MAXIMS OF A MERE MAN

To inherit a good name imposes an extra obligation to leave one.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MAXIMS OF A MERE MAN

Difficulties in themselves are incitements to the man of courage.

Morning Guardian, Founded 1887. Charlottetown Guardian, Two Cents.

CHARLOTTETOWN, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1944

8 PAGES

Mail, $4.00; other Provinces & U.S.A. $5.00. Subscription Delivered, $5.00.

BRITISH AIRBORNE UNIT WITHDRAWN

Newsman Describes Retreat

Alan Whitfield Wood, the author of this dispatch, is correspondent for the Daily Express of London. He went to the Arnhem area with the British airborne forces in a glider. Australian-born, Wood joined the Express after a hitch in the British Army. He has covered the war in the Pacific and the Far East, travelling 20,000 miles and going into China and Burma as a member of a British Press delegation. He is 30 years old.

By Alan Wood

Distributed by the Canadian Press

WITH THE ARNHEM AIRBORNE FORCE — (Delayed) — This is the end.

The most tragic and glorious battle of the war is over and the survivors of this British airborne force can sleep soundly for the first time in eight days and nights.

Orders came to us yesterday (Monday) to break out from the forest citadel west of Arnhem, cross the Rhine and join up with the second army on the south bank.

Our commander decided against a concerted assault on the Germans around us. Instead the plan was to split up into little groups of 10 to 20 strong, setting out along different routes at two minute intervals, which would simply walk through the German lines in the dark. Cheeky patrols went out earlier, tying bits of white parachute tape to trees to mark the way.

Keeps Nazis In Park

To hinder the Germans waking up to what was happening, second army guns laid down a battering

(Continued on page 7 Col. 8)

BACK FROM NORMANDY

Back in Canada after combined operations duties during the Allied invasion of Normandy are these men of the Royal Canadian Navy's Landing Craft Flotillas. The Canadian sailors manned the landing barges that carried thousands of troops onto the beaches. All veterans of the first waves of craft to reach the beaches they told of seeing landing craft blown to bits by German mines, of the gun fire from the shore and snipers as the Commandoes marched up the beaches and the hail of lead, shrapnel and bombardment from the air during D-Day operations. Among the Canadian sailors back in Canada for a well-earned rest are these ratings from the Maritimes. From left to right are: Front row: P.O. Pete Robertson, RCNVR, Sydney, N. S.; P. O. Charles Smith, RCNVR, Halifax; A.B. Buck Sampson, RCNVR, Sydney, N.S.; Ldg. Smn. Gerald Clarke: RCNVR, Magdalen Islands; P.O. James McNeil, RCNVR, Sydney, N. S., and P.O. Robert Forsyth, RCNVR, New Waterford, N. S. (Back Row): A. B. Ernest Chapman, RCNVR, Saint John, N. B.; A.B. Arthur Penderbury, RCNVR, Sydney, N. S.; A.B. George Hessie, RCNVR, Yarmouth; Ldg. Sto. Jack Allan, RCNVR, Dartmouth; Ldg. Sto. Mike MacKinnon, Barochois Harbour, N. S., and A.B. Maurice Costello, RCNVR, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Former Prisoners Of Nazis Report Enemy Morale Low

Some Guards Indifferent About Escapes; Gestapo Guards Are Plain Brutes.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27 — (CP) — A group of four civilian and 24 military prisoners of war were homebound in Canada tonight after stopping off here on their way from German prison capms where since D-Day there were signs of demoralization among Nazis.

Morale was at such low ebb that in certain instances Nazi guards did not seem to care whether civilian prisoners managed to escape and they all admitted that the war was over for all practical purposes, the repatriates said.

Although it was easier in civilian camps, even in enclosures where there were only servicemen invasion news was rapidly known and passed around. Some men taken prisoners at Dieppe were able to celebrate the capture of the French port only a few hours after Canadians had triumphantly made their entrance there.

The repatriated servicemen were all disabled but there was only one stretcher case—Cpl. Frank Bradley of Montreal who was rushed to a nearby military hospital for an operation. There were men from practically every part of Canada and those from Toronto, London and Kingston remained on a special car pending resumption of their journey eastward, while others were closeted with military intelligence officers for questioning.

The fact that even before the Dieppe reconnaissance in force some prisoners were chained in German prison camps was told by Rev. Edmond Chambers of Regina, a Methodist Missionary captured in December 1939 while on his way from Lithuania to Sweden.

Mr. Chambers, who was interned in almost a dozen camps and prisons, said the Gestapo-manned camps were much worse than others. Gestapo guards, he said, were "just plain brutes who apparently took a keen enjoyment out of seeing you in trouble."

A former Winnipeg and Toronto newspaperman, Lieut. John E. Thompson, was among the repatriated Dieppe prisoners. There were also some Canadiens captured during the Italian campaign. One of them—Lieut. V. C. Moore of Victoria—said that Germans made no secret of the Allied invasion but had predicted that the "Allies would soon be thrown back in the Channel."

There was rejoicing in prison camps whenever cheering news was received about Allied successes and Pte. Valere Elanchard of Paquetville, N. B., said "we had as good a time as possible under the circumstances."

Gallant Eight-Day Struggle Is Ended

By ROGER GREENE

WITH THE BRITISH 2ND ARMY IN HOLLAND, Sept. 27 — (AP) — Between 1,700 and 1,800 survivors of an original force of approximately 8,000 British airborne troops trapped at Arnhem escaped across the Neder Rhine, leaving some 1,200 wounded behind, a senior British staff officer disclosed tonight.

The heroic sky troops dropped across the Neder Rhine a week ago Sunday to gain vital bridges and held out for eight days and nights of incessant bombardment, hemmed in by the enemy within a tiny perimeter and without supplies, using only the weapons they had brought with them in what has been called history's greatest airborne operation. Their sacrifice was bitter.

All through the long period of their travail, beset by German tanks, flame-throwers, mortar fire and artillery they were unable to bury either their own dead or the Germans'.

Corpses lay in rotting heaps right at the edge of their slit trenches.

But they exacted a terrible price of enormously superior enemy forces and according to an unofficial estimate killed 12,000 to 15,000 enemy troops.

Exepnsive Success

The British staff officer who gave the official explanation of the first setback suffered by the Allies since D-Day indicated that this contribution must not be looked upon as a gallant failure, but rather as a gallant but expensive success.

The operation, which had as its objective, the seizure of vital bridges across the Rhine, has proved, he said, 80 per cent successful, and the corridor to the Rhine now has ceased to be merely a corridor and has become a great bastion.

Failure of the daring sky thrust into the heart of Holland was officially described to bad weather which day after day virtually grounded Allied planes, preventing them from bringing supplies and reinforcements to the beleaguered airborne troops in their tiny perimeter, and to the unexpectedly strong German interference with the communications line of Lt.-Gen. Dempsey's drive to make contact with the airborne forces.

Aside from 1,200 wounded left behind, it was reported that there were about 1,000 airborne troops who still were hiding in the woods on the German-held north side of the Neder Rhine.

The German commander was said to be treating the wounded "extremely well."

Monty Decides

The staff officer said Field Marshal Montgomery personally had decided remnants of the British 1st Airborne Division, which fought the last four days cornered within an area of 1,000 square yards, should be brought back when it became evident that no junction in strength could be made across the Neder Rhine.

Estimates of the number who succeeded in getting back varied. According to one official report 1,700 swam or rowed across the river in small boats. But another version said 2,800 of the skytroopers were waiting at a forward airfield for transportation back to England.

The two-day ban on news was imposed, it was explained, because "it obviously was important not to give any information to the enemy that such an action was taking place and that we no longer had any hope of making a link-up."

LONDON, Sept. 27 — (CP Cable) —Rudolf Hess, formerly Hitler's deputy, who was interned after flying to Britain in 1941, now is in a British prisoner-of-war camp, Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, disclosed in the House of Commons today.

Hess has a wireless set and is allowed to listen to British and foreign news. He continues to receive the same diet as his guards.

Russians Draw Ring Tighter About Riga

LONDON, Sept. 27 — (AP) — The Russians drew their ring tighter around Riga today, capturing more than 200 communities 25 to 37 miles north, northeast and southeast of the Latvian capital, but were silent on German accounts that credited them with a 10 mile penetration of Hungary from the Arad area of Romania.

Announcing the successes in Latvia and also capture of the Island of Vormsi, off the Estonian mainland in the continuing clean-up of that state, the Moscow communique mentioned only one other front, in southern Poland, where another half dozen or so mountain villages were taken on the fringes of the Czecho-slovak border.

The German radio said Russian forces had crossed the Hungarian border from western Romania in force and that the towns of Mako and Foldeak, three and 10 miles inside Hungary, "fell into enemy hands temporarily." The German account added that heavy fighting was raging in several other Hungarian towns, but Moscow said nothing about any part of that front.

The Germans also said Russian troops were increasing an invasion threat against east Prussia, but the Soviet communique ignored that sector as well as the Warsaw front.

Immediate Soviet concentration, apparently was on clearing out the Baltic states before winter sets in, and Moscow dispatches said the Germans north and northeast of Riga had given up attempts to hold an organized line. They were stampeding into Riga for what may be their last stand in any of the Baltic states.

"Absolute Minimum" Of 1½ To 2 Years To Crush Japan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — (AP) —The job of crushing Japan is expected to require an "absolute minimum of 1 1-2 to two years after defeat of Germany," the United States Office of War Information said today in a summary of war agencies' data.

Indeed, the psychological effect of an end to the European war is apt to favor the Japanese rather than the Allies, O.W.I. said, figuring it this way:

"For the United States, defeat of Germany will mean that a half-way point has been reached in the global war, and will bring extensive changes in the war economy which might induce a letdown in effort and morale.

"To the Japanese, the end of the war with Germany will mean that Japan's war with the United States is just beginning. It might well heighten Japan's determination and fighting spirit."

O.W.I. said its findings were based on information from the State, War and Navy Departments and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Factors which may enable Japan to prolong the war were said to include the ability of Japan to increase her production of "almost every category of war equipment and military supplies." On the other hand, O.W.I. related, Japan has "failed to capitalize" thus far on her conquests, limiting war production to capacity of the Japs pre-war industrial plants.

Vast Distances

Georgraphy is another factor

(Continued on page 7, Col. 3)

Winter Campaign Is Seen Possible

LONDON, Sept. 27—Dispatches from the American 1st Army front between Aachen and Trier just inside the German border today told of having to fight a winter campaign before Hitler's forces finally are crushed."

Says Reds To Go To War With Japs

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — (AP)— Time Magazine, in its Oct. 2 issue reaching newsstands tomorrow, makes this unamplified statement:

"From an authoritative source, Time learned last week that as soon as Germany is defeated Russia will declare war on Japan."

Time editors would give no hint of the source.

British Ace Downs 38th German Plane

WITH THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE IN BELGIUM, Sept. 27 — (CP - Reuter) — Wing Cmdr Johnny Johnson, Britain's leading fighter pilot, shot down his 38th German aircraft today as the Canadian fighter wing he commands destroyed 14 planes and damaged six in fierce battles along the Rhine east of the Holland salient.

Cardinal Villeneuve Arrives At Vatican

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 27 — (CP Cable)—Cardinal Villeneuve, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec, arrived by air late today from Britain and will be received by the Pope tomorrow.

War Situation Last Night

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON, Associated Press War Analyst

The epic nine-day stand of the British "Red Devil" airborne troops at the Arnhem Gateway to Germany is over: but its effect on the course and duration of the war in Europe is yet to be determined.

Allied announcement that survivors of the gallant force had been withdrawn south of the Lower Rhine ends hope of a quick repetition in the Netherlands of a break-through similar to that in Normandy.

The eastern arm of the river still guards effectively the seaward flank of the Nazi Siegfried defence line. The short and open road to Berlin from the west across the Hanoverian Plain still is barred.

But despite the failure of the bold effort to leap-frog across the Rhine delta and unhinge the Nazi defences, much was accomplished. The passage of the wider and more difficult Waal-Rhine was secured and strongly consolidated at Nijmegen with its great bridge intact. The Eindhoven-Nijmegen salient has been widened to a broad corridor. The Maas has been crossed or reached on a wide front. And in western Holland thousands of Nazi troops are in great danger of entrapment.

The Arnhem thrust has succeeded, too, in mounting a more ponderous threat of a decisive Allied break-through in the north as Field Marshal Montgomery gains elbow room in the Eindhoven-Nijmegen corridor for new attacks.

That threat is putting pressure on available German reserves in the west. The peril to the Netherlands lower gateway to Germany is still too grave to permit any shifting of Nazi forces to sectors farther south.

Yet the Nazi High Command cannot be certain that General Eisenhower may not repeat now the tactics used in breaking out of the Normandy beachhead. Semi-official recapitulations of that battle indicate that the initial Allied effort to burst from Normandy was in the Caen sector on the left flank. That was the short road to Paris or the Seine. The Germans concentrated armor and anti-tank equipment there and the British push stalled.

Then came the American drive on the right of line at St. Lo and the Avranches break-through by Patton's speeding Third Army columns.

Along the Nazi "west wall" and its outposts in France and Holland, there is no obvious opportunity for a similar Allied shift of attack that promises equal results unless it is along the Moselle and southward to the Swiss frontier. Throughout the Red Devil stand at Arnhem there has been little more than routine patrol activity reported along the Allied front south of the Dutch theatre. That could be significant. It could imply preparations for a diversion, at least, to draw Nazi strength away from the Brabant gateway. It could mean that a new blow is shaping up somewhere along the American and French-held sectors.

Issue Taken With Smythe Statement

TORONTO, Sept. 27 — (CP)— Two Canadian Army officers who served with British units in France today returned from overseas and took issue with a statement by Major Conn Smythe who said that Canadian reinforcements in Normandy lacked training in the use of grenades and Piat and Bren guns.

They were Lieut. C. Bennett of Toronto and Lieut. Ray Ludford of Hamilton. They said: "Major Smythe did not land with the Canadian troops and when he did land later he was in a small pocket where he could not have seen what the Canadian troops ahead were doing. In any case, right or wrong, he used very poor judgment and should be brought to task for it."

Lieut. Bennett served with the Duke of Wellington's Light Infantry and Lieut. Ludford with with 5th Wiltshire Regiment.

15-Day Conference Of Labor Parties Ends

LONDON, Sept. 27—(CP Cable) —The 15-day conference of Commonwealth labor parties ended today with the publication of a manifesto entitled "From A People' War to a Peoples' Peace" stating "the new democratic order will not come by hopes alone. It must be built through unremitting struggle and international labor and socialist unity."

"The conference is convinced that the knowledge is now available not only to develop rapidly the standard of life among the native races but also to quicken the pace of their advance to self-government. This is not merely the concern of Great Britain alone but is a factor of profound importance in the general relations of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Senator C. L. Henderson, speaking for the South African delegation, said while accepting the manifesto generally he had one

(Continued on page 7, Col. 3)

Heavy Fighting For 2 Vital Supply Ports

By Charles Lynch

Reuter War Correspondent

WITH THE 1st CANADIAN ARMY, Sept. 27 — (CP—Reuter)— Canadian troops fought tonight for two vital supply ports—Calais on the English Channel and Antwerp, 100 miles to the northeast.

Fighting raged outside Antwerp where Lt.-Gen. Crerar's men are beating back German attempts to recapture the dock areas and the vital locks. At Calais, the battle was reaching its final phase.

The Germans were withdrawing to their final positions inside Calais and up to last night the Canadians had captured 1,000 prisoners.

There are indications that the morale of the Germans is not high and that only the will of the garrison commander at Calais is forcing the troops to keep fighting. The garrison is estimated at 6,000.

Along the coast the German positions at Cap Gris Nez have not yet been cleared and despite yesterday's hammering from the air the Gris Nez guns are still firing.

At Antwerp the fighting is fairly sharp to the north of the town. Farther east the 1st Canadian Army is enlarging its bridgehead over the Antwerp Turnhout Canal.

Novel Features At Big Egmont Bay Exhibition

Fine Weather Favors Program; Attendance At Almost Record Mark.

Fine weather favoured the annual Egmont Bay and Mt. Carmel Exhibition yesterday and there was one of the largest crowds in the history of the fair. The number of entries was also up to the best years in the past.

The exhibition was formally declared open by Lt. Governor B. W. LePage. Other speakers were, Premier J. Walter Jones, the Hon. Alan Stewart, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Justice Mark R. McGuigan, the Hon. Marin Gallant and Father Boivin, parish priest. Mr. John F. Arsenault, vice-president of the exhibition association presided.

A novel feature of this year's fair was a milking contest that drew much attention. The winner was Mr Sylevere G. Arsenault, Urbanville, who milked over four pounds a minute. The second prize winner was Mr. Arsenault's twelve year old son, Cyril.

Possibly the biggest crowd gathered around the weight pulling contest for horses which went on all afternoon.

The livestock exhibits were excellent. Mr. S. C. Wright of the Provincial Department of Agriculture who judged the cattle said that the Guernseys stole the show. The champion one year old heifer was owned by Mr. Emile Arsenault and the champion two year old heifer was owned by Emile Bernard.

The building housing handicraft and home cooking exhibits was crowded all day and there was a ready market for the articles that were up for sale. The hooked rugs which are made in the local homes have helped to make this fair famous.

There was also an excellent showing of foxes, including some new types, which were judged by Messrs. Reigh Tinney and Theodore Gallant. Mr. Edwin Darby, Egmont Bay, was the largest exhibitor of foxes.—S.

Small Fire Early This Morning

Fire which broke out about 2.30 this morning gutted a small building on the Malpeque Road, just outside the City limits. It was on a property occupied by Mr. Frank Haughey.

Wood and a small quantity of coal was stored in the burned structure.

Origin of the fire was unknown. City firemen responded to an alarm and prevented the flames spreading to nearby buildings, including the Haughey dwelling.

Can Provide Jobs For Wounded Vets

OTTAWA, Sept. 27 — (CP) — Placement of handicapped veterans in suitable civilian jobs ranks as one of the toughest post-war problems but it can be met by a common sense practical approach, K. Vernon Banta, employment specialist of the United States war manpower commission, said today.

COMING EVENTS

**Show — Canoe Cove Friday. 9-27-2i.

**Show — Crapaud, Thursday. 9-27-2i.

**Show—Mt. Stewart Saturday, 7.30 and 9.45 P. M. 9-28-3i.

**Dance, Donagh School, Monday, October 2nd. Special music. 9-27-2i.

**Drawing of Lottery and Bingo in aid of Stella Maris School, North Rustico, September 29th. 9-28-2i.

**Social Service Rummage Sale, Friday, September 29th, 1 o'clock. Holy Name Hall. 9-28-2i.

**Dance in New Perth Hall, Friday, September 29th. Webster's Orchestra. 9-28-1i.

**Bean Supper and Dance, St. Georges, Tuesday, October 3rd. 9-28-4i.

**Social evening, Victoria Hall, Friday, September 29th. Sale of Hot Dogs. 9-28-1i.

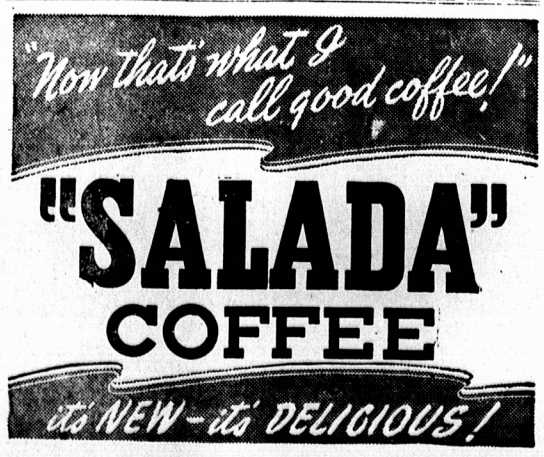
**Hospital Dance, McGregor's Warehouse, Montague, Saturday, September 30th. Webster's Orchestra. 9-28-2i.

8th Army Extends Rubicon Bridgehead

ROME, Sept. 27 — (CP) — British 8th army troops on the Adriatic extended their bridgeheads across the historic Rubicon River in the southeastern Po Valley today as German opposition along the whole front stiffened against Allied armies threatening the great Rimini-Bologna Milan highway at half a dozen points.

American troops, knocked from hard-won positions on the western spur of Monte La Fine south of Bologna by a German counter-attack, fought tonight to regain their lost ground.

British and Canadian armored and infantry forces broadened their arc-shaped bridgeheads across the Rubicon to seven miles after overcoming strong German counter-attacks.



High tide this morning 5.44 and tonight at 8.49.

Sun sets this evening at 6.48 and rises tomorrow morning at 6.55.

Full moon Oct. 2nd, 1.22 A.M.

Summerside tide eighteen minutes later than Charlottetown.

DAILY AIR SERVICE

Charlottetown — Summerside — Moncton

Leave Charlottetown 7 a.m.; 11.30 a.m.; 6 p.m.
Arrive Charlottetown 12.45 p.m.; 5.45 p.m.; 8.40 p.m.

SUNDAY SERVICE

Leave Charlottetown 12 noon.
Arrive Charlottetown 5.45 p.m.
Charlottetown — New Glasgow (Daily except Sunday)
Leave Charlottetown 1 p.m.
Arrive Charlottetown 5.50 p.m.

P. E. I.—N. S. FERRY SERVICE DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAYS

Leave Wood Islands—7.00 A. M. 11.00 A. M. 3.00 P. M.
Leaves Caribou — 9.00 A. M. 1.00 P. M. 5.00 P. M.

BINDING