Raynor-Carr Nuptials

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the United Church Manse at Kensington, Aug. 16th at 4 o'clock when Rev. G. M. Somers united in marriage Miss Mary Ethel Blanche Raynor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Raynor of Travellers Rest, and George Jarvis Carr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Artemus Carr of Sherebrooke.

The young bride looked very pretty in a frock of fuchsia crepe with powder blue coat and accessories to match.

The couple were unattended.

After the ceremony they motored to Charlottetown where with friends they partook of a bountiful repast.

The following evening they were welcomed by a large crowd of serenaders who came to wish them every happiness.

On Thursday August 24th the young couple were tendered a miscellaneous shower at the home of Miss Mary MacDonald, cousin of the bride where they received many beautiful and useful gifts.

Wedding Bells At Kelly's Cross

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on July 19, at St. Joseph's Church, Kelly's Cross, when Margaret McAvoy of Brookvale and James Griffin of Tyrone were united in marriage by Rev. Father McCabe P P, the wedding march being played by Miss Mary McKenna.

The bride looked lovely, attired in a white sheer dress, with hat, shoes and gloves to match. She was attended by Miss Madeline Hardy who was fittingly attired in a gown of pink and other accessories to match. The groom was supported by Alphonsus McQuaid of Charlottetown.

After the wedding ceremony, the bridal party returned to the home of the bride, where a dainty breakfast was served. Present at the breakfast were Rev Father McCabe, Rev. Leo Herrell, Tyrone, Sister Bonaventure, Halifax, and the many relatives of the bride and groom.

After spending a very enjoyable day, the newly wedded couple left by motor on a short honeymoon trip to Moncton, returning the following Friday to take up residence at Tyrone.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin join in wishing them many happy years of wedlock.

NAZIS WORRIED ABOUT JAPAN

MOSCOW, Sept. 2—(AP)—Germany was reported unofficially to be making feverish diplomatic efforts to arrange a non-aggression pact between Soviet Russia and Japan who have been engaged in sporadic border fighting on the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolia frontier for many months.

Immense difficulties obviously lie in the way of such an agreement, observers agree, but German diplomats were said to be trying desperately to bring it about.

On another diplomatic front, informed sources said they were skeptical of rumors from abroad that Russia and Germany would enter a military alliance as sequel to their own non-aggression pact.

The suggestion of a non-aggression pact between Japan and Russia seemed a bit distant in view of a Tass (Soviet Telegraphic Agency) report that Russian forces had "liquidated" masses of Japanese troops fighting on the eastern border.

BIRTHS

CREIGHAN—At the City Hospital on Sept. 3, 1939, to Mr and Mrs. Thomas Creighan, a son.

HENRY—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on September 2, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Henry, Charlottetown, a son.

SENTNER—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on September 2, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sentner, Charlottetown, a son.

FLETCHER—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on September, 3, 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fletcher, Charlottetown, a son.

DEATHS

SCOTT—At 38 Upper Hillsboro St. on Sunday, Sept. 3. Miss Laura K. Scott. Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, Sept. 5, service starting at 3.30, funeral leaving at 4 o'clock. Interment Sherwood Cemetery.

SCOTT—At Detroit, Mich., Friday Sept. 1st, 1939, Charles W. Scott, aged 46 years formerly of Marshfield. Funeral from the residence of his brother, Arthur Scott, Marshfield, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, service starting at 2 o'clock. Interment Marshfield Cemetery.

N. D. MacLean

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Canadian Aid In Full Measure Pledged To Britain

OTTAWA, Sept. 3—(C.P.)—Canada brings her co-operation to Great Britain in the struggle now starting voluntarily as a free nation of the British Commonwealth, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in an address over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation national network late today.

There was no home and no family in Canada whose fortunes and freedom were not bound up in the struggle now starting said the Prime Minister as he opened a series of four addresses to Canadian citizens by Cabinet Ministers.

He was followed by Labor Minister Rogers who announced a war time crisis and trade board would be set up to regulate trade, prevent profiteering, or undue enhancement of prices and to ensure efficient distribution of necessary commodities during hostilities.

The other speakers were Justice Minister Lapointe who spoke in French to the same effect as the Prime Minister and Pensions Minister Power who delivered Mr. Rogers' message in French.

(By Captain W. W. Murray, M. C. Canadian Press Staff Writer)

OTTAWA, Sept. 3—With the mobilizing of Canada's armed forces for the defence of the Dominion, and the declaration by Prime Minister Mackenzie King tonight that on Thursday the Government will seek parliamentary authority for measures to make effective Canada's assistance to the United Kingdom, speculation is rife on whether despatch of an expeditionary force was contemplated.

During a parliamentary debate some months ago the Prime Minister cited overseas authorities who questioned the practicability of sending a force from Canada to Europe along the lines of the assistance rendered during the Great War. He did not voice his own opinion but commented on the question as of interest in the light of obstacles to the movement of troopships which have been developed in the last 20 years

"No Undue Haste"

Military men seem fairly certain, however, that there will be no undue haste to send troops to Europe. They recall that Great Britain has at the moment all the troops that her instructional staffs and her accommodations can handle.

Imposition of conscription, calling up all able-bodied men between 18 and 41 years as the necessity demands, places upon her resources a strain likely to tax them to the utmost. The Motherland is entering the war on a 1918 basis, and not on the basis of 1914, a prominent officer said here today.

Training Needed

It is contended that to be of assistance, troops from Canada should themselves be fully trained and equipped so that they might become a reinforcement and not a drain upon Britain's resources. And military authorities here take the position that the best place in which to give Canadian soldiers a thorough training for war is right in Canada.

Modern warfare requires more than the redoubtable courage which is the property of Canadian and British soldiers. Authorities point to the intensive mechanization of present day war to the need for exercising troops in the intricate movements which are geared not to the speed of a pair of sturdy legs but to high-powered gasoline engines.

Methods of co-ordinating weapons of war have changed since 1918, in line with the developments that have taken place in every other field of manoeuvre. Canadians have little or no knowledge of these changes outside the ranks of the comparatively few whose interest in soldiering has continued through the years.

Whether it is decided to despatch troops to Europe at once, or wait until they are trained, however it is not unlikely that various staffs and commands will be created.

In time the rank of Inspector General of the forces will probably be reconstituted, with the appointment given to the officer who would normally become commander-in-chief of any expeditionary force sent overseas.

McNaughton Mentioned

The name of Major General A. G. L. McNaughton, former chief of the general staff, who is at present seconded for duty as chairman of the National Research Council, has been mentioned.

TORONTO, Sept. 3—The greatest story of this generation—a new war in Europe—unfolded swiftly, dramatically, and yet almost quietly at dawn today in the head office newsroom of The Canadian Press.

Outside, the streets of downtown Toronto were gray and empty. In the brilliantly-lighted CP headquarters it was an unusual Sunday morning—a full staff of editors, alert for weeks for the momentous words from abroad, were waiting . . . waiting.

At 6 o'clock EDT, the weary, watchful overnight staff was joined by fresh men. Teletype circuits were set up rapidly to carry the morning's news into every daily newspaper office in Canada.

In nearly 90 newsrooms across the country were waiting editorial staffs, hunched over CP teletype machines.

It was peaceful enough as the routine job of preparation went on. Then a jolt—a bulletin timed at 6:15. . . Britain's ultimatum to Germany was unanswered at the 6 o'clock deadline.

Men waited more tensely.

Prime Minister's Statement

"Our first concern," said Premier King, "is with the defence of Canada. To be helpful to others, we must ourselves be strong, secure, and united. In anticipation of a state of war, the Government has already availed itself of the provisions of the War Measures Act, to take essential measures for the defence of our coasts, our land and our people. As has already been announced, the militia of Canada, the naval service and the air force are already on active service. This morning these measures were supplemented by others including the putting into effect of the "defence of Canada regulations." Measures have also been taken to prevent profiteering in the necessaries of life. Of the latter measure my colleague the Minister of Labor will speak to you in a moment.

"What manner and to what extent Canada may most effectively be able to co-operate in the common cause is, as I have already stated, something which Parliament itself will decide. All I need to add at the moment is that Canada, as a free nation of the British Commonwealth is bringing her co-operation voluntarily. Our effort will be voluntary.

"The people of Canada will, I know, face the days of stress and strain which lie ahead with calm and resolute courage. There is no home in Canada, no family, and no individual whose fortunes and freedom are not bound up in the present struggle. I appeal to my fellow Canadians to unite in a nation all that makes life itself worth living, and to preserve for future generations those liberties and inquealthed to us."

War Crisis Finds Russia In Suspense

(By WITT HANCOCK)

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

MOSCOW, Sept. 3—(AP)—British and French declarations of war against Germany today made a deep impression on Russia.

Precautionary measures including the requisitioning of certain foodstuff were said to have been taken by the Soviet union

There has been no mobilization order but an undisclosed number of reserves were ordered to register immediately in case they are needed.

The viewpoint of the average man was that he could not picture himself fighting side-by-side with Germany with whom Russia concluded a non-aggression pact Aug. 24

He expected Russia to remain neutral, but did not exclude the possibility of entering the war on the side of Great Britain and France.

NO OFFICIAL COMMENT

There was no official comment, however, on the swift tide of events which brought Britain and France into war with Germany over Poland.

Foreign circles in Moscow expected the Soviet Union to remain neutral.

LONDON, Sept. 3—(CP) —The first British official war communique was issued tonight.

It said that "notification that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany was handed to the German Charge D'Affaires at 11:15 this morning. The notification constituted a formal declaration of war."

The communique added that "the American Government will take charge of British interests in Germany upon recall of the British Ambassador.

"The King's broadcast message will be sent to every household in the country."

Merchant Ships Commissioned By British Navy

LONDON, Sept. 3 —(AP) — Britain has commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers and has provided convoys for her merchant shipping around the world, the admiralty announced tonight.

The communique said:—

"The Royal Navy is fully mobilized at its war stations in full strength, supplemented by a number of fully-commissioned armed merchant ships as auxiliary cruisers

"The admiralty, profiting by past experience, have already taken certain measures which were only slowly developed during the last war. Among these is the pre-introduction of the convoy system for merchant shipping to assist the merchant navy in its vital duty of insuring the overseas traffic of the British Commonwealth and its allies."

INSULTS DONS

GIBRALTER—(CP) — Refusing to give the Fascist salute while attending a bull fight in a nearby Spanish town, Mrs. M. J. Malley was fined $117.50. More than 100 others were similarly penalized.

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 5 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

R.C.M.P. Sergeant J. H. Hellofs, Saskatchewan, has been transferred to the Charlottetown branch.

THE OPENING of the City Schools is postponed until Monday morning 11th inst. L-637

ATTENTION ADVERTISERS—Advertisements for insertion the following day must be in this office not later than 11 a. m.

CAR STOLEN, WRECKED — A car owned by Dr. B.C. Keeping, Deputy Minister of Health for the Province was found in a badly damaged condition on Reserve Street yesterday morning after being stolen from his garage sometime during the night. Ignition keys were left in the car and the garage doors were left unlocked accidently The car, a new Plymouth had apparently been turned over, Police said. They had a description of a man seen leaving the car in the morning.

ST. JAMES CHURCH

In St. James Church yesterday morning service was conducted by Rev. T. Cwen Hughes, B. A., Cardigan, who before the offertory read a Canadian Press despatch of the speech of Prime Minister Chamberlain announcing that Germany had not replied to the British ultimatum and that therefore a state of war existed between the two countries.

At the close of Mr Chamberlain's speech the congregation rose and sang the National Anthem.

Hymns suitable to the occasion were rendered by the choir and congregation.

Miss Gillis sang very acceptably the solo, "My Task."

The preacher took as his text the words of Christ, "My peace I give unto you" etc., upon which he delivered an eloquent and inspiring sermon.

Washington Will Invoke Act Of Neutrality

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 —(AP) With Europe's scales finally tipped to war, the United States Government moved swiftly today to invoke the neutrality act and set in motion all its prepared machinery for easing the economic shock of the conflict abroad.

From a round of official conferences beginning long before daybreak came these developments:—

An announcement by the White House that the State and Justice Department were drafting a proclamation to invoke the neutrality act.

A call by President Roosevelt for a special Cabinet meeting at 4 P M. ADT tomorrow to consider the situation.

Advices to the army, navy and coast guard that Great Britain and France were now at war with Germany and to govern themselves accordingly

In addition, there were conferences of fiscal agents to consider whether any steps were necessary to prevent abnormal fluctuations of prices on commodity and securities exchanges. It was indicated that no immediate action would be taken since tomorrow—Labor Day—is a market holiday.

Stephen T Early, White House Secretary who announced the neutrality proclamation was being prepared, said it had not been determined when it would be issued. He added that it depended upon when the Government was officially notified that Britain and France had declared war. Such notification, he indicated, might possibly be delayed because of the holiday today and tomorrow.

Lies With Congress

As to the possibility of Congress being called into special session, Early asserted that until the State and Justice Department "have thoroughly explored the neutrality subject, and until the President approves and issues the proclamation, we have not reached, in the opinion of the President, the bridge that will have to be crossed before a call is issued to the Congress."

Mr. Roosevelt strongly desires repeal of the Neutrality Act's mandatory embargo on arms shipments to Belligerents and the question of changes in the neutrality statute would be the principal issue before a special session.

An immediate effect of proclamation of the arms embargo will be to cut off British and French purchases of American airplanes.

Repeal or substitution of the arms embargo would make possible delivery of the remainder of the ordered planes.

In other ways, too, it appears such action would favor Britain and her Allies. It is felt that a likely substitute for the embargo would be a cash-and-carry provision—that is Belligerent nations ready to pay cash and ship supplies in their own craft could tap the vast United States market.

Because of the Fleet superiority of Britain and France they would be better able to furnish armed convoys for supply ships than would Germany and any country that might ally with her.

NOT SO WARLIKE

ROTHESAY, Scotland —(CP)— On the 24th anniversary of the surrender of the Turks to Sir Ian Hamilton at Suvla Bay, the Scottish general received a letter of goodwill from the German general who had commanded the Turks.

Too Late To Clasify

AUCTION, REFRIGERATORS, mirrors, electrics, at former Vendor store, Tuesday at 2 o'clock. Buy before prices advance. L-636.

FOR SALE—'31 CHEVROLET, six-wheeled coupe, engine and tires perfect. Cheap for cash. Apply Leslie Stewart, Belle River. L-639-9-4-2t.

Polish Armies Report Signal Gains At Front

37 German Warplanes Reported To Have Been Lost.

BULLETINS

DANZIG, Sept. 3—(CP)—After three days of bombardment from sea and air, a little Polish garrison under Lieutenant Colonel Vincent Sobocinski, still held the Westerplatte munitions dump in Danzig harbor tonight.

LONDON, Sept. 4—(Monday)—(AP) — An exchange telegram dispatch from Warsaw reported early today Polish troops had crossed the German frontier north of Beslau and were fighting on German soil.

WARSAW, Sept. 3—(CP)—Polish armed forces reported signal gains in the land and in the air tonight while German air squadrons for the third successive day bombarded this country's towns and cities.

Hundreds of civilians were reported killed today, swelling the total of 1,500 reported killed in raids since Germany invaded Poland Friday.

As the announcement of Great Britain and France's entry into the war sped through the country, a Polish radio communique said that Polish cavalry launched a big attack on German contingents which entered Polish territory and forced the invaders back across the western Polish frontier.

Poles Advance

The reports, which did not specify the exact zone of operations, said Polish advance patrols were pursuing and harrying the retreating German forces. The current warfare was taking place at several points along the western Polish border and also along its northern frontier facing East Prussia.

Tremendous crowds enacted memorable scenes of enthusiasm when they learned of British-French declarations of war against Germany.

It took repeated radio warnings against possible air attacks to clear Warsaw streets of wildly cheering and singing crowds.

Signal Tribute

The automobile of a British military attache was literally deluged with flowers as he drove along a street.

A more sober note was injected, however, by an official communique reminding Warsaw's residents of the war. It said the town hall and bank of Poland buildings were destroyed during air bombing Saturday at Piotrkow in Lodz Province, the railway station was partially destroyed at Kalisz, a town burned by the Germans in 1914.

During a brief air raid alarm at 3:15 p. m. it was reported one German plane broke through Warsaw defences but was shot down.

It was officially stated that more than 200 were killed and 23 houses were destroyed in heavy bombing at Bydgoszcz Friday and Saturday.

The Warsaw official journal published a decree granting amnesty for all crimes committed before Aug. 31 including military offenses, provided the offenders were still in Poland and mobilized.

A general staff communique issued earlier said the Germans had lost 37 warplanes in the first two days of fighting and Poland had lost 12.

Nazi Treachery Exposed In Diplomatic Exchanges With British Government

LONDON, Sept. 2—(CP)—(Passed by British Censor)—Secret diplomatic exchanges between Fuehrer Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain were published by Great Britain last night in a White Paper which disclosed an agreement on one ominous point—that if war should come it would be long and bloodier than the Great War.

Mr. Chamberlain warned Aug. 22 that "no greater mistake could be made" than the assumption that the Russo-German pact would prevent the British from aiding Poland if attacked.

"It would be a dangerous illusion to think that if war once starts, it will come to an early end even if success on any one of several fronts on which it would be engaged should have been secured," he said.

"An incalculable war between Germany and England," Hitler said Aug. 23 "would be bloodier than that of 1914-18" and that war "could at best bring some profit to Germany but none at all to England."

Calling attention to the Russo-German pact, Hitler warned: "In contrast to the last war, Germany no longer would have to fight on two fronts."

Urged Clarification

Mr. Chamberlain, in the exchanges, repeatedly urged for clarification. He said he wanted "no such tragic misunderstandings" as were alleged against Great Britain in 1914.

He proposed a "period of truce," urging suppression of polemics, incitations, and unverified reports of border incidents until Poland and Germany could bring about an atmosphere in which they could directly negotiate.

Hitler countered that "allegations disseminated by England regarding German mobilization against Poland and the assertion of aggressive designs toward Rumania and Hungary," plus British guarantees to Polish independence had dispelled Poland's inclination to negotiate.

It was repeatedly stated by the German Fuehrer that the Danzig and Corridor questions must be settled.

Poland's "actual provocations" have become intolerable, Hitler wrote and "it makes no difference who is responsible."

The peaceful solution of the Polish problem, Der Fuehrer wrote, "is not a decision which rests on Germany, but primarily on those who . . . have stubbornly and consistently opposed any peaceful revision" of the Versailles Treaty.

Hitler's Protestations

Hitler contended he had fought for Anglo-German friendship "all my life." He said "the attitude adopted by British diplomacy—at any rate up to the present—has, however, convinced me of the futility of such an attempt. Should there be any change. . . Nobody could be happier than I."

In their exchanges of Aug. 23, 25 and 28, Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain discussed broadly a "lasting understanding" between Germany and England which would "bring untold blessings to both peoples." They were agreed, too, that before they could proceed to a discussion of these relations that the Polish question must be solved. "Everything, however, turns upon the nature of the settlement and the method by which it (the Polish question) is to be reached." Mr. Chamberlain wrote.

Chamberlain's Reply

Of Hitler's professed willingness to respect the territories of the British Empire, Mr. Chamberlain wrote his Government "could not for any advantage offered . . . acquiesce in a settlement which put in jeopardy the independence" of Poland

The Prime Minister said his Government trusted "that the German Chancellor will not think that because His Majesty's Government are scrupulous concerning their obligations to Poland they are not anxious to use their influence to assist the achievement of a solution which may commend itself both to Germany and to Poland."

A failure to solve the Polish question by negotiation it was warned "would ruin the hopes of a better understanding between Germany and Great Britain and would bring the two countries into conflict and might well plunge the whole world into war. Such an outcome would be a calamity without parallel in history."

In reply, Hitler called attention to proposals the Reich had made to Poland for a solution of the Polish question. These, he said, had been rejected, and, further, were used by Poland as a pretext for military measures. He said "to this were added barbaric actions of maltreatment which cry to Heaven"—persecutions of German minorities.

"While the British Government may still believe these grave differences can be resolved by . . . direct negotiations, the German Government unfortunately can no longer share this view," Hitler wrote. He blamed rebuffs by Poland and its military measures for the situation.

British-German Relations

Discussing an improvement of British-German relations, Hitler stated his Government felt bound to point out. . . That in event of a territorial rearrangement in Poland, they no longer would be able to find themselves, give guarantees or participate in guarantees without the U. S. S. R. being associated therewith."

It was promised that the German Government would draw up proposals for the solution of the Polish question and "if possible place these at the disposal of the British Government before the arrival of the Polish negotiator."

The British government on Aug. 30 asked for time to consider Hitler's note, and urged both Poland and Germany to maintain attitudes of complete restraint.

100,000 ARMED MEN IN CANADA TODAY

OTTAWA, Sept. 3 —(CP)— Close to 100,000 armed men represents Canada's first reaction to Great Britain's declaration of war against Nazi Germany. A swift change came over the face of Canada's defence situation during the past week, and the Dominion has swung into acton with a speed and a smoothness that are in striking contrast to the confusion of 1914.

The military forces tell the most eloquent story. Even prior to the crisis which preceded the war, enlistments in the militia had received a powerful stimulus from the visit of the King and Queen. A non-permanent militia force of 6,200 officers and 41,600 men—corresponding to the British Territorial Army and the United States National Guard—had been boosted to approximately 55,000 all ranks.

With full rein given to specified units to recruit up to full strength however, in view of the international situation, this figure has already been doubled—and recruiting is only beginning. Within the framework of the militia there is room for an establishment running close to 250,000 men. These would be distributed among 88 infantry and 20 cavalry regiments, 87 batteries of field artillery, 24 field Howitzer batteries, 20 heavy batteries, 18 medium batteries and four anti-aircraft batteries. These figures apply to the non-permanent militia only.

Permanent Force

On top of that, the permanent force, which has received an access of strength within the past few days and now numbers around 5,000, is represented by three infantry regiments, two of cavalry, three field batteries of artillery, one medium, three heavy and one anti-aircraft battery.

In both the permanent and non-permanent force consideration has to be taken also of the "administrative" units, such as Army Service Corps, Engineers, Signal Corps and numerous branches not ordinarily classified with the "active fighting" units.

Canada's two destroyer flotillas, four on the Pacific and two on the Atlantic coasts, were to have been reinforced this year by a flotilla leader, scheduled for purchase from the British navy. The advent of war has, however, put that out of the picture. Four minesweepers distributed evenly between each coast, completes the fighting wing of the Royal Canadian Navy. Its present personnel is in the neighborhood of 2,200 ranks and ratings, with possible expansion in the near future to 2,500.

A valuable aid in coast defence lies in the Coastguard Service, operated by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, who have 39 patrol vessels and about 235 of a personnel. These range from large cruising ships to small speed boats. Most of them are capable of conversion into minesweepers on emergency.

For like operations are 40 officers and 160 ratings of the new Fishermen's Reserve, on each coast. Back of the navy is a volunteer reserve of approximately 1,400 all ranks.

With regard to the Royal Canadian Air Force, by the end of this month, if all goes well, there should be about 150 fast modern machines at its disposal. These are flying-boats, torpedo bombers, pursuit ships and general purpose planes. If obsolescent aircraft are taken into consideration, more than 200 planes will be available.

Air Force personnel numbers about 2,400 all ranks, backed up by close to 1,000 in the auxiliary active air force, as the non-permanent branch of that service is known. The waiting list for admission to the Royal Canadian Air Force now numbers in excess of 25,000. Under these circumstances the air authorities can pick and choose the best of the aspirants.

Training Of Pilots

Provision was made this year for the training of pilots for the British Air Force, but the preliminaries were still in progress when the war overtook the country. It is not unlikely that the whole scheme, which was to cost $6,000,000, will be replaced by a more comprehensive one, and that Canada will become a substantial reservoir for Royal Air Force recruits.

Fourteen aircraft factories in Canada are making ships for both the Canadian and British governments. These are distributed in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, several of them subsidiaries of United States companies. The feeling here is that if the United States neutrality laws deal stringently with the export of planes and material to Canada, the American industrialists will greatly expand their Canadian facilities.

The Canadian forces are armed with the Lewis gun, the Vickers machine gun, the 18-pounder field gun, the 4.5 inch Howitzer and the rifled 60-pounder gun used during the Great War. These weapons have been worked on to give them wider range and most of them have had new "A" tubes inserted. They are thoroughly serviceable, according to military authorities.

Empire Responds To War Alarm

LONDON, Sept. 3—Almost all parts of Great Britain's far-reaching Empire were expected tonight in colonial and Dominion circles here to give full cooperation to the "Mother Country" in her armed conflict with Germany.

Already steps were being taken in many parts of the Empire to back up the pledges of loyalty and cooperation which poured into the British Government before Prime Minister Chamberlain announced his decision to wage war in defence of Poland.

Canada placed all the branches of her armed forces on an active service footing and proclaimed the War Measures Act of 1914 as tangible proof that she would back up Prime Minister Mackenzie King's messages to Mr. Chamberlain yesterday.

Similar action was taken in Australia by a proclamation empowering the calling for war service of navy, military, air force and civil defences.

New Zealand has informed the British Government she would support fully Britain's determination to honor her pledges to Poland. A proclamation declaring a state of emergency also has been read and other war precautions have been taken.

Nearly 50 rich Indian potentates have given their support to Britain. Others were expected to follow suit.

Newfoundland, Palestine—even remote Tonga in the mid-Pacific—and other British possessions have either pledged loyalty and material assistance or have taken measures preparatory for war.

South Africa's position was not clearly defined. There has been much discussion there recently whether material assistance would be given to Britain in the event of war. Premier J. B. M. Hertzog, announced in Parliament yesterday that he shortly would make a statement on his country's attitude "in connection with its possible war position."

Premier Eamon de Valera of Eire said his country would strive to be neutral.

Message From His Majesty

(By J. F. Sanderson, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, Sept. 3—Great Britain and France went to war with Germany today.

As the fateful news was made known the King sounded a rallying call to his people scattered throughout the British Empire "to stand calm, firm and united" against Germany's challenge to civilized order in the world.

The King broadcast his message of hope and determination a few short hours after Nevile Chamberlain, Great Britain's 70-year-old Prime Minister, announced in a brief, simple statement:—

"This country is now at war with Germany."

While Britain's navy, army and air force prepared to cooperate with the military machines of France and Poland in a struggle against Hitlerism and everything it stands for, the quiet voice of their commander-in-chief was addressed to "my people at home and my people across the seas who will make our cause their own."

The King's Message

Seated alone in his study in Buckingham Palace, dressed in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, the King addressed this message to every British subject:—

"If one and all we keep resolutely faithful, to it (the cause) ready for whatever service of sacrifice it may demand, then in God's name we shall prevail."

Shortly afterward it was revealed that members of the Royal Family, as in the Great War, were ready immediately to stand with their subjects in the duties of war.

The Duke of Kent, a simple Admiralty announcement said, has taken a war assignment as a Rear-Admiral.

The machinery of government was immediately adjusted to the new conditions. As predicted, the Prime Minister shuffled his cabinet, and first to be included in the war-time ministry was Winston Churchill who became First Lord of the Admiralty, the same post he held just a quarter of a century ago, at the outbreak of the Great War.