The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERNGUARDIAN

AGENT: Mrs. John Pond, 35 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:
Bell Bookstore, Water Street. Gourlies Drugstone, Water Street.
Toronto Bakery, Water Street. Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville Street.
The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by carrier boy at 20 per day, or 10c per week. Phone 289 for this service, or give your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

—STENOGRAPHER WANTED — Must be fully qualified. Opportunity for advancement. Apply by letter to box "ABC" Guardian, stating qualifications. L 294-8-30-tf

—ENDIPHOS with Lecithin The new nerve tonic and body builder, $1.00 bottle. Gourlies Rexall Drugs. L-421-9-5-2i.

—ROLL ROOFING, galvanized roofing, nails, cement and all building felt and sheathing in stock at Brace's. L-123-9-6-2i.

—BIRD'S attractive slate surfaced fire-safe shingles only $2.65 per bundle at Brace's. L-123-9-6-2i.

—MODERN AND OLD TIME DANCING—MacNeill's Warehouse, Kensington, Tuesday 9th. Aid Red Cross. L-454-9-6-9.

—TWENTY-FIVE ton car of Hexite arrived on Monday, almost all sold by Wednesday. Another car ordered to arrive next week. Book your order at once before prices advance. Feed Hexite and have prize-winning pelts at this fall's fox show. Dominion Silver Fox and Furs Limited, wholesale distributors, Summerside or E. S. Coffin, Charlottetown. L-465.

—VICTORY TEA —The victory tea held under the auspices of the Summerside branch of the Red Cross in the town hall yesterday afternoon was an outstanding success. Over sixty dollars was realized from the tea and sale of victory VS. There was a steady stream of visitors all the afternoon who were welcomed by Mrs. Ernest Mills and her co-workers in the Red Cross rooms. The room was very artistically arranged with specimens of the work the Red Cross are doing for the armed forces, refugees and women's auxiliary corp. The tea table was presided over by Mrs. E. T. Tanton and Mrs. Sonnemann members of the Red Cross assisted in serving.

—BRITEN TOOTH powder and tooth paste. Big value, 29c each. Gourlies Rexall Drugs. L-421-9-5-2i.

—WATERMAN'S PEN & PENCIL SETS $1.95 at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington. L-277-8-30-1i.

—MISS SUE Meadows has resumed classes in pianoforte. Phone 608-4, Summerside. L-422-9-5-3i.

—HANDCRAFT Chocolates! Nuts, creams, hard centres, and fruit liquors in assortment. Gourlies Rexall Drugs. L-421-9-5-2i.

—IRISHTOWN DANCE Monday night. Come while they are on. It won't be long now. Good roads, good times. Now. If unfavourable Tuesday. L-456-9-6-1i.

Interpreting The War

(Continued from page 1)

lily the United States flag and other markings of the destroyer, not one but two or more attacks took place.

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Nazi unwillingness to sting the United States into full belligerency is under suspicion since the clearly deliberate sinking of the Robin Moor in the South Atlantic. The initial evidence on the Greer incident nevertheless leaves ample room for doubt as to motive and intent.

A submarine can sink a ship by torpedo at 10 miles or more, and a cautious U-boat skipper would be inclined to keep his distance when firing at a fast destroyer, the natural foe of the submarine. Ships at sea are identified at a distance by silhouette, and the outlines of the Greer are exactly those of the four-stack, flush-deck type destroyers which were traded over to Britain last fall.

* * *

An enemy destroyer is a prize well worth two or more torpedoes, should the first appear destined to miss. The Greer reported having sped immediately toward the attacker, dropping depth bombs in peril, with the Greer presumably summoning naval air and surface reinforcements, a submarine commander would be meticulous indeed of diplomatic niceties if he did not fight back with still more torpedoes. There was no time for apologies.

There remains the possibility that the submarine skipper gave the order to fire in defiance of official instructions and naval discipline. One suspects that an urgent human temptation to cancel out of sheer desperation must come at times to men under the nervous strain of weeks at sea under trying conditions.

U. S. WARSHIP

(Continued from page 1)

numeral and by the fact that it carried an American flag at the jackstaff. (All American destroyers carry their numerical designation in figures several feet high, on each bow.)

The President stressed the point that the visibility was good and that the nationality of the ship unmistakeable.

Mr. Roosevelt moreover made it plain that he approved the action of the Greer's commanding officer, in responding immediately with depth bombs. (The detonation of these missiles produces such a powerful underwater pressure, that submarines have been destroyed when they were merely dropped in the immediate vicinity.)

The President said it was fortunate the Greer was not hit, and added that it was beyond his power to understand why the sub's aim was so poor. He declined to say whether the submarine's periscope was above water.

"As a landlubber to a sea expert," a reporter inquired, "is it possible for a submarine to make a mistake in broad daylight at torpedo distance?"

In reply, the President said that if the sub had a periscope above the surface there was no excuse for mistaking the identity of the Greer. He added that sometimes torpedoes were aimed at a sound registered by listening devices.

Some of the things he had read in the papers or heard on the radio reminded him, he said, of the story of a father whose children were fired upon from the bushes while on their way to school. The father took the position, he said, that there was nothing to be done about it, no reason to search the bushes or take other action, because the children had not been hit.

"Is any search of the bushes being made?" he was asked.

Mr. Roosevelt replied with a short yes and added that the administration did not agree with the father in his story. It might even be said, he added, that the school-teacher (meaning himself) was looking into the matter.

CURRENCIES

NEW YORK, Sept. 5—(CP)—The Canadian dollar again set a new 1941 high—its second in as many days—gaining 1-16 of a cent to a discount of 10 3-8 per cent (89.62 1-2 cents), its highest price of the day and final closing rate. (Ottawa Foreign Exchange Control Board rate 9.09—9.91 per cent discount.)

The pound Sterling also followed the strength of the Canadian currency advancing 1-2 cent to $4.04 in relation to United States funds.

Largely because of the United States, Germany is beginning to lose the Battle of the Atlantic. Lurking on the horizon, U-boats have been kept impatiently in leash while American warships and planes serenely carried out patrols helpful to British convoys.

Now the American-dominated shipping lane has been extended well across the Atlantic to Iceland. All the while the din of riveting in United States shipyards sounds the knell of Nazi hopes.

The latest sea incident is the cue for Berlin to raise the same cry that was heard two years ago when the refugee-laden liner Athenia was torpedoed—the British did it!

Marshal Petain, left, and General Weygand, often reported at odds over picking a winner in the European war, seem to be more agreeable as they look over the entry list at the Vichy race track.

Baptist Young People's rally At Summerside

The rally of the P. E. I. Baptist Young People opened last night in the United Baptist Church, Summerside with representatives from a number of Island churches. Mrs. Walter Wood, president, very capably presided. After registration the worship period was conducted by G. E. MacDonald. This was followed by the appointing of committees.

The address of the evening was given by Rev. A. Gibson, secretary of Christian education. Mr. Gibson, who is a gifted speaker spoke of the progress of the work of Christ during the past 100 years and of the development of the young peoples movement during the past 50 years.

The early religious history of the New England States and the Maritimes was not very progressive or inspiring and this caused a reaction among the young people about the middle of the last century which paved the way for the organization of a young peoples society called the B. Y. P. U. in 1892 at Bridgewater, N. S. The organization did not flourish at that time but was reorganized in 1931 and Mr. Gibson was pleased to say has grown stronger each year and is now doing its full share in missionary and other church work. The organization has good leadership and now has 376 groups. The object of the society is to develop the Christian life of the young people and to train them for Christ's service and to make them of service to others in guiding them in their Christian studies.

Mr. Gibson emphasized that the purpose of the program of the organization is training and service in spiritual things.

The conference continues this morning at 9.30 with Miss Lacton as the guest speaker. Rev. I. J. Levy of Charlottetown will also speak at the morning and afternoon sessions. Rev. A. Gibson will conduct the evening service assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Todd. On Sunday Mrs. Wood will conduct the afternoon service and Rev. Mr. Levy will be the speaker at the consecration service.—S.

COUNTER-ATTACK

(Continued from page 1)

the recapture of four Soviet villages in the continuing series of spectacular charges against strong German positions near Leningrad.

It was, said Russian military disppatches, the second successive day in which the Leningrad defenders had taken the initiative.

Incomplete reports assembled while the battle still roared described the German losses as heavy; an artillery battalion, a heavy battery, 26 anti-tank guns, a mine throwing battery and much more equipment.

Two of the four villages claimed to have fallen again into Soviet hands had been forfeited by the Nazis, said Russian accounts, and prepared as artillery bases.

Soviet big guns went into action to smash these heavier defences, knocking out German mine throwers and an observation point equipped with a wireless station.

Big Red tanks, following up the barrage, then crushed and overran the Nazi machine gun positions in the villages of "K", "U" and "Z" and Soviet infantrymen charged in to clean out the last German resistance.

Village "C" was said to have been retaken after an even more violent series of engagements which raised a thunder heard for miles around.

While the Soviet command itself in its afternoon communique merely reported a continuation of heavy action on every front, more detailed Russian advices pictured Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, and Odessa on the Black Sea as being steadily strengthened to hold on to the end.

At Odessa, where the Red army garrison is supported by sailors from the Soviet Black Sea fleet and by a civilian population of 500.000 sworn to hold the city "to the last drop of blood", the Nazi's Rumanian allies were claimed to be falling by the thousands.

A fourth great battle was raging on the lower Dnieper where the Germans were said to have crossed the broad stream and captured village "O", and then tried to push forward across another river to cut the Russians off in the rear.

Instead, the Germans were said to have been trapped by an encirclement manoeuvre. Artillery broke up attempts of the Nazis to reinforce their troops both by land and by air, and then Soviet tanks began charges into the isolated mass.

In the north, presumably about the Soviet Baltic naval base of Kronstadt near Leningrad, it was claimed that 100 German planes had been shot down in making an unsuccessful attack.

Red bombers also struck at Berlin again over Thursday night, it was reported, setting off fires and explosions.

Two German-held airdromes west of Lake Ilmen, on the Leningrad front were smashed by Soviet attacks and 74 grounded German planes of the famous Richthofen squadron based there were destroyed, Soviet reports said.

ARGENTINA'S WINDFALL

WASHINGTON — (CP) — Cutting off of supply sources in Europe because of the war has opened up markets in the United States for South American cheese, Argentina is now shipping 15,000,000 pounds a year to the U. S.

POOR FISHING

Blind fish and crabs live in the depths of Echo river, 360 feet underground in Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser made a whirlwind tour of air stations in the No. 1 training command where New Zealanders are stationed, visiting Dunville, Fingal, Mountain View and the Norman Rogers airport at Kingston. Ont. He is shown here pinning wings on Sergt. A. R. Hirst, top man of his class at the Mountain View station near Pictou.

P. E. I. planning Reconsecration Week program

Hon. H. H. Cox has been appointed by the Provincial Government to co-ordinate activities in connection with the observance of Reconsecration Week, Sept. 10-17, marking the third anniversary of Canada's entry into the war.

Mr. Cox is contacting heads of the various church organizations throughout the Province, asking them to arrange to have suitable sermons preached in every church on Sunday, Sept. 14.

He is also writing the Mayors of the city and municipalities, suggesting that they take charge of the organization of programmes within their areas, and arrange with service clubs, etc., for the holding of such functions as may be deemed desirable.

Should any municipality wish to have special addresses for Reconsecration Week, Mr. Cox states that there are a number of outstanding speakers available, and he will be glad to arrange details on request.

He is also advising the civil and municipal authorities of the advantage of obtaining the co-operation of naval, military or air force units in or adjacent to their communities. A request to the commanding officers of these units to participate in any patriotic demonstration will meet with prompt response.

Stress is being laid on the importance of the educational programme in connection with Reconsecration Week. The Department of Education is issuing literature on this subject prepared by the Canadian Council of Education, and is following this up with circular letters to all teachers in the Province.

The educational programme is designed to tell the story of the world's fight for freedom, and point out how students may help therein. In primary and junior grades, teachers are asked to modify their approach to suit the understanding of their pupils. It is expected that drama, poetry, addresses, reports and music will play their part in the week's activities, which conclude with a period devoted to planning an active programme through which Canadian youth may assist in the war effort. It is emphasized that students be encouraged to attend their churches on Sunday, Sept. 14, for the special reconsecration services.

Topics Outlined

Following are the topics outlined by the Council of Education for Reconsecration Week:

Wednesday, Sept. 10: Hitler's Onslaught; Mad ambition for world conquest; Suppression of freedom (persecution of Jews, attempted destruction of Christianity, purges and concentration camps); Enslavement of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia; Invasion of Poland; The Nazi march of conquest (Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belguim, France, Yugoslavia, Greece); Attack on Russia.

Thursday Sept. 11: The fight for freedom; Dunkirk; The battle of the Atlantic (Graf Spee, Altmark, Jervis Bay Convoy—the life line of the Atlantic); The battle of Britain: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few"; The war in the Near East (Libya, Ethiopia, Crete, Iraq, Syria, Iran); Support by the United Staes (destroyers, bases, lend-lease).

Friday, Sept. 17: The Four Freedoms: President Rosoevelt speaks for Democracy, Jan. 1941: "Freedom of speech and expression, everywhere in the world; Freedom of every person to worship God in his own way, everywhere in the world; Freedom from want, everywhere in the world; Freedom from fear—no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression, anywhere in the world."

"Charter of the Atlantic"

Monday, Sept. 15: The Charter of the Atlantic, formulated at meeting between Churchill and Roosevelt, August, 1941:

1. "Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise;

2. "They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned;

3. "They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

4. "They will endeavour, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

5. "They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

6. "After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

7. "Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

8. "They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggressoin outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments."

CONSTIPATION
A LIFELONG STRUGGLE
Relief Found at Last

With perfect frankness a woman correspondent writes:—

"I have suffered from constipation as long as I can remember, and taken all sorts of things—which in some cases seemed to do good at first, but afterwards to have no effect. Then I thought I would try Kruschen in my tea every morning, and I have done so for over a year. I am pleased to say after the first month I had no more trouble with constipation and I have felt very fit."—(Mrs.) G. M. S.

Kruschen helps to maintain a condition of internal cleanliness. The several salts in Kruschen stimulate the organs of elimination to smooth, gentle action. Your system is thus kept clear of clogging waste and poisonous impurities.

Error causes Adverse comment On King's speech

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 — (CP) — British censorship authorities in their understandable eagerness to prevent any advance word reaching the enemy of Prime Minister Churchill's whereabouts, inadvertently contributed yesterday to a Canadian Press error in an account of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's address to a Lord Mayor's luncheon.

For reasons of security, the British censor does not pass for transmission any reference to Mr. Churchill's plans. Hence in sending to North America in advance the text of Mr. King's speech, all his references to Mr. Churchill's presence in his audience were deleted and only approved for transmission after the speech was delivered. By the time these inserted portions were available for publication the erroneous account was already in print in many Canadian and United States cities.

Through a regrettable editorial error, the Canadian Press failed to use at once the information in the inserted portions to correct the erroneous introduction to its account of the speech.

The error was this: Mr. King actually urged the United States to give Britain an assurance of support against Germany similar to that which Mr. Churchill gave the United States last week in case of war with Japan.

But the holding up of the sentence referring to the Far East and failure to change the introduction immediately made it appear that Mr. King had urged the United States to give Britain a declaration of support similar to that given by Mr. Roosevelt to Canada in his Kingston declaration.

The vital paragraphs were:—

"We in Canada were greatly heartened when three years ago the President, after referring to the Dominion of Canada as part of the sisterhood of the British Empire, declared that the people of the United States would not stand idly by if the domination of Canadian soil were threatened by any other Empire. In the name of our government I reciprocated at once by recognizing Canada's responsibilities to do what lay within her power to prevent attacks through our territory upon the United States. These declarations were the starting point of our agreement for joint defence.

"Today, fortunately we are witnessing the birth of still wider arrangements for joint defence among the British Empire and the United States. Your declaration, Mr. Prime Minister, that in the Far East Britain would stand at the side of the United States is a sure sign of the deepening interdependence of the free world. A similar declaration on the part of the United States as respects Nazi Germany would, I believe, serve to shorten this perilous conflict. Such a declaration would be full of meaning for the German people."

The sentence the censor held up was the one starting "Your declaration, Mr. Prime Minister," and ending "of the free world."

Some of the New York newspapers editorially criticized Mr. King, basing their criticism on the erroneous version of what he had said.

INSURANCE
ALL LINES
RALPH MUTTART
Summerside

Grain

WINNIPEG, Sept. 5—(CP)—Fair mill demand and strength at Chicago kept wheat futures prices firm on Winnipeg grain exchange today despite heavier offerings resulting from drier weather in some sections of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Fair investment buying and spreading involving purchases here against sales at Chicago was also reported as quotations climbed 1-4—1-8 cent to close with October at 73 1-4, December 74 7-8 and May futures 79 1-8 cents a bushel.

Buenos Aires prices were unchanged.

MENZIES RESIGNS

Australia's prime minister, Robert Menzies, long the target of Labor opposition of Camberra, has resigned his post and has been appointed a vital wartime position. He is succeeded by A. Fadden, acting vice-premier during Mr. Menzies' earlier absence in the Empire capital. Both belong to the United Australia Party.

SWEDES LACK COPPER

STOCKHOLM — (CP) — At the end of July, 1941, 60,000 rural homes in Sweden had been electrified since the previous summer; owing to copper shortage there are 210,000 still to be supplied with electric facilities.

LABOR DIPLOMAS

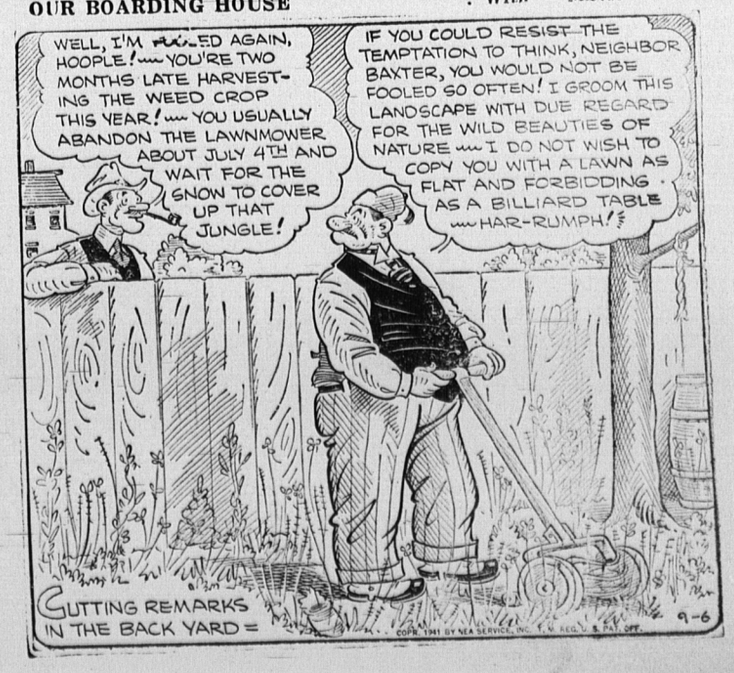
LONDON — (CP) — Diplomas in foremanship will be available for men who pass an examination after attending courses of Ministry of Labor lectures to be held in technical colleges.

ARCTIC'S AREAS

Islands in the Arctic Archipelago north of Hudson Bay cover an area of 419,641 square miles.

By George McManus

BRINGING UP FATHER

OUT OUR WAY — By J. R. Williams

OUR BOARDING HOUSE — . With — Major Hoople