

Nov. 2, 1914. — Russia and Serbia declared war on Turkey. Germans made first naval raid on English coast near Yarmouth; North Sea proclaimed military area by British. Germans captured Messines.

Calendar for November 1939 showing days of the week and dates.

Second Section

Families Lick Their Way To Health

(By JUDITH ROBINSON.)

About a year ago the Government of the United States took a grocer's advice and started to experiment with the food stamp method of bringing surplus farm products and hungry American families together.

The food stamps are claims against the United States Government issued as extras with the ordinary weekly relief vouchers of families on relief.

The plan had several aims. One was to improve the diet and health of families on relief or near it. One was to keep relief moneys running through the ordinary channels of commerce.

The plan was tried first in Rochester, N.Y. It worked well there and was copied in other large cities in other parts of the United States.

Mr. Perkins' report dealt only with markets. It did not attempt to take into account the results in health and happiness achieved by the children of families on relief.

There would, of course, be differences in the consumption of the foods listed as surplus versus those which are not.

The wartime measure that the House of Commons threatened to repeal last Monday was not quite as hard on the liberties of the subject as Canada's War Measures Act.

Mr. Deans Field, a Liberal M.P., spoke the mind of the House on these matters. He said the Government measure amounted to introducing a system of lettres de cachet.

Finns Ready to Defend Independence



Aerial view of the fortified Finnish island of Svartholm in the Gulf of Finland, not far from the capital city of Helsinki, typical of others in the same vicinity demanded by Russia for the establishment of air and naval bases.

Rags-to-Riches' Big Thrill Is Sitting on 50-Yard Line

New York, Nov. 1 (AP)—The man who inherited hundreds of thousands of dollars—when he had just 15 cents in his pockets—looked back on a year of luxury today and decided the biggest kick out of life was the transition from peanut gallery to ring-side seats.

"Now, when I want to see a fight or a football game anywhere in the country, I just hop a plane like I flew out to South Bend, Ind., to see Notre Dame play Georgia Tech," he said.

"And no more seats behind the goal posts, like a million other poor suckers. I take my pals along, and we sit on the fifty-yard line."

The request that changed the life of William J. Reilly, 40, a one-time Royal Thriftier user, into a literal "life of Riley" has meant other things, too.

Four trips to the West Indies. . . \$125 suits, \$35 shoes and \$9 neckties. . . frequent night club parties "without a shudder when I pick up the bill." . . . but a headache from sinusitis and an endless flow of crank letters.

"I just got an airmail letter from a fellow out in Idaho. He said to rush him \$3,000, and he sure is going out there before the roads freeze so he can start up a wonderful silver mine. I get hundreds like that. But—well, I'm no sucker."

700 IN TRAINING FOR TECHNICAL JOBS IN R.C.A.F.

Ottawa, Nov. 1 (Staff).—Through-out Canada more than 700 young men are being trained in aircraft-mechanics and other technical trades which will fit them for excellent jobs in the Canadian armed forces when they graduate.

Their training is a part of the Dominion-Provincial youth training program, which has been extended and speeded up because of the war.

The basic plan for youth training, which was adopted three years ago, remains unchanged except for modifications to meet the altered situation.

Training of aircraft mechanics is a new project, the Minister said. It was suggested to the Provinces by the Dominion Department of Labor, and the first classes were established in June.

It is stated that the hospital, which was given rent free to the Department of National Defense, is being prepared rapidly for its first major influx of student air mechanics.

He declared the drug, by keeping blood fluid and preventing clots, had made possible an operation involving the cutting away of a section of artery, and substituting in the gap a section of vein, an operation which previously had been dangerous because of blood clots.

ARMY USES 'P.T.' TO STIMULATE BRAIN, MUSCLE

Recruits Are Taught Value of Alertness by Surprise Commands

EXERCISE VIOLENT

If you visit Exhibition Park any of these mornings and see a bunch of half-dressed men sprinting around and around inside the empty basin of the big fountain south of the Administration Building, don't be shocked.

And if you see the group, led or followed by a voluble person in white, jump quickly out of the basin, sprinting for a nearby building and then suddenly halt from the dead gallop as though they had run into a brick wall, don't stand agape and decide the army has gone goofy.

That's "physical jerks," or "P.T.," otherwise known as physical training, as witnessed here. It's a bit unorthodox at times, according to the whim of the instructor.

The reason it looks funny to the civilian spectator is that the army goes several steps further than the methodical system of arm-waving, leg-raising and on-the-hands-down the gymnasium.

The soldier, especially the new soldier, is sent through a half hour to three-quarters of an hour of semi-violent exercise each day that is designed to not only improve his muscular development, but quicken his brain.

Several units of the First Division at the park were inspected yesterday by Major-General A. G. L. McNaughton, who will lead this body of troops overseas.

The units concerned were "B" Company of the Royal Canadian Regiment; the 48th Highlanders; the Toronto Scottish (M.G.); 2nd Field Park Company, Royal Canadian Engineers and No. 2 Company, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.

Confers With Officers. Considerable time was spent by General McNaughton in conferences with senior officers concerning training and equipment.

Later, the general was a guest of Lieutenant-Governor the Hon. Albert Matthews and also had a talk with Premier M. F. Healey. He left yesterday for Hamilton, and will later inspect units of the First Division at Dundas, Brantford and St. Catharines.

He is a fine bulldog, Red by name. But despite the name, he is really buff in color and the rifleman considered this is particularly apt for a mascot as the regiment is allied with the Buffs (East Kent Regiment) of the British Army.

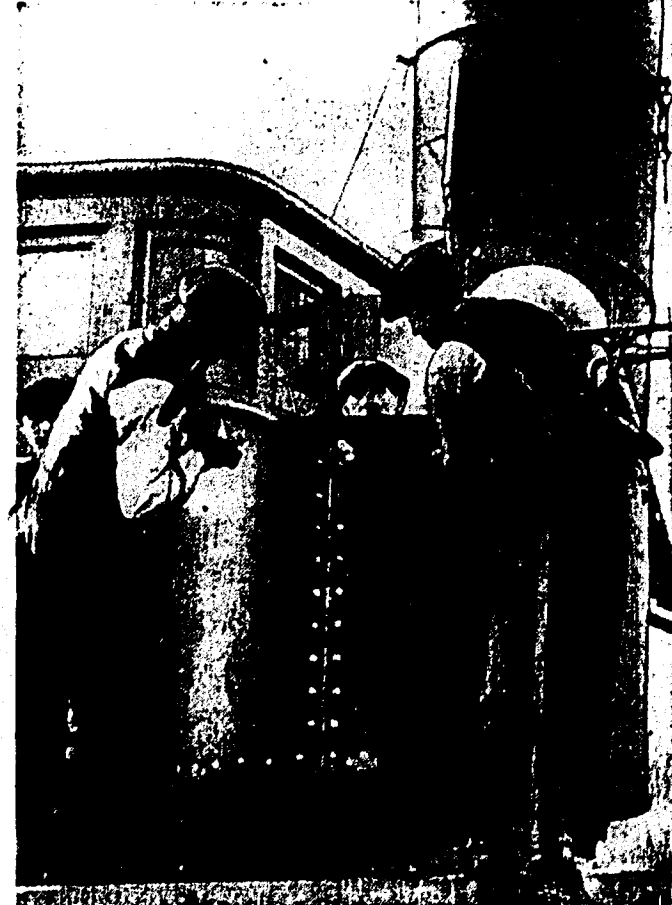
TURKEY STILL SOVIET FRIEND, PREMIER STATES

Angora, Nov. 1 (CP-Havas).—Turkey's friendship for Russia should be maintained, Premier Ismet Inönü said today.

The mutual aid agreements were designed to safeguard peace and to ensure Turkish security, the president told the sixth session of the National Assembly in Parliament which met to ratify the series of pacts.

He regretted that Turkish-Russian friendship had been attacked, but said that his country's friendly feelings toward the Soviet Union remain as strong as ever.

British Trawlers Armed



Fishing trawlers at an undisclosed port in Northern Britain are being refitted and armed before their return to fishing grounds in the North Sea. Seamen are shown as they fit steel plates to the bridge.

Col. C. S. L. Hertzberg O.C. Divisional Sappers

Engineering, soldiering and winning medals are hereditary in the Hertzberg family, so it is perhaps only logical that Lieut.-Col. C. S. L. Hertzberg of Toronto, partner in the structural engineering firm of Harkness & Hertzberg, should have been chosen by Ottawa to command the 1st Divisional Engineers of the Canadian Active Service Force.

Colonel Hertzberg's father was an engineer before him, and Colonel Hertzberg's grandfather before that. Colonel Hertzberg's grandfather, in fact, was also a soldier, and in the latter part of the nineteenth century held the rank of colonel in command of Norway's Royal Engineers, a command in many respects similar to that now held by the Toronto officer.

Born in Toronto of Norwegian parents, Colonel Hertzberg attended St. Andrew's College and the School of Practical Science, in the days before it became a part of the University of Toronto faculty. He became interested in military engineering while at college, serving with the 2nd Field Company until his graduation in 1905.

The practice of structural engineering held his attention until war broke out in 1914, and he took his commission with the 7th Field Company, Canadian Engineers. He was wounded in January of 1917, a month after winning the Military Cross at the Somme, and was invalided to Canada. In October, 1918, he joined the Canadian Expeditionary Force to Siberia, serving there until June, 1919, and winning the Czech-Slovak War Medal for valor.

On reorganization of the Canadian Militia in 1918 he was placed in command of the 2nd Field Company, Canadian Engineers, with the rank of major, and in 1926 he was made lieutenant-colonel, commanding the Non-Permanent Engineers. At the end of his tenure of command he was transferred to the reserve of officers in 1930.

Two sons, Peter and John, are following in the engineering footsteps of the Hertzberg line, and Peter, the elder son, is also showing a penchant for military activities. He is attending R.M.C. at present and seriously considering joining the Royal Canadian Air Force. In 1936 Peter Hertzberg won the Royal Humane Society's Medal and the Carnegie Hero Medal for a daring lifesaving feat at Halifax.

"I have been notified that I will be placed in command of the Divisional Engineers," Colonel Hertzberg said yesterday.

Reports from the storm-swept section tonight said one man had been drowned at Montego Bay when heavy seas swept to the tropical resort. Small boats there were damaged, while a number of banana barges at nearby Oranjestad were sunk.

Waves smashed over coastal roads, and the sea swept into farmers' fields. Damage to crops, however, was light.

Feeling Strong in Washington U.S. Can Keep Clear of War

Washington, Nov. 1 (AP).—Opinion among high advisers to the Roosevelt Administration has veered more and more in the first two months of the war toward the view that the United States can stay out of the war, and in the first few days after Adolf Hitler gave the fateful order sending his legions into Poland, although President Roosevelt expressed confidence that the country could remain at peace, many others felt America's entrance was virtually certain in the long run.



LIEUT.-COL. C. S. L. HERTZBERG

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HOG SHIPPERS DENIED CHANCE TO HOG PROFITS

Ottawa Wants Prices High Enough to Keep Farmers Raising More NEGOTIATING DEAL

There will be an opportunity given to shoit profiteers at any one in the hog business under present production plans. In war as in peace, grading of bacon continues a vital food problem. Far-reaching information with dramatic possibilities given to the Ontario Chamber of Agriculture is summarized in this article.

(By R. A. FARQUHARSON.)

On overseas shipments of bacon during the next year Canadian packers will be limited to a profit of only one-fifth of one per cent.

The costs on which this profit is based will be made up by Government experts from the figures of the most efficiently operated plant in Canada.

The price to be paid for hogs, almost certain now to be lower than expectations, will be large enough, however, to encourage farmers to add to their stock.

This is the picture given to the Ontario Chamber of Agriculture which has been trying to secure a clear-cut explanation of what has been happening during a series of conferences at Ottawa. It is not an official statement but the information comes from reliable sources.

The situation is entirely different from the last war. The expansion then was so great that when the crash came later the profits of both farmers and packers were wiped out. This time officials are determined that expansion will be on a sounder basis and that the goal of extended post-war markets will not be lost sight of during the struggle.

Dealing Direct. This time no contracts are being made by Britain with any of the packers. London is dealing directly with Ottawa in all negotiations. Ottawa, leaning backwards to prevent profiteering, is at the same time insisting that the price paid for bacon must be large enough to cover the cost of the hog business even after the rise of other farm products makes pigs less financially attractive.

Britain is reported to have negotiated a contract for a year's supply at a fixed price with Denmark and wants a similar contract with Canada. Setting a proper minimum price is a real problem as there are a number of conflicting factors. If there had been no war, pigs would likely have dropped to around 7 cents a pound. For months domestic prices have been so high that the packers lost money on their exports.

What both Ottawa and London want is the lowest price that will encourage an increase in the number of hogs. Winter feeding costs about \$2 a pig more than summer feeding. This is another factor to consider in making a price that next fall there will be lots of hogs. War pressure on food is likely to be a great deal stronger a year from now.

Extra Cents Involved. Canada is reported to have asked Britain for a price of 112 shillings, and Britain is said to have declined this. At the moment negotiations are believed to be centered around 108 shillings. This would mean an average price around 10 cents a pound on the Toronto market. In considering what the farmer gets, allowance has to be made for the extra costs of exchange, shipping and war risk insurance, which now runs to 12 cents for the British unit of 112 pounds.

Another complication is that Britain is asking for delivery of only 45 million pounds a week, which is 54 million pounds less than the present annual bacon quota which Canada has never filled. There are, however, signs in sight to fill it in 1940, and producers are hoping that Britain will take more when the supplies are available.

Last week, for instance, 107,000 hogs were marketed in Canada, which left a surplus of 67,000 after the normal requirements. This is the heavy marketing season, of course, as many farmers pay their taxes with pig money, and taxes are just falling due.

Canadians are eating more pork these days, however, and the domestic market should improve as more men go into the service. In present conditions, Canadians average eighty-eight pounds of pork a year. This reached a low of sixty-three pounds, but is now moving up. The fact that nutritionists have recently discovered that pork is richer in vitamins than most other meats may prove a factor in increasing demand.

Danger From United States Seen. But the very fact that the domestic market is improving creates danger from an unexpected source. The United States is overproducing pork, and there are predictions that the United States price may fall to six cents a pound. The duty of a pound and a half a pound wouldn't mean a thing to Canadian producers at this level. The only defense left would be the discount on the Canadian dollar and the reluctance of the Government to authorize purchases outside Canada which would deplete our foreign exchange.

Another threat in the long-term picture is Britain's expressed desire to buy more of its own hogs. This would end the grading stream which has brought Canadian hogs to the present high standard. K. N. M. Morrison, manager of the First Co-operative Packers, told the Ontario Chamber of Agriculture that a war which would take the fight for quality that has been waged over twenty years.

While I do not believe that hepat...

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Some high officials say frankly that they believe a German victory would be detrimental. If not dangerous, to the United States. And they believe the safety of the United States might demand that the country assist the Allies.

There is, therefore, no great fear among the officials that the Allies will lose, and they see no great impulsion for the United States to leap into the fray.

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