

The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN

AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT: Mrs. John Pond, 31 Church Street—Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions Advertising, should be left with Mrs. Pond.

The Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:

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

FILMS DEVELOPED with enlargement 35c at Taylor Drug Co., Summerside.

TRANSFERRED — Mrs. S. Sims, wife of L.A.C. Sims, R.C.A.F., left this week for London, N. B., to join her husband who was transferred there from the Summerside Air Training School.—S.

VISITORS FROM SAN FRANCISCO — Among the visitors to Summerside, the delightful summer resort at St. Peter's Shore were Mrs. A. P. Acquastapace and Miss Marie E. Casey of San Francisco, California.—S.

CONGRATULATIONS — Mr. W. E. Forbes of Brace MacKay and Company, Summerside and Mrs. Forbes are being congratulated on the arrival of a young son at the Prince County Hospital on Thursday, David Gordon.—S.

NEWLY WEDS HONORED — Mr. and Mrs. Harold McIvor were given a reception on their return from their honeymoon at the home of Mr. McIvor's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. McIvor, Fitzroy Street, Summerside. After a delicious supper had been served a very enjoyable evening was spent and the bride and groom received the best wishes of their friends for a happy married life. Among the guests were the groom's aunts, Sr. St. Mary Faustina, Sr. St. Mary Charles, Sr. St. Paul, Minnesota; Mrs. Driscoll and Mrs. Campbell. Also Mr. and Mrs. James Saunders of Pictou, friends of the bride.—S.

Elmsdale and Vicinity
The joint closing of Elmsdale, Dock, Hill's River, Rosebank, Alma, and O'Brien Road schools was held in Elmsdale Hall on June 27th, with a large attendance of pupils and visitors. The program consisted of songs, duets, recitations, readings, drills and last but not least "Share the Wealth." Each school took part in the programme and the result was a credit to themselves as well as their teacher. Prizes and Certificates were given to the pupils winning same. Rev. W. A. Paterson very capably acted as chairman for the occasion. Altogether a most enjoyable afternoon was held and let us hope this may be an annual event for years to come.

LAC Charles Rix, Moncton N.B., spent a furlough recently with his mother Mrs. Colin Rix.

Corporal Raymond Mokler of the R.C.A.F. at Moncton, N.B., spent the week-end with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mokler, Ebbesfield.

The Tea Party, sponsored by the United Church of Elmsdale took place on Wednesday last. A large crowd attended and enjoyed the beautiful dinner served by the ladies. A neat sum was realized which is to be used for church purposes.

Mr. William Wallace and Miss Olive Hardy have accepted the position as Principal and Vice-Principal of Elmsdale School for the coming term.

Miss Jean Wallace, Alma has signed up as teacher of O'Brien Road School for the coming school year.

Miss Doris Horne, Rosebank, has been appointed teacher of Kelvin School for the coming term.

Miss Viola Todd, employee of the Bell Store, Summerside, has returned after spending her holidays at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Charles Dunn.

The condition of Mrs. Austin O'Brien remains serious, but her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Mr. Jackie Smythe has returned to his home in Brockton, after a successful operation for tonsils in the City Hospital, Charlottetown.

The sincere sympathy of the entire community is extended to the bereaved widow and family of the late John J. McQuaid, station agent at Alberton. The honest, upright and obliging manner with which he served the travelling public, coupled with his sense of humor, will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Howard O'Halloran, Brockton, on the arrival at their home recently of a bonnie baby girl.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brennan on the arrival at their home on July 1st of a son.

MONDAY—TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

Spencer Tracy
Mickey Rooney
MEN of BOYS TOWN

Also 'Passing Parade' Shows at 7.15-9.15 Matinee Tuesday at 3

Also 'Passing Parade' Shows at 7.15-9.15 Matinee Tuesday at 3

CAPITOL SUMMERSIDE

Moscow Reports

(Continued from page 1)

It is a battle that will be studied for many years. Hinting at one detail of that battle, the Soviet information bureau attributed the annihilation of a German infantry division (partly one of two that it said Saturday were destroyed). "The commander of our formation decided to hold this division and encircle it in order to wipe it out completely," the account said. "At the end of the first day the Germans no longer offered any resistance to the energetic attacks led to adopt defensive tactics and dig themselves in. "At that moment our tanks and mechanized infantry completed the encirclement of the enemy. Early in the morning squadrons of Soviet bombers flew over the German division. Hundreds of bombs were dropped on the Fascists.

The enemy brought their artillery into action, employing anti-tank and other guns and made a desperate attempt to break through the encirclement, but everywhere he encountered artillery and machine-gun fire. "Our anti-tank guns destroyed 20 German tanks and light armored cars."

Repeatedly the Germans tried to crash out, and as often were thrown back, the account continued. At the end of the second day the Russians went on the offensive. "Our tanks and brave infantrymen hurled themselves against units of the German infantry which were equipped with fast, speed crushed and machine-gunned the Fascist soldiers at point-blank range."

That ended the German division, with more than 4,000 dead, more than 3,000 wounded, picked up by Russian stretcher bearers, numbers of prisoners taken and dozens of tanks, trucks and guns destroyed, the Russian account concluded.

Commenting on the war in the air, Lozovsky reiterated the Russian assertions that only a few German planes have succeeded in breaking through to Moscow and that most of those have been destroyed.

The amount of fuel carried by those shot down indicates that they are having to operate from distant bases because those at the front are under Soviet bombardment, he said.

To a correspondent's inquiry about repeated Russian bombing of Ploesti, centre of the Rumanian oil fields, Lozovsky replied with a smile: "Ploesti there is nothing left but the name."

Lozovsky said the German coalition "is on the threshold of disorganization and mutual betrayal. The members of the coalition (the Axis and its satellites) will soon be fighting each other."

By contrast the Red army is united and strong, he said. Renewing the attacks started last Monday, at least 100 Nazi planes struck at this camouflaged capital, but a communique declared that only half a dozen broke past the night fighter patrol, ground guns and balloon barrages.

It was announced that the German force made 12 attempts between July 20 and July 26 to raid Leningrad, but that the Germans were driven off each time. Plane losses in these encounters were listed as 41 to 8 in Russia's favor.

German Supply Troubles
Difficulties of German supply detail in Soviet territory were presented by a Soviet communique in a letter from a Nazi tank column commander, Maj. Meltzer, for the headquarters of the 18th German tank division, pleading for the dispatch of provisions under strong escort. The letter was said to have been seized by guerrillas.

It reported many soldiers expressed dissatisfaction at the shortage of food described it as impossible to get supplies on the spot and said Russian peasants had "proved so fanatical that they leave together with the Red army and destroy their whole property." One Ukrainian guerrilla group was said to have killed 32 German officers and guerrilla fighter Andrey Kondratiev was cited posthumously for a hand grenade on a Nazi headquarters.

"Seven officers were killed and nine wounded," the communique said. "Kondratiev himself perished in this attack."

A Soviet battalion was said to have destroyed a 12-hour German attack by killing or wounding more than 1,000 men and destroying a number of tanks, motorcycles and

Alberton

LAC. Alfred Gordon, of R.C.A.F., is home on furlough.

Rev. Dr. W. V. MacDonald, Borden was a recent visitor to Alberton.

Miss Margaret Marchbank, St. Eleanor's is visiting her home here.

Private Amos Ramsay of the P. E.I.H. is home on furlough.

Mr. Warren Lord, Charlottetown was a recent visitor to Alberton.

Mr. James Broderick was a recent visitor to Summerside.—A.

OPPOSITION TO

(Continued from page 1)

In the military service "for such periods of time as may be necessary in the interests of national defence."

But chairman Robert Reynolds (Dem-North Carolina), who cast the lone negative vote, issued a statement today in which he said that the resolution in effect was "notice to the warring factions that Congress has authorized the preparation of the armed forces of the United States to enter the present world war as an active participating, shooting ally of Russia and Great Britain."

The House of Representatives military committee called a closed session for tomorrow to discuss a version of similar legislation, but the House was not scheduled to take up the proposal until it had disposed of another piece of major legislation—the \$3,229,200,000 tax bill.

Members of the Senate military committee who supported the extension resolution said that the measure omitted any reference to a war department suggestion that Congress declare the existence of a national emergency. Instead, they said, it stated merely that the national interest is imperilled, and on this ground authorized the President to continue the services of all persons in the military forces as long as they are needed or until Congress terminates the President's authority. The resolution also removes the present limitation restricting to 900,000 the number of selectees who may be in training at one time.

Reynolds said in his statement, however, that the resolution contained a declaration of emergency which, he declared, was the national interest. "The national interest is imperilled," Senator Patrick McCarran (Dem-Nevada) predicted today that Great Britain soon would attempt to invade the European continent, and suggested that Congress flatly forbid the use of American troops outside the western hemisphere if it grants the President authority to keep the present army intact.

McCarran said it was his belief that unless such a restriction were incorporated "we may be called upon for another American expeditionary force."

It seems logical to assume, McCarran told reporters, "that the British will attempt to invade the continent while Hitler is busy with the Russians. If that happens, the British will call on us for another A. E. F. We ought to forestall that request now."

Roman Catholic Bishop passes

ALEXANDRIA, Ont., July 27.—(AP)—Most Rev. Felix Couturier, third Roman Catholic Bishop of Alexandria, died early today at the Bishop's Palace here following a long illness. He was 65 years old.

Most Rev. Rosario Brodeur, recently appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Alexandria with right of succession, was among members of clergy at his bedside. Bishop Couturier had been head of the diocese for 20 years.

Bishop Couturier had a distinguished career during the First Great War. He served as assistant principal chaplain of the British Army in Egypt and Palestine and was awarded the Military Cross while on active service. He was awarded the Order of the British Empire at the end of the war.

other war machines. A Red army artillery detachment was said to have put 18 tanks, two mine-throwing batteries, two heavy guns and two battalions of German infantry out of action in three days of battle.

Soviet fliers, in a series of actions, were reported to have destroyed a German tank column; burned 30 German planes and damaged 20 others in a raid on an airport behind the Nazi lines, and wrecked 20 German tanks and 35 motor cars and aliened an anti-aircraft gun in the 'S' district.

Saturday's communique told of heavy losses by the Nazis on the central front.

BRINGING UP FATHER



HOPKINS PLEDGES

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the war effort. "Until now the people of Britain have not been told all of the details of just what help America has given you," he said.

"The publication of the exact amount of material which has already arrived here might give valuable information to the enemy and might jeopardize the lifeline stretching from Canada and America to Britain."

"Now that lifeline is much stronger. No enemy action can stop the ceaseless tide of ships coming here daily, this time laden with something more substantial than hopes and sympathy."

"People of England, people of Britain, people of the British Commonwealth of Nations! You are not fighting alone. Your Prime Minister asked us for tools. I promise you that they are coming; that the endless assembly belt stretches from our western coast to this island to the middle east; that nothing will be allowed to interfere with the full efficiency of this supply line."

"An enormous amount of war material which is en route now will reach here safely. President Roosevelt promised me that he will take steps to ensure delivery of goods consigned to Britain. Our President does not give his word lightly."

"In America may be 3,000 miles away but today the Atlantic Ocean is merely a channel. A bridge of friendship spans it; a bridge of sympathy and admiration extends from Washington to London and although perhaps you cannot see this bridge it is so strong that all the power of darkness and Nazi terrorism cannot destroy it."

"Our Prime Minister and my President are likely to go down in no longer measure distance in miles; after all the Hun is only 21 miles from Dover and yet he and his pagan way of life are 2,000 years away from Dover."

Interpreting The War

(Continued from page 1)

of it opens, it is glaringly obvious that the Germans have badly miscalculated somewhere. Probably it was the technical proficiency of Russian staff work that they underestimated, miscalculating the portents of the Russo-Finnish war in that respect.

Contrasting events of the Russo-Finnish war with those of the first five weeks of the Russo-German conflict, the Red army staff seems to have achieved military miracles. Whatever the final outcome, the Russian retreat from western border outposts to the Stalin line is likely to go down in military history as a victory rather than a defeat.

The bulk of the Red army deployed in buffer territory from the Baltic to the Black Sea made good their escape, great as were their losses. They fell back on a front 1,000 miles long and effected a retirement averaging 50 miles or in depth in order to fight again.

There is no parallel in military history for a successful retreat of that scope. It speaks volumes not only for the morale of Russian soldiers, but proved by German account of "fanatical" Red resistance; but for Russian staff work.

Moreover, the last two weeks of German fighting at the Stalin line have not yet produced a dangerous dent, except at Smolensk. Even that bulge is of dubious strategic consequence. It is too narrow at the base to be a formidable threat to the critical centre of the Red defence lines before Moscow.

Japanese urged To create new Prosperity sphere

TOKYO, July 27.—(AP)—Japan's new Finance Minister, Matsuo Ogura, said today that the urgent thing for Japan to do, now that an economic struggle has started with Britain and the United States, is to "forge ahead toward establishment of the greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere."

Ogura, a prominent industrialist, made the statement in an interview with the Japanese press while returning from the use Grande Shrine where he had gone to pray following assumption of the finance ministry in the third Komei Government July 26.

Domestic news agencies circulated the following version of Ogura's remarks:— "The freeing by the United States of Japanese assets and British abrogation of Japanese-British, Japanese-Indian and Japanese-Burmese trade pacts had been sur-

MOCK BATTLE

(Continued from page 1)

a staunch fight, knocked five of 10 Canadian Bren gun carriers "out of action" as they stormed the barricades, but they could not compete against a planned attack that struck at them from every side.

This was the first of a series of manoeuvres in which 1,000,000 home guardsmen will take part during the next two weeks.

One of Series

The London mimic battle was one of a series all over Britain today.

At Reading, bombers roared low over the city and dropped dummy parachutists as the signal for the biggest mock "invasion" in history. Regular troops sprang into action all over the countryside, testing the defence plans and endurance of the part-time soldiers.

Soon the battle ranged from Nottingham to London with all some troops "crash landed" in fields and meadows.

"Fif" columnists were discovered and "shot" in their tracks. Gas and hand grenades and smoke screens were employed as the home guard, from plump veterans of the first great war to beardless striplings, strove realistically to defend vital towns, communication centres, key factories, airbases and other military objectives.

The bomb-scarred streets behind St. Paul's Cathedral, the Bank of England and off Ludgate Circus into Fleet Street echoed to the clatter of guns firing blank shots and the bedlam of warfare as the Canadians, representing German air-borne troops pushed through the defences in one of their most successful manoeuvres.

Deadly Serious

Taking the exercise with deadly seriousness, the Ontario regiment used every weapon in their arsenal. After several feints they launched an attack from the north-east, past the old London wall, with two companies commanded by Maj. J.S.P. Armstrong, Toronto, which burst through the final barriers.

The steel-helmeted Canadians swarmed to the doors of the post-office as a bugler blew the "cease-fire" under the direction of the chief Canadian umpire, Maj. J. E. Ganong, Toronto.

The regiment was under the acting officer commanding Maj. William Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont. Company commanders were Maj. Ian Johnston, Capt. Donald Mackenzie, Capt. L. M. Crawford-Brown and Lt. John Bowman, all of Toronto. Maj. Bruce King of Toronto was second in command of the regiment.

On the fringe of the shambles that once marked the heart of London's financial centre—it was bombed and burned during winter and spring air raids—the Ontario regiment drew up its lines for an attack that took an hour and a half to complete.

Bren carriers led the advance, rattling down the streets between piles of twisted girders and rubble. Smoke screens were laid by bombs. The chaplain of the regiment, Capt. C. K. Nicoll of Oakville, Ont. took part in the attack, letting off some of the smoke bombs, one of them beside a shattered church. He was aided by Sgt. Frank, Capt. Kirkland Lake, Ont. and Pte. J. W. Rudledge, Toronto, with a mortar platoon.

Ambulances and nurses stood by but the only casualty was Lt. G. W. Beal of Toronto who received a minor head wound when a missile dented his helmet.

A platoon led by Lt. Robert Lyon, Toronto, plunged through the veil of smoke and reached the objective first. Among the Canadians on the spot were L.-Cpl. Jimmy Keith, Cpl. "Ty" Thomas, Sgt. Stan Lamb, Pte. Stan Knight, Pte. Bob Thornton, Pte. Frank Morrison and Pte. John Marshall, all of Toronto. The Canadian companies maintained liaison during the whole battle by portable wireless communication and the final assault was described by British officers as "a masterly synchronized advance."

The chief British umpire said he could not announce a result "for we are striving to learn lessons not play games" but he paid tribute to the speed of the Canadian attack and its general direction.

The government therefore was left in position to make appropriate counter-measures and there is no need for concern over the British-American steps.

Furthermore—the reciprocal measures taken by Britain and the United States will eventually prove painful to the two countries so long as Japan's economic potentiality remains sound and strong.

DARING ITALIAN

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confirmed by the special Italian communique issued last night. This merely refers to explosions seen by the escorting forces from a distance to seaward.

(The Italians, describing how light warships launched the attack boats nearby, said eight violent explosions were observed in the harbor and claimed: "One may be certain that at least eight more British ships no longer are able to go to sea.")

The British account said the Royal Air Force then took up the battle, chasing the remaining E-boats which were trying to "extricate themselves" and sank four more of them, damaging others.

Italian planes which at this point endeavored to cover the sea attack were routed with a loss of three Italian planes to one British.

R.A.F. FIGHTERS

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huge new four-motored bombers in the war balance was emphasized Saturday in the announcement of the first midsummer night bombing of Berlin and a daylight attack on the German port of Emden.

Some of the heaviest and most powerful bombs in Britain's armory were plumped into the heart of the Nazi capital by these big bombers operating in the stratosphere, the air ministry news service said, but the major Friday night attack was on Hamburg and Hanover.

The attack on Emden was delivered by a single Boeing Flying Fortress on reconnaissance duty. None of the night bombers failed to return. There was no indication whether most or all of these were the smaller craft which attacked Hamburg and Hanover.

Unwilling to await the coming of longer autumn nights, once considered necessary for successfully bombing Berlin and central Germany, the R. A. F. created huge flashes in the very centre of the city.

Authoritative quarters were silent on both the altitudes from which the attack was delivered and the exact type of four-motored bomber used, but presumably experience was being utilized from the pioneer daylight attacks on Bresl last Thursday when Flying Fortresses unloaded their bombs from well over 35,000 feet.

While bombers were over Berlin,

REPORTS NAZIS

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From him, a pro-British source said, was gained Germany's general plan for a quick peace before United States interest in the war becomes so deep as to make the envisaged peace impossible. The plan and subordinate factors in it were outlined as follows:

1. Russia up to the Urals would fall divided into two classifications: one to include the Ukraine under German governor and the other to be divided up among Rumania, Turkey and Poland.

Rumania would be a strip along the Black Sea coast, including Odessa; Turkey would get part of the Caucasus wherein the Turkish minorities, and Poland would be reconstituted in some form not fully independent, would get back all the territory Russia occupied in September, 1939 and possibly more.

2. Japan wants Russian Asiatic territory from Vladivostok westward to Lake Baikal. It is not said definitely that Russia will get it. Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka once pledged Japanese entrance into the war (according to the outline of the German plan) but Germany does not want her to fight now because of the likelihood it would bring in the United States.

3. Italy is claiming Tunisia, Ethiopia and control of Egypt but the Germans oppose this (so the outline goes) because their peace offer would stipulate that the British Empire be left intact on condition Britain recognizes Germany as the sole great power on the continent of Europe.

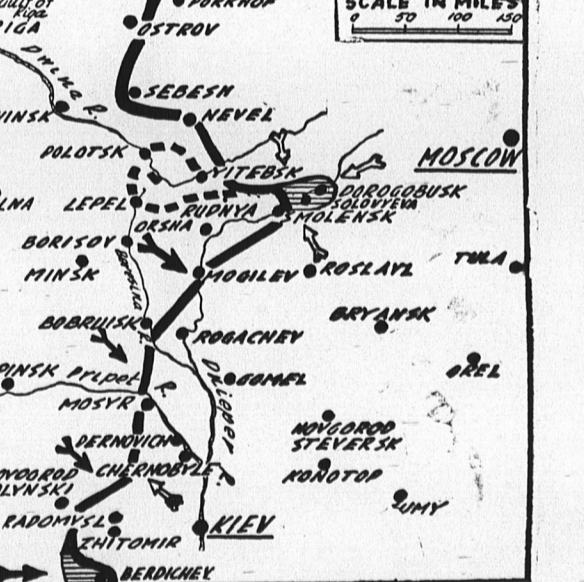
Egypt, whose military protection is a British function, comes the closest of any of the three to being actual parts of the British Empire. Except for British India, Egypt is independent, likewise Ethiopia, although control of both is important for defence of British Mediterranean sea lanes.

4. Upon completion of the Russian campaign Germany will halt hostilities on all fronts. Even if the British continue to fight, Germany will not respond for a certain period so as to make the political war, if it continued, goes on under British, not German, initiative.

5. Germany considers that for this plan to succeed the United States must not actually be in the war when the plan is advanced. German count on certain action of the United States to compel British acceptance of the proposal.

Hamburg and Hanover Friday night, another wave of fighters attacked air bases in occupied France.

TODAY'S WAR MAP



On the all-important sectors opposite Moscow, it would seem likely that the point of the German wedge that was thrust out to Dorogobusk has been stubbed or nipped off and that Russians have crowded in between Smolensk and Dorogobusk from the south. On the forces are in that area, shut off possibly only temporarily from the infantry trying to come to their support, we should await confirmation of the hope of the whole area is dominated by the Russians, and the needle-like point of the German wedge broken. Fighting in the triangle between Nivel, Smolensk and Lepel continues fiercely. German efforts to advance beyond Mogilev and Rogachev have failed and the Germans are being held close to Orsha.

By George McManus

