

The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN TO-DAY

AGENTS: J. Elmer Murphy, 24 Hanover St., and George Clow, 90 Ottawa St., SUMMERSIDE AND PRINCE COUNTY News, Subscriptions Advertising

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This column is reserved for news of interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at two cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

—WANTED at once kitchen maid. Apply National Selective Service Office, Summerside, P. E. I. 10-5-41.

—THE SEARLETON WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, presents Royal Zoy MacGieker, Scottish Ball and Concert Baritone in a miscellaneous Concert, Community Singing and Musical. Searleton, K. Fall, Tuesday, October 6, 1942. Admission 25c and 15c. (Prizes for Quiz.) 10-3-41.

Nutritionists Are Asked To Register

The need for nutritionists on the home front is emphasized by the announcement that Miss Hazel Stearns, representative for this province on the national economy of the Canadian Home Economics Association, will begin immediately a registry of home economists in Prince Edward Island.

Established under the Department of Pensions and National Health a year ago, nutrition services have been given leadership to the program of nutrition education in Canada. However, local help is greatly needed and to this end all home economists are urged to register their names, together with the name of the school or college and the year of their graduation to Miss Stearns, Provincial Sanatorium.

"Better health for all Canadians, insofar as better nutrition can give it," has been stated as one of the primary objectives of the Canadian Nutrition program, recently published under the authority of the Minister of Pensions and National Health. The aim is to build up high standards of efficiency and morale in civilian life, reduction of the physical strain of war industry.

Signal Honor For Canadian Woman Diplomat

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—(CP)—Halifax, British Empire Ambassador, said Saturday that the post to which Miss Mary Craig McGeachy has been appointed in the British Embassy in Washington is one of the most important and of considerable importance.

The New York Herald Tribune commented that the appointment of the Canadian woman to such a post was a "tradition-shattering move that has left the diplomatic corps in the capital wide-eyed with surprise."

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in the London House of Commons last Thursday announced that Miss McGeachy had been granted local diplomatic status. London cables at the time said Miss McGeachy, a native of London, Ont., and a graduate of the University of Toronto, is believed to be the first British woman to attain such a status.

But Eden's brief announcement only indicated that Miss McGeachy would rank as high as first secretary. Viscount Halifax, in confirming this, said: "I think she is a very good person to start with." Miss McGeachy was in Washington in December, 1940 as a representative of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

She is returning with a record of 10 years' service at the League of Nations in Geneva where she served as Liaison Officer for the League with the Dominions and also studied raw materials, nutrition, health and other aspects of the standard of living.

She has recently been a member of the staff of Harold Butler, British Minister to Washington, and has traveled often between Washington and Ottawa.

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Fusilier Allies Of Canuck Units Heroic Fighters

(This is one of a Canadian Press series on British regiments writing new needs of valor into their records)

(Written for The Canadian Press by Claud Golding)

LONDON, Oct. 2—(CP)—There is no one to doubt the fighting qualities of the Australian soldiers who fought in the famous "Fighting Fifth" from Aussies fighting men is no mean accolade. And the Australians have been heard to say of the Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, "they're the finest fighting men we've seen anywhere, at any time."

The Fighting Fifth, allied to three Canadian regiments, were in the thick of the fighting alongside the Australians in the western desert. They were among the heroes of Tobruk where one of their officers won the Victoria Cross. Allied to them are the Northumbrians of Colburn, Ont., and the Elgins of St. Thomas, Ont., and Les Fusiliers du St. Laurent, Que. Also allied to the regiment is the 38th Battalion of Australian Infantry of Newcastle, Australia.

On March 25, 1941, the Tobruk garrison, besieged for many months, sallied forth to attack El Duda and the wide expanse of country across which the main Imperial army had to pass to relieve the garrison. At a critical moment a machine gun company of the Fifth came into action and saved the British right flank which was threatened.

Next they drove across the front between British tanks and German guns and covered the left flank also. Credit went to the Fifth for turning the tide of battle and El Duda fell; the Tobruk garrison and the main army were joined.

Lights of Strange Ship At Sea Send Men To Guns — This Time It Was a Friend.

By Lieut. A. O. Tate, RCNVR

As the Canadian destroyer zig-zagged through the North Atlantic, her commander speculated on the moderate-sized convoy they were escorting.

"Estimating very roughly," he calculated, "I would think the 45 ships out there would be worth an average, say, of a half million dollars each. . . . and the cargoes might work out at a half million each, and as it disturbed from \$45,000,000. There might be food enough in the holds of those vessels to feed the British Isles for days."

See Light Through Fog

The captain smiled. He was recalling in his mind the picture that came before him when two large convoys — one going to and the other coming from Great Britain — interlaced on the high seas.

The junior middle watch was drawing a close when officers on watch on the bridge, tired-eyed from constant watching for the convoy they knew they might meet, saw a light blinking faintly through the fog.

Within a few minutes another two or three more lights were winking and blinking at the destroyer, and as it disturbed from the rolling slumber, the sea quickly became alive with red, green and white lights. Presently, through the thin mist, the indistinct shapes of ships began to appear.

Officers on the destroyer's bridge looked and silently prayed. The captain had been called and all minutes were unaccountably ready messages between the escorting vessels of the two convoys were being cracked out by signal lamp, establishing that each was the "friend" of the other.

Then, without incident, without mishap, the dozens of merchantmen and warships interlaced in the misty night and steamed on their way. As if pre-arranged in broad daylight, the long columns of ships in the two convoys disappeared neatly and precisely and disappeared into the darkness — a thrilling sight and experience.

Instantly, in the minds of everyone on board, there was one idea — STANDING TARGET FOR A SUBMARINE!

Within 30 seconds, an engine room petty officer was on the bridge, breathless almost to breathlessness to speak. Then in a quiet, normal voice the captain asked: "What's the trouble?"

GOERING SAYS Soviet Advance

(Continued from page 1)

In the desert warfare night patrols, ambushing jumpy Italians and other activities which needed clear thinking and courage were the lot of the Fusiliers. One platoon in a bayonet charge at Mak-tela bagged 7,000 Italian prisoners. The Fusiliers helped take Tobruk; then went on to chase the Italians to Derna, to Baniya, Beni-Ghazal and Soluch where a company of the Fifth took another 7,000 Italians.

In the great 1941 German drive to the east the Fifth fought many dogged rearguard actions to cover the withdrawal of British troops. When the British Army decided to hold Tobruk while its main force retired to the Egyptian frontier, the Fifth were among those chosen to hold the port, until they broke out and carried El Duda Ridge.

By that time they had created a record for continuous service in the desert and were moved back for a rest near Cairo.

Raised in 1974

They have been in the thick of Britain's fighting since being raised privately in 1974 to assist the Dutch against the French. The regiment became the Fifth of the line in 1868, fought in Ireland, Flanders and Spain and in 1917 were employed against the French in the Seven Years' War. At St. Lucia in 1778 they defended the island so bravely against the French they were allowed to wear in their caps the white feathers taken from the enemy in the Peninsular war they carried the nickname of "Fighting Fifth" and the First Great War fought in every battle area.

Plenty Potatoes

Goering indicated that in only two respects were European and German harvests adequate. The potato crop, he said, was the best ever, while in the Kuban region along the Don German troops took each of their "sun" flowers a district in which "sun" flowers stretch as far as the eye can see.

Sun flower seed oil, he said, will do much to better the scanty fat rations of Germany and the occupied countries. Making one of the homey smart-remarks for which he is famous, he said: "Take care of your potatoes, take them into the drawing room. I would rather put my potatoes in the drawing room than in the cellar, for a drawing room is of no use to me now, but potatoes will be of great use to me in the winter and spring."

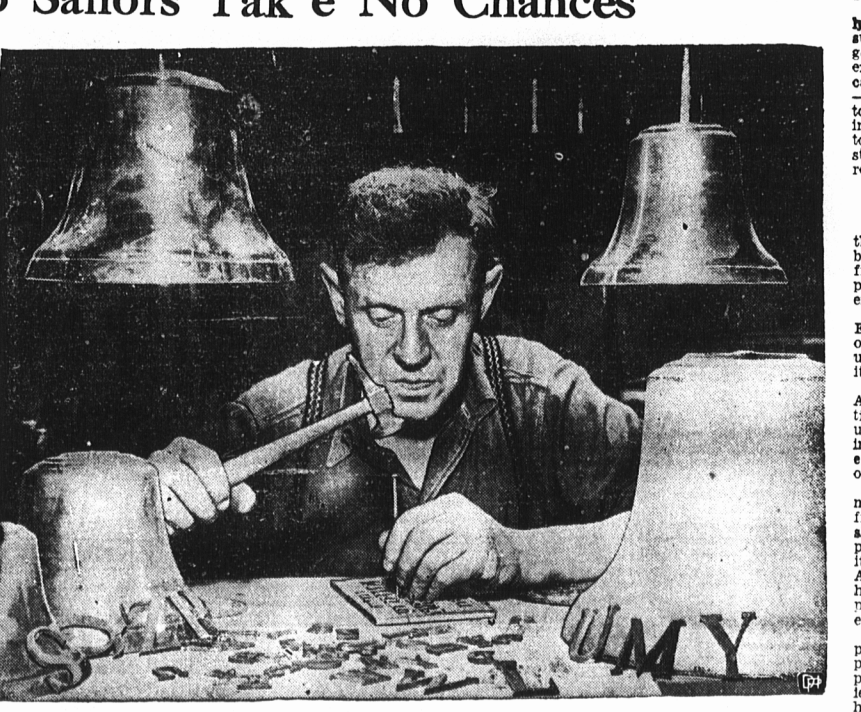
Then he promised there would be some extra meat for Christmas (the average ration at present being about three quarters of a pound weekly), extra flour and probably other good things.

Special rations are being given to the more seriously bombed cities, he added, and said that on orders of Hitler every soldier returning from the front will be given a food package containing two pounds each of flour, beans and sugar, a pound of butter and a great big sausage.

It is not for the soldier, "who is adequately fed," Goering said, but a gift with which he can bring joy to his family.

The German army, he said, is supplied with food completely from occupied territories. The Reich proper needs to feed only itself, 60,000,000 foreign workers within its borders and 5,000,000 war prisoners.

\$45,000,000 Worth of Food and Munitions In Convoy, So Sailors Take No Chances



SHIPS IN CONVOY TALK WITH SIGNAL LAMPS

Hand-picked and carefully trained, the signalmen form a vital unit aboard Canada's fighting ships. Photo shows the yeoman of signals at the lamp and an ordinary signalman receive the message. These didn't know we had stopped, they would attract attention from the enemy.

"The forced lubrication system stant they were all looking at the broken down, sir," the petty officer explained.

Captain Reassures Him

"You're fixing it?" the captain enquired, a slight twinkle in his eyes reassuring the panicking petty officer.

"Yes, sir."

"Very good."

Although time seemed to halt, it was, fortunately, only a matter of three or four minutes before the destroyer was again under way. A submarine attack did not develop.

It was during another of the dreary middle watches of another misty night that officers on the bridge thought their last day had come. Suddenly a strange ship's port bow lights flashed. All eyes swung in the direction of the lights. The appearance of something to break the monotony of the sea and the night sent a thrill through every man—and in the next in-

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No. Americans Still Able To Get Newspaper

(Continued from page 1)

North Americans, in the face of total war continue to receive complete newspapers. The following article, written by Claude A. Jagger, general financial editor of the Associated Press, in connection with the New Newspaper week in the United States reviews why they are able to get them, and what the outlook is.

By CLAUDE A. JAGGER Associated Press Financial Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—(AP)—North America at war retains a mighty asset — the complete newspaper.

Publicizers are having to cope with difficult problems of money, supply and delivery. But still the newspaper gets through. And there is reasonable assurance that it will keep coming.

The Axis warlords have destroyed newspapers wherever their brutal power has penetrated. They permit newspapers in name only, actually propaganda bulletins. They fear the free man's printed word more than a bomb.

But even in Great Britain, with its historic traditions of freedom of speech and press, it has been necessary to trim most newspapers to a bare four pages. Through most of the world, newspapers have been wrecked, crippled or severely curtailed by war.

Result of Planning

It is no accident that complete newspapers are still published on this side of the Atlantic. It reflects long planning and ingenuity in dealing with unexpected problems. The result is that while severe curtailment of newspaper size in Britain has prompted uneasiness as to what might be in store in America, there is fundamentally no parallel.

The basic physical problem is paper. In the first great war, many newspapers were wrecked by inability to get reprints. Since then, production in North America has been expanded and improved. By 1939 this continent was producing all sorts of paper, and the major producing area — the Scandinavian countries — has been isolated by war.

While most of the world is partly or largely shut off from paper supplies, North America still can get as much as it requires over its excellent railway system. Britain can get paper only by using ships — urgently needed for munitions — to take it across the submarine-infested Atlantic. South America, too, must cope with the shipping situation and has been forced to reduce the size of its papers.

Papers and Democracy

If any proof were needed that the functioning of democracy has been closely bound up with a free, vigorous and prolific news-publishing industry, consider this:

Before the outbreak of war, the English-speaking countries, with only 11 percent of the world's population were using two-thirds of its newspaper paper.

Delivery of paper even in North America takes some doing in wartime. Two-thirds of the newspaper used in the United States is made in Canada. Paper formerly delivered by coastal shipping now comes overland by rail.

The railroads are hard pressed to move the huge wartime volume of freight. But this far, no serious shortage of paper has developed, as it has for tank and open top cars. Also, heavier loading and quicker handling of paper has increased the efficiency of car use.

To relieve the strain on transportation facilities, however, newspapers are keeping larger stocks of paper and arranging their deliveries of paper well ahead. Railroads have co-operated in meeting special problems, for instance in arranging the long haul from Canada to Mexico to supply Mexican newspapers.

Manpower Problem

The growing shortage of manpower both in the United States and Canada however, is presenting new and increasingly difficult problems, both for paper making and publishing. There will be fewer workers in the woods this winter getting out pulp wood, from which paper will be made a year or so from now, also more men are needed to get out wood for lumber for

Stalin Says Still Able To Get Newspaper

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answer to your questions.

One: "What place does the possibility of a second front occupy in the Soviet estimates of the current situation?"

Answer: "A very important place, one might say, a place of first rate importance."

Two: "To what extent is Allied aid to the Soviet Union proving effective and what could be done to amplify and improve this aid?"

Answer: "As compared with the aid which the Soviet Union is receiving from the Allies, the aid of the Allies to the Soviet Union is so far from being second rate, it is not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or of any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination."

Three: "What remains of the Soviet capacity for resistance?"

Answer: "I think that the Soviet capacity for resisting the German onslaught is in no way less, if not greater, than the capacity of Fascist Germany or of any other aggressive power to secure for itself world domination."

On Plain Paper

The letter was typed on a plain white sheet of paper bearing no letterhead and signed in blue ink in a firm, bold hand with an emphatic period after the "J" and a dash after the name Stalin.

The letter was written Saturday by the man who combines the posts of Premier, war Commissioner, chairman of the Defence Council and Secretary General of the Communist Party. It was in response to my letter delivered directly to the gate of the Kremlin the day before requesting an interview or a written answer to the questions Stalin's reply in Russian, with the authorized English translation, was handed to me early today by Nikolai Paluzny, chief of the Press Department of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It was Stalin's first public statement on the question of a second front for most of a year. He previously had mentioned it only in a speech to a meeting of the Soviet Communist Party and other organizations in Moscow, December 1941, on the eve of the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution.

One of the reasons for the absence of a second front, he said at the time.

Claim Stalin To Relinquish Military Post

NEW YORK, Oct. 4—(AP)—Dispatches through neutral Switzerland and Axis broadcasts reported today, without confirmation, that Marshal Boris M. Shaposhnikov, chief of the Russian general staff, had been named defence commissar and commander-in-chief of Soviet forces, posts which have been held by Premier Stalin.

The prolonged absence of any official word from Moscow on these reports indicated they might represent a garbled version of Russian broadcasts based on front-page felicitations accorded Marshal Shaposhnikov by the Russian Press today on his 63rd birthday.

Soviet sources in London and the Tass News Agency monitoring service there said they lacked any information whatever on the subject and expressed doubt that Stalin had relinquished military leadership of the Russian army.

A subsequent dispatch, filed at 9 a.m. Moscow time, containing a letter from Stalin to Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press Correspondent there, referred to the Soviet leader in his capacity as Premier, War Commissioner and Defence Council Chairman.

A subsequent dispatch, filed in the Soviet capital at 11:25 a.m., made no mention of any change in Russia's military command but told of the public congratulations being showered upon Marshal Shaposhnikov.

Rubber and gasoline shortages have greatly complicated the problem of delivery of newspapers to every cross-rank area. Use of scarce metals by newspapers has not yet presented as much difficulty as some anticipated. Most of the metal used in printing is used over and over again.

What about ink? The basic ingredients are carbon black. The automobile tire makers were formerly one of the big consumers. Now with tire making stopped, there is plenty.

Costs of newspaper publishing have become more difficult, but the job is getting done. Many papers have increased subscription rates. But circulation has continued to rise. The reading public in wartime evidently places a higher value on the news papers.