besieged Italian garrison will be made for some days.

# EVACUATION URGED

## Italian Civilians Held in Peril Should Ethiopian Rage Explode

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN.

London, Jan. 13. (Special CDN Radio)—Italian papers please copy.

It is earnestly hoped in London that the Italian authorities will take immediate steps to evacuate all women and children from East Africa.

If the Italian authorities would order such evacuation, the British for their part would try to get the co-operation of the French authorities at Djibouti, the port in French Somaliland through which all refugees from Addis Ababa and other centres in central Ethiopia would normally pass. Authorities there are refusing passage to refugees.

The Chicago Daily News is in a position to state that the British would be prepared to guarantee safe conduct for all such refugees between Djibouti, or ports in Somaliland and Eritrea, and some port in Italy to be agreed upon.

The British are not making an effort to frighten Italians who are now in Ethiopia and Somaliland, nor do they necessarily insinuate that the Ethiopians are savages who may take vengeance on women and children for the wrongs they have suffered.

As the Italians would be the first to agree, however, the Ethiopians are somewhat primitive people who in the course of rebellions which may arise, may sometimes allow their tempers to get out of hand. The British are prepared to do everything possible to prevent any massacre; they are determined to have no spectacles of that kind. But above all they do not want innocents to suffer, and because of that they are prepared to make this offer.

Considering the fact that the Italians readily slaughtered Ethiopian women and children in bombing raids in Dessai and other Ethiopian centres this attitude must be regarded as decent, if not positively magnanimous. Your correspondent can testify, together with H. R. Knickerbocker, Jim Mills, Wynant Hubbard, Linton Wells and a few other correspondents who helped pick up battered women and children after Count Galeazzo Ciano's squadron had bombed them in Dessai, that they were not given any such way out.

**Garrison's Plight**  
The position of the Italians in East Africa is such that the subjugation of their garrisons seems to be on the books. If the garrisons offered their submission through the commander-in-chief in East Africa they might hope to escape with their lives. Nobody on this earth can guarantee what will happen to them if they decide to fight on.

The orderly occupation of the country by British troops might allow the demise of Italy's African empire to occur without any horrible scenes.

It is too early to say what will happen to Ethiopia afterwards, but it is pretty safe to say that it will be administered in an orderly way with the help and advice of European powers. Haile Selassie has not sold out to anybody, but now, as at the time of the Italian invasion in 1935, he is understood to be ready to accept advice and co-operation in the establishment of a modern regime.

### MORE ABOUT NAVAL BATTLE

(Continued from Page One)

battle at sea, the German planes recently sent to Italy's aid flew over the British fleet and launched a strong attack. The British fleet was in action almost from dawn to dusk as the German planes made repeated attacks.

One of the most daring and concentrated attacks by the German pilots was directed at this warship from which I am filing my dispatch.

In all, the German planes, aided by some Italian aircraft, made five separate attacks. The final attack was made as night was falling, when German dive-bombers rained high explosives around the British warships.

It appears that the battle for control of the sea is now developing into a duel between the British navy and the German air force.

**Starts at Dawn**  
The day's fighting started just as the first streaks of grey showed in the eastern sky. A steady burst ahead of us to the west. It was fired by a British cruiser which had spotted two Italian destroyers. The battle was on immediately as cruisers and destroyers raced to close in on the Italian warships. The Italians had plenty of speed and one of them slipped away in the early morning haze and was not sighted again. The other, however, was caught in a withering fire from our ships.

Two British cruisers pumped several salvos of high explosive shells into the destroyer. A British destroyer raced in close and finished off the enemy ship.

**Italian Claims**  
Rome, Jan. 13. (AP)—The Italian high command issued the following communique Monday:

"In the western Mediterranean one of our planes piloted by Lieut. Capello with Lieut. Olivari as observer, torpedoed a big enemy warship.

"This claim has not been substantiated so far by the admiralty in London.

The battleship reported hit in Friday's bulletin appears to have been of the Malaya class. Our air formation which carried out well-directed fire was under command of Pilot Major Antonio Padda."

**Surveyors to Hold Annual Meeting**  
The association of Manitoba Land Surveyors will hold its 51st annual meeting in Moore's restaurant, Wednesday. Consideration of committee reports and business discussion will occupy the morning session. Officers will be elected in the afternoon.

A feature of the meeting will be a demonstration of a new planetarium by V. C. Jones, Winnipeg inventor.

# Hope Relatives May Recognize Prisoners in Germany



From a prison camp in Germany, Bishop and Mrs. R. J. Renison, of Toronto, have received this picture of their son, Pilot Officer J. B. (Bob) Renison, the one in the windbreaker, and two fellow R.A.F. officers in the same camp. The photograph was taken by a German officer, Pilot Officer Renison told his parents in an accompanying letter. His two fellow-prisoners are Flying Officer Lepine and Pilot Officer Murray, but Renison gives no indication of their home addresses. Bishop Renison hopes by publication of the picture to let relatives know Lepine and Murray are alive and well, no longer in the list of missing. Extreme shortage of soap in Germany is taken as a possible reason for the beards worn by the officers. P.O. Renison was reported June 20 by the British air ministry to be missing after air operations May 18. His parents received their first letter from him in prison camp, Aug. 19. His brother, Lieut. G. B. Renison, was in France with the 48th Highlanders about the time the flier was wounded.

run it under anything like present circumstances. Least of all can any effective political initiative be expected from the generals. The officer corps probably would be able to step in and take over Germany if the Nazis could be destroyed by some other means, but it will not undertake any serious action to destroy the Nazis itself.

**Completely Dominated**  
In the first place, the loyalty of most of the generals to the regime is adequate, even if not wildly enthusiastic. But even apart from that, the generals are completely dominated by Hitler and the party, they do what they are told, they do it exactly as they are told, whether they believe in it or not.

Even in military matters the generals defer to Hitler and the party, the generals were afraid of the big offensive on the western front in May, for example. If the decision had been left to them whether the offensive would be undertaken or not, it probably never would have been tried. But Hitler told them to do it, and they did it.

Again the rape of Poland is being carried out by the party in opposition to the wishes of most of the generals who know what is going on in Poland, but most of them do not, and in spite of the fact that Poland is occupied enemy territory and therefore is entitled to definite rights which the armed forces are responsible for enforcing.

Even in tactical matters, Hitler casts the deciding vote. He has his own personal general staff, independent of the regular high command and general staff, he works out his own plans with this personal staff, and he uses these plans on his own to check and often to override the plans worked out by the regular officer in charge of these tasks.

Hitler's own staff is headed by Generals Jodel and Warlimont, of whom most of the world never heard but who, as Hitler's most trusted military advisers, are vastly more important than men like Keitel, chief of the high command of the armed forces, Brauchitsch, commander in chief of the army, and Grand Admiral Raeder, chief of the navy.

Even men like these often actually do not know what Hitler's military plans are until the last possible moment. Hitler has created a system for keeping secrets which is as fantastic as an opium dream and he uses it on his own closest advisers as well as on the outside world.

Officers of the rank of major general are often kept busy at work for months on end preparing plans which Hitler has no intention whatever of ever using, simply because telling the men he was not going to use those particular plans would make it easier for them to figure out what plans he was going to use instead.

**Hitler's Advisers**  
Among the men around Hitler there are only five whose advice Hitler will even listen to with any degree of regularity. These five are Goering, Joachim von Ribbentrop, the foreign minister, Heinrich Himmler, reich S.S. and chief police, Robert Ley, head of the labor front and Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the propaganda minister.

The other men around Hitler fall into three main categories. First, there are expert technicians, like Todt, superintendent of reich highways, builder of the west wall and director of all armaments production; Dornmueller, minister of transport; Walther Funk, president of the reichsbank and minister of economics; and Ohnesorge, minister of posts. These men's political views do not interest Hitler. He expects from them that they perform their special, expert functions, and perform them still, without bothering

himself with their political views. The air ministry said that in a raid on Turin Saturday night and Sunday morning copies of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent

### MORE ABOUT PLANE CRASH

(Continued from Page One)

a long distance telephone interview, "when I heard the plane. By the sound of the motor it seemed as if it the plane was doing stunts and I went out to watch."

"I watched for a few minutes and then noticed the plane climb about half a mile," he continued. "Suddenly, with nose pointing directly towards the ground, it began to dive. At about 500 feet the pilot seemed to be trying to straighten out but I guess he couldn't; and the machine smashed and burst into flames."

With Louis Boulanger and Charlie Terr, Warburton ran over to the wreckage. "We made sure the men were dead," he stated, "and as they were pinned inside, we didn't try to get them out." Warburton said he then went back to his home and notified police.

**"Blown to Bits"**

Mrs. Bain, who heard the crash, and ran out to see what happened declared that the plane "was blown to bits."

The bodies were taken to Stone-wall and brought to Thomson's in Winnipeg late Sunday evening.

**Inquiry Opens**

An air force court of inquiry, Monday, opened an investigation into the cause of the accident, under the presidency of Wing Commander T. C. Dickens, Royal Air Force, officer commanding the all-R.A.F. Carberry air school, air command headquarters, Winnipeg, announced.

Born in London, England, Muddeman came here with his parents at an early age and attended Lord Roberts school and Kelvin High school. He had been engaged in the trucking business but had always wanted to fly. Unable to enlist owing to a physical disability, he joined the staff of the repair depot eight months ago. Besides his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Muddeman, he is survived by three sisters, Mrs. J. Morrison, Betty and Peggy, all of Winnipeg.

**Outstanding Athlete**

F. O. Dixon was one of Canada's outstanding athletes who had flying experience in the Manchurian air force before he joined the R.C.A.F. shortly after the outbreak of war. He represented Canada at the British Empire games at London in 1934, where he won the javelin championship with a heave of 190 feet 11 inches, despite the fact his side was taped for a sprain suffered in a previous fall.

Turned one of the best javelin men on the continent, Dixon also was outstanding in the shotput, high jump and pole vault. He also took part in the discus and board jump and was a fair runner in the 100, 400 and 1,500 metres.

Vancouver born, Dixon let his adventurous spirit lead him to the Orient late in the 1920's. Already a flier, he became a pilot-observer in the air force of former Marshal Chang Tso Lin, of Manchuria, and was stationed at Mukden. He came home again in 1931 when the bangs and 50 warplanes at Mukden were blown up during the Russo-Chinese controversy over the Chinese eastern railway.

He picked up his athletic career again, was named to the 1932 Olympic lacrosse team, but didn't want to play. He tagged along to Los Angeles anyway, and took a hand in keeping the Canadian team in shape with rub-downs, another of his athletic specialties.

Then came the 1934 Empire games and his triumph in the javelin.

**Returns to Orient**  
Later he went to the Orient again to become a coach in a Chinese University near Shanghai. He returned to Canada to join the Royal Canadian Air Force, and was granted his commission two months ago.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Dixon, reside at Lulu Island, B.C. Dixon was to have been married in February to Miss Florence Savage, of 788 Simcoe street.

No information was available regarding Mr. Malatka, the third victim of the fatal crash.

An inquest into the three deaths will be held by Dr. H. M. Speechley, provincial coroner, at 5.15 p.m. Wednesday, in the provincial police court.

### MORE ABOUT GREEKS

(Continued from Page One)

ing an Italian attempt to break through the Greek lines.

There was no confirmation that the Greeks had captured Tepeleni, as reported in advices received on the Yugoslav frontier, but the town's fall has been expected.

(A Belgrade despatch reported the capture by Greek troops of the town, that it fell with hardly any Fascist resistance, and that the main Italian army is fleeing to the mountains northwest of Tepeleni.)

**Most Critical Situation**

An Italian officer captured near Klisura was reported as saying the "Italians are in a most critical situation as a result of the break in their lines at this key point."

A government spokesman said the Italian surprise was so great and the retreat so quick the enemy had no time to take away materials and suffered heavy losses. Prisoners are in very bad shape. Their feelings betrayed that they considered themselves happy the ordeal was over.

(In a despatch from the central front, Oliver Gallagher, associated Press correspondent, says, "Italy's casualties in mountain fighting in Albania have been terrific—measurable, the evidence shows, only in the thousands.")

**Sent Chief of Staff**

Rome, Jan. 13. (AP)—Mussolini sent his chief of staff, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, to take command of Italian forces under Greek attack shake-up in two months.

Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, who took command on the Albanian front, Nov. 10, soon after the Italian invasion of Greece was turned back, was relieved at his own request because of ill health, an announcement Gen. Cavallero retains his position as chief of staff, in which he succeeded Marshal Pietro Badoglio Dec. 6. Badoglio also resigned "at his own request."

# MURDEROUS ENEMY

## Brave Battle of Netherlands Revealed by Liaison Officer

An officer in the Netherlands army, who was forced to leave his mother, brothers and sisters in Holland when he made his escape to Britain with thousands of his fellow soldiers, following Germany's invasion of the Netherlands, May 10, 1940, arrived in Winnipeg over Canadian Pacific lines, Monday morning, to tell Winnipeggers of his country's short, brave battle against a murderous enemy.

He was Capt. A. Kerkhoven, a member of the Netherlands military mission in Canada, and Netherlands liaison officer with the Canadian government, busy since last September organizing the Netherlands army training headquarters in Canada at Stratford, Ont., which opens Jan. 15.

Capt. Kerkhoven says he tries to forget about his family and others in Holland for the present.

"I have to, if I am to continue my work of organizing soldiers to help fight," he said.

Germany's first attack on Holland was so much a surprise that it is a wonder the attack was not more successful, he remarked.

**Decidedly Confusing**  
All action was behind the lines, and this was decidedly confusing. About 10,000 Nazi parachute troops were landed at The Hague, but Dutch military manoeuvres ruined Germany's anticipation of immediate victory.

Nazis at first took all Dutch airbases and later the Dutch claimed command of all but one—Waalhaven airbase at Rotterdam. After the fifth day of battle, the Germans realized they were behind their schedule, and committed mass murder on the city of Rotterdam, said the captain.

Thousands of Dutch soldiers escaped through Belgium and France to England. But General Winkelman was not so fortunate. "He escaped the country all right... with German assistance," Capt. Kerkhoven said somewhat bitterly.

The Netherlands fleet escaped to England, even unfinished ships being moved. English naval officers tell me they said it was a glorious sight," said Capt. Kerkhoven.

The captain was assistant chief of the bureau for economic defence in the Netherlands, and was in Paris on a government mission at the time of the German invasion. He tried to return to Holland and only got as far as Brussels.

All work done by the Royal Netherlands mission to Canada is with the full consent and co-operation of the Canadian government, the mission acting on behalf of the Netherlands government in London, he emphasized.

Capt. Kerkhoven spoke to the Women's Canadian club Monday afternoon, and he will speak to the Hollanders in Winnipeg at the Holland Christian Reformed church, 501 Newton avenue, Elmwood, Monday night.

### MORE ABOUT SIROIS PARLEY

(Continued from Page One)

ing of pressure to come to an immediate decision.

**Adjournment Expected**  
Under these circumstances, it may be predicted that the conference will not be allowed to fall outright. There will be an exchange of views and perhaps some discussion in the committee which will be set up to deal with various phases of the report. This will be followed by adjournment until the session of parliament is finished. Then the conference will be resumed and a further exchange of views will take place.

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**Sent Chief of Staff**  
Rome, Jan. 13. (AP)—Mussolini sent his chief of staff, Gen. Ugo Cavallero, to take command of Italian forces under Greek attack shake-up in two months.

Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, who took command on the Albanian front, Nov. 10, soon after the Italian invasion of Greece was turned back, was relieved at his own request because of ill health, an announcement Gen. Cavallero retains his position as chief of staff, in which he succeeded Marshal Pietro Badoglio Dec. 6. Badoglio also resigned "at his own request."

**Why Against?**  
Chief interest attaches to the disgruntled provinces. Why are they against? Of course, the two provinces which benefit least obviously from the report are Ontario and British Columbia. The Pattullo government is said to be absolutely opposed and to have come here determined not even to carry the conference to the committee stage. The Pattullo government considers the report to be against British Columbia's best interests, to entail intolerable sacrifices.

The Ontario government has opposed the remaking of the constitution from the outset. Premier Hepburn assailed the commission when it met to take evidence from his government. He has never wavered in bitter hostility to it.

The Alberta government has gone on record as being opposed to the report because it would centralize power and entrench bureaucracy.

The Godbout government has never breathed a word of criticism of the report, although Mr. Godbout last week pledged himself not to surrender any of the autonomy of his province. It is common know-



CAPT. A. KERKHOVEN

ledge that the nationalist movement in Quebec has flared up menacingly and has greatly embarrassed the government. It is judged to be wise at this time that Quebec should not be disturbed. It is notable that the Montreal Gazette switched today from support of the report to opposition. The Gazette now believes that report should be pigeon-holed until after the war.

No striking progress is likely to be achieved at this conference.

**Greatest Gathering**  
The conference will be the greatest gathering of provincial administration heads ever to meet with a dominion government. Delegates including every provincial premier, each with at least a quorum of his ministers, will assemble in the house of commons chamber at 10 a.m.

**Premiers to Follow**  
Mr. King's address will be delivered immediately. He will be followed by the premier, speaking probably in the order in which their provinces entered confederation.

**Election of Committees**  
Third stage of the plenary session will be selection of four-man committees on finance, labor, unemployment, constitutional matters, and other problems. It is expected the provinces and dominion will have their nominations to these committees prepared in advance.

It is understood a decision will be taken, either at the public sitting or at a private conference of government leaders, on the question of voting either for or against adoption of a certain resolution.

The question arises as to whether one or two provinces opposing a resolution would be compelled to accept the decision of a majority vote.

**Manitoba Delegation**  
Premiers John Bracken, of Manitoba, and Thomas Campbell, of Prince Edward Island, arrived yesterday with most of their colleagues. Two recent additions to Mr. Bracken's coalition cabinet, Em. J. F. Willis, minister of public works, and former Conservative leader, and Hon. S. J. Farmer, minister of labor and former C.C.F. leader, are expected today.

Mr. Bracken already has announced Manitoba will support the commission's recommendations. Premier Pattullo has stated British Columbia cannot support the recommendation in their entirety.

Neither cared to comment further on the stand he will take in the conference and Premier Campbell, of Prince Edward Island, was equally reticent.

**Maritime Delegates Meet**  
The three maritime premiers held a pre-conference meeting before leaving for Ottawa to discuss implications so far as their provinces are concerned of the proposals coming before the conference.

Premier Campbell said yesterday they made no attempt to come to an agreement on a common maritime policy.

Quebec will have the largest delegation with a total of 19.

Premier Hepburn will have six ministers and seven others; Premier Pattullo five ministers and eight others; Premier McNair seven ministers and five others; Premier Patterson three ministers and eight others; Premier Bracken five ministers and five others; Premier Abernethy five ministers and three others; Premier MacMillan three ministers and five others; and Premier Campbell two ministers and three others.

### MORE ABOUT LIBYAN FRONT

(Continued from Page One)

lieved to have been badly damaged," the R.A.F. added.

The Caproni workshops and gasoline dumps were bombed in another raid on Mai Adaga, Italian East Africa, the communique said. It also reported air attacks on Berbera, Somaliland, captured by the Italians last summer, and the Jiga-Jiga landing ground.

From these widespread operations all planes returned safely.

Total Italian losses in the last month are figured at somewhere around 23,500 dead, wounded and imprisoned, from five regular divisions and three Blackshirt brigades destroyed by British troops.

Figures for total equipment captured since the British blitz began in Egypt are: light tanks, 162; guns of all calibres, 580; artillery ammunition (rounds), 30,000; machine-guns, 600; light machine-guns, 1,000; rifle and machine-gun ammunition (rounds), 11,000,000; lorries, 1,900.

**HANSON TO ATTEND**  
Ottawa, Jan. 13. (CP)—Hon. B. Hanson, Conservative leader in the house of commons, said today he would attend tomorrow's public meeting of the dominion-provincial conference as a spectator.

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THE NEW **MAPLE LEAF SOAP FLAKES**

CANADA PACKERS LTD.

# Winnipeg Free Press

By Carrier in Winnipeg, 25c per Week. WINNIPEG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1941 Price 5c per copy; Edition with Comics, 10c

**DO YOU KNOW**

It is said that the weather can be too cold for it to snow. This is wrong—it is never too cold for it to snow.

**BYRCE'S HOMEMADE BREAD IS DIFFERENT**

## Canadian Fliers Score in Daring Daylight Attacks

### U.S. May Buy Vast British Investments

Washington, Jan. 14. (CP)—One of the largest lump transfers of United States property in history was indicated yesterday in an announcement by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau that United States investment trusts were negotiating for the purchase of the United Kingdom's "direct" investments in the United States.

A few minutes before making the disclosure at a press conference, the secretary said Sir Frederick Phillips, under-secretary of the British treasury, informed him they (the British government) are ready to do business. The proceeds, he said, will be used to pay for war purchases before the lease-lending plan takes effect.

Morgenthau said he was unable to estimate the amount of property involved, but a recent federal reserve board estimate of these assets was \$8,000,000,000.

Thus it was indicated that the contemplated deal, which might be large, would cover only a part of the total British investments in this country, which have been variously estimated at from \$4,000,000,000 to \$7,000,000,000 or even more.

"Direct" investments were understood to comprise land, factories, etc. directly owned by British citizens, but not readily negotiable on the public markets. In addition to the possible sale of these investments, Britain has been selling readily disposable securities in a comparatively small, but steady stream.

Neither Morgenthau nor David Schenker, head of the securities commission, was able to describe the precise nature of the investments which may be involved in the transactions, but they indicated that all United Kingdom investments in the United States, except for stocks and bonds which have a ready market on organized exchanges, were involved. This meant that Britain might sell many large industries in this country, which are wholly or primarily British-owned. Also apparently included in the transactions were real estate holdings.

Morgenthau declined to discuss the possibility of being studied in

### Citrine Arrives Here Wednesday

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British Trades Union congress, will arrive in Winnipeg at 6 p.m. Wednesday and will be met at the Canadian Pacific railway station by Mayor John Queen, Fred Keeley and other trades union representatives. There will be a reception for him, and afterwards he will consult with trades union executives at the Labor temple. He will speak to a public meeting at the civic auditorium Thursday evening and to a luncheon meeting of the Canadian club on Friday.

### Infantrymen Take Indoor Instruction

On days when deep snow makes outdoor training of soldiers difficult, one company of the infantry training centre spends the day in indoor training at Minto armory. Here the infantrymen practice shooting on the rifle ranges, receive Bren gun instruction, lectures and drill.

The recruit company of the South Saskatchewan regiment was at the armory, Tuesday.

### To Swell Canada's Artillery Regiments



A group of 130 gunners left the district depot of M.D. 10, Monday night, for eastern Canada, to be trained as reinforcements for Canada's field artillery regiments, which need more men under the new set-up in organization. Top left, a platoon boards the train at Canadian National Railway station, while



top right, gunners pose for a last-minute photograph. Bottom left, Captain J. H. Moberg, in charge of the group, receives regimental papers from Captain A. W. Mackinnon, second in command of the district depot. Bottom right, artillerymen say cheerful good-byes from the train.

### Nazi-occupied Centres Feel Fury of Blows By Dominion's Airmen

London, Jan. 14. (CP Cable)—Canadian fighter pilots, now veterans of the war in the air, were among the men who in broad daylight challenged German formations and dared intense anti-aircraft fire to harry enemy troop formations across the channel.

### LOOKING BACKWARD

(From the Free Press Files)

Sixty Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1881

S. J. Jackson, who owned a goodly portion of the territory in Stone-wall, had, with his business partner, Young, sold so many lots that it looked as though the future Stone-wall city would be built on J. and Y. land.—The Winnipeg fire department were well-heeled for the next big fire; their new Silsby fire engine had arrived.

Fifty-five Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1886

Jefferson Davis, head of the Confederate states in the American civil war, wrote to a prominent man who had referred to him as the unpardonable rebel leader: "As a citizen of the sovereign state of Mississippi, I obeyed her commands, and as sovereigns cannot rebel, I neither led nor followed a rebellion, nor did I ever ask to be pardoned."

Fifty Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1891

The Free Press correspondent, who had visited Sir John Macdonald during the recent celebration of his birthday at Earnsccliffe, stated Sir John was a fine host and a prince of good fellows, with catholic reading tastes ranging from Rider Haggard's novels to Cardinal Newman's Dream of Gerontius; the premier was a late riser and light eater.

Forty-five Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1896

Though large sums of money had been made out of the song Kathleen Mavourneen, its author, F. N. Crouch, still living at the age of 86, was in need; the copyright of the song, which Crouch had disposed of for a trifle as a young man, had recently been resold for \$12,000.

Forty Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1901

The current Free Press serial, For Love or Crown, was by the popular author, Arthur W. Marchmont.—At the meeting of the civic finance committee, Isaac Pitblado appeared on behalf of Police Magistrate Dawson of Winnipeg, who had been officiating without any salary for a year, the salary having been paid to the supernumerary magistrate, Col. Peebles.

Thirty-five Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1906

Work was progressing rapidly on the big power dam at Fort Frances.—The Black Crook was showing at the Winnipeg theatre; The Sho-Gun was coming.—The motion picture, A Kentucky Fraud, was showing at the Unique theatre (Main street, opposite city hall).

Thirty Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1911

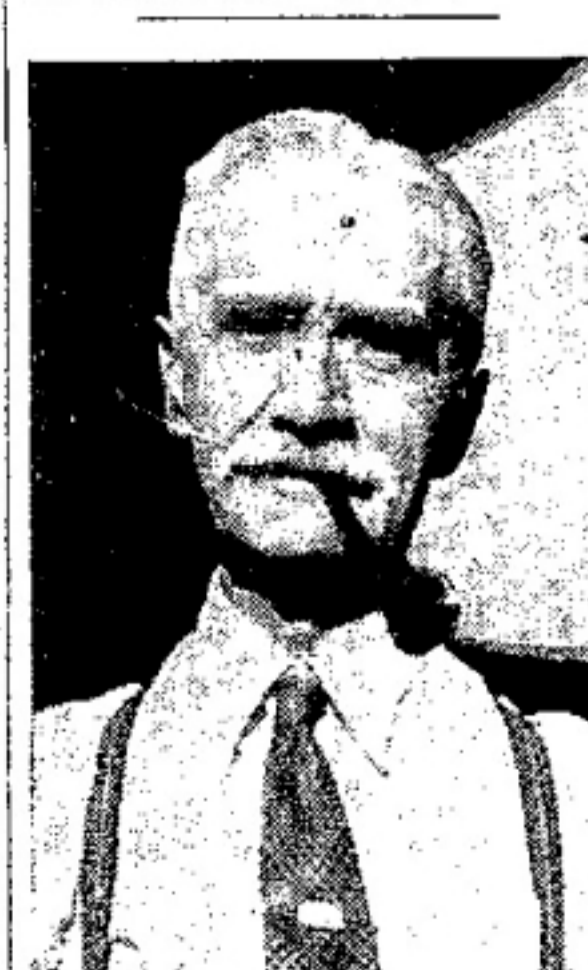
One of the most exciting and skillful hockey games seen in Winnipeg for some time ensued when the speedy Kenoras, after 38 victories in a row, were defeated by Falcons, 3-2, before 1,500 fans in the Amphitheatre; stars of play were Cully Wilson and George Johnson for the Falcons, and Monty MacKenzie and W. Harris for Kenoras.

Twenty-five Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1916

General Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico and long in the news headlines in his heyday, died at El Paso, Texas.—Among Manitobans to receive military honours were Lieut.-Col. A. C. MacDonnell, who received a C.M.G., and Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ratnay and Majors H. M. Dyer and G. W. Andrews, who were awarded the D.S.O.

Twenty Years Ago—Jan. 14, 1921

A noted oldtimer of Portage la Prairie died, James Brown, brother of Provincial Treasurer Edward Brown; Mr. Brown had been in the town since 1839.—Formation of a co-operative wheat pool for the prairie provinces was approved at the U.F.M. meet in Brandon.



JOHN ROBERTSON

who Saturday celebrated his 80th birthday at a gathering of friends at his home at 815 Home street. A resident of Winnipeg for more than 29 years, his hobby is lawn bowling. He is in splendid health and spirits.

At least six members of the Royal Air Force Canadian squadron, whose names may not be disclosed at present, rode in the shadow of low clouds to swoop down suddenly and machine-gun large troop concentrations in German-occupied French centres.

In teams, the pilots went over at frequent intervals and in the words of the squadron leader, "the whole crowd would have gone had the weather held."

Except for one Winnipeg boy, who was posted with the outfit only recently, the Canadians are all original members of the squadron which was formed in October, 1939.

They, and another pilot from London, are the only survivors of the original group forming the all-Canadian unit, which has gained unofficial credit for downing some 120 enemy planes.

The squadron leader considers the Canadians much better fliers than the Germans and begged for "all the Canadians they'll send me."

One of his most daring recent feats was staged Sunday when he went ground-strafing.

Not Really Too Bad The squadron leader was almost apologetic for the score in his unit, explaining they had not an opportunity to engage in many combats since returning to England. The records, however, show that in seven battles over the London area they averaged about 11 planes each time, which he conceded is not really too bad.

### Train Smashes Runaway Wagon

A bread wagon drawn by a runaway horse, was smashed to bits by a Canadian Pacific railway passenger train northbound, at the crossing at Academy road and Lindsay street, Monday afternoon.

As the engine, operated by R. Rathbone, struck the wagon, the vehicle broke away from the shafts, freeing the frightened horse, which kept on going, uninjured.

Contents of the wagon, consisting of bread, rolls, pies and pastry, were strewn along the tracks and the embankment.

Ernest Marsden, of 2 Davidson block, Young street, driver for the Canada Bread company, told police his horse ran away while he was making a delivery on Renfrew street, near Academy road.

### C.B.R.E. Plans For Convention

Delegates representing all divisions of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees from Fort William to Vancouver will attend the annual convention of the western region general adjustment board to be held at the Fort Garry hotel, Monday, January 27, it was announced at a general meeting of the Manitoba district council, Monday night.

A. R. Mosher, president of the C.B.R.E., who also is president of the Canadian Congress of Labor, will attend.

There will be a banquet Monday night, according to J. J. Handlon, chairman of the reception committee.

### Large Is Elected Legion President

Roy J. Large was elected president of Dorset Lodge branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., at the general meeting in the Women's Tribute building, Monday night. Mr. Large was the founder of the branch and had served as president from 1927 to 1932, and as secretary from 1933 for five years.

In his report as acting-president, L. Watson stressed that the Legion would be required as much in the future for the new army as for the veterans of the last Great War.

Highlights of the activities of the branch were given by W. G. Burrell, retiring secretary.

Appreciation was expressed to R. E. Emmett, retiring treasurer, who had held that position for the past seven years.

Other officers elected were: Capt. R. H. Funnell, immediate past president; Howard Standing, first vice-president; V. C. Hardy, second vice-president; T. Davy, treasurer; R. E. members are Dr. E. A. Campbell, Dr. R. H. Snyder, J. E. Skinner, J. M. Yull, J. M. Duncan and J. H. Morris.

### 25 Years Ago

Jan. 14, 1916.—Russians captured 400 Turkish officers and men in fighting in the Caucasus. French submarine sank Austrian scout cruiser in the Adriatic. Lord Chelmsford succeeded Lord Harding as viceroy of India.

### Where Hitler Stands

## DEUEL SAYS NAZIS SEEK SWIFT WIN

In this article, one of a series on Nazi Germany, Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States after six years as Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, declares the Nazis will strike again and strike soon. Mr. Deuel, in this article, declares the Nazis are confident of victory. He outlines why they feel that way. This interesting story from inside the Reich should provide an unusual sidelight on Nazi views.

By WALLACE R. DEUEL

(Fourth of Series)

Chicago, Jan. 14. (Special CDN Despatch) — The Nazis think they are going to win the war this spring.

They are not sure of it, of course, and they are making all arrangements to carry on the war indefinitely in case they do not succeed in beating Britain so soon. But they think chances are in favor of their winning within the next six months.

The Nazis think they are going to win before the war is half a year older, owing to a combination of four main elements: First, the Nazis think that their counter-blockade executed by U-boats, surface raiders and the German air force will choke off England's supplies within the next few months to the point that the British will hardly be able to go on fighting no matter how good their morale may be.

Second, the Nazis think that the bombing raids will do so much damage to other objectives in addition to the British service of supplies that production of war and other industries and civilian morale will be so badly stricken that England will be forced to its knees apart from the question of supplies.

Third, the Nazis think that the United States will be either unable, or unwilling—or both—to aid itself by aiding Great Britain on a sufficient scale and soon enough to turn the tide and that the British will become convinced of this fact within the next few months and will abandon hope and capitulate.

And fourth, the Nazis think that at some stage in this progress of events the British will be so weakened by these first three developments that they will no longer be in a position to beat off German operations to land an army—or several armies—on the British Isles, which the Germans will then undertake.

There is still another deadly weapon in Adolf Hitler's arsenal of tyranny of course—the psychological weapon described in an earlier article in the present series. Hitler used this weapon to divide, confuse and discourage the British for years before the war and achieved a considerable measure of success with it.

Notably he won incalculably precious time while he armed and equipped the French so thoroughly that he was able later to destroy France and thereby England's whole continental position in literally a few days.

Potency Lost But since the war began, and more especially since the attacks on England itself began, this potency, the Nazis' attack on Britain has all the incredible horror of a nightmare, but the people of Britain have not been psychologically overwhelmed by it as the French were. They are notably sane—possibly the sanest people in Europe today. And so Hitler must rely on essential military methods for conducting his war.

But what if Hitler does not beat Britain during the next six months

witly diplomat has called the new disorder) as they go along in this war, instead of waiting until the war is over, as most countries at war have done in the past.

The Nazis have a double motive in this policy of creating a post-war settlement before the war itself is even settled. They want to save time and be able to begin operations in their own way as at the first possible moment and on the largest possible scale, which is highly profitable to them. And they want to discourage their enemies from fighting by saying in effect to them: "There is no use your going on because we have done so much and are doing so much right now to set up the kind of a Europe and the kind of a world we want—the kind of a Europe and world you say you are fighting to prevent being set up—that it will be impossible for you to prevent it even if you win the war. So you might as well quit right now."

The argument is specious, of course. But the Nazis hope a lot of people in England and the United States and the rest of the world will not see just how specious it is and will be at least somewhat discouraged.

The Nazis are now engaged in three main military operations designed to serve these several purposes. They are waging the blitzkrieg against England itself; they are concentrating troops on the whole long frontier with Russia all the way from the Arctic circle to the Black sea; and they are sending some aid to Italy.

Spearhead of Attack The primary purpose of the battle against Britain is to beat England within the next few months by paralyzing the British Isles. The bombs are the spearhead of this attack in the sense that the war in the air is more liable to beat Britain quickly than any other form of war, except a landing operation and adequate air preparation is necessary for a sea is taking a terrible toll of shipping, but in itself cannot beat Britain in the immediate future.

But the war against the British Isles will also have to be carried on if the war lasts longer than six months or a year. It will in fact be at least as important then as it is for a short term war. In this sense, the attack on England serves the purposes of a protracted conflict too.

And finally, the war against England also serves the purpose of setting up a new German world order, because the damage that the Nazis plan and surface raiders and U-boats are doing to the British will handicap England's ability to function as a national and international economy for years to come and give Germany and its friends a corresponding advantage.

The concentration of troops along the German-Russian frontier equally serves all three of the Nazis' main purposes. German-Russian, German-Japanese and German-Italian relations, all of which are involved in these troop movements will be discussed at more length in subsequent articles in the present series. For the pres-

ent, however, this much may be said: Germany wants to protect its rear in the east chiefly against Russia for the winter and spring campaigns against England in the west. It wants to secure its own position in the Balkans from the equivocations of Russia's position. It wants to set about creating its own kind of a new order in the Balkans for the indefinite future. And it wants to put itself in a position to wage a long war should that prove necessary.

As for Italy, the Germans have only one main interest for the near future. They want to be sure that Italy will not collapse or be stricken by too serious internal disorders, or stoppages of production, or declines in morale. None of these things, the Nazis think, is liable to happen during the near future, even if the Fascists should be driven clear out of Albania and North Africa. Mussolini, the Nazis think, is eminently capable of dealing with any situation liable to develop in the near future.

There is no reason to suppose that the reich considers it necessary to garrison Italy with large numbers of troops or police. While units of both Nazi forces may be in Italy, they are probably there as advisers or observers, or on their way to take up positions elsewhere.

### CAMPAIGN LEADERS

#### New Officers Named to Head Manitoba War Savings Drive

Paul G. DuVal has been appointed chairman of the war savings enrolment committee of the provincial war savings committee. E. J. Tarr, provincial chairman, announced Tuesday.

Mr. Tarr stated also that Stanley W. Jones would be vice-chairman of the committee and Wilfred Womersley, manager.

Mr. DuVal is a partner in the firm of barristers, Goy, Chappell, DuVal and McRae. Mr. Jones has his private grain firm, and Mr. Womersley is liquidation officer of the Royal Bank of Canada. All have given their services to the war savings certificates drive towards the provincial quota of \$520,000 monthly.

#### Strong Committee

Outlining the work of his committee, Mr. DuVal said:

"We are setting up a strong committee that will be responsible for talking upon every available employed person in Greater Winnipeg. We will ask those who have not already done so to pledge themselves to save regularly through war savings certificates."

"For the provincial quota of \$520,000 a month to be reached, which the government at Ottawa requires to be the minimum required at present, that each person in Manitoba will be required to make a pledge. We must have four times as many subscribers as at the present time."

#### British Bombers Blast Lorient

London, Jan. 14.—British bombers defied bad weather last night to blast the German submarine base at Lorient and the Dunkirk area of the Nazi-held French coast, the air ministry announced today.

Heavy bombs were observed to burst on the naval ordnance works and on buildings in the docks at Lorient, the announcement said.

One large fire and several smaller ones were started in the Dunkirk area. The raids were carried out by small forces of the coastal command, the air ministry said. All planes returned safely.

There was growing belief that the British raids were showing their effect on operations of the German air force, and there seemed some indication, according to reports in aviation quarters, that the Germans had moved their bases inland from the channel coast because of British attacks.

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PAUL G. DUVAL



WILFRED WOMERSLEY



STANLEY JONES

# Godbout Says Quebec Is Sure of Fair Deal

Ottawa, Jan. 14. (CP)—Premier Adélard Godbout of Quebec told the dominion-provincial conference today that the Quebec delegation had come to the meeting as Canadians.



"We have not yet made up our minds on any question," he said, speaking in English in a barely audible voice. Mr. Godbout spoke after Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario. His statement took little more than five minutes.

## Tests Take-over Plan

Washington, Jan. 14 (AP)—Hundreds of the British army's experts would be relieved for duty in England, authorities predicted today, if the United States takes over the work of testing the munitions leased or lent to embattled democracies.

## Tests Take-over Plan

They said the proposal, part of the administration's lease-lend bill, would make the war department's vast proving ground at Aberdeen, Md., and another projected one near Madison, Ind., available for testing guns, tanks and other weapons consigned to Britain.

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Quick-acting Aspirin starts taking hold almost instantly. Sore throat relieved in 3 minutes—without dangerous drugs. This is the fastest way you can treat your cold safely. It's the method millions use—replacing slow-acting and strong, questionable medicines.

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# CONTINENTAL

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

**ADVANCEMENT**—The new business issued during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 7.90%. The total insurance and deferred annuities in force on Dec. 31st, 1940, reached the highest figure in the company's history, amounting to \$44,300,885.

**BUSINESS DUTIES**—All the Branch Offices of the Company throughout Canada maintained their proud record of most competent service. In addition to underwriting applications of 3,800 new clients, they conveyed to Policyholders and Beneficiaries payments totalling \$851,149.

**STABILITY**—The cash and invested assets of the Company were increased during the year by the sum of \$497,056. The total admitted assets at the year end also attained a new high level in the amount of \$10,617,517.

The Year 1940 was one of Sound Growth—Scientific Service—Added Strength.

**The Continental Life Insurance Company**  
JOHN W. HOBBS, President      HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO  
NEWTON J. LANDER, Managing Director

W. H. RICHARDS, Branch Manager.  
504 Union Trust Building.

**FOUR SQUARE**

## MORE ABOUT NAZI NOTIONS

(Continued from Page One)

Air power: British air power is on the up-grade. New heavier bombers are expected to carry the war back to Germany in 1941 so that it really will be felt. New fighters will make it harder than ever for the Luftwaffe to visit the faces by daylight. Neither side has an effective night fighter yet.

## Huge Plane Reserves

Industrial production: Not disastrously reduced. Because air losses on both sides have been low since last October, both Britain and, presumably, Germany are building up great reserves of planes which will probably see action in the spring.

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## MORE ABOUT HEPBURN

(Continued from Page One)

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# Quality Counts Most

# "SALADA" TEA

FIRST IN RELIABILITY... FIRST IN QUALITY... FIRST IN FASHION

## Canadian Premiere!

presenting for the first time  
Canadian-knitted  
Nylon Stockings

pair 1.65

DUPONT'S NYLON, a filament yarn composed of coal, water and air... a fabric of test-proven elasticity, clearness and fineness. Produced entirely of this new miracle fibre and knitted by Canadian Hosiery Mills, samples of these exquisite hose were rushed to the "Bay" to give you your first exciting glimpse of the new Canadian Nylons. Now you can wear stockings of synthetic material and enjoy the sheer beauty of Nylon. Now you've a three-thread, 45-gauge chiffon of "test tube" origin—a thrill to own and wear.

Samples will be on display in the Department Wednesday, January 15th—coinciding with their first appearance in Eastern Canada. Orders will be taken for delivery on January 17th.

Supply is limited, and orders will be filled in strict rotation.

### advantages and facts about Nylon:

- The yarn is so fine that three pounds of Nylon filament would stretch clear across Canada.
- It is so strong that a square inch will support a forty-ton weight.
- It can be dyed in the delicate shades found in silk hosiery—and these colors resist fading.
- Hosiery rings—due to variation in silkworm habits—are impossible.
- Nylons will not bag at the knees or otherwise lose their shape.
- Nylons will run and snag... and greater than usual care should be taken to avoid contact between the hosiery and rough surfaces.
- The usual precautions taken when laundering silk hose are necessary, but Nylons absorb little water, therefore dry faster than other hosiery of comparable weight.
- Nylons can be kept for a period of time without deterioration.
- These Nylon stockings are "perfection," as such they are guaranteed at the time of sale. We will not be responsible for any condition arising from use after they leave our counters.

Hosiery, Main Floor, The "Bay"

# Dudson's Bay Company

CLOSED WEDNESDAY AT 1 P.M. — HOURS 9.30 TO 1



OTTAWA PARLEY BREAKS DOWN

Canadian Gasoline Rationing Imminent

ISLEY ANNOUNCES DRASTIC WAR ACTION

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—Rationing of gasoline in Canada was imminent, Hon. J. L. Isley, finance minister, told the dominion-provincial conference today.

Ontario Walks Out of Parley

Ottawa, Jan. 15.—The Ontario delegates to the nine-province conference on the Sirois report have walked out of the meeting.

Mr. Heppburn said that if it is insisted that any further discussions be based on the Rowell-Sirois commission report, "we will have you wreckers of Confederation to carry on your nefarious work."

Greeks Nearer Valona

Athens, Greece, Jan. 15. (EUP)—Greek troops edged closer to the vital Albanian port of Valona today with the Italians bitterly contesting every yard.

The official Greek radio broadcast reports that non-combatants were evacuating both Valona and Berat, 30 miles northeast of Valona.

Report Threat To Break Czech Spirit

London, Jan. 15. (EUP)—Czech troops in London today said that the German administration in Bohemia-Moravia had threatened to break the spirit of Czech resistance.

It was claimed here that Neurath, German commissioner, had threatened to use military force if necessary to break the spirit of Czech resistance.

Against Seaway

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Northwest Shippers' advisory board adopted a resolution at its annual meeting yesterday saying it would oppose development of the Lawrence waterway project until it could be shown that northwest transportation needs would best be served by the waterway.

Defies War Fate MRS. ROGERS WORKS IT OUT

Here is the second in a series of dispatches by the British United Press writers who have just returned from Britain.

New York, Jan. 14. (EUP)—The war comes into everyone's life in the British Isles.

It comes into the lives of the little people of the shops and factories and into the lives of the big people who speak in parliament and run the factories.

And the war comes, too, to the people who—in America—would be busy with Junior League bazaars in Wichita, Kan., or Youngstown, O., and their husbands who work—in America—in offices in Wall Street or La Salle street.

Adoption of the report or some other plan is necessary if the war burden is to be distributed equitably, or if the tax system is to produce the maximum revenue for the war, Mr. Isley said.

Mr. Isley spoke following the announcement of Prime Minister Mackenzie King that committees would not be set up owing to the refusal of three provinces to participate.

Mr. Isley told the conference Canada's war finance was based on an all-out effort for maximum participation in the war.

Colossal Expenditures This involved the expenditure of sums which were truly colossal both for Canada's own war activity and for the repatriation of Canadian securities held in Great Britain.

Some statements by provincial premiers yesterday showed a degree of misunderstanding, said Mr. Isley. He felt he should try to correct these misunderstandings.

"We as Canadians have not begun to face the financial aspects of this war with a proper degree of realism," said Mr. Isley. "I appreciate to the full the co-operation of the provincial governments which we have received, particularly that of the province of Ontario."

"By the figures I have shown we may have to consider co-operation in far more fundamental terms."

Germans Shoot Paris Engineer

Paris, Dec. 28 (Via Berlin: Delayed)—(EUP)—A red and black poster pasted up at the entrance to the St. Lazare railroad station announced today:

Engineer Jacques Boussergent, of Paris, has been condemned by a German military tribunal for having committed an act of violence against a member of the German army.

Under this was another sign which said: "The prefect of police informs the public that any one who removes or effaces this poster will meet with severe punishment."

Mme. Tabouis Warns Germany

Ottawa, Jan. 15. (CP)—Mme. Genevieve Tabouis, former foreign editor of the Paris newspaper L'Oeuvre, said today. One false move by Germany may betray all Hitler is seeking to accomplish in France.

Mme. Tabouis declared Frenchmen the world over would rebel if Hitler sought to betray the terms of the treaty between Marshal Pétain, Vichy chief of state, is guarding so well.

Pétain will fight to the last to preserve the terms of the armistice, and will allow no territory to be used as naval or air bases against the Allies, said Mme. Tabouis.

"We are in the presence of forces which are not restrained by considerations of law or principles of morality," he said.

"Control of the high seas by law-abiding nations is the key to the security of the western hemisphere in the present-day world situation. Should that control be gained by the partners of the tripartite pact (Germany, Italy and Japan) the danger to our country, great as it is today, would be multiplied many fold."

Hull said the Johnson act, barring credits or loans to Britain and other debt-defauling nations, would not appear to be involved by the bill "because the act does not apply to"

CORDELL HULL, Continued on Page 8, Column 3

BBC Depicts Poland's Plight

London, Jan. 15. (CP)—The population of Poland is gradually being exterminated by hunger, the Polish ministry of information said in London yesterday, in a talk broadcast by the British Broadcasting corporation.

"That is the only kind of new order Hitler has to offer to the nations of Europe," the minister added. "Political and social leaders have been murdered, man-hunts have been organized and those captured have been sent to hard labor in Germany."

NAZI NOTIONS—Continued on Page 5, Col. 3

Three Provinces Flatly Refuse to Take Part

They Present Manitoba's Case



Premier John Bracken has voiced Manitoba's full support of the Sirois report recommendations for re-allocating Canadian governmental powers, and Saskatchewan joins in this feeling.

HULL SAYS AID PLAN MUST NOT BE HALTED BY GERMAN THREATS

Washington, Jan. 15. (EUP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, declaring that Germany could easily cross the Atlantic if Britain fails, urged today speedy enactment of the administration's aid-to-Britain bill in order to defeat aggression and tyrannical rule.

He told the house foreign affairs committee that a German move against this hemisphere, particularly across the south Atlantic, would be an easy matter "unless we are prepared to do what Britain is doing now."

Hull said the American people were more united on aid to Great Britain than on any other subject. He said that this nation must not be deterred or diverted by German threats from giving aid to the victims of aggression.

He condemned Germany's effrontery and cynicism in claiming the proposed British-aid measure violated international law—particularly those provisions which would permit British, Greek or Chinese warships to be serviced and outfitted in American ports and outlying bases.

Hull asserted that "German forces could cross the English channel in an hour's time were it not that Britain is well armed and fighting every hour of the day to prevent the crossing, and is fortified with every known device to repel a landing."

Withholding aid to Britain, Hull said, would not bring about peace, but would consolidate the position of the Axis powers and allow them to prepare for further conquests.

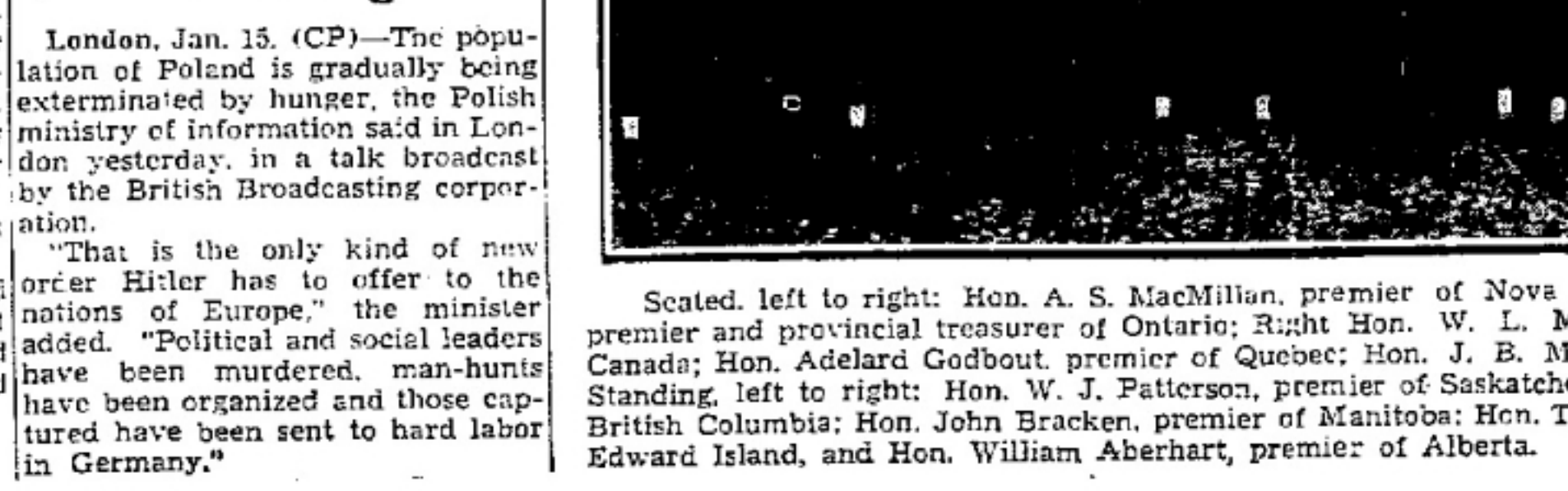
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CORDELL HULL, Continued on Page 8, Column 3

They Are Gathered at Fateful Meeting



Seated, left to right: Hon. A. S. MacMillan, premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. Mitchell F. Heppburn, premier and provincial treasurer of Ontario; Right: Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada; Hon. Adélard Godbout, premier of Quebec; Hon. J. B. McNair, premier of New Brunswick. Standing, left to right: Hon. W. J. Patterson, premier of Saskatchewan; Hon. T. D. Pattullo, premier of British Columbia; Hon. John Bracken, premier of Manitoba; Hon. Thane A. Campbell, premier of Prince Edward Island, and Hon. William Aberhart, premier of Alberta.

Ottawa, Jan. 15. (CP)—Hope of reaching agreement on adoption of recommendations of the Rowell-Sirois commission was abandoned today when, in the face of determined opposition from three provinces, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the Dominion-Provincial conference there was no point in setting up committees for that purpose.

The prime minister's statement was made after Justice Minister Lapointe, speaking for the committee on procedure which sat all morning, told this afternoon's plenary session that three premiers had declared they would not sit on such committees because they were opposed to adoption of the recommendations.

Names of the provinces were not given, but it was assumed the dissenters were Premiers Heppburn of Ontario, Pattullo of British Columbia and Aberhart of Alberta. All three registered their opposition to the recommendations, at this time, during yesterday's conference session.

The prime minister said he and his colleagues would be glad to discuss with the members of the provincial governments any matters they wished to bring up while they are in Ottawa.

However, as far as the dominion-provincial conference was concerned, it was called to consider the report of the Rowell-Sirois commission and, if that was not to be the subject of further discussions, he expressed the view that the conference could not be extended to take up matters outside the report.

The general conference session received news of the three premiers' decisions against sitting in committee shortly after the plenary session reconvened at 1 p.m. (C.S.T.).

Mr. Lapointe, speaking for the procedure committee of premiers which sat this morning, told the plenary session of the conference that six premiers were ready to proceed with formation of committees as previously planned, but three had registered their refusal to sit on such committees because they were opposed to adoption of the recommendations at this time.

Mr. Lapointe said the procedure committee had unanimously decided that any further deliberations of the conference should be open to press and public.

The committee also sent a suggestion to the conference that it would be desirable to have a general statement from Finance Minister Isley on the financial situation as it affects the provinces and the dominion.

The procedure committee, composed of the nine premiers and Mr. Lapointe and resources minister Crerar, sat for two and a half hours this morning.

The general conference plenary session was postponed until afternoon when it appeared the committee would reconvene.

CONFERENCE Continued on Page 13, Column 6

Aussie Casualties

Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 15. (EUP)—Australia's war casualties, including the battle of Bardia at which British empire forces liquidated 94,000 Italians, total 296 up to Jan. 14, it was announced today—31 officers and 265 men, of whom only 17 were killed in action or died of wounds.

Most of the casualties were suffered in the battle of Bardia.

Against the dominion and these provinces were arrayed Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, who were adamantly opposed to any decisions whatsoever. The others are neutral, uninterested.

At noon the conference wavered on the brink of complete failure. Here is the main position in outline: The dominion and the supporting provinces urged that the conference should not do now because, apart altogether from the main resolutions of the commission, there are reforms which can be dealt with. For example, this conference could agree upon the machinery for amending the constitution, loosen up the British North America act, get rid of super-rigidity. Moreover, there were vital problems, such as unemployment, which ought to be thoroughly discussed while all participants to the conference were here.

The opposition in this conference—Premiers Heppburn, Aberhart and Pattullo, waved these arguments aside. They were deaf to appeal—they said no. The second line of defence of the dominion was that the conference should not be broken up, even if it was agreed in advance that no concrete action can be taken on the resolutions. Let's discuss the report, encourage decision, try to educate the general public with respect to the problems confronting confederation. A few days spent in this way would not be wasted.

Again, the opposition, resolutely refused. The answer was no. The third line of defence was to adjourn this conference until mid-summer, when the next dominion budget will be down and the requirements of war finance will be more evident.

The opponents want the report shelved at least until after the war and, quite evidently, nothing would please them more than to chuck it away forever.

It is understood that at this morning's camera conference, the main clash occurred on the first proposal of the dominion.

Two Die in Plane Crash at Windsor

Windsor, Ont., Jan. 15. (CP)—Flt.-Lt. A. H. Fairweather, of Vancouver, and Lieut. D. R. Axler, of Brantford, Ont., student pilot, were killed today when a training plane from the Windsor elementary flying school crashed on a farm north of Maidstone. Maidstone is 15 miles southeast of here.

The Royal Canadian Air Force men were on a training flight and were about 500 feet up when the plane went into a spin and crashed.

Children Perish Januquiere, Que., Jan. 15. (CP)—Four children were burned to death here, early today, when flames swept through the home of Raoul Bouchard. This town is about 10 miles west of Chicoutimi, in north-eastern Quebec. Bouchard, his wife and another child were saved when they leaped to the ground through a window.

Last Ditch Fight

By GRANT DEXTER

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 15. (Special)—The dominion government this morning made a last-ditch fight to keep the dominion-provincial conference alive and to achieve a bare handful of decisions which would ease the strain of war.

Supporting the dominion were three of the provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island.

Against the dominion and these provinces were arrayed Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, who were adamantly opposed to any decisions whatsoever. The others are neutral, uninterested.

At noon the conference wavered on the brink of complete failure. Here is the main position in outline: The dominion and the supporting provinces urged that the conference should not do now because, apart altogether from the main resolutions of the commission, there are reforms which can be dealt with. For example, this conference could agree upon the machinery for amending the constitution, loosen up the British North America act, get rid of super-rigidity. Moreover, there were vital problems, such as unemployment, which ought to be thoroughly discussed while all participants to the conference were here.

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**York**  
CHILI CON CARNE  
CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

# Winnipeg Free Press

By Carrier in Winnipeg, 25c per Week. WINNIPEG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1941 Price 5c per copy; Edition with Comics, 10c

**DO YOU KNOW**  
All our Kitchen-Prepared Pies are specially baked for home-made goodness and deliciousness!  
**BRYCE'S HOMEMADE BREAD IS DIFFERENT**

## AMITY AIM

### Kenora Area Indian Chiefs Visit Sha-wa-ge-kait in Michigan

Kenora, Ont., Jan. 14.—Anxious to do their part in establishing a firm friendship between Canada and the United States and thereby help in winning the war, two Indian chiefs from the Kenora area are on their way to Kalamazoo, Mich.



CHIEF SHA-WA-GE-KAIT

The two Indian leaders, Chief Bob Roy of the Whitefish band at Sioux Narrows and Chief Jim Horton of Emo, head of the Manitowish Rapids reserve, will, upon their arrival, be the guests of their blood brother, Chief Sha-wa-ge-kait, who, in real life, is Dr. Ralph G. Cook, Kalamazoo physician.

Idea of the visit is to attract United States visitors to Canada and the Kenora district during the coming summer.

While in Kalamazoo, the two Indians will be given a great time. A grand banquet will be staged. At the table of each of the 350 invited guests will be a friendly invitation from the Kenora trade board to visit that district next summer.

The two chiefs will be dressed in their ceremonial clothes, and their headresses will include 34 golden eagle plumes. A welcome to visit Canada will be extended by Chief Horton.

Last summer, Dr. Cook and many of his friends from Kalamazoo visited the Kenora area. During that time, they called at the Whitefish Bay reserve and distributed 65 robes of clothing to the Indians. Then the Indians showing their appreciation, procured Dr. Cook a chief, and conferred upon him the title of Sha-wa-ge-kait, which means, most generous one.

## LOOKING BACKWARD

(From the Free Press Files)

### Sixty Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1881

The report that the St. Paul and Manitoba (Great Northern) road, which was bringing passengers to Manitoba's border, was firing conductors hand over fist, was apparently incorrect, according to a Winnipegger who had just made a trip to St. Paul and back and had found all his old conductor friends in their places as usual.

### Fifty-five Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1886

The racing track was being prepared on the Red river, and Winnipeg horsemen were grooming their steeds for the coming competitions on the ice track. — The corner block of the ice palace at St. Paul was laid, with elaborate ceremonies.

### Fifty Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1891

Bob Fitzsimmons, the Australian wonder, won the middleweight championship of the world and \$10,699 by knocking out the noted Nipporell, Jack Dempsey, at New Orleans in 13 rounds.

### Forty-five Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1896

In response to a request for the full name of Albert Chevalier, the famous vaudeville singer, Dramatic editor Charles Handcomb, of the Free Press, replied that the singer's full name was Albert Onesimo Britannicus Gwathwoye Louis Chevalier.

### Forty Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1901

A paper by Prof. J. H. Riddell on "The Trend of Religious Life in Germany" was a feature of the meeting of the Winnipeg Ministerial Association in Grace church, with Rev. John Hogg, the president, in the chair.

### Thirty-five Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1906

Grand Trunk Pacific (Canadian National) surveyors were encountering terrible hardships in the wilds of northern Ontario. — Winston Churchill was elected in Manchester, and Gilbert Parker, noted Canadian author, in Gravesend, in the British election, which had resulted in the defeat of Balfour and a Liberal landslide.

### Thirty Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1911

One of Winnipeg's fiercest and most spectacular fires in years gutted the big Kelly block on Bannatey avenue east, with a loss of nearly \$400,000. — J. D. Flavell, Lindsay skip, sent notification that he would, as of old, compete in the Winnipeg bospital.

### Twenty-five Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1916

The second reading of the bill granting women the vote was carried in the Manitoba house amid great enthusiasm; the Manitoba Temperance act also passed second reading, and Premier Norris appealed to all voters to express their will definitely on the Leslie referendum. — Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon was inducted as pastor of Augustine church.

### Twenty Years Ago—Jan. 15, 1921

Among those in the cast of The Gondoliers, which the Orpheus club was to put on at the Walker shortly, were A. Thomas-Hay, Bartley Brown, Elbel Johnson, Ruby Rice, Margaret Smith, Olive Burton, Margh. C. N. Graham, F. H. Hughes and Norman White.

### Sketch Club Elects Morris President

William Morris was elected president of the Winnipeg Sketch club at the annual meeting held Tuesday evening. Other officers elected were: Frank P. Key, vice-president; Mrs. B. C. Parker, secretary; Mrs. J. Egan, treasurer, and the following executive members: N. Hoogstraen, J. Helston, A. O. Smith, S. Diamond and R. Hazell.

### 25 Years Ago

Jan. 15, 1916 — German raider Moewe captured British steamer Appan off the island of Madeira. British artillery bombarded German trenches around Melinco, Givency and Zollebeke on western front.

## Dominion-Provincial Conference Opens



This historic photograph shows the scene in the house of commons chamber when the premiers of Canada's nine provinces and their advisers sat at the conference table with Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and other federal officials to discuss the Rowell-Sirois report. Mr. King is shown as he opened the conference. Seated around him at the centre table are the provincial premiers.

### St. James Board Examines Act

The members of the St. James school board were advised of the new amendments to the School act, at the meeting held Tuesday night. One clause in the act requires that trustees taking office in 1941 must take an oath of allegiance to King George VI, and make an affidavit as to their qualifications to hold office.

A report was read from the principals of St. James and Assiniboine schools stating that up to Dec. 31 the pupils of St. James school had contributed \$344, and Assiniboine \$223 for war savings stamps.

It was also stated that cut-of-town schools had, to date, donated \$5,000 to the ambulance fund. A committee was named to bring in a report on the financial aspect of operating Grade XII in St. James. A letter from J. H. Hall, principal of St. James collegiate, said the cost would be \$2,500.

### Citrine Visions Gains by Labor

Calgary, Jan. 15 (CP)—Conviction that the British Labor party would emerge from the second World War stronger than before, was expressed by Sir Walter C. Gilchrist, general secretary of the British Trade Union congress, who spent a short time in Calgary last night, en route east from Vancouver.

"We accepted the restrictions in the last war and we came out of it stronger, despite them. I see no reason why we should not do the same again," he said.

Among those meeting him at the railway station was Carl Berg, president of the Edmonton Trades and Labor council, who boarded the train to travel to Winnipeg with him. Also present was Private John Dolan of Calgary, whose brother is lord provost of Glasgow and a friend of Sir Walter's.

### HEALTH PROBLEMS

Washington, Jan. 15. (AP)—Surgeon-General Thomas Parran, head of the United States public health service, disclosed last night that he will sail Saturday for London to study health problems in the bombarded metropolis.



B. G. CARNEGIE

has been appointed a vice-chairman of the war savings enrollment committee of the provincial war savings committee. This was announced by Paul G. DuVal committee chairman, Tuesday. Mr. Carnegie will assist in organizing divisional teams in Greater Winnipeg for the drive towards the province's quota of \$520,000 monthly, which will commence in February. He is managing director of the Carnegie Finance and Investment company, limited.

### Where Hitler Stands

## R.A.F. ACCURACY DISTURBS NAZIS

In this article, Wallace R. Deuel, writing from six years' experience in Berlin as correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, discusses the effect of constant bombing raids on public morale. Royal Air Force performance, he says, has caused disillusionment in Berlin.

By WALLACE R. DEUEL  
(Fifth of Series)

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15. (Special CDN Despatch)—Being repeatedly bombed can be a harrowing experience.

Each single raid in itself is a magnificent and thrilling spectacle even if you yourself are one of its objectives, provided you do not get hit, but bombing raids continued night after night, week after week, month after month, take a terrible toll in nerves.

The warning sirens alone are appalling in the intensity of their screaming and the significance which they bear to the imagination. The raids make you uneasy even when they do not actually terrify. And not the least of their effects is that they rob you of your sleep when they occur at night and interfere with your work when they come by day.

The people in Berlin, though, have a very special reason for being particularly affected by the bombing raids which the Royal Air Force began to make on the German capital the night of Aug. 25-26, and have continued more or less regularly ever since.

Because in addition to all the other reasons for being disturbed—if no worse—by bombing raids, the Berliners had this further reason: They had been officially assured for months that it would be impossible for a single enemy plane to get to Berlin, even when the French air force was still intact, as well as the British, and even when the Allies could start their raids from the western front on the Franco-German frontier.

### Disillusionment Great

When the R.A.F. alone began to bomb Berlin, therefore, and to do it all the way from England, this disillusionment of the Berliners was great.

The Berliners perceived that they had been lied to about the possibility of their being bombed, and they were considerably shaken by this alone, but they also perceived that, if they had been lied to about this question, it was also highly probable that they had been lied to about other questions of almost equal importance and concern, and they were even more shaken by this.

The rest of the reich, too, has been shaken by the British bombing raids, not shaken to a degree which endangers the peoples' ability of their willingness to go on fighting the war, but sufficiently affected to have serious misgivings, and above all to look forward with dread to the time when the British will be able to bomb the reich in much greater force.

The amount of damage done to material objectives in reich is the most closely guarded of military secrets. No more than a dozen men in the air ministry in Berlin know the full extent of it. But this much at least is definitely true: The British have bombed scores of military objectives in various parts of the reich and of the occupied territories and that in some cases this damage is serious, though in no case comparable to the damage the Nazis have done to Britain.

Considerably more important than the material damage caused by the raids, however, is the effect they have had on morale. Lacking long range bombers, remote from important objectives and outnumbered three to one, the R.A.F. has nevertheless already

to time it succeeds in broadcasting for a while within the reich, but to no appreciable effect and not even for any appreciable length of time. It must be discounted as impotent unless and until conditions notably change.

At the same time, the difficulties of beating Germany must not be underestimated. On the one hand, Britain stands in peril within the next few months unless it gets the ships and planes it needs in time. And on the other hand, Germany's whole position is terrifyingly strong, not only in the immediate military sense, but also in other respects. And yet Germany can be beaten.

Ever since the fall of France, Nazi propaganda has concentrated on the claim that Germany cannot be beaten. The reich is bound to win, the Nazis keep insisting. The best that Britain can hope for is a long drawn out stalemate from which no victor could emerge. It is better, therefore, to accept the inevitable now and come to terms with them, the Nazis say.

This propaganda is, of course, designed to serve a dual purpose. It is designed to encourage the German people and their allies and friends to go on fighting or to begin really fighting in earnest, and it is intended to undermine the will to fight of the British people and their allies and friends. Most of all it is intended to deter the United States from doing anything effective enough, soon enough to make any real difference in the length and outcome of the war.

### Germany can be Beaten

It would be criminal and suicidal folly to underestimate the possibilities of a German victory. The Nazis may indeed win the war, by a combination of the methods and circumstances reported in yesterday's article in the present series, unless the United States asserts itself sufficiently quickly and on a sufficiently large scale to prevent the Nazis from winning.

But it would also be criminal and suicidal folly to believe the Nazi claim that Germany is invincible. Because Germany is not invincible. And not only need there be no stalemate, but, on the contrary, the chances are decidedly against a stalemate, no matter who wins the war.

Germany can be beaten if and when three things happen: First and most urgent of all, Britain must not be allowed to be beaten. Then, when this has been assured, two more things must happen: First, the German people must be made to feel the war much more acutely than they have felt it thus far.

Second, an alternative to the present regime in Germany and the present order in Europe and the world must be offered to the German people which they themselves can be convinced would be a real improvement on their present lot and that of Europe and the world, and which the German people can be convinced they would really receive if they stopped fighting.

The German people can most effectively be made to feel the war much more acutely by action which would force a reduction in food rations and other supplies within the reich and by the carrying of actual military operations into Germany on a much larger scale than has been possible to carry them thus far. An invasion of the continent by land forces will most probably be

## Liberal Group Is Opposed To Coalition

In that they believe there is no need for coalition government in the province at the present time, that it is not furthering the war effort or bettering the lot of the people economically, Ken McCaskill urged the Greater Winnipeg Young Men's Liberal association to go on record as opposed to the present provincial government in a resolution voiced at a meeting in the Free Press board room, Tuesday night. The move was unanimously favored by the group.

Among other reasons for the resolution was the opinion that coalition is directly opposed to the fundamental principles of liberalism, that a strong and active opposition is essential to the furtherance of democracy.

## Britishers Air Varying Views of China

Two Britishers expressed different views on China when interviewed separately at the Canadian Pacific station, Monday. Mrs. E. A. P. Wood found conditions very unsettled during her stay in Shanghai, while an officer of the British navy, who has been serving with the fleet in the east, said that as far as he could determine the differences that did exist, existed between military authorities and did not influence civilian life.

Mrs. Wood told of the Chinese death societies that are taking many lives among Japanese officials. In retaliation the Japs take the districts under direct control where murders have been committed and keep the residents under strict surveillance. The naval officer said he didn't believe that Britain had anything to fear from the Japanese navy, which, though efficient and well manned, has not been tested in actual combat since 1905.

Both Mrs. Wood and the officer agreed that Shanghai was the wickedest city in the world. The latter said that gambling in this city is controlled by Japan, and that she takes a revenue from this source of over a million dollars a month.

## Whatmough Given New Postal Post

Ernest Whatmough, former superintendent of investigation for the Winnipeg postal district, has been promoted to the position of superintendent of services, according to an announcement Wednesday. He will succeed J. W. T. Dickson, who recently became district director. He joined the postal service in 1911. Mr. Whatmough has served in various capacities and carried on the work of an inspector of postal service for quite a number of years, until appointed superintendent of investigation over the entire Winnipeg district from Fort Arthur to Saskatchewan.



This photograph finds Patrick Dillon in a mighty uncomfortable spot. Roaring flames have forced him to the ledge of a window outside his room in Brooklyn. The ground is two stories below—and frozen hard. A policeman on the roof shouts to Dillon not to jump, that the firemen will be along with a ladder. Dillon didn't jump. The firemen came with the ladder in time to take him to safety. A fellow roomer in the lodging house was not so lucky. He died in the flames.

## Manchester Appreciates Duty Removal

London, Jan. 15. (Special Cable)—The Manchester chamber of commerce, in its annual report, says that the Canadian removal of cotton duties and similar duties is a most generous gesture and is highly appreciated by the Lancashire cotton trade.

Lancashire's cost of production has risen steeply since the war, and the rescinding of these duties will increase its export to Canada. The Canadian mission here has expressed a deep appreciation of the gesture displayed by the British departments during negotiations leading up to the agreement. The only snag ran into during these negotiations was in regard to wool contracts. It is said that the terms of these contracts will require some explanation of apparent over high profit.

## Belgians to Have Training Centre

A military training centre for recruits for the free Belgian army who escape in North America will be established in Canada, S. J. DeLo, secretary for Belgium, announced Tuesday, on behalf of Baron Silverway, Belgian minister to Ottawa.

The free Belgian government plans to open by Belgian men between the ages of 19 and 25 years in Canada and to accept volunteers from Belgian men between the ages of 16 and 25.

Belgian recruits will receive pay of \$1.30 per day during their training in Canada, Mr. DeLo said. During the whole term of their military service, their families will receive allowances on the following scale: Wife, \$35 per month; one dependent child, \$12 per month; two children, \$20 per month; three dependent persons, \$26.

## Lorette Man Sent To Penitentiary

Edward Dolan, Lorette, Man., was sent to the penitentiary for four years by Judge H. W. Whittle in County court judge's criminal court, Tuesday.

He was convicted on a charge of breaking into the home of William Smith, of St. John's, Man., August 28, and stealing an automobile.

## Call for Gunners Meets Good Response

The call for volunteers for the 17th Field battery, R.C.A., continued to meet an enthusiastic response, Tuesday. For the second day in succession the district recruiting office, Fort Osborne barracks, was crowded with more than 100 prospective gunners.

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# Winnipeg Free Press

By Carrier in Winnipeg, 25c per Week. WINNIPEG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1941 Price 5c per copy, Edition with Comics, 10c

**DO YOU KNOW**  
 Figures and records over a period of 40 years show that a cold winter is less healthful than a mild one?  
**RYCE'S HOMEMADE BREAD IS DIFFERENT**

## R.C.A.F. Spreads Its Wings Across Manitoba's Skies

### Tokyo Press Howls at Hull

### Says U.S. Policy Challenges Axis

Tokyo, Jan. 15.—Haste in pushing Japan's so-called southward program was advocated by the Tokyo press, which exhorted the government to be ready for resolute action to offset British and United States influence in East Asia.

### Bomb Blaze

The newspapers charged that the United States was challenging Japan, Germany and Italy. Angry headlines showed the reaction from the statement made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday in the house foreign affairs committee, urging fullest aid to Britain.

The newspapers accused Great Britain of instigating the current border fighting between French Indo-China and Thailand while seeking an economic rapprochement with Indo-China.

It should be borne in mind, also commented newspaper Hocht that the tricky hand of the United States is pulling the strings behind the blind action of Britain.

The newspapers charged that the United States was challenging Japan, Germany and Italy. Angry headlines showed the reaction from the statement made by Secretary of State Cordell Hull yesterday in the house foreign affairs committee, urging fullest aid to Britain.

United States, battling phantom over Pacific ocean, misinterprets and violently abuses Japan, blazed Yomiuri.

America's attack announces war challenge to Axis of three powers, headlined Nishi.

The foreign office regarded Secretary Hull's statement as an important step that it declined to comment on at pending receipt of official dispatches from the embassy at Washington.

Newspapers in editorials continued with their demand for full preparation for developments, a demand that Japan speed negotiations with the Netherlands East Indies to thwart alleged Anglo-American attempts to disrupt Japan's programme in the south seas.

Their line of argument, in editorials of a sort which are often officially inspired, was that the United States in its lease-lend legislation proposed to abandon its neutrality and aid all democracies against all totalitarian nations at a time when Japan had just linked itself with Germany and Italy.

Asahi, asserting that the sinking of the Lusitania brought the United States into the last war, but only after two years, said that the situation today was charged with the danger of an immediate explosion and that all that was needed was the igniting match.

It charged also that the United States had been conducting a secret diplomatic campaign to aid Britain and obstruct Germany and Italy, citing alleged attempts to win over Spain and its sending of William G. Leahy to France as ambassador.

Our country must now take clear cognizance of the fact that the United States is now overstepping all bounds of neutrality and is intent on doing anything to aid Britain and the other democracies short of actual recourse to armed force," it said.

**German Comment**  
 Berlin, Jan. 15. (AP)—United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull's remarks before the house of representatives foreign affairs committee in Washington interested official Germany for two reasons, authorized sources claimed today.

First, because of his altogether too obviously clear evasion of the Russian question.

Second, because of his veiled threats against Japanese expansionist intentions.

**St. John's Meeting Set for Monday**  
 Having put the missionary appointment in full, parishioners of St. John's cathedral are celebrating at a church supper at 6 p.m. Monday at the parish hall. Following the supper the annual meeting will be held and church officials state the reports will show the past year to have been an outstanding financial success.

**Netherlands-Canada Society is Formed**  
 To create closer contact between all those interested in the cause of the Netherlands, and to be of service to the Netherlands everywhere, are the objects of the Netherlands-Canada society, formed recently with headquarters at Toronto.

A further organization meeting will be held in the near future. C. Conroy, 902 Royal Trust building, 66 King street, west, Toronto, states.

The Italian colony in Libya has a population of 850,000, of which about seven-eighths is native.

**MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS**  
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**FRANK KENNEDY**  
 who was recently appointed Y.M.C.A. war service director at the Artillery Training Centre, Fort Garry. He will conduct a regular course of Y activities under the direction of the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. war service committee. His appointment is the first of three to be made in the Winnipeg district.

Science can combat these things if it has time and money and doctors enough. But there is not enough food, there are usually not enough doctors, or time, or money either. And where the invader does nothing to help or even does what he can to make things worse, then nothing avails at all—except of course driving out the invader.

Some of the starvation and disease in Europe exists in spite of the Nazis. The Nazis, for example, do what they can to protect Gentile Germany—except for their political and other opponents naturally—from sickness and privation.

Some of the starvation and disease exists partly because the Nazis do not care much whether it exists or not, except in so far as it might interfere with what the Nazis themselves want to do. This is the case in Spain and France and Belgium.

But some of the starvation and disease exists because the Nazis want it to exist and help bring it

### Fire Estimates

### Are Reduced By \$9,300

The civic safety committee, Wednesday sliced \$9,300 from the fire department estimates but the 1941 estimates of all its other departments went through intact.

Fire Chief D. A. Boulden asked for \$676,083.06, compared with a budget of \$635,442 last year. Included in his list of expenditures was a new \$17,000 pumper and hose car. The committee cut this item by \$7,000. Hose purchases were cut \$2,000 and \$300 was lopped off station equipment.

The estimates of the building inspector were down \$200 to \$11,803. The electrical department expenditures were unchanged at \$21,000.

### 25 Years Ago

Jan. 16, 1916.—British artillery bombarded enemy trenches near Het Sas, Belgium, and caused two explosions in German lines. French gunners bombarded approaches to Lille and blew up munitions depot. Russian troops resumed the offensive in eastern Galicia and Eszterab.

### Big One That Didn't Get Away



British troops are shown examining the remains of a Junkers 88 bombing plane that crashed at Etchingham during a recent raid. This is just part of the ship—the tail end. Other parts were scattered over a wide area.

## Where Hitler Stands

# NAZIS WIPING OUT WHOLE PEOPLES

Here is another in a series of authoritative articles written from six years' experience in Nazi Germany, by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States from Berlin, where he was the Chicago Daily News correspondent.

By WALLACE R. DEUEL  
 Chicago, Jan. 16. (Special CDN Despatch)—In war, close on the heels of the armies comes pestilence. Even if the invaders try to improve conditions, there is no water, or only polluted water for a time, at least; no food, or not enough food, and not enough shelter, nor heat, no doctors, no medicines.

When the invader does not try to improve conditions, matters are, of course, worse. And when the invader deliberately creates the worst conditions he can, whole peoples may be destroyed which, in such cases, is exactly what the invader wants and exactly why he does it.

These are some of the things that are happening this winter in the countries occupied by Nazi troops during the course of the war to date and during the course of the crises which led up to the war.

In Germany itself, and even in the northern and western European countries occupied by the Germans, hunger and disease have not yet gotten out of hand. The total number of deaths from both causes thus far is probably to be reckoned in the tens of thousands, rather than in the hundreds of thousands or millions.

But in Poland and eastern Europe in general, starvation and pestilence are ravaging whole countryside. And in the north and west much worse is yet to come.

Already there is a new and virulent form of gripe in the reich itself. There is some typhus and typhoid in Belgium, some dysentery in France and Belgium both, and some syphilis and smallpox in the whole area.

Hunger alone will take a terrible toll in Europe this winter. If you are hungry enough long enough, you not only have gnawing pains in your stomach, but you also begin to suffer from a whole crescendo series of mounting incapacities and ills.

You begin by feeling tired and sickly and weak. You can't concentrate. You suffer from pains like those of a bad case of chilblains all over your body.

After awhile, your sight and hearing are impaired, your gums and teeth are affected and your teeth begin to come out. You may lose all your hair too.

If you still can't get enough to eat, you may be stricken by congenital insanity—you may hear voices for example—and even paralysis. And in the end you may fall victim to pellagra or beri beri or any other disease, for all diseases breed in hungry peoples.

Nothing Avails  
 Science can combat these things if it has time and money and doctors enough. But there is not enough food, there are usually not enough doctors, or time, or money either. And where the invader does nothing to help or even does what he can to make things worse, then nothing avails at all—except of course driving out the invader.

Some of the starvation and disease in Europe exists in spite of the Nazis. The Nazis, for example, do what they can to protect Gentile Germany—except for their political and other opponents naturally—from sickness and privation.

Some of the starvation and disease exists partly because the Nazis do not care much whether it exists or not, except in so far as it might interfere with what the Nazis themselves want to do. This is the case in Spain and France and Belgium.

But some of the starvation and disease exists because the Nazis want it to exist and help bring it

earnest with the occupation of their countries in the war itself and the pre-war period of their conquests.

The Nazis are of course using the old-fashioned methods of destroying territories, the levying of tribute, the taking of hostages—and the shooting of hostages too.

But even more important in the long run are the new methods the Nazis have so highly perfected themselves.

The Nazis continue to stir up internal strife even more than before. They try to force Nazi regimes on their victims as in Czechoslovakia and Holland and Norway. They alternate between pretensions of friendship—even now—and threats of horrible reprisals if their friendship on their own terms is rejected.

### War Savings Minimum Is Suggested

"But how much should I save in war savings certificates?" This is a question that is keeping the telephones at provincial headquarters of the war savings committee, 336 Main street, humming these days.

The minimum savings of an average employee should be about five per cent of his or her salary cheque, according to E. J. Tarr, provincial chairman, who said, Wednesday:

"Many employers have recommended that a minimum of five per cent of their employees' pay should be invested in war savings certificates. I would say this should be the very least a person should save towards the price of liberty and even the life of his home and family."

As a further gauge, Mr. Tarr quoted savings suggested as the minimum by the Canadian government at Ottawa. These were:

A person earning up to \$20 a week should be able to save in certificates up to \$1 per week. Those earning up to \$30 a week should be able to save \$1.25 to \$2 per week. Those earning up to \$40 per week should be able to save from \$2.25 to \$5.50 per week. And those earning over \$40 per week should be willing to invest from \$3.75 to \$9.25 a week.

**Infantry Regiment Manoeuvres in Snow**  
 Winter warfare exercises were carried out by infantrymen in deep snow south of Fort Osborne barracks, Thursday.

Soldiers of the recruit company of the South Saskatchewan regiment carried out a tactical scheme on snowshoes under Major Homer Robinson. They cooked their lunches in the open.

Men of the infantry company of the regiment practised skiing under Captain W. G. Fawcett.

**BEST EGG-LAYER**  
 Abbotsford, B.C., Jan. 15. (CP)—A Barred Rock pullet raised on the poultry farm of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Day has won the current Dominion egg-laying contest with a total of 339 eggs averaging 27.1 ounces to the dozen, it was disclosed yesterday in performance records received from Ottawa.

**Jack Rabinovitch**  
 Jack Rabinovitch, 19, of 566 River-ton avenue, the other occupant of the cab, is in Eriksdale hospital in serious condition.

Rabinovitch and Rabinick left Eriksdale at 4:30 a.m. bound for Scotch Bay, where they were to pick up a load of fish. They were discovered at 10:40 by Archie Malcolm. Malcolm opened the cab doors to let in fresh air, and turned off the motor, which was still running, and then went back to Eriksdale to summon help. J. Forsyth drove to the location of the truck and brought back Rabinovitch and Rabinick to the hospital.

Dr. P. Walkin, coroner, announced that no inquest would be held.

**LARGE FREIGHTERS ORDERED**  
 Ottawa, Jan. 16. (CP)—A \$10,000,000 contract for the building of six large freighters for the British government has been awarded to the Davis Shipbuilding company. It was learned yesterday from an authoritative source in the department of munitions and supply. The vessels will be built at Levis, Que.

Rev. Francis Bart Allan, of the First Presbyterian church, Canora street, will be guest speaker at the anniversary dinner in memory of Robert Burns, to be held at 6:45 p.m. Jan. 23, at the St. Regis hotel, under auspices of the Winnipeg Burns club.

There will be other speakers and a musical programme.

Michigan national Guardsman Private M. Dornier, lets fire at a wooden dummy plane moving along a wire, in machine-gun practice at Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 9. All over the United States thousands of other young men are preparing to blast the daylight out of whoever tries to get tough with their country.

**LOOKING BACKWARD**  
 (From the Free Press Files)

Sixty Years Ago—Jan. 16, 1881  
 The Great Northwestern Telegraphic company had completed their line to Portage la Prairie—J. M. MacGregor, recent business manager of the Free Press, had a C.P.R. metropolitan near Portage la Prairie named for him; MacGregor was already mapped into city lots.

### Thousands of Planes To Be Used to Train Fliers in Province

Thousands of Royal Canadian Air Force planes will be flying in the skies of Manitoba by the end of June, as 11 air schools in the province train an ever-increasing number of pupil fliers for the empire's air forces, R.C.A.F. authorities said, Thursday.

At least 10,000 airmen on the permanent staffs of the air schools, depots and other R.C.A.F. establishments in Manitoba at that time, to say nothing of the large numbers of pupil airmen who will be in training. At each of the big air schools the staff alone will number 1,000 airmen, R.C.A.F. authorities explained.

Seven additional air schools, they added, will open in Manitoba during the next six months at the following dates: The wireless school, Winnipeg, Feb. 17; the big service flying training school, Dauphin, March 5; the air observers' school, Portage la Prairie, April 2; the big service flying training school, Brandon, May 16; the double elementary flying training school, Virden, May; the big bombing and gunnery schools at Macdonald and Paulson, both in June.

Four air schools are now operating in Manitoba, the air navigation school, Rivers; the service flying training school, Carberry; the air observers' school, Winnipeg; and the elementary flying training school, Portage la Prairie.

Recreational Needs  
 In view of this situation, Flying Officer E. S. Hammett, auxiliary service officer of No. 2 training command, stated, Thursday, that there would be a great need for furniture and recreational equipment for the air schools. The government provided a certain amount of equipment for messes and recreation rooms, but this did not include recreation facilities and furniture essential to the well-being of the airmen.

The donations of such equipment by citizens of Manitoba had been able to keep pace with the demand up to the present, but the opening of the additional air schools would call for even greater efforts by the public to meet this need, Flying Officer Hammett emphasized.

Items specially required, he explained, would be: Good furniture, including Chesterfields, lounge chairs, rugs, reading lamps, curtains and pictures for the messes, hospitals and recreation rooms; large numbers of pianos, radios, pool and billiard tables, musical instruments, skates and boots for recreational purposes.

Arrangements have been made by air command headquarters, Commercial building, Winnipeg, to collect articles of this kind.

**Fumes Cause Driver's Death in Truck Cab**  
 Carbon monoxide fumes from the manifold of a truck which penetrated into the cab brought death to Jack Rabinovitch, 35, of 436 College avenue, some time Wednesday morning, according to police, when the truck stalled in snow at the side of a road seven miles west of Eriksdale.

The manner and degree in which the Nazis have set out to destroy whole peoples and the reactions of their victims vary widely from case to case. The destruction of the Poles has proceeded the furthest, that of the Dutch, the Danes and the Norwegians has hardly begun and that of the French, the Belgians, the Czechs, is in a status between these two extremes.

**Strongest Resistance**  
 The Poles' morale is amazingly good, considering the circumstances, but the circumstances are so appallingly awful that there is little the Poles can do. The Dutch, the Norwegians and the Czechs are putting up the strongest resistance.

The Danes who are suffering the least are biding their time. The French and Belgians have only just begun to recover their senses.

But there is little that the peoples of the occupied countries can do. And meanwhile their destruction proceeds.

The casualties and destruction of Poland by the war itself were frightful.

The country has lost its richest provinces and its access to the sea. Its territory is being used as a base for further military operations looking toward the east and as a hunting ground for hungry Nazis on the make for plunder.

Its stores which were not destroyed have been taken away. Its industries have been seized.

Most of its leaders were killed in the war, or have fled, or are in jail or concentration camps. Many of its workmen are in the reich. Hundreds of thousands of Poles, both Gentile and Jewish, are being dumped into a territory incapable of supporting the millions who were already there.

Its universities are closed, its art treasures taken to the reich.

Starvation, the bitter cold of winter and disease stalk whole provinces.

If Germany wins the war, or if it lasts too long, the Poles in their own country will perish as a nation. All that will be left in Poland itself will be a starved, diseased and decimated race of serfs.

Poland in such a case, will be the first martyr of the Nazi conquests. But it will not be the last.

No pains nor ingenuity are spared

in these campaigns and they are often extraordinarily successful. This is especially so because of the skill and discretion with which the purchasing commissions operate. Ordinarily the commissions do nothing so crude as taking petty stocks from retail shops where they would obtain little in any event and where their operations would be observed by the masses of the people. Instead, the commissions take over large wholesale stocks and reserves of all kind, pay for them in script or currency, at the actual expense of the occupied country and ship the goods out quietly so that almost nobody even sees them going and almost nobody understands how they really have been paid for.

Gold, oil, gasoline, wheat, meat, canned goods, fruits, vegetables, clothing, pig iron, steel, chocolate, silk stockings, tobacco and champagne—all these and a thousand other things are quietly gathered up and shipped to the reich and most of the people are really none the wiser.

The result is that often enough when the pinch begins to make itself known, the people exhausted, disillusioned, helpless and looking for a convenient scapegoat, are inclined to believe much of what the Nazis tell them and to blame anybody else rather than the true authors of their condition.

The Gestapo, for example, do not have to arrest thousands of persons in a town to paralyze the will of the town to oppose Nazi rule. Instead they arrest a dozen or two of the most important people. Habitually, furthermore, they do so as inconspicuously as possible—usually just before dawn. And instead of advertising what they have done, they say nothing about it. The result is that when the news leaks out, as it always does, it conveys added horror by the very mystery which surrounds it.

**Soul of Friendliness**  
 The officials who set up the civil administration are usually the soul of friendliness—although sometimes of the bluff downright kind of German friendliness which so many other people never understand as long as they get what they want. And since the things these officials want, the people of the occupied territories also want, like starting public utilities again, relations in this sphere are more apt to be friendly than not.

The propaganda officials for their part are responsible for winning as much good will for the Nazis themselves as they can, but above all for sowing dissension within the ranks of the conquered peoples themselves and between the conquered peoples and their allies, notably Britain.

The reich is the true friend of the conquered country, the propagandists say, and France and England and America and world Jewry and the conquered peoples' own former leaders, are their real enemies.

Germany will do all it can to improve conditions, the propagandists claim: if there are hardships, nonetheless this is due to the unavoidable dislocations of a war which the Allies, not Germany, willed to the incompetence, or raciality, or both, of the peoples' own former leaders and to the British blockade.

### Under Fire

Michigan national Guardsman Private M. Dornier, lets fire at a wooden dummy plane moving along a wire, in machine-gun practice at Camp Beauregard, La., Jan. 9. All over the United States thousands of other young men are preparing to blast the daylight out of whoever tries to get tough with their country.

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**York**  
CORNED BEEF HASH  
CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

# Winnipeg Free Press

By Carrier in Winnipeg, 25c per Week. WINNIPEG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1941 Price 5c per copy; Edition with Comics, 10c

**DO YOU KNOW**  
There is no medical evidence that cancer has ever been caused by a single blow!  
**BRUCE'S HOMEMADE BREAD IS DIFFERENT**

## Wallace Warns Nazi Win Would Menace U.S. Security



ARTHUR GREENWOOD.

### Economic Pincers Shown As Probable Prelude To Use of Armed Force

Washington, Jan. 17. (BUP)—Vice-President-Elect Henry A. Wallace told congress today that Hitler, if he won the war, probably would launch Germany on an economic war against this country that might be the prelude to the use against us of armed force.

Wallace's warning was contained in an annual report on agriculture department activities for the 1940 fiscal year, prepared while he was secretary of agriculture. He said that even economic warfare with Germany would be "extremely formidable and extremely dangerous to our security."

Should Germany win the war with Britain, Wallace said, the world probably would be divided for a time into four great spheres of influence: (1) The German-controlled sphere of Europe, Africa, and the territories which once were the British and French colonies of Asia; (2) North and South America, with possibly Australia and New Zealand; (3) Russia; and (4) Japan.

He said that a combination of the three spheres outside the new world would have a population three times that of North and South America and their potential Pacific partners and could apply economic pincers through government dominated trading corporations which might control the purchase of all western hemisphere agricultural exports to Europe.

**Producers Helpless**

Every farm and every home in the new world would feel the effect, he said. Against a buying monopoly of that kind, the producers of this hemisphere would be helpless if they did their trading individually or through relatively small corporations.

The United States, as well as the remainder of the hemisphere, already faces serious economic problems, particularly in regard to agriculture, resulting from the war, Wallace said.

"In the setting created by the war we may have to overhaul our farm-price-adjustment policy," Wallace said. "With our foreign markets impaired and no prospect of their speedy restoration, our export crops will necessarily overflow the domestic market," he said. Government aid to agriculture, however, is here to stay, he added.

### Sirois Failure Not Surprising, U.S. Paper Says

New York, Jan. 17. (CP)—The New York Times said editorially today that the failure of the Siropis mission in the province of Ontario, Canada, was not surprising in view of the interests involved.

The newspaper is pointing out that the Siropis mission was appointed to investigate what it termed "the political situation in the province and the provinces, said that in the present time the heavy burden of unemployment relief falls mainly on the shoulders of the provinces, and that the complex taxation system has seriously weakened the financial position of some of the provinces, without yielding compensating advantages.

The Times concluded: "Since the report proposed adjustment grants to all provinces except Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, it is perhaps only natural that the members of these provinces refused to accept the programme, although it is true that other factors also entered into their dissent. Friendly neighbors may express the hope that the final decision will be reached in terms of the national interest rather than of sectional and provincial prejudices and cleavages that have impeded Canadian development in the past."

### G. V. Ferguson Will Head Canadian Club

George V. Ferguson, managing editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, was elected president of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg, at the luncheon meeting, Friday, in the Royal Alexandra hotel.

Others elected to the executive were: Harry W. Manning, vice-president; Dr. J. W. Clarke, chaplain; T.



G. V. FERGUSON

### Sikorski Honors Kent of Winnipeg

London, Jan. 17. (CP Cable)—Three leaders of Royal Air Force Polish squadrons, including J. A. Kent of Winnipeg, former flight commander of a squadron, recently awarded high Polish honors, formally received their decorations today from Premier Sikorski for deeds of high gallantry as leaders of the Polish military medal, highest Polish award for gallantry, was pinned by Sikorski on the chests of Kent and his companions, R. G. Kellert and A. S. Forbes. The premier, commander of the Polish forces, shook the officers' hand and kissed them on each cheek.

The officers decorated have completed service with the Polish squadrons, whose command now will be taken over by Polish officers.

### Bonham-Carter Talk Open to All Officers

A lecture by General Captain D. W. F. Bonham-Carter, Royal Air Force, on the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, will be given to the Western Canada Military Institute at 8:30 p.m. Friday, Oct. 11, R. Naigle, president of the institute, announced. The lecture will be open to all officers of His Majesty's forces.

Mrs. Margaret McCullough will be the speaker at the open forum luncheon of the Phoenix club, on Saturday, at 1:30 p.m. The subject of her talk will be "Escapee from Paris."

### In the Lords

Edinburgh, Jan. 17. (CP)—The peers of Scotland, assembled in the palace of Holyrood House, have elected the Earl of Perth and the Earl of Dundonald as representatives in the house of lords. They succeeded the late Earl of Lindsay and the late Earl Fairfax of Cameron.

The selections brought representation of the Scottish peerage in the upper house at Westminster up to 16, its full strength under the system devised at the time of the union of England and Scotland in 1707.

He said that a combination of the three spheres outside the new world would have a population three times that of North and South America and their potential Pacific partners and could apply economic pincers through government dominated trading corporations which might control the purchase of all western hemisphere agricultural exports to Europe.

### Street Shooting Terrorizes Shopping New York Crowds



Terrorized shopping crowds on New York's Fifth avenue saw this warlike scene after a policeman and a payroll bandit shot it out in a chase through department store aisles and on the street. A janssby drags Angelo Distefano away from the body of Patrolman Edward Maher, shot by the gunman after he had wounded the fleeing robber, Leonard Weisberg, a taxi driver who was shot through the throat when he tried to intercept the gunman, lies in the foreground.

### Britain Bristles With Arms

## Citrine Confident Of Hitler's Doom

The people of Britain await Hitler's invasion with open arms, completely confident that they can turn it into a major military disaster which will materially shorten the war, Sir Walter Citrine told an enthusiastic rally of 1,800 at the civic auditorium Thursday night.

In a ringing appeal for the all-out assistance of the whole democratic world, the general secretary of the British Trade Union congress said that when the people of this continent really roll up their sleeves in their war effort it will sound Hitler's doom, and he promised that every nation in the British commonwealth would have a voice in the peace conference that followed.

Hitler, Sir Walter declared, waited too long to make his invasion attempt. England today was an armed camp, bristling with strong fortifications, tank traps, airplane traps and with vast stores of arms and munitions.

"I can tell you now that this was not so a few months ago. Then we had no fortifications, only one rifle for every five soldiers and no ammunition to speak of. Then the danger in the event of an invasion was great. But thanks to the immense help we got from the United States in our hour of great peril, the danger passed."

To bring the war to a victorious end was the most gigantic task ever undertaken by a free people, he declared. He emphasized that it dwarfed the struggle of 1914-1918. "Then we had Russia, France and Italy for allies, and today except for the gallant Greeks and the support of the nations of the commonwealth, we fight alone."

**Always Remember**

"This, I implore you to always remember—unless we are all willing to put forward every possible effort to win this struggle for democracy to the complete exclusion of everything else, it will take much longer, be much more destructive and put a far greater strain upon our people."

"We are fighting against odds immeasurably greater than in 1914. This is not pessimism. I want to bring home to you the fact that it is not a struggle we can take in our stride without an extra effort," he said.

Sir Walter said two things gave Germany a tremendous advantage. Hitler had spent five years in frenzied preparation for war. Despite the continued warnings he himself and Winston Churchill had sounded to the British people, they refused to re-arm. When the war broke out, Britain and France were almost completely unprepared. Then, when France fell, vast stores of arms and equipment for several million men fell into Hitler's grasp.

**Not Yet Overcome**

This was a gap which Britain, despite every effort it had been able to make, had never been able to overcome. To close it would require the all-out effort of the entire democratic world. Nothing short of this would be sufficient.

Turning to the place of organized labor in the defence of Britain, he said it was solidly behind the government and the war. This, he said, was because the government was striving to the utmost to put the will of the people into effect. The Labor men who occupied high places were his friends of many years who were tried and trusted and men of high personal integrity. None would lend his support to any government which did other than strive desperately to carry out the will of the people.

It was easy to sneer, as the Communists did at a capitalist democracy, where poverty and suffering went hand in hand with great wealth. But he emphasized that it was in a capitalist democracy that Labor had achieved the right to organize, to raise the standard of living of all the people, to achieve great reforms and to form two Labor governments.

Because this was a struggle to preserve these rights so that still further social gains could be made, British Labor was united in the war on Hitler. The schemes which had split the movement in 1914 and lost it many of its best leaders, did not exist today.

**Spirit of Comradeship**

The strain of life in Britain was great, but one good coming from it was that the people were getting to know each other better and to understand the problems of each other. Out of this understanding there was arising a spirit of comradeship and comradeship that had never been known before.

The people of Britain expected a horrible ordeal. Hitler, he pointed out, had never hesitated to torture, brutalize and terrorize his own people, so how could the people of Britain expect anything else? "Why should we expect him to behave less barbarously toward us than he does toward his own people? We don't!"

**Communist Handbills**

As the crowd filed into the auditorium, handbills were distributed signed by the Progressive Winnipeg Trade Unionists and denouncing Citrine. These, he said, were put out by the Communists and were almost identical with bills distributed in San Francisco. Like the Communists in Britain, they were taking their instructions from Russia.

"Although they are now denouncing this as an imperialist war, they will quickly change when Russia decides that Britain is going to win. Then they will call it a war of liberation," he declared amid applause.

The people who now talk of imperialist war were the ones who

## Where Hitler Stands STARVING HYENAS ARE BETTER OFF

Here is another in a series of authoritative articles written from six years' experience in Nazi Germany, by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States from Berlin, where he was the Chicago Daily News correspondent.

By WALLACE R. DEUEL

Chicago, Jan. 17. (Special CDN Despatch)—World politics have often been conducted according to the moral standards of starving hyenas, but even by these standards the world counter-revolution is sometimes stupefying in its cynicism. Seldom have great powers embarked upon a programme of conquest with quite the utter and open unscrupulousness as that with which Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia are fighting the present war.

These powers which have set out to seize world mastery have no scruples, not only in dealing with their enemies, but also in their dealings with each other.

A community of interests—the interests of booty beyond the wildest dreams of man to date—unites them for the time being, and probably will continue to do so as long as Germany seems to be winning the war. The hopes that one or another of these temporary friends can be won over to the other side are false hopes as long as the pot of other peoples' gold still seems to beckon at the end of the rainbow.

The protestations of undying love among the partners cannot be dismissed as meaningless as long as hopes of booty to be shared continue to survive.

But even now the partners in plunder and counter-revolution are at least as suspicious of each other as they are of their avowed enemies, and in the very midst of their more grandiose joint projects of enrichment, they are by no means above picking each other's pockets on the side.

The German-Russian relationship is typical of this.

The Soviets' primary concern is to maintain their present position as a world power and as agents of world counter-revolution. Merely to defend this position, to say nothing of strengthening it, the Soviets have had to avoid a conflict with an enemy, or enemies of superior strength. They have had to prevent the formation of an anti-Bolshevik coalition, and they have had to keep out of too serious trouble with Germany alone.

And beyond maintaining their present position, the Soviets also want, if possible, to strengthen it. They want to add to the territory of the Soviet Union itself, and they want to spread Bolshevism as widely as possible throughout the world.

Russian policy in the present conflict is governed by these two main principles.

The Soviets not only succeeded in preventing the formation of an anti-Bolshevik coalition, they also helped bring about a war among most of the powers which might have formed such a coalition.

Stalin encouraged both the Reich and the Allies to think that he would join them, he thus encouraged each side to go further and further toward a war with the other, and at the last minute, when it was too late to turn back, he made a half-hearted deal with Germany, chiefly because he thought Germany was the weaker side and because he wanted the war to last as long as possible.

The fall of France has obliged him to be more friendly toward Germany than he would like to be. Yet, by this same token, Stalin is more anxious than ever that the war drag on and on and that Germany, or whoever else wins it, whoever else loses it, be prostrate alike, and alike susceptible to the virus of world Bolshevism. Accordingly, he baubles the Reich wherever and whenever he can without the risk of war.

Another Key Factor

There is still another key factor in Nazi Bolshevism: an undefeated, noncommittal Russia is one of Hitler's most valuable assets.

Hitler based both his domestic and his foreign policies for 20 years largely on the claim that he would save the world from Bolshevism. He then proceeded to make a deal with world Bolshevism. Yet such is the confusion among a good many people in the outside world, that they still think that there is some significant difference between Red Bolshevism and Brown Bolshevism, that Red Bolshevism is worse, and that, therefore, Brown Bolshevism must not be too crushingly defeated because that would open central Europe to Red Bolshevism. German Russian relations fluctuate between these terms of reference and suspicion. The signing of a new trade treaty amid fresh protestations of esteem at the same time that both powers are concentrating troops on their long frontiers is characteristic.

In the original Nazi-Soviet deal of August, 1939, Hitler simply paid Stalin the price Stalin asked for (the British and French had been unwilling to pay; a free hand for the Soviets in Finland and the Baltic; eastern Poland; and an agreement in principle that Russian interests in the Balkans would be respected).

The deal worked out as planned in the Baltic and eastern Poland. There were, however, difficulties in Finland and the Balkans. The Finns themselves made the difficulties in Finland. The Germans and Russians were unable to agree when it came to working out in detail the agreement they had made in principle for the Balkans. When the Finns held out a temporary hand, they decided to put the final conquest of the country to another time. The Nazis, however, saw a chance to score a point at Stalin's expense. They had granted him a free hand in Finland, but now they reasserted themselves. They made an agreement with the Finns allowing the Reich to send troops and material through Finland, to and from Norway and under the cover of this agreement, some of the troops and material just stayed in Finland. Do

ably have to pay an even higher one before the war is over.

The German armed forces could probably defeat the Russians at least as easily as they did the French. But it would be much harder to force the Soviets to capitulate, because the Russians have so much greater areas into which they could withdraw. Besides, Hitler does not want to have to expend the time and energy and blood and treasure required for such a venture.

He wants to win the war in the west without exhausting his strength. If he can do that, he will need have no concern about Russia. What his Russian policy would be, under such circumstances, is anybody's guess. But it is at least clear that he would have freedom of choice.

This is it that Germany, which undoubtedly could beat Russia, is prepared to make concessions to the Soviets for the time being, and thus it is that the Soviets do little to help the Reich, and as much to harm it, as they can without provoking Hitler too far, and at the same time try to consolidate their own position to be ready for the end of the war no matter who wins it.

Russia will avoid an open break with Germany unless and until it thinks the Reich is so weak that it is relatively harmless. Germany will avoid an open break with Russia unless and until the Nazis think that they have to strike as a preventive military measure, or that they can get more valuable supplies out of Russia by doing the job themselves than they can by letting the Russians do it for them.

And the Nazis will hesitate be-

fore invading Russia for the sake of increasing their raw material supplies, first, because the very act of invasion would itself cost large quantities of raw materials, as well as other things; second, because it would be a long, costly and difficult process for the Germans to exploit raw material sources in an openly hostile country, and third, because hostilities with Russia would cut off the transit traffic across the Soviet union by which Germany is now receiving valuable supplies in addition to those provided by the Soviets themselves.

**Bones of Contention**

Bulgaria and Turkey are still bones of contention between the Nazis and the Soviets. The Nazis plan to incorporate Bulgaria in the Reich's new order in Europe, and the Bolsheviks want to give Bulgaria a guarantee of its independence and integrity, and it has proved impossible to date to reconcile these aims.

As for Turkey, the Russians want a naval and air base on the Dardanelles and the Germans do not want the Russians to have it, and here, too, agreement has not yet been reached.

The Nazis argue that the Balkans and the Near East should constitute a German sphere of influence and that the Bolsheviks should confine themselves to the middle east—probably Persia, Afghanistan and Baluchistan—and make an agreement with the Japanese carving up China and the western powers' possessions in the Pacific area among themselves.

The Reich's relations with Japan are almost as equivocal as its relations with Russia. The Nazis began by enlisting Japan in a crusade against Russia, only to make an agreement with Russia a few months later. The Japanese were taken aback, but they also had no place else to turn, no other friends. They had to stand alone or strike a new bargain with the Germans, so they struck a new bargain with the Germans. It is characteristic of the original German-Italian-Japanese deal, glorified into the supercilious title of an anti-comintern pact, that the Nazis went right ahead helping the Chinese against the Japanese by maintaining a numerous and highly expert military commission of advisers in China and by selling the Chinese war materials.

The Japanese finally succeeded in inducing the Germans to withdraw the military mission—which the Germans were not loath to do anyway because by that time they had more important work for the members of the commission to do somewhere else. Yet the Reich is still selling war materials to China.

The community of interests in plunder continues to unite the Germans and Japanese in spite of their minor disagreements, however, united, they make it impossible for the western powers and the United States to maintain their positions both in Europe and the Far East, conceivably, in either. Divided, the Germans and Japanese might both fall.

And so the Nazis, who sold themselves to Germany and the world as the champions of Aryan white supremacy and the saviours of a world threatened by Communism, wage their war and counter-revolution with the side of the Japanese and the Communists.

And if the Nazis lose the war, they will not be unduly hurt if anybody asks for an explanation between their promises and their performances. If they win, nobody will even be able to ask for an explanation.

## Civilians Flee Southern Italy Unrest Grows

London, Jan. 17. (CP)—Great numbers of civilians are leaving southern Italy, "frightened by the activities of the Royal Air Force against objectives close to their cities," the British Broadcasting corporation reported last night.

The BBC added that reports from the Italian-Swiss frontier speak of "growing unrest" in Italy. There was also unrest among Albanians serving against the Greeks, the BBC said.

A message from Yugoslavia reported a huge concentration camp is being set up near Trieste "and its first inmates will be 2,000 Albanian rebels now on their way there."

Hitler, on the other hand, will pay a high price to avoid having to fight a war on two fronts. He has already paid a high price and he will probably

**LOOKING BACKWARD**  
(From the Free Press Files)

**Sixty Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1881**

Sandy (Alexander) Macdonald, widely-known pioneer and business man of Winnipeg, came into the Free Press office with a majestic whitefish; the creature, which tipped the F.P. scale beam at 17 pounds, was presented by Mr. Macdonald to the editor, as the largest whitefish ever caught in Manitoba.

**Fifty-five Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1886**

The famous series of sermons on the Marriage Ring, by the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn, was running in the Free Press, which had secured the district rights for Dr. Talmage's sermons.

**Fifty Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1891**

Jerry Robinson, pioneer department store proprietor of Winnipeg, entertained his host of employees to a banquet at the Criterion hotel. Jas. G. Dagg, popular West Selkirk merchant, was married to Emily S. Clark.

**Forty-five Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1896**

The St. Andrew's society beat the Winnipeg Chess club in a chess match; some of the players were: St. Andrew's, A. W. Bruce, George Adams, D. W. McDermid; Winnipeg, C. R. Winder, Canon Coombes, Geo. Patterson.

**Forty Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1901**

The sale of seats opened at the Winnipeg theatre for the lecture on January 21 by Winston Churchill, young British M.P.—The handsome new M.C.A. building was opened with President E. D. Martin presiding.

**Thirty-five Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1906**

Marshall Field, merchant prince, died of pneumonia at Chicago—Joe Chamberlain was still king in Birmingham, but incomplete returns indicated a Liberal landslide in the British elections—James Fax was filling the Winnipeg theatre.

**Thirty Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1911**

Millionaire Joseph Fels, a tiny man in stature, though mighty in finance, addressed a crowded audience at the Canadian club luncheon on the cure of poverty; Mr. Fels apologized to his audience for standing upon the seat of his chair to give his address.

**Twenty-five Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1916**

There was considerable interest in the coming bout between Young Ahearn and Mike Gibbons in the St. Paul auditorium.—The Gladstone curlers were out again after the O'Grady cup, which they had won and lost in Winnipeg in 1915.

**Twenty Years Ago—Jan. 17, 1921**

David Bohlen's Tiger Row, featuring Helen Lewis, the little Canadian emotional actress, was playing at the Walker; the picture made a special appeal to Winnipeg audiences with its background of the Canadian Northwest.

### Speed-up Predicted

Washington, Jan. 17. (BUP)—Defence officials today predicted a big speed-up in the production of airplane tanks, guns and other war materials as a result of the automobile industry's decision to hold new model changes to a minimum.

President Alvan Macaulay, of the National Automobile association, announced yesterday cancellation of the 1941 auto show because of the defence situation. He said some changes in 1942 car models could be expected where they will not interfere with the defence programme.

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By Carrier in Winnipeg, 25c per Week. WINNIPEG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1941 Price 5c per copy; Edition with Comics, 10c

**DO YOU KNOW**  
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"It's as delicious and tasty"  
**BRYCE'S HOMEMADE BREAD IS DIFFERENT**

## Uneasy Balkan Nations Fear Levelled Muzzle Of Nazi Political Army

By GEORGE WELLER.

Belgrade, Jan. 18. (Special CDN Radio)—Five Balkan nations are now stirring in anticipation, or vibrating with fear, before the levelled muzzle of the most adroit weapon in the arsenal of German imperialism: the political army.

A political army is fully equipped for war but not intended for fighting unless absolutely unavoidable. Its peculiar orders are to take aim but not to fire. Such an army, probably not more than about eight divisions or about 125,000 men strong, but exerting an effect upon the Balkans comparable to undulant fever, now stands upon Rumanian soil a few miles from the Yugoslav capital.

The enemies of the political army are simple. While the fifth column, native or alien, encourages and formulates such ambitions or fears among the civilian population as coincide with the current German drive, the relatively small force of the political army, compact as a doubled fist, directs its threats or offers its promise to the government.

Today, while the snows are falling heavily everywhere in the Balkans, the German army is camped around seven known divisions headquarters in a key position where, without setting up a single machine-gun, it can potentially intimidate, gently or forcibly, the public and governmental psychology of every Balkan nation without exception.

Friendly Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria can be persuaded to become more friendly, Greece and Turkey feel tremors that do not come from earthquakes or artillery, and Yugoslavia, against whose ear the cold muzzle itself lies, bites its nails in indecision.

**First Victory**  
The political army's first political victory has already been won with the isolation of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian governments from each other. Sofia's long unanswered demand for the return of Macedonia is its sharpest and most significant sign of defeat. Because the Slav brothers of the Balkans are merely negotiating terms, Hitler's political army is able to cover them both with a single weapon.

While it is admitted that recent British military conversations with Turkey increase somewhat the possibility of her participation in the war, it is increasingly believed here that whether the selected corridor for the German movement toward Macedonia is across a compliant Bulgaria or a reluctant Yugoslavia, its direction will be south westerly and away from Turkish intervention.

Belgium and Yugoslavia, far from contemplating the military alliance which might seem a natural, under such circumstances, each hope that Germany will be the other as a bridge to the Macedonian highway, Yugoslavia because her ambition is to become the Sweden of the Balkans; Bulgaria because British and Greek bombers from Salonika would certainly exact a heavy price for her entrance into the war, even as a passive ally.

**Air Cadet Scheme Opening Near**  
Yugoslav leaders stoutly avow in private statements that any violation of Yugoslav territory will be met with full 112 divisions, plus 16 more awaiting mobilization.

But the official Yugoslav spokesman admitted to this correspondent this morning that no reinforcements whatever had been sent to face the German political army.

**Jugoslavia's Flight**  
Foreign observers here comment openly on the friendliness of the Yugoslav position. Despite the mutual jibes of the Greeks, their mutual jibes in defending their respective segments of Macedonia against Hitler-German revision, the overhanging threat of Italian ambitions along the Adriatic, and repeated violations of Yugoslav neutrality by Italian planes, Yugoslavia has not normally moved an inch nearer Greece. Military experts point out that the German political army has already turned the Yugoslav flank protecting the capital and that Belgrade is within an easy hitting distance of the German forces as long as it has no channel between.

Hitler's political army is seemingly occupied only with Rumanian problems, but actually it is marching steadily toward the Ionian and Aegean seas.

**Three Canadians Win Flying Cross**  
London, Jan. 17. (CP Cable)—Three Canadian officers in the Royal Air Force were awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross last night for gallantry and devotion to duty in the execution of air operations.

They are: Flying-Officer Mervyn Matthew Fleming, Ottawa; Pilot-Officer Everett L. Badoux, St. John's, N.S.; Pilot-Officer John Henry Green, Fort Albany, B.C.

The names of the three Canadians were included in a list of 42 recipients of the D.F.C. and in addition there were 49 awards of the Distinguished Flying Medal, one of which went to Sgt. Henry Richard Sanders, born in Lancashire, England, but whose mother lives in Canada.

**MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS**  
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## Through Icy Northern Skies



Trapped in a rockslide at God's Lake Gold Mines, limited, Friday afternoon, three miners, one seriously injured, were rushed by Canadian Airways plane to Winnipeg in the record time of three hours. S. J. McRorie, pilot of the mercy plane, is seen at upper left. Immediately after his arrival. At top right, Lundy Lundin, one of the injured, is carried from the plane. Most seriously injured was Mike Dymytruk, who suffered a fractured skull. He is seen being carried from the plane at lower left. The third victim, Frank McGillivray, is assisted from the flying ship at lower right.

## Mercy Flight Brings Three To Winnipeg

Through frigid northern Manitoba skies a mercy plane winged its way, Friday afternoon, to land at Stevenson airport with three injured men, one of whom is in critical condition. The trip was made from God's Lake, a mining town 390 miles northeast of here, in the record time of three hours.

Pilot of the Canadian Airways, limited, plane, S. J. McRorie, a veteran bush flier, had made numerous mercy flights in the past, but this was the first time, as far as is known, in the history of Manitoba, mercy flights that three injured persons were flown in at one time.

Most seriously hurt is Mike Dymytruk, who is suffering from a possibly fractured skull. The other men, Frank McGillivray and "Lundy" Lundin, received broken ribs. In addition, Lundin's ankle was fractured and McGillivray's elbow broken.

Saturday, Dymytruk's condition was poor, while the other two were progressing favorably. All are in Winnipeg General hospital.

**Hurt in Rock Slide**  
According to reports received, the men were hurt when they were caught in a rock slide while in the mine shaft of God's Lake Gold Mines, limited. The accident occurred at 1:30 p.m. By 3 p.m. the injured men, after having received medical treatment, were in the Junktors 34, which had been based at God's Lake, on their way to Winnipeg. They arrived here at 6 o'clock.

At the airport three ambulances awaited the arrival of the plane. The plane had no lights, as is the custom with bush planes, and special permission had to be received to land it after dark.

Pilot McRorie sat in the cockpit while the patients were loaded into the ambulances and rushed to General hospital. He stuck his head out for a moment. When he noticed a Free Press photographer about to snap him, he ducked.

Later, when congratulated by a Canadian Airways official on his record trip, McRorie modestly said it was nothing... just another trip. "We had lovely weather," he said. "There wasn't a bump in the sky."

Accompanying the injured men were Dr. J. H. Moir and Fred Forrester, an official of the mine. They had considerable difficulty with Dymytruk, who was delirious throughout the entire trip.

**Body Recovered From Mine**  
Timmins, Ont., Jan. 18. (CP)—The body of Fred Ledouceur, 50, one of three men caught in a slide of sand in the Hollinger mine here yesterday, was brought out of the mine shortly after the accident.

Rescue workers are searching for the other two men, believed to be J. B. Minard and K. Leino. They said there was little hope of them being brought out alive.

The men were caught in a slide of sand used for back filling at the 1,400-foot level of the pit.

**Citrine Bids Goodbye to City**  
Sir Walter Citrine bade Winnipeg good-bye from the Canadian Pacific railway station, Friday night, with the wish that his stay had been longer to provide more time to enlarge on the work he is doing.

When asked how he managed to maintain such good health, Sir Walter answered that he was temperate in all his habits, and took a moderate amount of exercise each day.

Sir Walter said that he had started the habit of going hatless in England and had continued the practice in America. He said that he has had less colds since he stopped wearing headgear.

He lauded Canadian reporters for their accuracy in presenting write-ups. "I'm very difficult to report sometimes," he said, "because I think very quickly and when I get into my subject, whatever I feel inside comes out in rapid succession."

Sir Walter's next address will be in Montreal.

**Winnipeg Ratings To Be Officers**  
Ottawa, Jan. 18. (CP)—Selection of the first class of probationary sub-lieutenants for training at the new naval officers' training establishment at Hally Park, near Victoria, B.C., was announced at naval service headquarters last night.

The class of 100 includes 18 ratings of the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer reserve, who have been serving on the lower deck and have been recommended for commissions. The new training establishment under the command of Acting Commander C. M. Grant, will open Jan. 29.

The list includes: D. G. Creba, W. E. Shields, G. B. Wright, J. W. Dewar, E. D. Palmatrix, S. W. Sheppard and J. P. Keeling, all of Winnipeg; R. K. Smith and T. S. Cook, of Regina; J. Bentley, R. M. Dill and G. A. Powell, of Saskatoon; D. L. Whitman, Wynyard, Sask.; K. W. Haddon, Edmonton; D. Newton and S. Morgan, Calgary.

**25 Years Ago**  
Jan. 18, 1916.—Turkish forces in Armenia routed by Russians, who captured Koprikou. French batteries shattered German trenches between Oise and the Aisne on the western front. French airmen attacked stations at Metz and Arrasville.

Jan. 19, 1916.—Allied war council met in London. British force occupied Ebnolwa. American, South African troops arrived in Egypt. German casualties to date totalled 2,535,768, including 588,986 killed.

**Forever**  
Washington, Jan. 18. (AP)—Senator James Byrnes declared last night that "Great Britain can hold Hitler for a year, we can hold him forever."

In a broadcast address, the South Carolina Democrat urged speedy action on the pending lend-lease bill.

## Where Hitler Stands

# GERMANS DESPISE ITALIAN ALLIES

Here is another in a series of authoritative articles written from six years' experience in Nazi Germany, by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States from Berlin, where he was the Chicago Daily News correspondent.

By WALLACE R. DEUEL

Chicago, Jan. 18. (Special CDN Despatch)—When the Italians began to get beaten in Greece and North Africa, the Nazis were almost as much pleased as the British and Greeks themselves.

The Nazis did not show their pleasure openly, of course. They kept perfectly straight faces.

Publicly they minimized the gravity of the Italian reverses and redoubled their protestations of faith in Mussolini's ability to solve his own problems. The closest they came to conceding that anything serious was wrong was to say that they would naturally co-operate to the full with the Italians in the pursuit of their joint war aims.

Privately, though, the Nazis had a good many other things to say about the Italians, all of them highly uncomplimentary, and they made no secret of the gratification the Italian defeats afforded them.

The Germans' only real concern about Italy was, and is, to be sure that Italy does not collapse and that it is not stricken by too serious internal disorders, or stoppage of production, or breaks in morale.

None of these things is liable to happen in the predictable future, the Nazis think, even if the Fascists are driven clear out of both Albania and North Africa. Mussolini will be able to deal with the internal position of Italy itself, the Germans believe, and, if he can't, they can.

There is, accordingly, little reason to believe that the reich is garrisoning Italy with large forces of troops or police. Units of both sorts have been sent to Italy, but as observers and advisers, or on their way elsewhere, rather than as guarantors in large numbers of public order.

The Nazis have confined their aid to Italy thus far to the sending of transport and combat planes and crews—and they continue to be gratified by the Italian defeats.

There are five main reasons why the Nazis are pleased by the Fascists' reverses, and they are none the less highly edifying to the German-Italian relations throughout the war to date. These are the reasons and this is the story:

1. Germans in general dislike Italians in general and have little respect for them as soldiers.

2. The Germans despised Mussolini's policy of waiting to see who appeared likely to win the war before entering it triumphantly on the side he thought would be victorious.

There is some reason to believe that Mussolini wanted to declare war immediately after the Germans broke through on the western front, which the Duce thought foreshadowed a speedy German victory, but that Hitler prevented him from doing so. Hitler wanted to make it clear beyond any doubt that Germany alone had defeated France and that Italian participation in the war was of no importance as far as Germany was concerned. He therefore made Mussolini wait until Germany alone had obviously beaten France.

3. In spite of Italy's late entry into the war and the unimpressive showing it made against an already beaten France, Mussolini nevertheless has claimed so much credit for the victory that he has greatly annoyed the Nazis.

4. The Duce has also put forward territorial and other claims for Italy which the Germans consider entirely out of proportion to Italy's contribution to the war to date and which they think Italy is apt to be able to make in future.

Some of the booty Mussolini is claiming, the Germans want for themselves. Some they would prefer to allocate to Spain and some they think the French and British should be allowed to keep.

strong enough themselves so far to take Gibraltar, or to seize Portugal, the two jobs the Germans want done in the Iberian peninsula. But neither have the Spaniards been ready so far to agree to the Germans sending their own forces into and through Spain to do these jobs.

But economic and political conditions in Spain, furthermore, are such as to make the sending of large German forces into the peninsula an under-taking of some magnitude.

Spain has been so exhausted by the civil war and its aftermath that stocks of essential materials are extremely low. The Germans would have to provide all their own supplies. They would even have to feed the civil population to a considerable extent because the British are allowing only limited supplies to enter the country and would stop even these supplies if Spain should become a theatre of open German military operations.

A large percentage of the people of Spain would oppose a German occupation, or even a German march through, so bitterly that a police problem of some proportions probably would result.

None of these considerations may prevent Hitler from striking at Gibraltar, or Portugal, or both, in the near future, but they have deterred him from doing so to date.

And so German-Spanish as well as German-Italian relations still leave something to be desired.

"Herr Franco was extremely precise in his demands and extraordinarily vague in his assurances," Hitler said after his meeting with the Caudillo on the Franco-Spanish frontier.

There is still another reason why the Germans have been pleased by the Italian fiascos in Greece and North Africa.

Not only do these fiascos deflate a people the Germans dislike and for whose military virtues they have little respect—not only do they help put Mussolini's claims

to have played an important part in the defeat of France in a perspective the Germans consider more correct, and make it easier for the Nazis to whittle down the Duce's claims to booty—but the reverses, especially the reverses in Greece, will further serve to teach Mussolini to pay more attention in future to what Hitler says.

For the Germans had asked Mussolini to stay out of Greece. The Fascists had shown signs of attacking Greece on several occasions before they finally did so. On each occasion the Nazi had asked the Italians not to move. Germany wanted to quit in the Balkans, the Nazis said, and a minimum of interference with the supplies of raw materials that came from that area.

But while Hitler was on a trip through occupied France the Italians decided to attack Greece nevertheless. It is hard to be sure of precise details, but it appears that the Greek war was most especially the idea of Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian foreign minister, and that he persuaded Mussolini to approve it.

Ciano, it appears, was sure that the Greeks would surrender without fighting to an Italian ultimatum. Proper preparations for a real campaign were accordingly not made. The troops sent to Albania were seasoned experienced units, but general staff preparations were hopelessly inadequate.

Hitler returned from France and proceeded to Florence as final preparations for the Italian invasion were made, but the Fascist troops moved five hours before Hitler's train reached the Brenner. The chancery confirmed himself to saying that he hoped—and of course believed—that adequate preparations had been made for the campaign. He was assured that they had.

These then, are the reasons why the Nazis were pleased by the Italian reverses and this the outline of German-Italian relations during the war to date.

## War Scars Sleek Stallion

# Hero of French Turf Rescued From Farm

Vichy, Jan. 18. (BUP)—The French stallion Epinard was returned to his heritage today, after police found him in the shafts of a delivery wagon and turned him over to his owner, Pierre Wertheimer.

Missing since the occupation of Paris, Epinard was far from the trim, sleek thoroughbred. Thin, dirty, scarred and hungry, Epinard was hauling vegetables when police recognized the once great hero of the French turf and arrested the two Frenchmen and a woman who occupied the delivery wagon he was pulling.

The arrested trio told the story of his disappearance.

Epinard had been stolen from a stud farm where he had been living a life of ease after a successful turf career. The horse thief drove him out of Paris just ahead of the German armies, but was overtaken at Chartres and returned to Paris.

There the horse fell into the hands of the arrested persons, who were truck farmers.

Epinard then was used to haul vegetables—including spinach after which he was named—from the suburbs of Paris to the Paris markets nightly, and it was on one of these trips the police recognized the horse.

Epinard made three trips to the United States. The first was in 1924, when he went to race. But the French stallion, now 21 years old, had little success on the American turf. He made three starts in specially-arranged matches and failed to win.

The second point is that in spite of the equivocations of German-Italian relations in general and the Italian Nazis' pleasure about the Italian reverses in particular, the hopes of winning Mussolini away from Hitler are vain hopes as long as Germany seems to the Italians to have a good chance to win the war.

## LOOKING BACKWARD

(From the Free Press Files)

Sixty Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1881  
The thermometer dipped to 40 below, and at about 9 p.m. the irrepressible Winnipeg fire bell pealed out; the fire brigade turned out without the engine and put out the fire by hand.

Fifty-five Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1886  
The Town of Virden, which had just witnessed the organization of the Dennis County Liberal association, was one of the most flourishing outlying places in Manitoba; the town had been named (although misspelled) for Verden, the seat of the Duke of Manchester, whose company, the Canada North-West, was the principal proprietor of the site.

Fifty Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1891  
The Earl of Durnaven had recently measured the terrific ocean rollers which in stormy weather lashed the west coast of Ireland, and had found that the silvery spray, in several cases, rose as high as 150 feet.

Rev. Hugh Macdonell, of Central Canada, was one of the most distinguished preachers of 1890, mentioned Cardinal Newman, Rev. Enos Langford, Boehm and Boucicault.

Forty-five Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1896  
A special treat for Burns lovers was to be the coming lecture by Rev. C. B. Pitblado at Westminster church on Burns and Jan Maclean; other numbers on the Burns Birth-day concert were to be solos by Miss M. Winstanley Priddy, Charlie Handscomb and Laura Sturrock.

Forty Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1901  
The Strathcona Horse had sailed from South Africa and were expected to land at Halifax about Feb. 14.—Queen Victoria had been suffering from insomnia; as Her Majesty was in her 82nd year, there was considerable anxiety.

Thirty-five Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1906  
Staff-Capt. Mrs. Coombs, who had been one of the first Canadian officers to go to India in Salvation Army work, was lectured before a large Indian and Her People.—Broad trade competition in North Winnipeg had brought bread down temporarily to 40 loaves for a dollar.

Thirty Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1911  
Winnipeg was agitating for an all-night street car service.—Bob Dunbar, former crack skip of Winnipeg, who was being named along with Frank Cassidy as one of the greatest Canadian aggregation at the second, bonspiel: A. Strickland, his Dutch had skipped a Dawson City rink at a former Winnipeg bonspiel.

Twenty-five Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1916  
The lads for the third reinforcement of the Strathcona Horse left Winnipeg for the east, along with 110 men of the Imperial Mechanics transport; the Strathconas were in charge of Lieut. J. M. Elliott, son of D. K. Elliott of Winnipeg.

Twenty Years Ago—Jan. 18, 1921  
The Winnipeg Motor Country club, which had leased Lower Fort Garry and grounds as headquarters, were co-operating with the owners, the Hudson's Bay company, in repairs to the 90-year-old structure which had been Governor Simpson's headquarters in the 1830s.

Thieves entering his suite in the Tremblay apartments, 55 Hargrave street, some time Friday afternoon, stole \$265 worth of jewelry from Edward Murray. Entrance was gained through the front door.

## 50 Death-free Traffic Days

Winnipeg has completed 50 days without a fatal traffic accident, and police hoped it was the start of another death-free record for the city.

The last fatality on city streets, Nov. 28, brought to 12 the total of fatal traffic mishaps for 1940. In 1939, 13 persons died in traffic accidents in Winnipeg.

**York**  
LUNCHEON MEAT  
CANADA PACKERS LIMITED

# Winnipeg Free Press

By Carrier in Winnipeg, 25c per Week. WINNIPEG, MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1941 Price 5c per copy; Edition with Comics, 10c

**DO YOU KNOW**  
Bryce's "Kitchen Proved"  
Breads are delicious and  
tasty?  
**BRYCE'S HOMEMADE  
BREAD  
IS DIFFERENT**

## Thousands Honor Baden-Powell at Memorial Service

### Hitler Helpers Unaware

# U. S. APPEASERS USED BY GERMANY

Here is another in a series of authoritative articles written from six years' experience in Nazi Germany, by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States from Berlin, where he was the Chicago Daily News correspondent.

By WALLACE R. DEUEL

Chicago, Jan. 20. (Special C.D.N. Despatch)—Within one short period of a few weeks just before the outbreak of the war, there were no fewer than five American amateur statesmen in Berlin, busily and happily engaged in helping the Nazis draw up peace plans designed to establish the universal brotherhood of man under German, Japanese, Russian and Italian world rule.

One of the amateur statesmen was a member of congress, the second was a senator (one was from each major party), the third was an international oil operator, the fourth a high official of an automobile manufacturing company, and the fifth a banker. The five did not co-operate with each other. No two of them represented the same, or related, or even similar organizations. None of them, in fact, represented anybody but himself. Each went his own way and dealt with the particular Nazis his own interests and relationships in Berlin made it possible for him to do so.

They did not even have certain characteristics in common. Four of the five, for example, had important investments in Germany or represented people who did, or tried to sell something to the German government. The fifth man had no financial interests in the Reich but, like the other four, he hoped to make political capital out of his activities.

All the amateur statesmen furthermore, concerned the true nature of their activities from the American embassy in Berlin, and all of them went out of their way to sneer at the embassy to the Nazis and to others.

All five also sneered mightily at the American government. They flattered the president, and they assured the Nazis that the Roosevelt administration did not represent the real American people at all, but, on the contrary, was passing policies which most of the American people opposed and would frustrate in the end.

No important Nazi was unduly impressed by the five peace-makers. The Nazis were too shrewd for that.

Courteously received  
By the Wilhelmstrasse carefully considered by true opinion of the Reich. All the amateur statesmen were courteously received, all were listened to with apparently sincere interest, all were obligingly provided with peace plans—all five plans were different—and all were sent on their several ways rejoicing.

Typical of the courtesies extended to the visitors were those accorded the member of congress. He was provided with a special foreign office plane to facilitate his travels both inside Germany and elsewhere. For example—and the exaggeration of his de luxe hotel always solemnly referred to him as the senator.

The Nazis knew perfectly well that none of the visitors was in a position to do anything effective toward making peace—or restoring peace. The Wilhelmstrasse would not have been nearly as courteous if it had thought there was any chance that peace would be preserved. For the last thing on earth the Nazis wanted was peace. They wanted war.

But at the same time the Nazis did want the American people to think that Germany wanted peace, because the Nazis wanted to divide the American people and confuse them and prevent them from doing anything effective to oppose the Reich when the time came for the Nazis to go to war.

The planting of the peace plans was admirably suited to the serving of these purposes:  
The claim by any single one of the Americans that he had a peace plan which the Nazis would accept would be of some value to the Reich. A certain number of people in the United States would take the claim seriously, a certain number would criticize the American government if it did not also take the claim seriously, and a certain number would relax their vigilance or slacken their efforts to defend their own country or slow down their aid to the Allies.  
And the floating of no fewer than five different plans was calculated to be even more effective than the floating of one. Because this would divide and confuse an even larger number of people in the United States even more than a single plan would, and do more toward hamstringing the national effort to prepare America itself for any emergency, to say nothing of the effort to co-operate with America's friends.

the hands of the men they are trying to use.

**Most Dangerous Category**  
There is another main category of real American fifth columnists—possibly the most dangerous category. This consists of men who hate their domestic enemies so bitterly that they really would prefer to betray their own countries to a foreign leader with whom they sympathize (usually because they do not in the least understand him) rather than allow their own enemies to rule.

The Frenchmen who said they would rather see Adolf Hitler rule France than Leon Blum were typical of this category, and the Americans—there are such Americans—who say they wish they could trade Roosevelt for Hitler are typical specimens of it too.

These main groups and assorted other minor factions make up the true fifth column in the United States. They constitute a grave problem and a grave danger to the more familiar spies and agents. Because the American fifth columnists cause more discussion and more confusion and more delays than most professional spies and agents could and if they cause enough discussion and enough confusion and enough delay, that is all that Hitler needs.

Hitler does not need a majority on his side in order to paralyze the ability of a nation to resist him. He can accomplish his purpose even if all the people in a nation are against him—if enough of those people are in sufficient disagreement among themselves to be unable or unwilling to take effective joint action against him.

The people who hate Hitler the most—or at least say they do—sometimes the very ones who help him most by engaging the most body in partisan strife in times of crisis. Hitler only needs one newspaper in this category in each city to hamstring a whole nation.

The disagreements among a people do not have to be about Hitler at all, or even about the best methods for dealing with him. Disagreements about anything will do—anything at all. A national struggle for control of labor unions or public utilities, or a national controversy over a sensational crime, or short skirts, or the theory of relativity will do just as well. If it is bitter enough and distracting enough.

The kinds of disagreements which are usually most effective in dividing and confusing people and delaying national action, however, are the same kinds in America that they were in Germany and still are elsewhere in the world, and these are the kinds that most American fifth columnists cause or encourage or prolong disagreements on racial issues, on class issues, and on political party issues.

A single recent mail delivery brought propaganda from three different sources.

A letter from Munich dated August, 1940, referred in glowing terms to a Wagner music festival at Bayreuth and an art exhibition and horse races in Munich itself, and said the traffic in the city was terrific. No mention was made of the fact that gasoline was so strictly rationed that it was impossible for private or commercial traffic to be terrific in any accepted sense of the term, nor, indeed, whatever may have been true of political and military traffic, of any rationing at all, nor of any British bombings in that area.

A letter from Berlin was frank enough to concede that gasoline could drive his own car, but they were, indeed, in a cheery mood, indeed, personally, I think, there is much more fun, and far more interesting opportunities to observe one's fellow beings, by taking the street car or the bus.

Too ridiculous to be taken seriously? That's what people said in Russia before 1917, and Italy before 1922, and Germany before 1932. That's what people in the outside world said about the Nazis, until the Nazis struck down the Spanish republic and Austria and Czechoslovakia and Poland, and Norway, and Denmark, and Holland, and Belgium, and Luxembourg, and France. That's what some people are saying still.

The 10th unit in Brazil's war fleet, this 1,500-ton destroyer, was launched at Rio de Janeiro as the South American republic joined the world's race to arms. The vessel is the Mariz Barros. She carries five 5-inch guns, four anti-aircraft machine guns and 12 torpedoes.

The correspondent said. Its armament, cannons and machine-guns make it more deadly than the infant Spitfire which played a major part in turning back the German air arm last fall, the correspondent added.  
"There is another new type of fighter still on the secret list which, when it goes into battle, is expected to give a good account of itself."  
"Indications are that the crack fighter of the Nazi side will be a greatly improved Heinkel 113. Also it is probable that a new Focke-Wulf fighter will make its debut."  
A new four-engine Stirling

### Final Tribute to Scout Leader



Thousands packed the civic auditorium, Sunday afternoon, to pay last respects to Chief Scout Lord Baden-Powell. At top, officials who took part in the service include, from left to right, the following: T. E. Saul, provincial scout commissioner; Rev. J. Rance, Rev. V. J. Eydland, Canon G. R. Calvert, E. W. Lowery, Rev. H. B. Duckworth, Rev. N. E. Todd, Rev. F. B. Allan, Mrs. J. R. Murray and Mrs. S. N. Semmens. Below, a group of Girl Guides relate their oath.

### Boy Scouts Pay Tribute To Founder

Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, had a vision . . . to weave youth's dreams into a Christian pattern, to direct youth's hopes towards the Christian ideal, to harness youth's energy to the dynamo of service and constructive activity. In the Boy Scouts association the vision became a reality, and a life of service to youth saw rich fulfillment.

Tribute was paid to Lord Baden-Powell by 3,000 boys and girls of Winnipeg and other friends at an impressive Scout and Guide memorial service in the civic auditorium, Sunday afternoon. At similar services across the dominion thousands of young people, who had pledged to do their duty to God and the King, reverently honored the work and spirit of their leader.

**Spirit Goes On**  
Canon Calvert then continued by telling of Lord Baden-Powell's life as a soldier, and of his decision to devote his life to the youth of the world. "For him the trumpets have sounded on the other side. But his spirit goes on forever, because he bore in his body some of the marks of the Lord Jesus Christ. For us, thanksgiving that his pattern of life was so perfect that we are proud to be Guides and Scouts," Canon Calvert concluded.

Following the reading of the lesson from the Epistle, 6, 10-18, by Rev. Norman E. Todd, 3,000 Scouts and Guides rose to renew their pledge to the ideal of the organization.

T. E. Saul, provincial commissioner of the Scouts, read the renewal of the Scout promise, and Mrs. J. R. Murray, provincial Guide commissioner, read the renewal of the Guide promise.

The Metropolitan choir, under the direction of Herbert Sadler, sang the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Choptin's Funeral March was played by the Salvation Army Citadel band, conducted by H. G. Merritt. Rev. J. Rance, St. Martin's-in-the-Field Anglican church, gave the blessing.

Invited guests at the Memorial services were: Hon. R. F. McWilliams, lieutenant-governor, and party; Hon. J. S. McDiarmid, acting premier, and party; Mayor John Riley, and council; Brigadier H. J. Commodore A. B. Shearer; Col. J. F. Mead, R.C.M.P.; Chief Constable George Smith; Mayor George McLean, of St. Boniface; the Reeves of municipalities; Hon. W. J. Tupper; honorary and active executive committee; Manitoba provincial council, Boy Scouts association; Winnipeg local association, Boy Scouts association; Provincial committee of Girl Guides association; representatives of Manitoba Mounted Rifles; John Ambulance association; Royal Society of St. George; Army and Navy veterans; Canadian Legion; Y.M.C.A.; Boys' Brigade; Salvation Army; service clubs, and consuls of United States, Poland, France, Hungary and Switzerland.

### Butter Stays Pegged

# Hepburn Plan Is Rejected

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 20. (Special)—The dominion government has refused to consider removal of its butter price peg as part of a bargain with the Hepburn government, of Ontario, to use the Ontario treasury to subsidize cheese producers.

The government's answer, given by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, was the polite advice that if Ontario considered such a subsidy necessary as a war measure, to go ahead with it on its own merits, meanwhile, unless something occurs to upset the dairy industry, the butter price peg of 35 cents a pound, basis Montreal, wholesale solids, will remain until the spring production of butter wipes out all chance of scarcity prices.

At that stage, probably in April or May, Mr. Gardiner has already declared, that the products will be protected by a minimum price peg, just as during the scarce months the consumers are being protected by a maximum peg.

But if Hepburn goes ahead with a cheese subsidy, a scheme that would be linked plainly with his reported intention of holding a plebiscite in Ontario, the Canadian consumers of butter all over the country will pay through the nose all next summer.

An Ontario subsidy for cheese of two cents a pound would cost the Hepburn government nearly \$2,000,000, but two cents a pound added to cheese would force the federal government to step up the minimum price on butter in order to maintain balanced production of the two commodities, each with special value in war-time. A two-cent cheese subsidy would probably call for an extra four or five cents on the price of butter next summer, paid by every consumer in Canada. Since Canada consumes about 20,000,000 pounds of butter per month, the Ontario cheese subsidy would levy tribute indirectly on butter consumers across Canada at the rate of possibly \$1,000,000 a month.

The dairy equivalent is one pound of butter to two pounds of cheese, which means that when the price of cheese is greater than half as much as butter, the farmers can make more profit in cheese. The department of agriculture's policy for war conditions, to maintain stabilized production in meeting British food needs, is to establish a rough balance between prices of butter and cheese on the ratio of two to one.

### LOOKING BACKWARD

**Sixty Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1881**  
The thermometer, recently at 40 below, had now soared to 28 above and came—Some Winnipeggers were in the habit of using Main street as a speedway, and others were in the habit of leaving their horses untied; Chief of Police D. B. Murray served warning that such would be pulled without fear, favor or affection.

**Fifty-five Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1886**  
J. D. McGregor had sold 100 sheep to Agent Biddle for the British Indian agency; the sheep had been on Mr. McGregor's farm north of Rapid City, and were in prime condition.—Bob Holloway had arranged transportation and accommodation at the Ryan hotel for the St. George's Snowshoe club, which were going to attend the St. Paul carnival.

**Fifty Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1891**  
Brandon had now five Chinese laundries; it was only a short time since Pioneer Li Men On had a business in the wheat City—Elk were exceedingly numerous in the Tiger hills.

**Forty-five Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1896**  
Winnipeggers were bringing home about half the trophies from Duluth bonspiel; Jim McDiarmid, C. W. H. Huffman one, Thompson of Portage la Prairie one, and George Drewry of Rat Portage (Kenora) one.

**Forty Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1901**  
At a large conference in Albert hall, a Lord's Day alliance for Winnipeg was organized—Scores of persons stood in line as the seat sale for the coming lecture by Winston Churchill, young British M.P., opened at the Winnipeg theatre; there were also many orders by mail for seats.

**Thirty-five Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1906**  
The contract was let for a magnificent new cathedral of St. Boniface, work upon which was to commence at once; it was to be in the French Romanesque style, and was to cost, without lighting, heat, or furnishing, about \$225,000.—The Salvation Army were opening a depot where the poor could purchase domestic supplies.

**Thirty Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1911**  
It was rumored that the Duke of Teck, Queen Mary's brother, was the alternative choice for the Duke of Connaught for governor-general; the duke not being able to come to Canada for a year at least—Eugene Ely, aviator who had brought the first plane to Winnipeg, inaugurated flying to and from the deck of a battleship.

**Twenty-five Years Ago—Jan. 20, 1916**  
Mike Gibbons, St. Paul's kno-knocked fighting machine, phenomed out Young Ahearn, English and European middleweight champion, in 91 seconds at St. Paul—Four lives were lost in the Syndicate's block fire, one of Brandon's worst blazes.

**MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN PRESS**  
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## DEADLY WAR BIRDS

### Super Spitfire Britain's Pride

London, Jan. 20 (CP)—Britain's super-fighter of the air, battles this spring will be what one Royal Air Force officer called the "Daddy of all Spitfires." The Daily Mail's air correspondent yesterday.

**RED CROSS DIRECTOR**  
Toronto, Jan. 20. (CP)—Col. John A. Cooper, president of the Ontario division of the Canadian Red Cross, announced yesterday that Mrs. H. P. Plummer, a pioneer in Red Cross work in Ontario, has been appointed director of the Ontario division. She succeeds Dr. Fred W. Routley, national commissioner, who will devote full time to his national post.

THEY MAKE A TOUGH WASHING JOB SEEM EASY!

MAPLE LEAF SOAP FLAKES

CANADA PACKERS LTD.

# Winnipeg Free Press

By Carrier in Winnipeg, 25c per Week. WINNIPEG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1941 Price 5c per copy; Edition with Comics, 10c

DO YOU KNOW

Bryce's "Kitchen Froyed" Buns are delicious and tasty?

BRYCE'S HOMEMADE BREAD IS DIFFERENT

## Low Interest Features \$350,000 City Debenture Sale

### QUESTION MARKS

#### Attitude of Japs Regarding U.S. And Soviet Russia Is Analyzed

By CHESTER BLOOM

Washington, D.C., Jan. 21. (Special)—Why have Japanese war threats against the United States begun to lose the fire they breathed only a month ago? If the United States should proceed with active armed aid to Britain, escorting convoys with U.S. warships, for example, will Japan actually attack the U.S. under the terms of her joint treaty with the Axis?

If Japan did attack, what will the attitude of Soviet Russia be? Will the Russians in turn seize the opportunity to drive the Japanese from Manchukuo, existing on Nazi fear of a war on two fronts to restrain German aggression against European Russia, or will they attempt to aid the Axis?

Despite evidence to the contrary, Japanese opinion vehemently favors the Japanese have weakened their threat of war on the United States if Uncle Sam orders the commitment of British aid. I pointed out to him these facts. That when the Japanese-Axis treaty bluff failed, when the United States in retaliation cut off scrap iron exports to Japan, ordered all United States nationals out of Japan and the Orient, the threatening Japanese foreign minister, Yosuke Matsuoka, promptly began to cool down his language. Later, when he began talking tough again, the United States cut down further on war material exports to Japan and again Mr. Matsuoka cooled off.

#### LOOKING BACKWARD

(From the Free Press Files)

**Sixty Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1881**

There had been a fuel famine in Winnipeg, but the situation was now the reverse; everybody had gone into wood-hauling while the good prices had prevailed and now the bottom had dropped out of the market and those who could get \$4.50 per cord were doing exceptionally well.

**Fifty-five Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1886**

"The early closing system in Winnipeg is working splendidly," a leading salesman told a Free Press reporter; "every merchant in town conforms and the clerks are having some joy in life; they can go tobogganing, snowshoeing, see their best girls, take in the opera, or read in the warm and well-stocked reading room of the Y.M.C.A."

**Fifty Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1891**

The first annual curling bonspiel under the auspices of the St. Paul Curling club was scheduled for Jan. 27, 28 and 29. Secretary Myron of the St. Paul club had extended a general invitation to all Manitoba curlers to come and help make the event a big success.

**Forty-five Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1896**

The prizes won by Winnipeg curlers at Duluth included the International trophy by C. W. Huffman, the Jobbers and Pilster by Jim McDiarmid, and the Hall by Tom Kelly. J. E. Turnbull, of McDiarmid's Granite rink, had won the points prize, with Isaac Piggado, of the same rink, second.

**Forty Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1901**

Winston Spencer Churchill, noted British M.P. and war correspondent, who had arrived in Winnipeg to lecture at the Winnipeg theatre, was the guest of Lieut.-Gov. Sir Daniel McMillan at Government House.

**Thirty-five Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1906**

Magnus Smith, Winnipeg's crack chess player, retained the Canadian championship at the Montreal tournament, winning \$100 in cash, the Drewry trophy, and the Governor-General's medal.

**Thirty Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1911**

Rev. Bishop Grisdale, of Qu'Appelle, has indicated to retire at an early date. Rev. McAdam Harding, his coadjutor bishop, would succeed him; Bishop Grisdale had been head of the diocese since 1896.

**Twenty-five Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1916**

One of the largest gatherings in the history of the Canadian club of Brandon heard Prof. Adam Shortt, president of the Canadian Civil Service commission, give an address on war financing in Canada; Prof. Shortt urged all good Canadians to buy Canadian bonds, obviating the necessity of the country going elsewhere for money.

**Twenty Years Ago—Jan. 21, 1921**

Martin Harvey and Miss N. de Silva (Mrs. Harvey) were seen by moonlight in the Burgomaster of Sillemonde, at the Walker theatre. Annette Kelleman, noted woman swimmer, was the headline on the bill at the Orpheum (vaudeville) theatre.

**War Spreads Along Border Of Indo-China**

Bangkok, Thailand (Siam) Jan. 21 (AP)—The high command said today that hostilities with French Indo-China had developed into full scale warfare and that fighting was spreading along the whole frontier.

**French Fleet's Claim**

Saigon, French Indo-China, Jan. 21. (AP)—Admiral Teraux said last night that the French Asiatic squadron had destroyed the main forces of the Thai navy in his surprise attack in the Gulf of Siam on the night of Jan. 16.

The French vessels, he said on his return here, threaded tortuous channels to reach the Thai fleet's anchorage under cover of darkness. French officers training the Thai naval instructors had a part in the fighting.

Reports from Bangkok, Siam, had described heavy damage to French fleet units, but an inspection yesterday of all the ships participating in the battle revealed hardly a scratch.

### Last Day of Grace



Manitoba auto drivers heeded a police warning, Monday, and jammed the motor vehicle office to get their 1941 license plates, which have been on sale for more than a month. It was the last day before police set about issuing summonses for failure to sport the black and yellow plates. At left, the crowd is shown in the hall outside the tax office, and right, a view inside with the license staff busy catering to an apparently endless queue.

### It's War... Now or Later

## DEUEL SAYS U.S. MUST FIGHT NAZIS

Here is another in a series of authoritative articles written from six years' experience in Nazi Germany, by Wallace R. Deuel, who has just returned to the United States from Berlin, where he was the Chicago Daily News correspondent.

By WALLACE R. DEUEL

Chicago, Jan. 21. (Special CDN Despatch)—If Adolf Hitler wins the war, sooner or later he will force the issue with the United States.

Hitler naturally will pick the time, the place, the methods and the other circumstances to suit himself if left free to do so. The British cannot beat Hitler alone. America, therefore, has only one choice: It can confront Hitler in Europe now and with the ally that Hitler himself once described as the best in the world—the British empire—or it can confront him in the western hemisphere later and alone.

No unfriendly act that the United States commits, short of formally declaring war, will induce Hitler to take up the issue with America, unless and until he wants to do so. No friendly act and no refraining from unfriendly acts will prevent Hitler's forcing the issue when he decides he is ready for it.

Hitler has not wanted a showdown with the United States thus far. Therefore, he has refused to react openly to any of the gestures of sympathy and co-operation which America has made toward the Allies or any of the gestures of hostility which America has made toward the Reich. With few and unimportant exceptions, Hitler has also suppressed all other Nazi reactions to the war at a minimum, and he would blind Japan closer to the Reich.

The very lightning defeats of the Allies which Hitler expected would in themselves tend to divide and discourage the United States, he calculated. Having begun by thinking that there was no point in helping the Allies because they did not need any help, Hitler reasoned, at a time and hailing as many as possible into a false sense of security until he is ready to deal with them in their turn.

When he marched into Austria, Hitler solemnly assured the Czechs that he had no quarrel with them, and some of the Czechs believed him. When he seized Czechoslovakia, in turn, Hitler solemnly assured the Poles that he had no quarrel with them, and some of the Poles believed him.

When he invaded Poland, he solemnly assured the French and British that he had no quarrel with them, and some Frenchmen and some Britishmen believed him. When he invaded France, he solemnly assured the Englishmen that he had no quarrel with them, and some Englishmen believed him.

Believed Even Now

Now Hitler solemnly assures the United States that he has no quarrel with America. And, while it is grotesque and almost unbelievable to anyone who has been watching Hitler for the past several years, it seems actually to be the case that there are some Americans who believe him even now.

There was one important Nazi fiction that wanted to force the United States into the war at the outset. Like a good many other Nazis, this fiction thought, and still thinks, that America is a soft, fat, spoiled and spineless country; deeply divided on racial, national, class and other issues; demoralized by the depression, confused by Axis propaganda and utterly unprepared for war.

The war-with-America-no-fiction also believed, like most other Nazis, that Germany would defeat the Allies within twelve months. America, they argued, would not be able to make its influence felt in so short a time. Therefore, they said, the United States should be forced into the war early in the conflict, because quite possibly it might bog down completely in its own weakness and confusion and, even if it did not

confront them, whether they help defeat England or not. The second answer is that war has always been a highway and a thoroughfare since the first boats were built, not a barrier, to anybody with sufficient sea power. U-boats shelled the Atlantic seaboard in 1916.

The third answer is that while it may be 3,000 miles from Europe to the United States, it is only 1,700 miles from Dakar to Pernambuco, whereas it is 3,500 miles from Key West to Pernambuco and it is only 600 miles from the British Isles to Iceland, only 500 miles from Iceland to Greenland and only 1,000 miles from Greenland to Labrador. Also, it is less than 5,200 feet from Soviet soil to American soil in the Bering Strait.

The fourth answer is that the Nazis can do appalling harm to the United States and its ways of life without openly traversing any of these distances. Hitler is not precisely a fool, as should be sufficiently clear by this time. He is one of the great geniuses of modern times. If direct, open military attack is the hardest way to move against America, what reason is there to suppose that he would choose that way?

He is already using the other way or ways. His spies and agents are at work, not only in the United States, but throughout Latin America. His propaganda has obscured issues and divided and confused councils here. His alliance with Japan helps keep our fleet in the Pacific.

Is there any man doing, or about to do 12 months military service, or any family of such a man, who still thinks that Nazi Germany cannot affect America's way of life, is there a taxpayer who thinks so?

All you have to do, to see how the third Reich is already attacking America under cover, and if it wins the war will some day do it openly, is to read the back files of the papers and change the names of the places and peoples. It is as simple as that.

HOPE OF TOMORROW

More U.S.-Canada Co-operation Urged by Editor From St. Paul

In the years to come, the democracies must learn to co-operate more closely than ever before, particularly Canada and the United States, J. R. Wiggins, managing editor of the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Despatch, declared Monday night. He spoke at a dinner meeting of the young men's section of the Winnipeg board of trade in the Hudson's Bay company dining-room.

There must be more evidence of constructive co-operation between the United States and Canada than the mere unwillingness of the citizens of each country to shoot at each other, Mr. Wiggins asserted. Protective tariff barriers will have to be broken down and the two countries should collaborate economically, he urged.

The speaker said Americans have accepted a course of action with regard to the war—a course determined by a qualified man who has been endorsed by the electors—which has made their country the arsenal of democracy.

It is well recognized in the United States, Mr. Wiggins said, that should the totalitarian countries defeat Britain, America will have no export markets and the source of numerous essential imports will be cut off.

It is being realized also that what is happening in Europe is a world revolution against democratic capitalism which will not stop if the invasions by air particularly until it meets a superior force. If

### Winnipeg Credit Touches Highest Level Reached Since Depression Period

Winnipeg's credit touched a post-depression high Monday night when the city council accepted an offer of a local insurance company to buy \$350,000 in 10-year, three and one-half per cent debentures at par.

The interest rate was one of the lowest ever obtained by the city and on many previous occasions the city has offered debentures carrying higher interest at less than par. A sinking fund was set up to retire the debentures in 1951. The issue was part of a refunding operation of \$1,100,000 of three per cent debentures which the sinking fund trustees bought in 1936 to finance unemployment relief. Of this, \$150,000 will be retired and the sinking fund trustees will buy the balance.

Council approved a grant of \$3,000 to the rural rehabilitation commission to finance the city's share of allowances to settlers who want to back to the land some years ago.

Ald. John Pettay announced, in answer to an inquiry from Ald. M. A. Gray, that he expected to provide the police commission with written statements, concerning his charges of police brutality, in time for its next meeting. He said that one man allegedly beaten had joined the army and difficulty was encountered trying to get in touch with him. However, he felt he had sufficient other evidence to place before the commission.

The commission reported it had received a written statement from M. J. Forkin, former alderman, concerning his complaint of intimidation by police in the last election. His statement, together with comments by the commission, will be tabled at the next meeting of council.

An amendment to the building bylaw was put through to enable four-story buildings to have outside fire escapes.

On motion of Ald. F. G. Thompson, the utilities committee was instructed to investigate the possibility of amalgamating the meter reading and billing departments of the city hydro and water works department.

Ald. Jack Blumberg gave notice that he will move at the next meeting that the dominion government be urged to follow the lead of Great Britain and place labor representatives on all its war boards and commissions.

### Chatfield Belittles Sea Air Attacks

London, Jan. 21. (CP)—Lord Chatfield, admiral of the fleet, told the Royal Empire society today Britain is building more than 100 ships for naval and air force purposes and the sea situation is showing continual improvement.

Construction of the new vessels, which will include 64 patrol ships and 26 mine sweepers, shows Britain firmly believes that ships and not planes command the seas, Lord Chatfield said.

"We need not be concerned by the recent air attack in the Mediterranean," he said. "It was no more severe than the Home fleet suffered in the North sea years ago. If you fight hard, you must expect losses."

Delay in Receiving War Certificates Explained by Chard

Persons who have not received their war savings certificates from Ottawa during the last three weeks may rest assured that their applications will be forwarded to them as speedily as possible. E. S. Chard, secretary of the provincial war savings committee, 356 Main street, said Tuesday.

"Any delay met with in receiving certificates," Mr. Chard explained, "is due to the volume of Christmas gift certificates applications received at Ottawa prior to the New Year and to the increased volume of payroll deduction applications sent forward by employers shortly after Dec. 31."

U.S. Tars Convicted

San Francisco, Jan. 21. (AP)—Two young navy men on leave from a psychopathic ward were convicted yesterday of ripping a Nazi flag from its staff at the German consulate.

The two, Harold J. Sturtevant, 19, of Haverhill, Mass., and Ervin G. Lackey, 20, of Charlotte, N.C., will be sentenced Thursday by Judge Peter J. Mullins, who convicted them of a malicious mischief charge. They had waived trial by jury and pleaded not guilty.

AURORA CLUB

The Aurora club will snowshoe from north Main terminus through Kildonan park Wednesday evening. Meeting time is 8.15.

### Weather Reason

London, Jan. 21. (CP)—Lord Woolton, minister of food, told Britons today they must expect a decline in offerings of meat from the home markets as a result of weather conditions which also cause transportation difficulties.

He announced that those unable to obtain their full meat ration about 25 cents worth a person weekly would be allowed to make up the amount with corned beef.

Lord Woolton said he believed the supplies of meat in cold storage would meet the ration needs, but that the use of corned beef would cover any local shortages.

### No Egg Minimum

Ottawa, Jan. 21. (CP)—Chairman H. B. McKinnon, of the wartime prices and trade board, said last night no government department has authority to set a minimum price for eggs as requested by the Saskatchewan Association of Rural Producers.

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EMPIRE TROOPS TAKE TOBRUK

Churchill Says 4,000,000 Men On Guard

Falla Felt Forlorn



Churchill's "Fella" felt forlorn that you can't go along today! It's President Roosevelt, going to his inauguration...

Last Fortifications Crushed As Australians Reach Goal

Cairo, Egypt, Jan. 22. (AP)—Australian advanced forces penetrated the last defences around the harbor and town of Tobruk and entered the town at noon...

CLARION CALL TO BRITONS

London, Jan. 22.—Prime Minister Churchill told the house of commons today that 4,000,000 armed and uniformed men now protect Great Britain against invasion.



Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal representative in Britain, is shown above chatting with Prime Minister Churchill during a visit to a northern naval station recently.

Triple Front Retreat Forced On Italians

Cairo, Jan. 22. (AP)—The British command in East Africa announced today that the Italians had withdrawn 40 miles east of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Eritrean border...

Antonescu Acts To Quell Rioting

Troops Standing Guard Over Seething Rumania

Bucharest, Rumania, Jan. 22. (BUP)—Troops stood guard here and in provincial cities today under orders by Gen. Ion Antonescu, premier, that peace and order must be re-established throughout the country...

Turks Warn Nazis Balkan Drive Fatal

Istanbul, Turkey, Jan. 22. (CP)—The Turkish wireless announced last night that the government "has gathered a great part of its army in Thrace (European Turkey), where it awaits any possible action."

British Pilots Score Bullseyes

Athens, Jan. 22.—A smashing British air raid on Elbasan, important Italian base in Albania, reported by the Royal Air Force today...

Italian Base in Albania Feels Bitter R.A.F. Attack

Athens, Jan. 22.—A smashing British air raid on Elbasan, important Italian base in Albania, reported by the Royal Air Force today...

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, Jan. 22. (AP)—A 12-year-old Turkish-born Greek, named Sannidini, was executed yesterday at Bucharest for staying a Major Doering of the German military mission in Rumania...

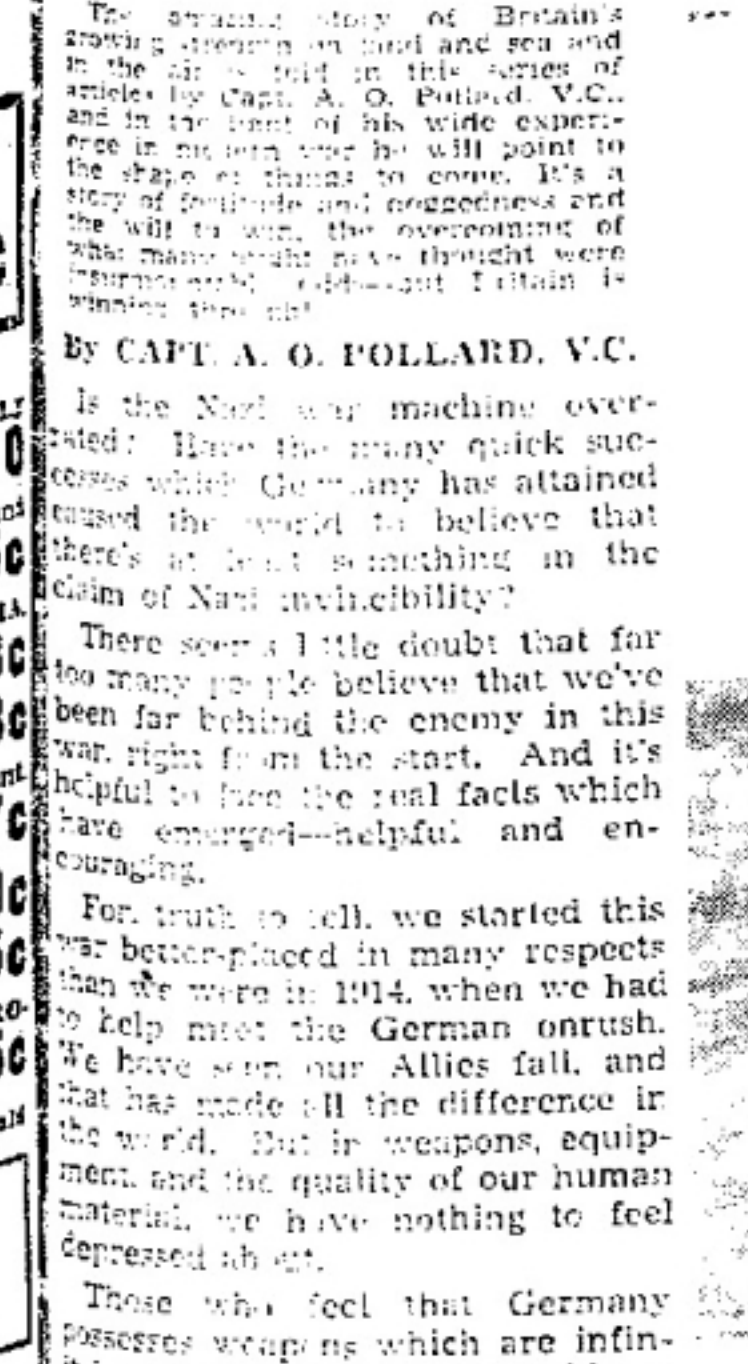
LIBYAN FRONT

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

The German Myth of Fearsome Arms

AWESOME NAZI TANKS ARE NOT INVINCIBLE

The German myth of Britain's invincibility is being shattered in the desert. The German tanks are not invincible. The British tanks are superior to those available to the Germans.



GERMAN TANKS

Parley Scuttlers Scored

A warning that Canada could not afford to allow a major policy to be scuttled because three governments out of ten refused to consider it, was voiced by Premier John Bracken...

Economic Defence

Washington, Jan. 22. (AP)—A federal agency entrusted with the responsibilities of economic defence is being planned by President Roosevelt, authoritative officials reported today.

Salonika Bombed

Salonika was bombed "without victims or damage," and Volos, south of Salonika, suffered a few casualties and some damage when bombs fell in a lower class residential section, the ministry said.

Bracken to Make Radio Statement

Such a peremptory ending to a national conference solves nothing, and therefore does not conclude the matter," he said.

TEMPERATURE READINGS

Table with 2 columns: Time and Temperature. Includes readings for 6.30 a.m., 12.00 noon, 2.00 p.m., and High, Jan. 22, 1940.

13 Below Zero By Noon Hour

The coldest point during the night was The Pas, where the thermometer registered 35 below.

... IF HITLER WINS

The World Will Shudder Under Nazi Shackles. Here is the last in a series of articles by Wallace R. Deuel, now in the United States after six years as Berlin correspondent of the Chicago Daily News.



# Forkin Charges Held Baseless

M. J. Forkin's charges of intimidation of voters by the city police department were without foundation, the police commission found in a statement released Wednesday in answer to the complaints of the former ward three alderman.

Of Mr. Forkin's eight charges, the commission found only one to be properly applicable to the police department, the statement said.

The main complaint of Mr. Forkin was that the police made a number of searches, seizures and arrests in the homes of his constituents prior to the election. This, he claimed, caused apprehension and fear, disturbed the voters and kept them from active participation in the election.

Many of the searches, he said, were made when the husband was absent from home.

After searches, arrests, he claimed, were made without warrants and bail was set at an exorbitant figure. Mr. Forkin also asked the commission for particulars of the number of searches and seizures made prior to the election.

Commission Statement. Concerning Mr. Forkin's main charge, the police commission statement replied: "This is merely a statement of Mr. Forkin's opinion of the result of action taken under the instruction of the crown prosecutor. There may be a suggestion, but not more than a suggestion, that such action was instigated for political purposes, which is too

# HOW TO BE A BOY AGAIN!

At 83 I'm a youngster in spirit, heart and ambitious energy. I'm young because I obey the laws of Nature; others do not. It is hard to realize that I owe my youthfulness to foods and exercise, but I do. Yet I would not do vigorous as I do at my age on conventional foods.

I gave up most of the foods you eat some 30 years ago. My diet is based on a free use of my three natural whole-grain cereals... Dr. Jackson M.D. (formerly Roman Meal) Bekus-Puddy and Libus; and a similar free use of milk, cheese, fresh vegetables and fruits, together with generous quantities of my delicious alkaline beverage Kofy Sub.

These foods enable me to take exercises that keep my muscles supple, elastic, flexible and resilient as any boy's. They keep me free from constipation and its debilitating evils. Thus I remain young and grow younger every day.

You don't believe me? Well, try my foods and exercise reasonably and you cannot doubt. If you are interested in this subject, send for my free booklet "A Glorious Achievement". Address: Robert G. Jackson, M.D., 554 Vine Ave., Toronto.

**FOR HANG-ON COUGHS DUE TO COLDS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS**  
and other Respiratory Ailments Take the Old Reliable  
**BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE**

**DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR CONSTIPATION**  
This modern vegetable laxative pills the Bile Juice Function, aids digestion, promotes clock-like regularity. Insist on the genuine "Dr. Morse's" - at your drugist's.

Don't let fatigue overtake you  
**TAKE BOVRIL REGULARLY**

ORDER WESTINGHOUSE LAMPS From Your METER READER  
**CITY HYDRO** Appliance Department 848 136

ridiculous to deserve consideration." The statement pointed out that where evidence is found to justify warrants under the Defence of Canada Act. All such searches were ordered by the crown prosecutor and the police were only following orders.

# MORE ABOUT CHURCHILL

(Continued from Page One)

of the war. We have not altered that decision except to the extent of providing equipment for 10 more divisions. The scale of the army is the same as that in November, 1939. I am not going to say how many divisions it amounts to, but it is a very large and formidable force both for fighting overseas and for defence.

Counting the Home Guard, we have about 4,000,000 armed men. At the time when the scale of the army was settled in 1939, a vast series of factories, plants and establishments were set on foot, sufficient to provide this army of the size set with all the equipment it required in continuous action on the continent of Europe against the German enemy.

The bulk of the new plants are just coming into production. Many are structurally incomplete. As these plants come into operation, constructing services, including those who lay on water, light, power, and munition workers have to be assembled. All this takes time and you cannot go faster than a certain speed.

**BUT THE STAGES CANNOT BE OMITTED**  
Perhaps you can go a little faster, but the stages cannot be omitted. It is not possible to make a warship go to sea and fight against the enemy until fires have been lighted and the water in the boilers changed from cold to tepid to warm to hot. The steam is generated and the vast power is given. While this is going on there is no use rushing about uttering alarming cries. It is not a very good thing to do if you happen to be one of the people who did not start warming up the boilers in good time.

I was the minister of munitions in July, 1918, and am therefore able to measure more or less the intensity of the munitions production then going on. I was greatly encouraged when I learned some weeks ago that in the 10th month of this war we have already surpassed by several hundred thousand workers the number of persons employed in munitions and aircraft production in the 48th month of the last war. I knew that productivity per pair of hands was greatly increased in the interval.

I have kept myself constantly informed of the great tide of new factories rising to a productive level.

**INTENSE DEMAND FOR WORKERS ARISING**  
I say that in the next six months we shall have for the first time an intense demand on man power and woman power. This is the problem that lies before us. We now are about to enter for the first time in this war a period of man power stringency because for the first time we have come to an apparatus and layout which this man power and woman power will be required to handle. That is the reason for the far-reaching declaration the minister of labor thought it necessary to apprise the house and country in his statement yesterday.

Now is the time when the full effort will gradually be able to be realized as plants come into being. It is quite true that there are not quite so many women employed as in 1918. There are two reasons—one that so many more were gainfully employed before the war situation began. The other is that those usually engaged in shell-filling factories, which are in the front line of munitions works, are only just coming into it.

I, of course, am aware that an

army mechanized makes an enormous additional drain upon the administrative branches which lie behind the fighting vehicles, but I have thought, nevertheless, for some time, that the army and the air force, the navy not so much, have a great need for what I may call combing their tails in order to magnify their teeth.

I have sometimes thought there is considerable scope for a saving in man power in the rear and preparatory services.

I look for considerable combings and scrapings in the air force and army, not to cut them down, but in order to reduce their demands on the man power market during the coming stringent months so that we shall be able to man the new factories and shipyards and fill the new fields which are coming into production.

Both the fighting services are engaged in this process at the present time, and the army in particular is making a great saving in their services to the rear in order to forward and sharpen the expansion which is necessary.

In all this the army has been greatly eased because, in the mercy of God, we have had no slaughter or wastage comparable with the last war.

**60,000 BRITISHERS KILLED IN 18 MONTHS**  
It is amazing that after 18 months of war with the greatest state, armed with the most deadly weapons, not more than 60,000 Britishers, nearly half of whom were civilians, lost their lives by enemy action.

That is a terrible figure, but it is far less than the lives lost in a single protracted battle on the western front in 1916, 1917 or 1918, and therefore, while our army is growing every week in power, strength, efficiency and equipment, and decided expansion is in progress in agriculture, rather than in fighting services, which will in the next five or six months make the chief demand for man power.

It is to these problems and tasks that we now are addressing ourselves.

Criticism is easy; achievement more difficult. I do not pretend there is no room for improvement and acceleration even apart from the medical expansion which is going on.

**PEAK OF EFFORT NOT YET REACHED**  
It is certain that the peak of our war effort has not yet been reached, cannot be reached until the plants are all working; but my mind goes back to a few weeks ago when our critics were crying out about our inaction against Italy, and wondering whose was the hidden hand that was shielding Mussolini from British wrath.

At the time I endured these taunts in silence, because I knew the large and daring measures which had already been taken, by which it has been since rendered possible to gain the splendid victories in Libya, Sidi Barrani, Bardia, and it may well be that while speaking of Tobruk, and all it contains, are in our hands.

Apart from the Libyan victories, extremely important developments are taking place on both frontiers of Abyssinia and Eritrea which may in themselves be productive of fruitful and extremely pregnant results.

Far be it from me to paint a rosy picture of the future. I do not think we should be justified in using any but sombre tones and colors while our people and our empire, and indeed the whole English-speaking world, is passing through a dark and deadly valley; but I should be failing in my duty on the other side if I were not to convey to the house the true impression, namely, that this great nation has got into its war stride.

It is accomplishing the transition from days of peace and comfort to those of supreme, organized, indomitable exertion.

Still more should I fail in my duty if I were to suggest that the future, with all its horrors, contained any element which justified lassitude, despondency and despair. His Majesty's government will come all the more to the house of commons and press and public opinion of this island can give to us in driving forward our war effort and trying to gain an earlier inch or a more fruitful hour wherever it may be possible. But I have no doubt that the house, in its overwhelming majority, will wish to give its tribute of sympathy, agreement, and will lend its own heart of loyal strength to the forward surges that now have begun.

# MORE ABOUT TURKEY

(Continued from Page One)

the Balkans more than an ordinary political relationship." Donovan is expected to come here from Sofia.

# Four Generations



Here are four generations, and all of them who can be doing their bit for their country. Seated is Walter E. Simpkin, 70, who now lives at Stroud, Ont. He holds Baby Ronald, son of Tank Instructor Walter A. Simpkin, seen at left, now stationed at Camp Borden. He, in turn, is the son of Signaller Walter Howard Simpkin, right, 504 Dunrobin avenue, East Kildonan, who served in the last Great War, and who is now overseas. With him in the battle zone are two other sons, Howard Samuel and William George, both signallers and both in the same unit.

# MORE ABOUT HITLER THREAT

(Continued from Page One)

some of it from somewhere else. Fending such a time, the German mark will be the dominant currency at a rate of exchange against other currencies fixed, naturally, by the Nazis.

Customs unions will be set up with such of the countries of Europe as have standards of living higher than that which previously obtained in the reich. This will naturally cause the higher standards to sink to that in Germany.

Price levels will be manipulated so as to adjust living standards in general to the levels the Nazis consider desirable. The German standard will, of course, be the highest.

The other nations of the continent will be reconstructed into colonies for the reich. They will provide raw materials, markets, a cheap labor supply, navy, and air bases, and good governing jobs for the Nazis.

Enormous numbers of workmen will be shipped into Germany from these other countries, some to do seasonal work and some for indefinite periods. This will have the extra advantage, from the Nazi point of view, that the men of the sub-continent will be separated from the women for long periods of time, which will serve to break up families and reduce the birthrate outside the reich.

**Single Unit**  
The economic bloc which the Nazis hope to create out of all Europe will trade as a single unit with all the rest of the world. Nazis agents will go into world markets to buy and sell in the name of the entire continent with all its power both to buy and to sell.

At the same time, the Nazis will refuse to do business with other regions, economic blocs.

It will decline, for example, to buy from or sell to any Latin American bloc, to say nothing of any bloc including both Latin America and the United States.

Each individual firm, in the rest of the world, in other words, will have to bargain with the combined, united buying and selling power of all Europe, wielded by the Nazis.

The Nazis will also have the military and political power to force Europe to deal this way, whereas no other power on earth can force another continent to accept the privations and the regimentation necessary to do so.

"After the victorious conclusion of the war, we shall use the same methods in economic policy that have been doing in Germany's own domestic economy for almost eight years, and more particularly those of the war itself," Walter Funk, Nazi president of the reichsbank and minister of economics, has publicly stated. Nobody could ask for a fairer warning.

Morally, religiously, socially and politically Europe will be forced into a single bloc, equally Nazi in character.

Jews will be rounded up, usually with the Nazis standard half hour or 15 minutes, and sent into trains and shipped off to concentration camps. Later the survivors will all be sent to whatever reservation the Nazis finally decide to set up for all 6,000,000 of Europe's Jews.

All others whom the Nazis dislike or distrust, or whose property or wives or daughters they want for themselves, will also be liquidated in various ways, some most efficient and most entertaining to the Nazis in charge of this mission: liberals, pastors, recalcitrant pastors, labor union leaders, bank presidents, the personal enemies of individual Nazis, and scores of other categories of the un-reconstructed or the hapless.

# Hadassah Honors Mrs. D. P. Gotlieb

Montreal, Jan. 22. (CP)—Mrs. A. Raginsky, Sr., of Montreal, was elected president of the Canadian Hadassah at last night's proceedings of the society's 10th national convention.

Vice-presidents included Mrs. D. P. Gotlieb, Winnipeg.

# Lord Mayor's Fund Totals \$40,024.11

A cheque of \$50 from the Scientific club of Winnipeg sent the Lord Mayor of London's fund over the \$40,000 mark, Wednesday. The total now stands at \$40,024.11. Other gifts received included \$45.50 from the people of Great Falls, Man., and \$106.75 from the people of Rivers, Man.

# Where do you bank?

"The Bank of Toronto—I like the friendly atmosphere and their viewpoint on banker-client relationship, which make it easy to discuss financial matters with them."

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

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# Knox and Y.M.H.A. Will Stage Debate

Members of the Knox church Young People's union and the Young Men's Hebrew association will meet in debate at 8.15 p.m., Wednesday evening, in the lecture hall of Knox church. The subject of discussion will be "This House Would Welcome a Declaration of War by the United States on Germany."

Does the United States intervene to protect the liberties of pastors, liberals, labor union leaders and women and children in Europe? Does it act to put down the revolution in Ruritania? Does it send the battle fleet toward the Philippines and Hawaii or toward the principal harbor of Ruritania? The enemy, of course, has superior forces at both places.

Doesn't the United States act at all? And if not, how long and for what issue does America wait? Until the world bund is at the Panama canal? Until the Japanese beat American women and strip and search them in the streets of Shanghai? Until an American battleship blows up following an explosion and sinks? Until Key West is shelled from a cruiser, or New York bombed from an aircraft carrier?

Or doesn't America fight at all? There are perfectly sincere and unequivocally patriotic Americans who ask, in all honesty, "What will the world be like if Hitler wins the war and what difference will it make to the United States, anyway?" This, very briefly, is the answer.

Something like this, thinks Hitler: Local Fascist movements in Latin America will thrive. They will be given aid and comfort by Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain. The Three Power pact openly promises them aid and comfort.

What will happen in the western hemisphere if the Nazis win in Europe? The power of this alliance will be staggering. The partners of the international bund will have fleets to rule the seven seas. They will have ship yards to outbuild the United States six or seven to one. They will have an arsenal of tyranny greater than any arsenal of democracy the United States could build in half a generation. Their subject peoples will be denied the right to bear arms at all, and will be ruled by a secret police which will be doubly effective because it will stop at nothing.

And the partners will naturally devote this power to the security of their world positions against the only nation left on earth which could constitute a threat to them—the United States.

Something like this, thinks Hitler: Local Fascist movements in Latin America will thrive. They will be given aid and comfort by Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain. The Three Power pact openly promises them aid and comfort.

There will be revolutions here and there, ostensibly in the older tradition, and advertised as such, but actually revolutions incited, financed, organized and directed from Berlin, Rome and Tokio.

**AND IN AMERICA**  
What does the United States do? The American fleet is necessarily divided between the Atlantic and the Pacific. If the United States has a two ocean fleet and a great army and air force it is only by virtue of an effort which has involved taxation and regimentation beyond the worst nightmares of an economic royalist to date. And what does America do with its

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