

Current Events

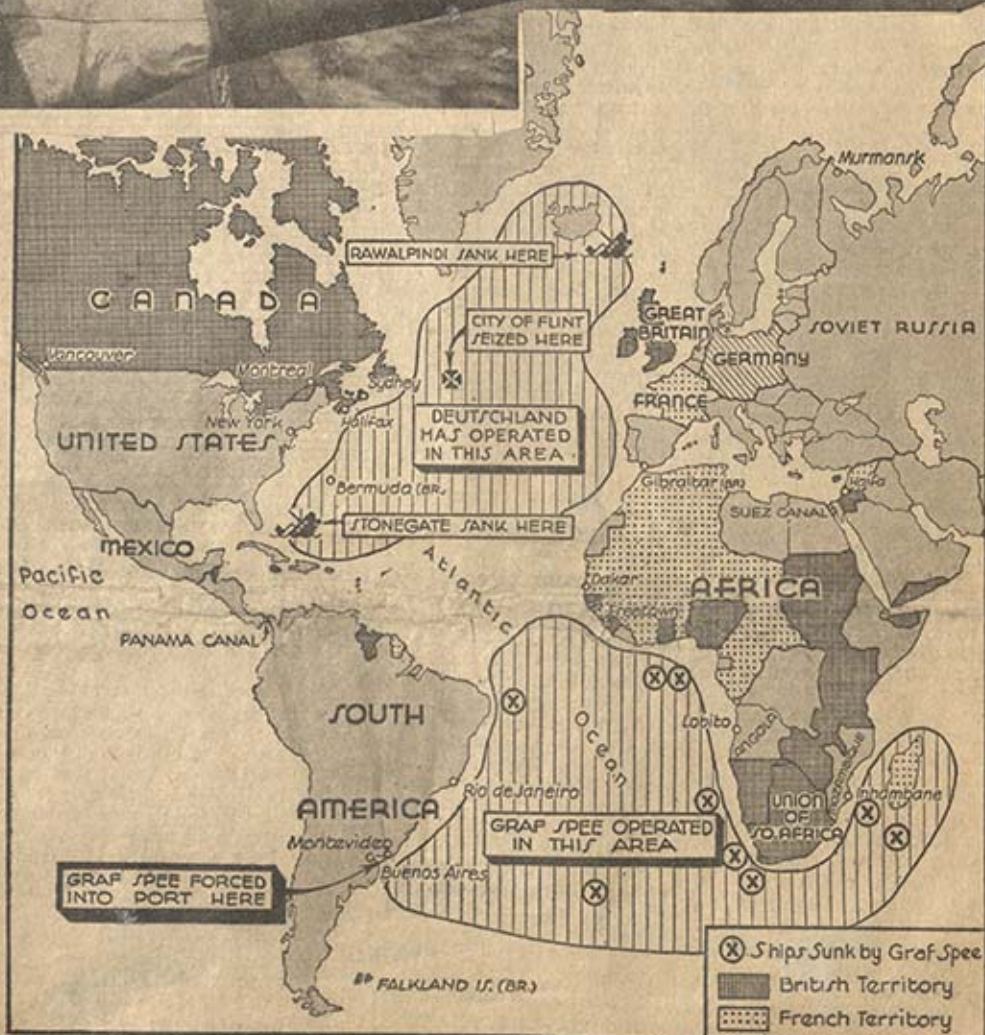
September

October

November

December

THE SEA WITNESSES THE
December 1939



The map shows the major activities of two German sea raiders which reached a climax in the fight between the German pocket battleship Graf Spee and three British warships—The photographs show British and German guns in action.

Food Block

By J

[German access to may hamper the British by the Foreign Policy As A study of the blockade ciation's research staff Green and Howard J.]

• The British blockade brought about German Germany be successful

Neutral sources furnished the Reich the first quarter of to supply Germany in Britain and France are following the pre in the World War at ing imports of neutr sure that large amoun diverted to the enemy.

With the number of ligerents greater than war, supplies from ove silt through the Frai net. Neutrals will be at Germany some propert own production of foo material, provided there of payment.

From Hungary and the Reich could get ente for the manufactur inum, Yugoslavia, Norw and Finland might s copper, but much less of Germany's peacel The Soviet Union coul

Looking at Europe

By ROSE PATTERSON

THOUGH there is no after-midnight gaiety in Paris now, a good many restrictions have been relaxed and more cafes and restaurants have opened again. Of these, some close at ten o'clock at night, but a good proportion remain open until the official closing hour of eleven. Some that had closed because so many of the staff had been called up for military service have now been able to restaff with older men and with women. There is plenty of music to be heard and laughter and the never-failing French chatter as people take their strolls on the avenues and up and down the boulevards.

At no time was the blackout so severe here as in London. The ordinary bulbs in the street lamps were replaced with blue ones and covered with a hood, and in the resulting blue glow thrown on the sidewalk there has been little difficulty for pedestrians in finding their way about.

The big stores are still crowded and lively. Next to air raid materials, dark curtaining, blue lamps and air raid pyjama suits, for dressing quickly after an alarm is sounded, there has been a rush on beauty products. The Parisienne is not going to take any chances on running out of lipsticks, rouge, face powder or even eye-shadow; she will look her best for the duration, and is bent on laying in a stock to this end before the prices go up or any scarcity sets in.

Concert party artists, getting ready for the first leave of troops from the front, are advised to brush up their English so as to be able to entertain the English Tommy as well as the French soldier. A good many old-timers of the stage have been rounded up and are delighted to find themselves in employment again. Comedians who can imitate Hitler are in great demand.

It is remarkable how quickly gas masks and tin helmets have become part of the scheme of things and how normally life goes on now that it has accepted them, with the black blinds for the windows and the directions to the air raid shelters and all the other things that now make war an integral part of civil life.

A good many of the dressmaking shops are hard at work on clothing for the troops, and, next to such direct war service, leading designers are concentrating on what they call the smart air-raid suit. There is clearly a need this autumn and winter for something cosy and zip-fastened, "in which a woman awakened by the alarm can dress in a couple of minutes and yet look her best," and all sorts of smart designs in such things may be expected. There will be no lack of smart cut and color in these suits. Wool jumpers and separate smart wool trousers are going to have a boom, too.

There will be a run on such comfortable fashions as the hooded evening wrap and the day-wear broadcloth wrap with wide hem and swinging back fullness that Balenciaga brought in with his black velours cape falling full from the shoulders.

Jersey is practicable for wartime wear, and is made smart now and then with velvet cuffs and collars in a darker tone. Wool is the order of the day and cut is workmanlike and neat.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and, owing to the war, San Sebastian is enjoying a prosperous, if rather belated, season.

The drift across the Spanish frontier has now changed direction, and, just as Spanish refugees swarmed into Bayonne during the war in Spain, cosmopolitan travelers are now swarming into Spain from France. It is in this way that San Sebastian has stolen a good deal of popularity from Biarritz and that other Spanish resorts also seem likely to become holiday playgrounds for warring Europe.

The Turks are tackling the problem of educating the children with renewed energy. According to statistics, a million and a half children should now be receiving primary education, but only seven hundred thousand actually go to school. The primary schools, which so far have only three classes, are being erected at the rate of about fifty new schools a year, but there is great difficulty in finding enough schools and teachers for a population of eighteen million distributed over forty thousand towns and villages.

Plans are now being devised to extend education to all children without exception, and the number of classes in some of the primary schools is being raised from three to five.

Turkey's largest school, however, is the Army. Here all young men who have missed learning throughout their lives are taught to read and write.

Venice is disappointed at having had to postpone the meetings to commemorate this autumn the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Robert Browning, the English poet. These celebrations had been arranged by the English Poetry Society in conjunction with and at the invitation of the Municipality of Venice and were to have been attended by the Earl of Lytton, representing English devotees of Browning, and by Professor Rebora, representing Italian culture.

It is hoped that the meetings will still be held, though postponed by the war, in the Ca' Rezzonica, now municipal property, in which Browning died. It is intended to dedicate a room of this house as a permanent memorial to the poet.

Similar meetings were also to have been held at Asolo.

Swiss handicrafts had a fillip for this winter from the exhibition at Zurich, and there is a renewed interest in wools and their uses, embroidery and woodwork.

A handicraft that has been much encouraged is the spinning of wool, its dyeing in well chosen colors and its subsequent make-up into sweaters, waistcoats, socks and scarves for sale to tourists. The war may stop the tourists, but the long winter evenings in the snows remain and all sorts of smart sports wear will emerge from this lovely spun wool, which has the charm not only of an irregular surface, but also of taking the dye irregularly. The natural white is used a good deal with nigger brown and wide jade green; waistcoats are made of it and then embroidered in vegetable colorings and socks are knitted with it and decorated with colored tops.

The men are likely to go on with their carving and woodwork, hoping that peace will come before long and bring back the visitors to buy the ornamental bears of all sizes and the thousand and one designs in ash trays and other small gifts the English and Americans take home with them.

and France. Only mania could insure output for Germany. y the Reich could t part of its mineral Soviet Union, which ted 1,930,000 metric oil and petroleum quantity available ay be considerably Russia itself is on forever, remoteness fields might create rt difficulties. Nor let Union be likely exports to Germany tion of Poland el- 28, the U. S. S. the major share ds, which in 1938 3 metric tons. many's deficiency in i be covered by im- Balkans. In 1938 ries of southeastern ed 22 per cent of rts. Under pressure y the proportion of and livestock might

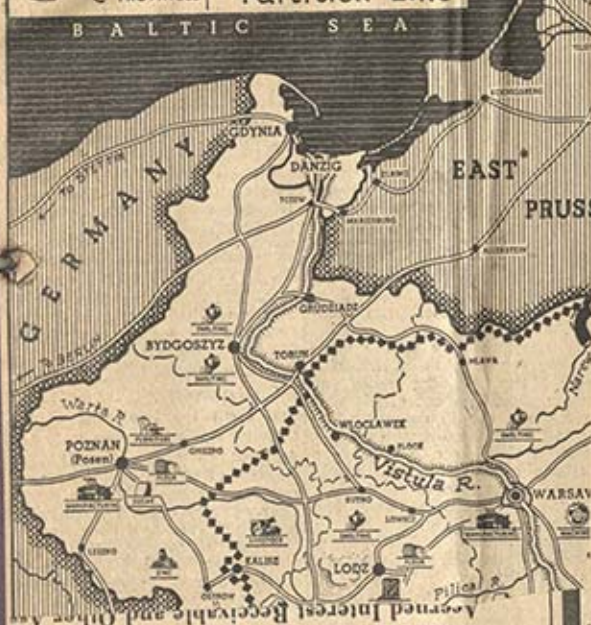
ered Poland, Ger- aw additional quan- arley, oat- and fats countries, Poland nd the Netherlands some bacon, lar- t their exports woul- of Germany's need

Union has no large except cereals.

October 1939

B A L T I C S E A

— Soviet-German Partition Line



The restaurants and cafes have all become Japanese, and all places of amusement have also been taken over, the pictures being Japanese ones, or those with Japanese inscriptions, many of the features having been cut out by the Japanese censors.

Little is known here regarding the fighting on the Mongolian frontier, recently settled by the Soviet-Japanese truce agreement. But the known casualties bear testimony to no small scale.

A factor in the truce was that the Chinese population, most of which is strongly anti-Japanese, was watching the situation, and there seemed little doubt that in the event of the Japanese Manchukuo troops suffering a severe repulse, an internal rising must have been faced by the Japanese military.

Moreover, the Japanese knew that it might not have taken a great deal to make Soviet Russia lose its patience and make a sudden descent on strategic points in Manchuria, which might have given the aggressors a lesson equal to that given at Lake Khasan last year.

October 1937

Manchukuo the former Japanese in the few years since 1931 is made by the Russians who at the Japanese that they were and the Soviet highway. It was upon as the place to a place of China and the city is evidence of mixture of wheat and other grains, at a price so high that nobody ever imagined that any such level would ever be reached, and vegetables are scarce and dear. Milk and eggs were formerly exceedingly cheap, but now they are scarce, and the splendid butter has been replaced by some inferior production, the price of which is also prohibitive.

Harbin always had plenty of provisions, meat in abundance and some of the best bread in the Far East, but recently there has been a meat shortage. The bread, which is obtainable by ticket only, is a sort of mixture of wheatbran and other grains, at a price so high that nobody ever imagined that any such level would ever be reached, and vegetables are scarce and dear. Milk and eggs were formerly exceedingly cheap, but now they are scarce, and the splendid butter has been replaced by some inferior production, the price of which is also prohibitive.

By a Special Correspondent

Under the Repressive Policy of the Japanese Government
 the Russians Call Chinese Rule Better

Two N. Y. CHIEFS
Bow to Hatch Law

By a Staff Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Two major
determining in the local Democratic
scene to the dictates of the Hatch
law which prohibits Federal office-
holders from holding political jobs
were announced today in the post-
sessions of Francis J. Simnett, Presi-
dent of Brooklyn, and John J.
Kelly, United States Marshal for
the Southern District of New York,
to step out of their district leader-
ships.

Mr. Simnett, who heads the
Twenty-Second Assembly District,
Brooklyn, already has put his res-
ignation as a member of the Demo-
cratic State Committee before
Postmaster General James A. Far-
ley, Democratic State and National
Chairman. Mr. Kelly will ask his
committee in the Twenty-Second
District, Manhattan, to find a suc-
cessor for the leadership in a few
days. The postmastership is a \$9,-
000-a-year post, and the salary of
the marshalship is \$6,500.

WO N. Y. OFFICIALS
Bow to Hatch Law

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY

RESO

STATEMENT OF

Money is always available a

pared to the general accepted rate of cash, government securities, and sh to 80% of the total deposits.

Germany and the Soviet Union Redraw Map of Poland



Spheres of Influence Defined in New Pact

The pact signed on Oct. 2 is understood to have formalized the map-drawn frontiers of Sept. 23 which places the Russian boundary

roughly east of the Pisa, Bug, and San Rivers. Germany gets more in resources, but Russia a more easily controlled population.

How Hitler and Stalin Fare In Division of Polish Spoils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Russo-German pact of Oct. 2 fixing the boundary between Russian Poland and German Poland virtually makes the fourth partition of Poland's history. This partition, if executed in terms of material wealth, is almost entirely in favor of Germany to whose share falls the bulk of Polish industries, mineral wealth and good agricultural land.

The disparity however is largely compensated for, in favor of Russia, by the fact that while the German section includes virtually all Poles, the Russian section includes mainly Russians and Jews who are likely to give the Moscow Government far less difficulty than the disgruntled Poles give to Berlin.

The final line of partition, which generally corresponds to that announced in Moscow Sept. 23, gives Russia an estimated 90,000 square miles with a population of 12,250,000. The German share of 49,750 contains a comparatively lightly industrialized population of over 21,100,000.

Petroleum is the only important raw material that is not included in the German section. All oil in Poland is found in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains along the southern frontier, and, of the three main oil fields, the two most important (at Dabrowa and Blazow) have gone to Russia along with the "Polish" refinery, which is the second largest in Europe. The Jaktorow which the

Germans have taken produces less than 15 per cent of the total yearly output of 300,000 to 350,000 tons of oil. As the retreating Poles army has done much damage to the oil wells, it may be a long time before either Russia or Germany can resume production.

Germany Gets Coal Fields

The coal fields in Polish Silesia, which yield over 30,000,000 tons a year, have all been taken back by Germany. Before the World War this area, belonging to Germany but was given over to Poland in 1921, causing serious deliberations in the German industrial system. There are no other coal deposits in Poland.

All Polish iron ore deposits and virtually all steel industries are also located near the German frontier or in the adjoining Kalisz Province, and they have all been incorporated into the Third Reich.

As 80 per cent of Poland's industries were located near the border, the Polish Government in the years after the War made an effort to shift the industrial centers to the interior near Lublin, Lwow, and Warsaw, where they would be less exposed, but the transfer had not gone far enough to be of importance in the defense of Poland.

Of value to German industry are the zinc deposits in Polish Silesia, but with a yearly output of about 60,000 tons, Poland ranks third in world production. Copper, on the other hand, is found mostly in the Kalisz district within Russian

territory. The deposits are mixed in with sulphur cement and other chemicals, and there is much room for the development of a large copper and chemical industry.

Share in Salt Mines

Poland is famous for its salt mines, of which Germany has now taken over two thirds, notably the Wroclaw saltworks, which was first exploited in the thirteenth century. The Russian share of the salt mines is located in the all-important district around Stanislawow south of the Dniester River. The only large marble quarries are in the Lwów Góry Mountains within the German zone.

With the exception of some smaller and lesser goods manufacturing in Bialystok, in the northern part of Russian Poland, and of a few smaller mills near Lwow in the south, the whole Polish textile industry has gone into the hands of the Germans. Lwów, the center of the industry, was built up after the World War with French, Belgian, and English capital, and produces over 50,000 tons of cotton goods a year. Wool production is more evenly distributed between the Russian and German areas.

From an agricultural point of view also, Germany received a valuable part of Poland, for there is a gradual decrease in economic development and prosperity as one travels from west to east in Poland, the only exception being the southern corner known as Galicia. This territory, whose chief cities are Lwów and Stanislawow, is an outstanding fertile land being rich in mineral deposits and soil. Despite the presence of large forests, 70 per cent of Galicia is under cultivation and it yields more than half of the Polish wheat crop.

Rice, at Kalisz, are found large petroleum deposits which are incorporated in the excavations of fertilizer. The Germans, also, have received large quantities of petroleum in the region around Tarnobrzeg.

Russian Kalisz Province Section

Northeast of Lwów, in the Tarnobrzeg province, Russia controls almost 100 per cent of Poland's sugar-making industry and a large share of the horse- and cattle-raising country. A large leather industry, located at Lwów, is supported by this region.

The rest of the Russian zone north of Lwów is exceedingly poor. The eastern provinces are heavily forested and a large section is covered with swamps, so that only 25 to 40 per cent of the soil is under cultivation. The yield of grain per acre is often half what it is in German Poland.

The backwardness of the eastern provinces is partly explained by the fact that the Polish Government did comparatively little to improve the region along the Soviet border in the years after the World War. Its aim was to set up an impenetrable military barrier between Russia and the fertile Vistula Valley. The Government did, however, begin the drainage of the Pripyet marshes.

A few figures only will serve to indicate the vastly greater value of the German areas. Over 50 per

cent of potatoes and rye, which are staple products in Germany as well as Poland, are grown there, and 80 per cent of the Polish sugar-beet industry is located in the Posen Province, with refineries in Poznan and Lodz. Though Russia has gained somewhat more than half of the 35,000 square miles of forest land, the German section is far better developed.

German Area More Populous

The main advantage to Germany appears when one looks at the distribution of important cities. Lwów, Vilna, and Bialystok are the only cities with a population of over 100,000 in the Russian zone of the new line, while the Germans have Warsaw, Poznan, Lodz, Krakow, Lublin, Theres and many other industrial cities almost as large. The number of cities is important because it means new skilled labor for the German machine factories.

From the point of view of the literacy of the population, Germany again has the advantage, for whereas literacy west of the Vistula River is less than 5 per cent, the eastern provinces show a percentage of over 45. This excludes, however, the southeastern corner of Poland, which before the war was under Austrian rule. There the literacy is only 8 per cent.

Educational opportunities are on better in German Poland, for out of 23 colleges and universities only 6 are in the Russian zone, and of these only three have Government rating. They are located at Lwów and near Vilna.

Larger Jewish Settlements

Ethnic considerations were an important factor in the drawing of the Russian-German demarcation line. The Russian territory is made to include virtually all White Russians and Ukrainians (Ruthenes), who number approximately 3,000,000. These will be joined with the respective Soviet populations. Mixed in with these Russian people are about 2,000,000 Jews who make up over 50 per cent of the population in all Eastern cities, and in some areas over 70 per cent in the rural population.

There are also approximately 2,000,000 Poles living in the cities and in scattered colonies east of the Bug River, but nowhere do they form a majority. A few "islands" of Germans may be found south of Lwów and Stanislawow live in the Vilna province.

The German part includes about 30 per cent of all Poles and, according to Polish statistics, 190,000 Germans. The Germans, however, place this figure at 4,000,000. There are about 1,000,000 Jews in the districts of Warsaw, Lodz and Lublin, and about 150,000 Gypsies near Tarnobrzeg.

The Germans and the Russians have, according to international law, inherited also the Polish foreign debt, which amounts to upward of \$500,000,000, but neither has indicated yet how they intend to divide the obligation.

European Decisions Hinge on the Baltic Sea

October 1, 1939

Germany kept control in World War, but Soviet regains vital place by helping Hitler drive.

R. a Naval Expert

Notes on the German Navy Review. Continuing political developments in the Baltic area indicate that either the German-Russian pact contains military agreements or that Joseph Stalin, having been given an inch, takes the proverbial yard.

In time of war, control of the Baltic is absolutely vital to Germany, and throughout the entire period of the World War, German control of this great inland sea was practically undisputed, after the ineffective Russian navy had succumbed into hiding. The only challenges were sporadic raids by British submarines—extraneous attempts that produced negligible results.

Germany has long recognized the necessity for wartime complete domination of all waterborne traffic in the Baltic. One of the motives underlying the construction of the Kiel Canal, was its contribution to the control of the Baltic. Through its protected waters, the German fleet could operate on an intimate lane—a military advantage always sought—and could be thrown into either the Baltic or the North Sea with safety and dispatch.

Now, why does Germany consent to share the advantages it enjoys through control of the entire waters of the Baltic? Was it a fait accompli situation on the signing of the pact, or is it a necessary evil brought about through Russian intrigue?

Intimations to Finland

Admiral indicates a complete Russian respect of its little neighbors on the Baltic. One by one the responsible representatives of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia have been summoned to Moscow to receive Soviet dictation. Before the German-Russian concordat, their independence was safeguarded by the mutual distrust of the new paradoxically united Reich-Communist coalition, but now they are defenseless against Soviet aggression. Even Finland, which has already had strong German troops, is reported to have received intimations of Russian designs on the Åland Islands, so strategically situated at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia.

Germany has provided with the strangulation of all trade in the Baltic not having to the eastward. Daily we read of Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, and Finnish ships laden with everything non-essential being destined for other than German ports, being sunk or captured. Apparently Germany is insisting on being the recipient of all available exports from the Baltic countries, but we hear an amazing story about Russia's offer to charter Scandinavian ships to carry its produce to Allied markets from Soviet ports in the Arctic.

This war has exhibited peculiar progress from the start, and especially there is much activity behind the scenes which is kept from the public. Ascending double cruises, more numerous than the boats in the Kiel estuary, may yet emerge from the veil of mystery which surrounds the various negotiations being transacted. But much may be explained by the needs and demands of both Germany and Russia in Baltic waters.

Italy Also an Importer

In this war, Germany can rely on European allies for little more in the way of essential supplies, than were obtainable during the World War, and it was just through failure to receive enough of them. True, Italy is neutral this time, but Italy itself is an importer of basic raw materials and the Allies will undoubtedly prevent the importation of more than is required for Italy's own use. The quantity of raw material available from Russia is debatable, and probably is not, after Russia's own needs are met, more than was obtainable in 1917 and 1918.

For years German chemists have given their best efforts to the production of substitutes in the chemical war material field. In some cases, notably rubber and petroleum products, they have been quite successful, but in many other cases, no satisfactory substitutes have been found, and unless the needs can be filled from other countries, Germany will be unable to maintain the supply of chemicals required by its armed forces, and feed its people.

After Germany's present war needs are depleted, it will need many things, but in particular food, fuel, iron ore, and cellulose in the form of either cotton or wood. From across the Baltic, Germany looks for supplies of iron ore, wood pulp, and some furs and other products, for which payment can be made from Germany's surplus potato and coal.

Statistics state that prior to the outbreak of the war, Germany was able to produce only 25 per cent of its requirements in iron ore. Production losses in the East region will probably affect any gain made in Siberia, and unless Germany can obtain sufficient quantities of this essential commodity, it cannot wage war.

Entrances From Kattegat

Germany vigorously set about maintaining control of the Baltic when the present hostilities began. Against Allied attacks on this control, nature has generously provided Germany with safeguards in the shape of three shallow and tortuous entrances from the Kattegat, all of which enter the Baltic within easy bombing range from German airfields.

Two of these entrances are pro-



By a Staff Writer

Great Changes Follow the Collapse of Poland

The strategic location of the Baltic—and the waters giving access to it—is indicated in the map which shows the major bases and details the area where Russian influence appears to be strengthening.

ing. The Åland Islands are indicated as fortified areas in view of the Swedish-Finnish agreement, although fortifications have not yet been constructed.

posed as Danish waters, while the third line between Sweden and Denmark. In 1914, Germany, desiring to protect the back door to its naval base at Kiel, suggested to Denmark that to insure the neutrality of the latter's waters, it would be wise to plant mines and erect maritime barriers at their entrance, designating the "aggression" as a police action. Denmark complied with it to avoid having Germany do the work itself.

Later on, Germany had cause to regret the action as the mines prevented its fleet having access to Kiel via the Baltic after the Battle of Jutland, and this time Germany has played its ace once again, not only across the demarcations into the Baltic, but also, according to some accounts, in the Kattegat. The comparatively shallow waters of these areas afford ideal conditions for the laying of mines, through which German pilots can market privileged vessels. The mine is a deadly weapon that can be removed only by sweeping or countermining, neither of which methods, under present conditions, is available to the Allies.

Command of the Gulfs

In the face of these efforts, Russia wants her free ports and command of the Gulfs of Finland, Riga and Reval—the entire eastern Baltic. But it has obtained privilege that give control of the strategic islands of Saare Maas (Dagö), Hiiuma (Osel), and the ports of Riga and Lönä. It remains to be seen what success it has with regard to the Åland Islands, and Helsinki, the capital of Finland, which once was a strong Russian naval base.

It may be that Herr Hitler is making the best of a bad bargain and is content to let the future care for itself while he does the best he can with the present. The control he exercises over the Baltic suits his country's present needs. He may have been deceived and acquiesced in the Soviet proposal to use Scandinavian ships for trade with the Allies, well knowing that in a few months he will close Russia's Arctic ports. Herr Hitler knows that Russia has no Baltic navy except an indeterminate number of submarines of questionable efficiency. He knows that Russia has neither the planes nor the skilled personnel for quickly building warships and that even if such vessels could be produced, Russia's port naval history practically guarantees that they could not be used with any degree of success.

Navy Takes Time to Build

Germany knows better than any other nation, that a proficient navy cannot come into existence overnight, but must come from years of careful training and experience, buttressed by well-founded traditions.

Germany's concern, if any, about future Russian intentions is, at present, confined to the newly established and subsidized treaties, and not with prohibitions embodied in the broad terms of the Baltic.

Control of the Baltic is indeed vital to Germany and it knows that should this control be lost or even compromised, it cannot go on with the war. It is very possible that the anticipated appearance of Germany's fast battleships and cruisers along Britain's trade routes has failed to materialize because Germany is prepared, should the need arise, to throw its entire navy into battle for control of the Baltic.

Berlin and Tokio Reported In Deal For U-Boat Bases

By SIGRID SCHULTZ.

Special Cable to The Daily Province, Copyright 1939.

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—In Russian circles here it is asserted that a "number of German naval officers have travelled through Russia over the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Vladivostok."

The Russians understand that these officers were on their way to the Caroline and Mariana (Madrone) Islands, which formerly were German, but now belong to Japan. They add that the Japanese are allowing the Germans to establish submarine bases on these islands.

If this is true, the Germans will be able to threaten British and French possessions in the Far East. German experts repeatedly have declared that if it were possible to cut off Singapore and similar English and French bases from their sources of supply the colonial empire will crumble swiftly.

Experts studying the problem declared that oil delivery from Dutch East India "could easily be stopped by submarines operating from the former German colonies."

In this connection, German negotiations with Nazi sympathizers in the Netherlands are interesting. Dutch Nazi sympathizers who were in Germany this week told friends that "it is up to Holland to come to a close understanding with Germany if she wants to save her possessions in the East Indies. They are threatened by the Japanese, but if Holland has an understanding with Germany the Nazis will see to it that their Japanese friends respect Dutch rights."

The trusting admirers of Nazi persuasion in Holland claim that the Nazi promises go even further. They declare that "when England is defeated, Germany

will see to it that the Union of South Africa—the former land of the Boers—is returned to the Netherlands."

A Dutch official representative insists that these Nazi emissaries are not allowed to negotiate or contact Germans in the name of their country. Nevertheless, the fact remains that they are in close touch with their Nazi guides in Germany, and conversations with them reveal the world-wide scope of the plans and schemes under discussion.

One of them even claims that the reason for the present peace lull was that Germany wanted to mark time, "until the bases of the Far East were developed enough to start operations."

Official Nazis deride these reports, claiming that the "Germans are strong enough to settle the war in Europe without extending it throughout the world."

Travellers returning from Austria and Northern Italy claim they saw German troops in Northern Italy, and that a steadily increasing number of German troops have arrived there within the last forty-eight hours. This is denied in both Italian and German circles. But among the population you find people who tell of some distant relative who received a picture postal card of Genoa and other Northern Italian cities, sent through the military mail.

Official German circles ridicule reports that relations between Germany and Italy are not as friendly as they used to be. They point out that great amounts of supplies which no longer can reach Germany through the North Sea now are arriving from Italian ports, especially Trieste. The Germans assert that their friends in America have been sending them supplies through Italian ports.

It is a possibility, but a more likely guess is that it is a converted liner which has slipped out of some neutral port with a complement of guns sufficient to capture or destroy unarmed vessels.

If it is really the Admiral Scheer it will require a fleet of the largest British battle cruisers to hunt her down and destroy her. The Scheer, like the Deutschland and the Admiral Grev Spee, carries too heavy guns

THE NAVAL FRONT *Halflin*

By W. L. M.

significant developments a negative one. The action of British ships. The German navy has been successful in minor successes. There is still the occasional success in shipping in Baltic assault on British navy has been successful. The best authority that Germany had commission capable of the Baltic Sea. The belief that half been sent to the bottom reason why at all off so sharply. Germans have decided ing ships for more sibly with the idea vy into a sense of ing more effective small freighters.

that by the end of ing forces will have es since the start of answer to any such e entertaining. indications of some farther afield. The of the coast of South that at least one reports it was not a suggested it is the p, Admiral Scheer (ns, 26 knots speed).

for light cruisers to be effective against her. The German battle cruisers, the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, of 26,000 tons, carry no more than 11-inch guns.

The submarine is not a particularly effective type of warship. It is too slow and, as the British have already demonstrated, too vulnerable. When the World War began in 1914 no offensive weapon against the submarine had been developed. It was not until the subs had had things pretty much their own way for a long time that the depth bomb was invented. It is a heavy charge that explodes under water and exerts crushing power against the submarine's hull. It has been perfected now, and the quick success the navy has achieved is principally through its use, together with the organization of the convoy method of bringing merchant shipping into and out of sub-infested waters. The submarine is also finding it much more difficult now to hide while it awaits its prey—the sub is essentially a "lurker" because of its slow cruising speed—because of the airplane patrol.

Every time a submarine is destroyed or captured the enemy loses a skipper and crew who have had years of training. Operating a sub is a highly technical business, for which officers and operators must be thoroughly trained or they will be as dangerous to themselves as to the enemy. The German losses in personnel in this respect in the first month of the war must be counted as one of the Allies' real victories.

Submarines are now being reported here, there and everywhere around the seven seas—on the Pacific Coast, in the South Atlantic, in the Panama zone, in the Far East. Most of such reports can be disregarded. It is not at all impossible, however, that the Germans have sent one or more submarines to the North and South American coasts, in the belief that they can operate there a little more effectively than in the waters surrounding the British Isles. The latter have been proved definitely unhealthy for submarines.

First Time In History

Tweedsmuir Signs Royal Order Throwing Resources And Men Into European War

By FRANK FLAHERTY
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

Ottawa, Sept. 11
Canada officially entered the war against Nazi Germany yesterday when the government gave effect to the almost-unanimous bill of parliament.

For the first time in history, the entire Dominion of the British Commonwealth, on its own account and by its own will, entered the most awesome perspective of antipathy by declaring a state of war. In 1914 the government merely published the British war proclamation. But 12 hours after the House of Commons signified its approval of the government's proposal to throw Canadian men and resources into war for the second time in 25 years, a royal proclamation was issued by Baron Tweedsmuir, governor-general, on authority of King George VI, announcing a state of war with Germany exists as and from today.

Parliament expressed its will late on Saturday night as the special war session by adopting the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, traditional method of giving approval to general government policies.

Previously, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House adoption of the address would give the government authority to declare a state of war.

The special session now will consider necessary legislation and introduction of new taxes and vote money. To pay for Canada's war effort, the prime minister gave notice that today the Commons would be asked to go into committee of ways and means to consider taxes, and into committee of supply for appropriation of funds.

A war budget also may be brought down today.

During debate on the address in the Commons, on Saturday, four voices were raised in disagreement of the government's attitude, but the Senate gave its approval unanimously after six senators had spoken.

Rally To Support Government

Every political party represented in the House rallied to support of the government in its war policy. Conservatives, under Hon. Dr. R. T. Macklin, gave unqualified support.

"Social Credit," under John Blackmore, raised no objections, but urged universal conscription of wealth, industry, and man-power as the best means of contributing to victory.

Two vigorous exponents of the doctrine of isolation and nationalism declared themselves for participation. They were J. T. Thompson (Lib., 50/6/6) and George Hoon (Can. Agrarians), Mr. Thompson said.

The adoption of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be considered as approving not only the Speech from the Throne but approving the government's policy which I set out yesterday at ministerial participation in the war," Mr. Mackenzie King said.

SAYS CANADA'S SECURITY LOST IF HITLER WINS

'Nothing Would Be Worth Living For' Asserts Meighen

TELLS SENATE

Ottawa, Sept. 11 (CP) Warning from Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen that if democracies are defeated in the present war, security in Canada will be lost, featured the brief debate on Saturday when the senate unanimously adopted the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

Only six members of the senate participated in the address and there was no discussion. Hon. R. Dandurand, government leader, joined with Senator Meighen, who leads the Conservative opposition in the senate, in a plea for united effort by Canada.

Defence of Canada is a proper duty, but at best it is only a local one, Senator Meighen said.

"What becomes of that form of security?" he asked. "If on the main line the arms of the allies will Canada then be secure?"

The few provisions that we have already made for our own defence, and any that we can build up with our own strength, will mean security? No. We have no security at all unless the main line is won."

Nothing Left Worth While Should the principles of Nazi Germany prevail — and they would prevail if the Allies lost the war — the world as it has been known will have passed away, Mr. Meighen said.

Nothing would be left worth living for, Senator Dandurand outlined the steps the government had already taken, citing Canada's purpose to defend British and French territorial possessions this side of the Atlantic and send armaments and supplies overseas.

He asked the senate to remember the government's resolve not to impose conscription, reminding the House that Canada is made up of varied elements. Not all Canadians enjoyed the same sentiments of kinship with Great Britain held by those whose roots went back to British origins. He left a disclaimer would be rendered to the security of Canada if conscription were introduced.

On the matter of confining Canadian participation to the defence of Canada, Senator Meighen asked the senate not to fall itself into "false reasoning."

"If we have the will to live and to preserve the reasons why we live, then we must build everything behind the great powers that have led the world along the path of light," Mr. Meighen said. "If we do not win this war on the banks of the Rhine, we are going to have to fight it on the banks of the Mississippi."

Senator Charles P. Boies, (Cons.), Quebec, emphasized that for Canada to stand aloof from the war meant that Canadians receive their allegiance to the King. He asked if anyone were prepared to take that step. To do so would

Canada Has

Canada's War Proclamation

Ottawa, Sept. 11 (CP) Following is the text of the royal proclamation issued Sunday declaring Canada at war with Germany.

L.S.

CANADA

George the Sixth by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern.

A PROCLAMATION

ARNEST LAPOINTE,

ATTORNEY-GENERAL, CANADA.

Whereas by and with the advice of our privy council for Canada we have signified our approval of the issue of a proclamation in the Canada Gazette declaring that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939:

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our right trust and well-beloved John Baron Tweedsmuir of Edfield, a member of our most honorable privy council, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order, member of our order of the Companions of Honor, Governor-General and commander-in-chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At our Government House, in our city of Ottawa, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, and in the third year of our reign.

By Command.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Ottawa, Sept. 11 (CP) Those familiar with the war proclamation procedure necessary explained the start of the proclamation which read: "Whereas by and with the advice . . . indicates the proclamation had to mean the personal assent of King George VI in his capacity as King of Canada. His Majesty did not sign any document personally, but gave his assent. Lord Tweedsmuir, as the King's representative in Canada, actually signed the proclamation."

Alberta, asked if it was the government's intention to put Parliament in possession of all facts so that "an intelligent discussion can be held."

The government leader thought this would not be done, since the consultations were confidential.

"What then becomes of the doctrine that parliament will decide?" asked Senator Meighen.

Senator Dandurand replied that it would be imprudent to disclose communications of such a confidential nature.

"Are those armaments who are going to Britain to go as Canadian or British air personnel?" asked Senator Glenoch.

The government leader said he did not know at the present time.

Assent lamation

London, Sept. 11 (CP) Canadian high commissioners in a hurry issued a

as Great Britain, its pledge to fight

recommendation of the would be issued de- back. At time later the HAWA 2,000 miles

THE WAR'S PROGRESS

BY AIR AND SEA—

Second successful day of victory over Nazi raiders reported by British as two or more German planes brought down at Scapa Flow in repelling two distinct raids on Orkney Islands' naval stronghold.

Britain suffered no casualties, although aged former battleship, Iron Duke, which had all armor removed when converted into training ship, was damaged slightly when two bombs exploded nearby in first raid.

One Nazi craft brought down in flames and another believed damaged in first attack by four planes. Second raid made by first six and then four more planes, with one believed destroyed.

From The Times:

Today In Europe

News and comment on international events from the London Times of this date and culled from the Vancouver Daily Province, London Bureau, Times Building, Printing House Square.

(Copyright, 1939, by Southern Co.)
LONDON, Oct. 16. — Front that Hitler is nervous about the outcome of the war with the Allies is contained in neutral reports reaching Holland and interpreted by the Times' special correspondent there.

Hitler, apparently, has not yet given up hope that another Nazi peace offensive might succeed and leave him his stolen territories in Eastern Europe.

The line taken by the Nazis is that Germany, by getting rid of Poland and Czechoslovakia, feels at last that she has elbow room and can afford now to talk security.

Hitler, consequently, may try again to interest Russia and Italy in a move for a peace talk and also these central countries whose good offices he ignored two months ago when he was crushing Poland's overtures.

Definite appeals, indeed, for neutral help are appearing in the Berlin foreign office's diplomatic organ to "uphold the moral values of this country."

Obviously, says the Times, Germany expects the Allies consistently to accept her wanton annihilation of her neighbors as a basis "for construction of a new order in Europe in which every one will live happily without fear."

The Times' correspondent believes this transparent maneuver is merely designed to give more time to complete German preparations for a peace offensive. Meanwhile, Chamberlain's speech has not yet been published in Germany except in bald garbled extracts.

The Russian demands on Finland are now reported to have been the reason of three small islands in the Gulf of Finland in return for some Russian territory on the Karelian border, non-fortification of the Åland Islands, and a military post between the two countries.

On Soviet proposals, though distasteful to Finland, are regarded in Helsinki (Helsingfors) as a basis for further discussions and are not so bad as expected at first.

As for the Turkish negotiations in Moscow the Times' diplomatic correspondent, says all neutral reports indicate the new Russo-Turkish agreement will not impair Turkey's pact with Britain and France.

Turkey may agree to cooperate diplomatically with Russia in promoting the formation of a neutral bloc of small nations and also furthering the solution of local disputes there.

The Times reports the Italian press is now trying to make Britain for going on with the war when Hitler is so ready to make peace. Some Fascist writers say neither Czechoslovakia nor Poland can ever be restored.

also were sounded at South and other English east coast ports of "remarkable exploit" entered harbor at Scapa Flow at anchor there last Saturday, may have lost from one-third to

MUCH ACTIVITY BEHIND LINES

By AXEL DE HOLSTEIN
PARIS, Oct. 16. — French heavy artillery hammered along the entire western front today against the German lines and troop concentrations in the rear in apparent preparation for an early German attack.

The major French artillery attack began last night and was especially heavy along the sector from the Moselle to the Haart forest.

Information from sources available to the French general staff indicated the Germans were preparing an attack on a broad scale.

French guns of all calibers shelled roads and lines of communications.

CALM ON SUNDAY.

This morning's general staff communiqué reported "great activity in the enemy lines between the Moselle and the Saar." It also announced "patrols on both sides in the region west of Wissembourg."

All day yesterday the front was extremely calm. German artillery was virtually mute.

The French high command sent reconnaissance patrols out in the air and on land. In the woods of the Haart forest prisoners were reported taken by advance units.

The German concentrations were believed to be especially heavy between the Moselle and the Great Haart Forest, a distance of about sixty miles.

French sources estimated the German strength opposite the vital northern sector of the Maginot Line had been increased to between 700,000 and 800,000 men by recent reinforcements.

Reports from neutral countries said that Adolf Hitler and Col. Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, Nazi chief of the high command of the armed forces, were establishing headquarters on the western front.

Planes Ineffective Against Warships

London, Oct. 12 (CP). — The effectiveness of bombing planes against warships still is an open question, but evidence of the first few weeks of the war strengthens the view that the anti-aircraft defenses of modern ships are too strong for the bomber.

German planes dropped 100 bombs over a period of five hours against a squadron of British warships Monday in the North Sea, southwest of Norway, but none found its target. There were no hits and no casualties. Some of the bombs landed a mile away from any ship.

On the other hand British guns disabled at least three planes, but the German losses are not known accurately.

It is true that British planes have sunk U-boats, but a submarine's gun is a sure weapon in comparison with the aerial bombardment from a battleship, cruiser, or even a destroyer.

Round The World

The French liner *Siragusa*, also sunk, was the largest passenger vessel ever to come to Seattle. She arrived here May 7, 1937, on her first voyage.

Rome, Oct. 17 (UP). — The Italian press today stiffened its attitude towards the international situation and said that peace might be better than war for Great Britain.

The sudden stiffening followed first silence and then mild criticism of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's reply to Fuhrer Adolf Hitler's proposals to stop the war on Germany's terms.

Referring to the sinking of the British battleship *Royal Oak*, the columnist "Blackshirts" wrote in the important Fascist party newspaper *Rivista del Carlino* of Bologna:

"If German submarines continue their activity until the end of 1940 all British armored ships will have been destroyed."

Editorial *Rivista del Carlino* said Britain's only hope of victory lies in her economic blockade of Germany. But the newspaper added that if the Germany of 1914 was able to withstand an economic blockade of the Allies for four years, then Nazi Germany, able to make purchases in numerous European countries, can stand a long siege without worry.

Czechoslovakia Would Be Lost in America



Compared to the vast extent of North America, Czechoslovakia appears almost infinitesimal. The country of crisis is superimposed on this map just below the Canadian border. The heavily shaded parts are inhabited by German Germans.



KYÖSTI KALLIO
(President, Finland)



PHILIP ETTER
(President, Switzerland)

KING LEOPOLD III
(Belgium)

KING GUSTAVE V
(Sweden)



KING CHRISTIAN X
(Denmark)



KING HAAKON VII
(Norway)

Here are the seven rulers of European nations who are engaged in the arduous task of steering their countries through perilous times. The rulers and statesmen of Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden will meet tomorrow in Stockholm to discuss the problems resulting from Soviet Russian talks with Finland and from the European war. Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are fully prepared to withstand violation of their neutrality.

She Arrived Oct. 12/29

Liner Iroquois, Marked For Destruction, Nears New York Under Naval Protection

New York, Oct. 11 (AP)

Protected by a naval convoy, the American liner Iroquois was expected to dock late today with 584 passengers from Europe. The exact arrival time of the vessel, which the German admiralty warned was slated for "the same fate" as the torpedoed liner Athenia, was kept secret.

The Iroquois' wireless was silent and United States naval officials said even they did not know the ship's exact position. The craft was guarded by United States naval destroyers and a coastguard cutter.

As it neared shore, search by sea and air was intensified for a submarine reported lurking off the

Maine coast. An amphibian plane at Salem, Mass., joined coastguard and naval surface patrol vessels in the hunt begun Monday.

In its warning the German admiralty indicated plans had been

drawn to sink the Iroquois off the American coast. It left the implication the carrier would be sunk by Great Britain or France, an implication British sources said was too ridiculous to deny.

country's economic steady improvement. Dominion Bureau of operations through-recorded an encouraging over the preceding the physical volume a new high point

tion and manufacturing increased and building registered a notable ton Gs months. A sharp associated in the volume of domestic exports rose Sept. 1919 to \$109,941,277 in this increased from 1918. The Dominion's balance exceeded Mr.

ing the period from September to October 9, Great Britain had a favorable balance of 7,805 tons of shipping in comparing her seizures with her losses from German submarine attacks.

No Details Given

He explained that Britain had lost 5,809 tons to German submarines and had taken 13,615 tons—the exact figure of the Cap Norte's gross tonnage.

Beyond saying the capture occurred in the South Atlantic, the Press Association's naval correspondent gave no details.

The Cap Norte was built at Hamburg in 1922 and was believed to have been carrying a cargo of foodstuffs and petroleum products.

Shipping circles at Buenos Aires speculated on the identity of the German raider which sank the 5,501-ton British freighter Clement in the South Atlantic early this month, considered the Cap Norte a possibility.

She was one of half a dozen German merchantmen which had left Brazilian and Argentine ports since the war and at that time still were unreported.

Shipping men said the speedy Cap Norte would have served well as a raider if she possessed or obtained armaments. The Cap Norte is one of the fastest liners in the South Atlantic service.

Much
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The Missing Partner



Tabloid History



Page by Page

An Important Amendment



up," which up to the present war the to read, der Feuhrer stated:— Russia are common, bloodstained crimi- These rulers belong to a nation which tial horror with an inconceivable gift

The Tail Twister



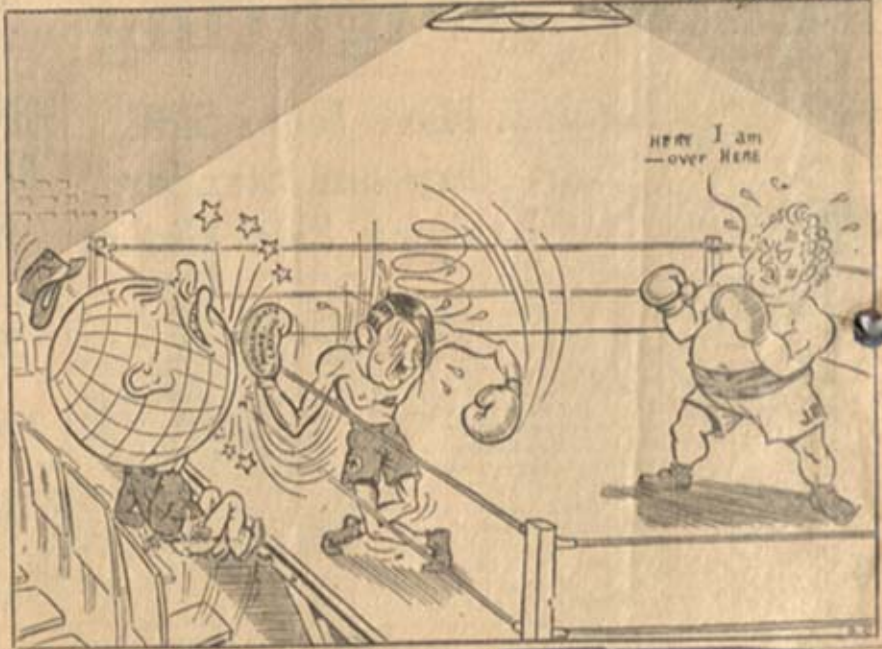
o!



"They Hit Me"

Punch Drunk

Enslaved



Manchukuo Birthday

By H. O. THOMPSON

EIGHT years have passed since unidentified persons blew up three feet of railroad track on the outskirts of this city, thus causing what the world has since called "the Mukden incident".

That was on Sept. 18, 1931. Within six months Japan had severed Manchuria from China and turned it into Manchukuo, gave it an emperor and proceeded to manage its affairs.

Today Manchukuo is a country about as large in area as Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and New Mexico combined, with a population roughly equal to that of the states of New York, Jersey City, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is an extremely rich agricultural country and has large deposits of coal and iron. It is believed to contain large quantities of other minerals but has never been prospected extensively. Great parts of it are covered with virgin forests.

Its people are almost entirely Chinese with a sprinkling of Manchus, Japanese, Koreans, Mongolians and Russians.

The real ruler of Manchukuo is the Kwantung Army, an autonomous and class-conscious wing of the Japanese Army, which has inaugurated a system of state monopolies here, resulting in the slow extinction of American and other independent business interests.

The slogan is "one business—one company" and economic competition in the higher business brackets is non-existent. The Kwantung Army's aim is to build up Manchukuo by putting the profits back into the development rather than to allow rich Japanese industrialists to line their pockets. Consequently they have fought to keep such power-business concerns as the Mitsui and Fubushia out and have been largely successful.

The Germans, and to a lesser extent the Italians, have gained a large part of the former American business through barter agreements, trading machinery for soy beans, the kingpin of Manchukuo's agriculture.

Japanese (Kwantung) troops are seen opposed to offering mediation, unless requested by France.

France speeded preparations for a long war, ridiculed Hitler's claims, tightened her co-operation with Britain.

In London, Prime Minister Chamberlain speeded his consultations with the Dominions and France, preparatory to answering Hitler, probably in the House of Commons Monday. War activities were intensified and the press was bitterly cold to Hitler suggestions.

Russia alone continued reaping benefits from Hitler's venture into war. Lithuania sent a delegation back to Moscow to conclude a treaty. Finland was called upon to send delegates to consider Soviet proposals. Full Russian control of four Baltic states, once closely bound to Berlin, appears near, and hints came of Soviet demands for rights in Memel, which Germany jubilantly reincorporated in the Reich earlier this year. Possibility of Finnish resistance hinted.

IN ACTIVE COMBAT

French machine gunners drove back a large German patrol in Wissembourg sector as Nazis showed a marked increase in activities, harrying Allied outposts in the Saar and Palatinate zones, apparently testing their strength preparatory to large-scale operations.

Berlin claims two French planes brought down after crossing Rhine River.

Two British mine sweepers beat off attacking Nazi flying boats in North Sea, with no casualties reported on either side.

everywhere in Manchukuo. Reliable foreign observers as to run all the way from 130,000 to guard the streets and garrison villages.

CIVILIAN Japanese have come to go into business, as "advisers" to the government as engineers and technicians the numerous mining, dam and projects which have been completed construction.

In the larger hotels here and the capital, the lobbies and ballrooms at all hours of the day with Japanese salesmen, government officials and army officers. The visitor of being in Tokio or Osaka.

Hsinking himself is an Asiatic D.C. On a barren plain a Japanese who had studied at the University of Chicago laid out broad boulevards and imposing brick buildings. Although some of the walls have some of the floors have buckled, are proud of the structures as new national capital.

Internationally, Hsinking is an independent state only to Italy and a handful of lesser of them satellites of the Axis Powers. Britain, France and most of the world have never recognized technically still consider Manchukuo of China.

There are two American consulates here and the other the American consuls are credited to the Chinese government. However, this creates some embarrassment.

Even the Japanese-Manchukuo possibility of America recognizing at least for many years.

"Some day I hope to see settled," Wun Sheng-tsai, foreign minister, says sadly, "but I don't think it will be for some time."

Hoover Says:

ALLIES CAN'T LOSE!

Defeat Impossible, Ex-President Thinks

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—(AP)—Herbert Hoover expressed the belief in an interview with Roy W. Howard, published today, that the defeat of Great Britain and France is impossible.

"If one surveys the whole front—sea, land, air and economic resources—I am convinced the Allies can defend their empires," the former President said. "The end may be victory for them. At worst it might be stalemate. I do not see any possibility that it can be defeat."

The interview was published in the New York World-Telegram, of which Howard is editor.

It was based on an expression by the editor "that the idea is spreading rapidly in certain sections of this country that France and England are facing defeat and that in order to avoid catastrophe to civilization and to save ourselves, the United States must sooner or later enter the European war."

The former U. S. president, who saw the last war at close hand as head of the Belgian relief commission, said:

"The war is only a month old. But the major factors are already emerging. The British and

French can, and will, control the seven seas despite submarines and airplanes, and can sit there until their enemies are exhausted.

"By their sea power the Allies can protect England and all the outlying possessions of both empires from invasion. Their man power can defend France unless they blunder into taking wild adventures in military offensives and exhaust their man power.

"Aerial warfare may be destructive, but that works both ways and, so far as all experience goes, is not conclusive of any war.

ROLE OF AIRCRAFT.

"German shipping is already driven off the seven seas in thirty days. Italy would have the same fate if she joined in, which at the present time appears also improbable. I am confident that our naval experts will confirm that this dominance of sea power may be damaged, but can not be destroyed by aircraft.



The above map illustrates the area over which Soviet Russia has partially established domination. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have already signed pacts with Russia, the city of Vilna being restored to the last-named state through its agreement. Finland and Sweden, in the meantime, are daily growing more apprehensive of Russian penetration.

Magna Charta Entrusted To Library of Congress

(By United Press)
Washington, Nov. 27.—The Marquess of Lothian, ambassador from Great Britain, yesterday entrusted the Magna Charta, its yellowed and faded Latin script enclosed in an airtight bronze casing, to the library of congress, where it will remain for safe-keeping for the duration of war in Europe.

In a solemn ceremony with the Justices of the supreme court as guests of honor, Archibald MacLeish, librarian of congress, accepted custody of the priceless relic of the struggle for human liberties. He described the depositing of the document in such a place as "an action full of meaning for our time."

"The principles which underlay

Magna Charta are the ultimate foundations of your liberties no less than ours," Lord Lothian said. "Samuel Adams appealed to the rights of Magna Charta, to which the colonists, as free subjects, have undoubted claim." It was in their name that your ancestors threw the tea into Boston harbor and rejected the claim of King George III to tax colonies for defence...

ing Foods icipation of War

Piling Up of Bumper Harvests in Case Of Future Need

MOSCOW, R.S. — (A.P.) — The increased war-time developing from Soviet beliefs that Germany and Japan have signed a military pact directed at the Soviet Union, intensified preparations to place here.

Russia in general harvested a bumper crop in 1936 and the cream of the harvest is going into reserves, stockpiles and underground caverns for possible war use.

The Kremlin's goal is to store provisions and equipment adequate to supply an army of 10,000,000 men in the field for an indefinite period. With its transport system still weak, the government believes it essential to get these stores into the potential theatre of war in advance.

Although Russian industry constantly increases its output of textiles, the difficulty of buying wool and even cotton goods in the

nation's markets constantly increases. The reason, authoritative quarters here, is that the bulk of the product is going into the manufacture of uniforms of uniformity which in turn are being shipped to the Ukraine, white Russian and far eastern frontiers.

Shortages of some key commodities likewise are expected to become apparent before next spring. One of these is butter which it is known the Soviets now are storing in vast quantities for the Red Army.

Meat is another commodity that is going into cans and warehouses, but no shortage of meat is expected because the fudge shortage this year has resulted in an unusually heavy slaughter of livestock, particularly cattle.

Grain, potatoes and staple supplies are also being sent to the war warehouses in large quantities. The Soviets have long ago been purchasing grain abroad to fill the storage chambers in the Far East where the goal is to build up supplies that will enable the far eastern army of nearly 500,000 men to operate entirely independent of supplies from European Russia.

Historic Step Taken Sternly Condemning Invasion Of Finland

Britain Taking Steps to Provide Defence Aid To Country Attacked by Soviets.

'PROFOUND GRATITUDE' VOICED

Today's War Situation in Brief

MONTEVIDEO — British and German warships fought its first major naval battle of the war; the pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee took refuge in port, badly damaged; 34 Germans killed; damage to the three British cruisers was undisturbed.

GENEVA — The League of Nations expelled Russia from League of Nations membership for her act of aggression in invading Finland.

LONDON — The British destroyer Duchess sank after a collision, 120 men lost; Chamberlain accused Germany of aiding the Russians drive into Finland.

MOSCOW — Russian troops were reported 65 miles within East Central Finland.

HELSINKI — The Finns said the Russians have been fought to a standstill on the Karelian Isthmus.

KIRKENES, Norway — Russian troops neared flaming Selma as Finnish forces retreated after making preparations to explode dynamite in the Canadian-owned nickel mines.

Geneva, Dec. 14 (AP) — The League of Nations, by unanimous vote of its council, today expelled Soviet Russia because of her invasion of Finland.

Four members of the council, including Finland, abstained from voting on the expulsion motion. The others were China, Yugoslavia and Greece.

The council move to expel Russia followed action by the assembly condemning Russian aggression and asking members to aid Finland.

The text of the Council resolution read:

"The council having taken cognizance of the question adopted by the assembly on Dec. 11 regarding the appeal of Finnish government.

"First, associates itself with the condemnation by the assembly of the action of the U.S.S.R. against the Finnish state, and

"Second, for reasons set forth in the resolution of the assembly by virtue of Article 16, paragraph four of the covenant.

"Find that by its act the U.S.S.R. has placed itself outside the League of Nations.

"It follows that the U.S.S.R. no longer is a member of the League.

Unanimous vote of the council is necessary to expel a member. Abstentions do not affect unanimity.

First is League History
This was the first time in league history that a nation had been expelled.

Of the thirty-nine states present at the assembly, nine abstained from voting on the resolution condemning Russia as an aggressor and asking members to aid Finland.

They were the three Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark; three Baltic countries, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia; Switzerland, China and Bulgaria.

Egypt and China were elected members of the new council by 27 votes and 34 votes, respectively.

Karl Hambro of Norway, president, closed the assembly at 4 p.m. for an "indefinite suspension" after a brief speech.

"We called upon everyone present to take a grave decision and for reaching responsibility," he said. "We did not come here to pass lightly on any nation or system of government."

"We are on the march and have acted with natural hesitation but without ambiguity."

"It is our brave hope that when the assembly meets again (next September) our feeble efforts will not have been in vain."

After the vote against Russia, Finland's delegate, the white-haired Rudolf Holsti, walked to the tribune and loudly expressed his profound gratitude.

Before the assembly vote, Britain informed the league that she already was "taking steps to enable the Finnish government to obtain the material required for their defenses in England."

What The Neutrality Debate Is About

Washington, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Chief provisions of the present neutrality law and the revised bill on which the Senate is debating:

THE PRESENT LAW:

Bans sale of any arms, munitions, airplanes and airplane engines to belligerents. Does not restrict other trade, including trade in materials used for munitions, to belligerents. Goods may be sent to belligerents in U.S. ships. Floating of loans and other credits by belligerents in this country is prohibited.

THE PROPOSED LAW:

Repeals the arms embargo. Permits trade in munitions as well as all other types of goods to belligerents provided that they obtain title to the goods in our ports,

agree to pay for same within 90 days, and take their purchases away in non-American ships. American ships forbidden to enter belligerent ports, with some exceptions in Latin-America. President and congress also could bar American ships from combat zones. American citizens prohibited from any travel on belligerent ships. Credits to belligerents beyond 90 days banned.

The debate beginning today centres largely around repeal of the embargo and whether credits should be extended for purchasers of American goods.

Primary arguments for the bill: The present act is unneutral because it penalizes belligerents who otherwise could arm themselves by

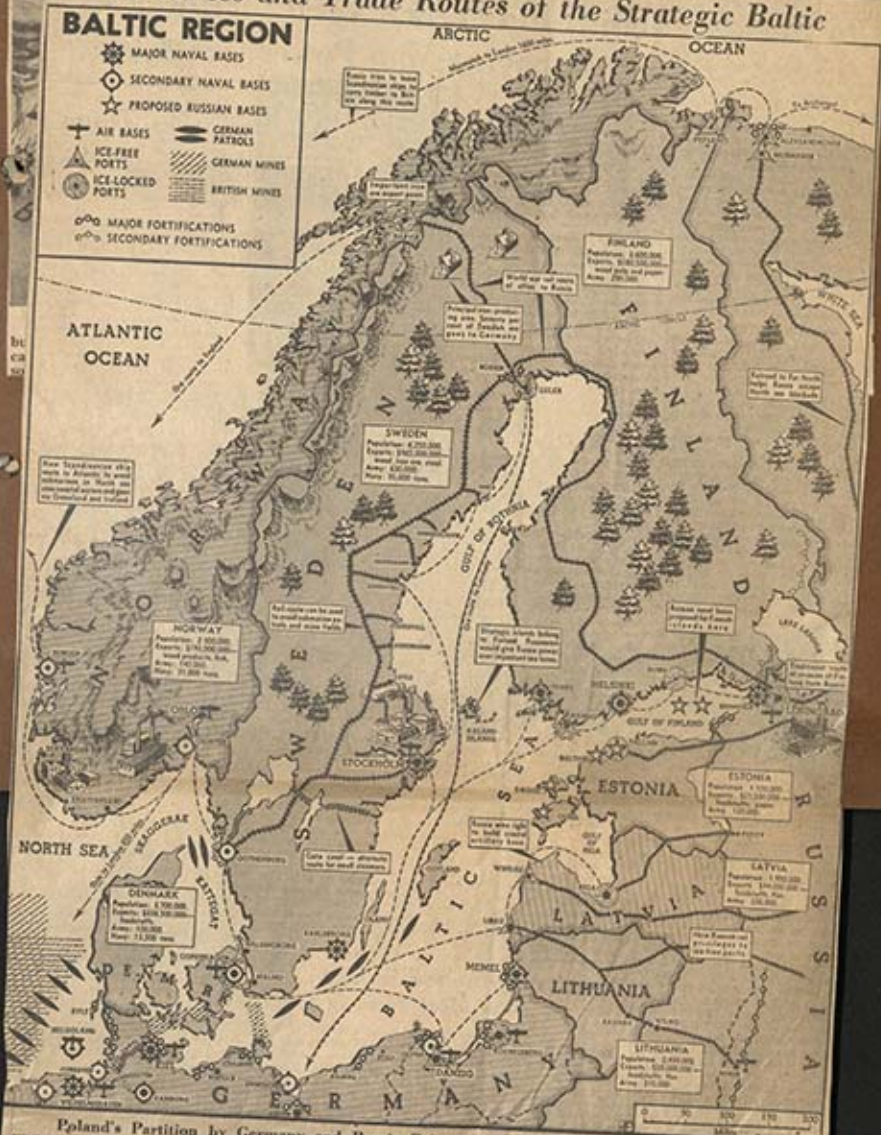
purchase of American weapons, ammunition and implements of war. The present act does not protect American neutrality because it would expose American-owned cargoes and American ships to the hazards of war zones.

Primary arguments against the bill:

In practice it would enable one side to obtain American arms, ammunition and implements of war while the other side would be unable to reach American ports to make such purchases. It would be fundamentally unneutral to shift our basic neutrality policy after outbreak of hostilities. The act as proposed by the administration is an unneutral act constituting an actual step toward war.



Resources and Trade Routes of the Strategic Baltic



Poland's Partition by Germany and Russia

While most of the sea lanes and railroads indicated on this map are hundreds of miles from the western front, they play a vital part in the war because over them move the products of a region whose best customers have been the present enemies, Great Britain and Germany—and because the accident of geography makes the area's shipping an easy prey of belligerent submarines. Chief products are iron ore and timber and its by-products—all highly prized by nations at war.

The militarily weak Baltic nations are wedged between the new-found friends, Germany and Russia. No sooner had Poland been partitioned than Russia began moving west along the Baltic. It wants ice-free ports and bases controlling sea lanes. Nations that have granted its demands have come close to being Soviet protectorates.

Soviet pressure was exerted first against Estonia and Latvia, which quickly capitulated; then against Lithuania, which, in return for its concessions, regained its old capital, Vilna. Next Russia tackled Finland.

Brings Swift Changes in Defense Conditions

As Soviet influence spread, Germany began repatriating 119,000 Germans from Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

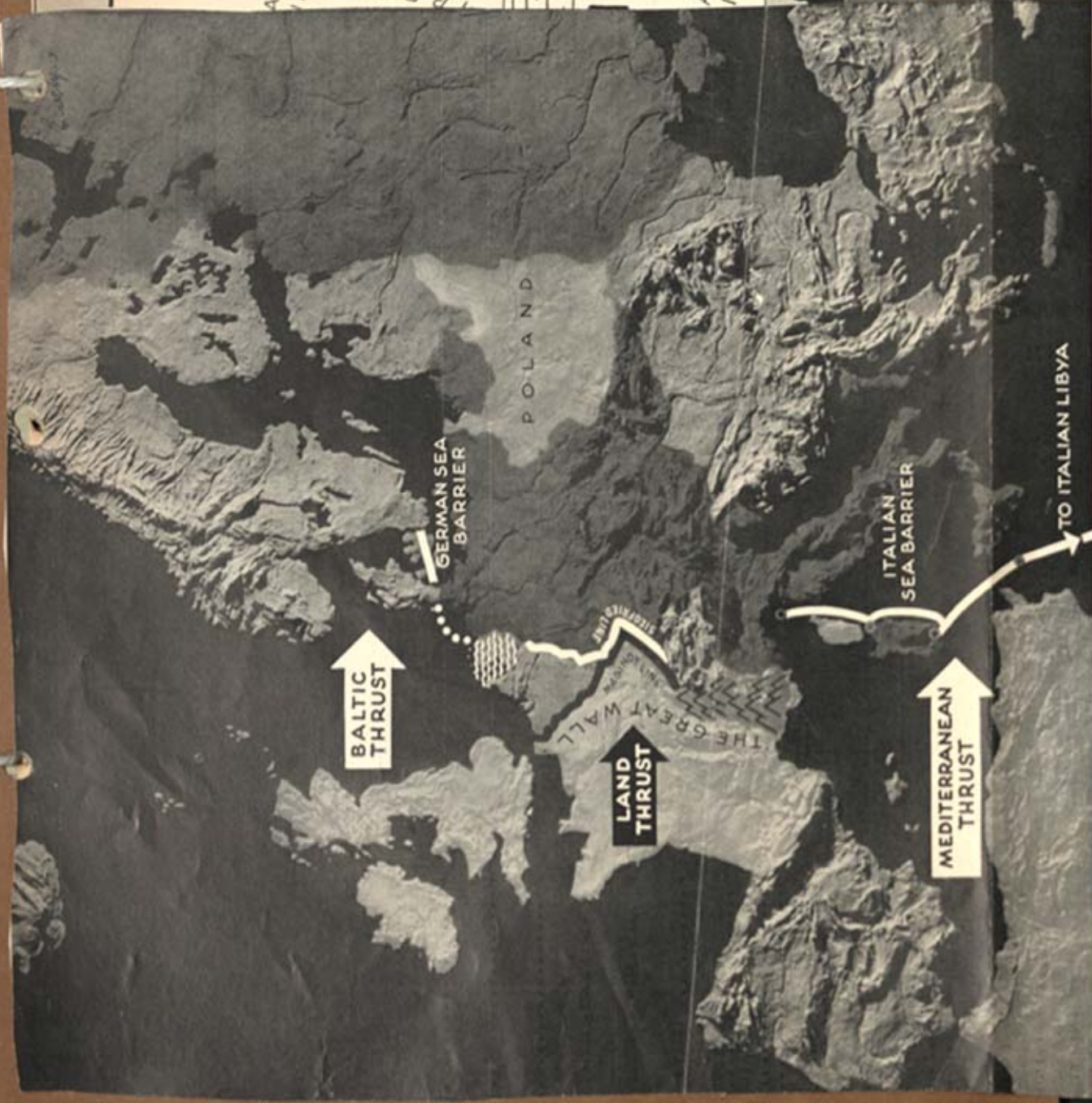
A MINORITIES MAP OF RUMANIA



CENTRAL THEATRE OF THE WAR AT SEA



In maintaining their blockade in the North the British must cover an area of approximately 200,000 square miles.



EUROPE

Could Poland's friends break Axis wall in time to save her?

The tremendous and terrible obstacle facing Britain and France in an attempt to help Poland against Nazi attack is shown on this map. Here in stark outline is the basic and perhaps controlling strategic situation of the crisis and the war or peace to follow.

Assuming that Germany aimed simply to hold off

Britain and France while it conquered Poland, the two fundamental facts of the situation are: 1) Britain and France are cut off from Poland by a solid wall of Axis land and sea fortified along its entire western front by a great barrier of forts, mountains, rivers, marshes, warships, airplane and naval bases, minefields and coast artillery; 2) modern warfare gives a great advantage to the defense.

Look down the line from Sweden to Libya. To a North Sea thrust by Britain's mighty fleet nature has opposed narrow, easily defended channels which the Germans have improved by powerful coast fortifications and minefields, supplemented with swarms of airplanes, torpedo boats, submarines, destroyers.

To a thrust by land the prime obstacle is Germany's great Siegfried Line of fortifications extending almost unbroken from The Netherlands to Switzerland (see following pages). To the northwest of the Siegfried Line lie the floodable lowlands of Hol-

land. To the south, across the paths through Switzerland and to Italy tower the Alps. In their passes the defender's normal advantage is increased manyfold. And across the Mediterranean to the south lies Italy's heavily weaponed string of air and naval bases. Against effective support by air stand the facts that: 1) Germany has the best anti-aircraft defense system in Europe; 2) Polish bases are not equipped with parts, supplies and mechanics to service British and French planes.

Since in war no outcome is 100% predictable, no defense 100% impregnable, even the mighty Axis wall might be broken. But the question remained—could it be broken in time to save Poland? And, with France's Maginot Line, Britain's fleet and the same natural barriers of Alps and Dutch lowlands forming the same kind of defensive wall against Axis attack, could an Allies-Axis war be anything but a re-enactment of the long and bloody stalemate of 1914-18?

ARMIES	
RUSSIA	REGULAR ARMY 1,800,000 ORGANIZED RESERVES 18,000,000 19,800,000
	
ITALY	REGULAR ARMY 725,000 AIR FORCE 100,000 ORGANIZED RESERVES 6,300,000 7,125,000
	
FRANCE	REGULAR ARMY 458,000 AIR FORCE 50,000 ORGANIZED RESERVES 5,500,000 6,208,000
	

NAVIES	
INCLUDING SHIPS BEING BUILT OR AUTHORIZED	
GREAT BRITAIN (INCLUDING 20 BATTLESHIPS)	
TONNAGE 1,758,478	
UNITED STATES (INCLUDING 17 BATTLESHIPS)	
1,407,945	
JAPAN (INCLUDING 10 BATTLESHIPS)	
898,631	

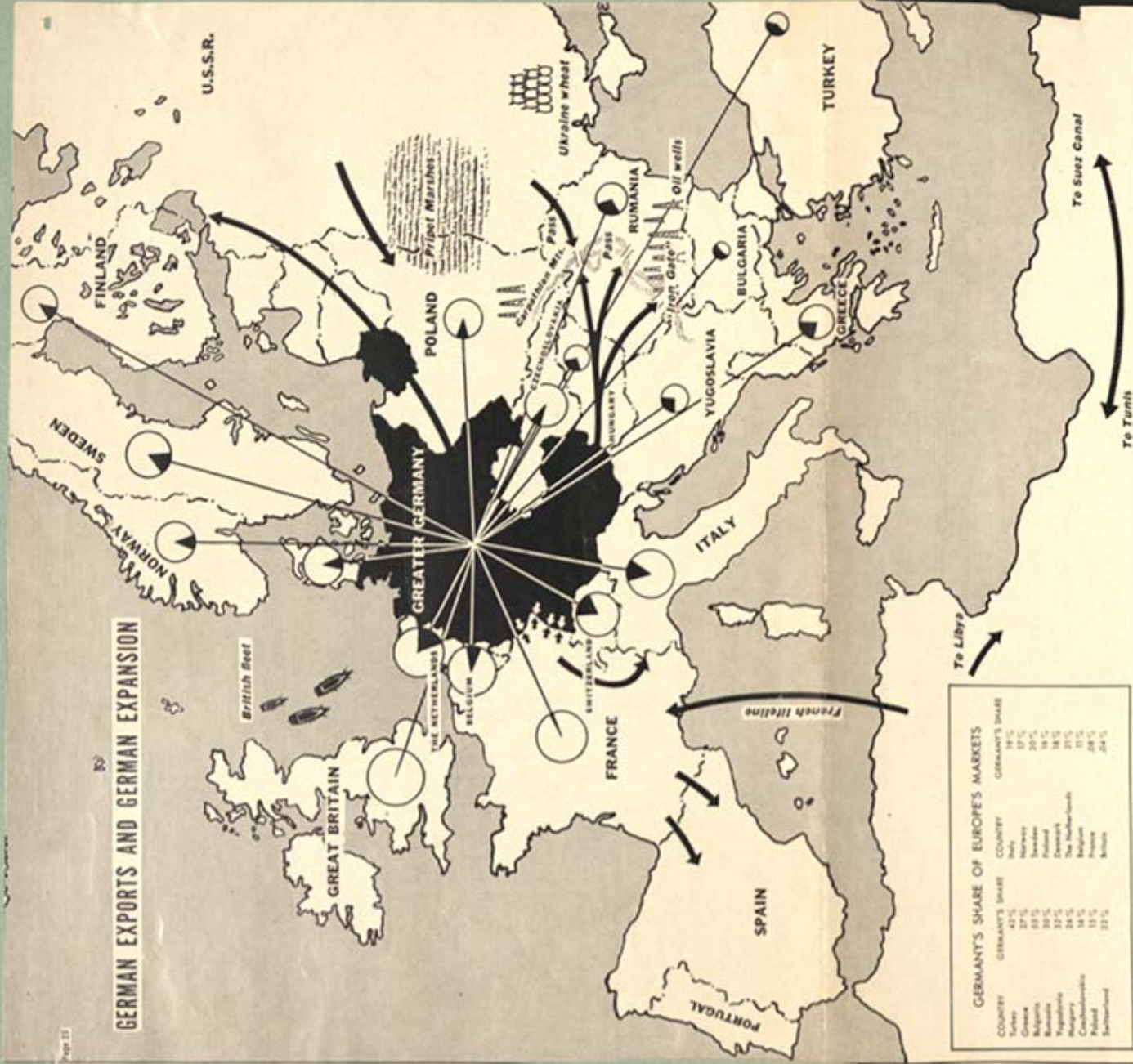
AIRPLANES	
RUSSIA	7,000
	
GERMANY	6,500
	
GREAT BRITAIN	5,000
	
ITALY	5,000
	
UNITED STATES	3,850
	
FRANCE	3,400
	
JAPAN	3,000
	
EACH SYMBOL EQUALS 1,000 PLANES	

navy departments, show the forces Germany must and France, and Great Britain has intimated she Italy's has had an unenviable record in Spain, in Europe. Each soldier on the chart represents



Poland is no more. This map shows how the partition of the erstwhile nation took place between Russia and Germany, each getting about one half. It had at first been reported that a buffer state would be created, but under domination of both countries, but no such action, apparently, is to be taken.

GERMAN EXPORTS AND GERMAN EXPANSION



GERMANY'S SHARE OF EUROPE'S MARKETS

COUNTRY	GERMANY'S SHARE	COUNTRY	GERMANY'S SHARE
Turkey	42%	Italy	19%
Greece	27%	Norway	20%
Belgium	23%	Sweden	17%
Romania	20%	Denmark	20%
Yugoslavia	22%	Poland	18%
Hungary	24%	The Netherlands	21%
Czechoslovakia	18%	Belgium	21%
Poland	17%	France	24%
Switzerland	22%	Britain	24%

A gigantic and little-known fact behind the present struggle is that Germany, by 1937, already had the lion's share of the markets of Central and Southern Europe. The table above and the circles on the map show the proportion of each country's imports to what it buys from Germany. Notice that Germany has 55% of Rumania's, 68% of Hungary's, Turkey's, 39% of Bulgaria's, 48% of Italy's, and 44% of the Netherlands' business.

All this year Britain and France have been fighting with a good deal of success to reduce these figures. The way Germany now works is to buy goods from a given country, then refuse to pay except in goods. This forces the country to buy from Germany to move, its credit is blocked marks. The

genius behind this system is Germany's Reichsbank President, Dr. Hjalmar Horner Greeley Schacht, whose father was once a U. S. citizen. Dr. Schacht has also been quick to subsidize bankrupt industries. Germany needs in these countries (e.g. soybeans and tobacco in Bulgaria and Greece). Today German freight pours down the Danube to all the Balkans.

But back home in Germany the huge outlay on armaments has brought Germany to the verge of what would be collapse in any straight capitalist system. Most experts have predicted the collapse in October and this is supposed to have influenced the British to back down to Hitler. But the catch in this is that the totalitarian state may actually be

able to control its finances so as to avoid bankruptcy indefinitely. Nobody knows the answer to this one. Heavy black arrows on the map indicate the probable direction of major troop movements in case of a world war. Germany would attack through Hungary in a race to beat Soviet Russia to the Carpathian mountain passes in oil-rich Rumania. To attack Poland, the Russians must go around the Pripet Marshes near the border. A favorite Nazi dream is the drive north to Leningrad. Holding Germany off on the Maginot Line, France might sweep East through the Alps and, like Napoleon, invest Italy. Italians in North Africa would strike toward the Suez Canal and the French granaries in Tunis and Algeria.

EUROPE BY TREATY: 1920



THE FIRST PARTITION OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GREATER GERMANY



ALLIED SECRET TREATY



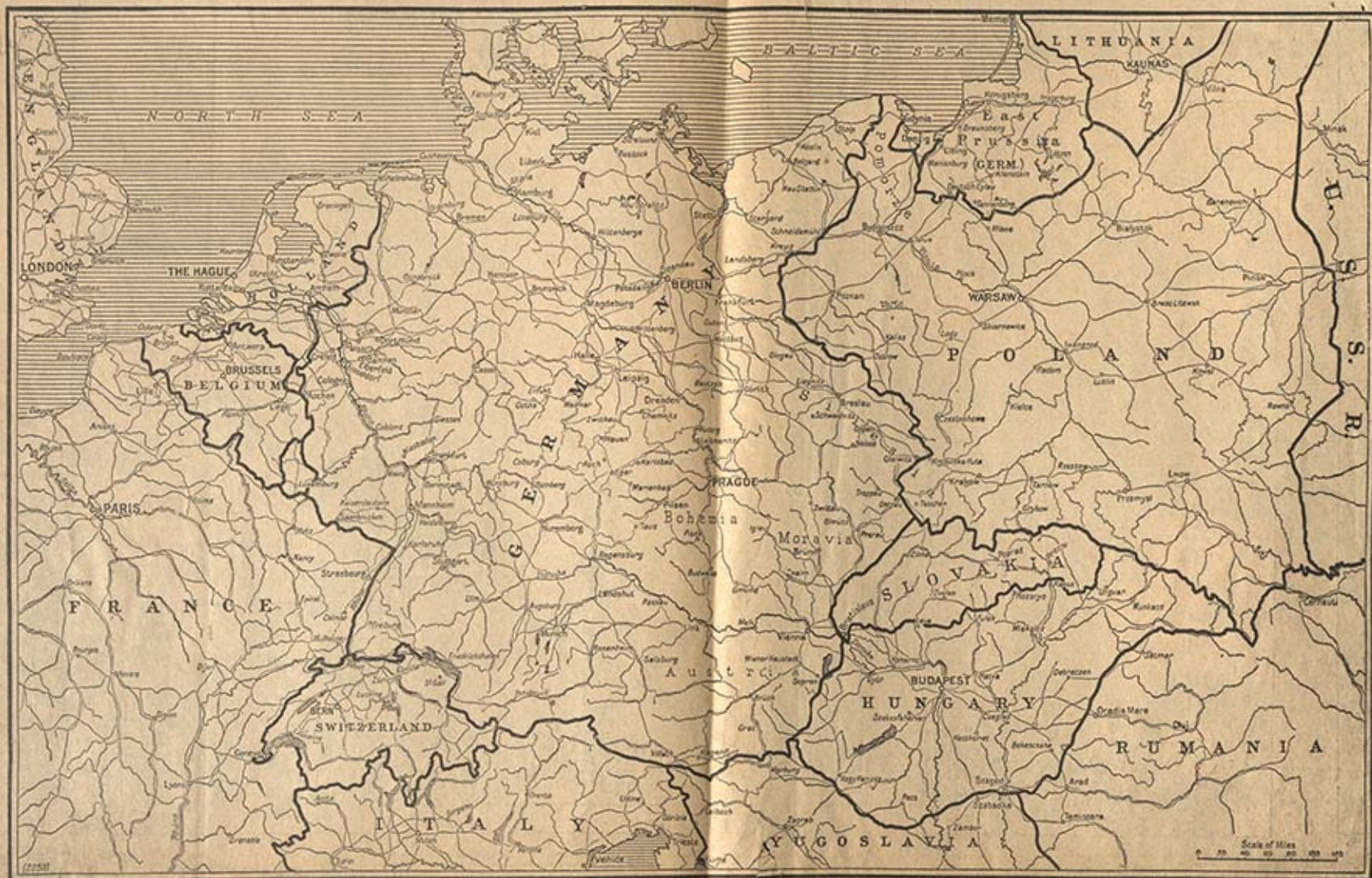
During the war, the Allies secretly divided up Europe on the assumption of victory. They promised Alsace-Lorraine and the entire Saar valley to France, the creation of an autonomous state in the Rhineland. They gave Italy the Adriatic Provinces, Trieste, Udine, Gorizia, and a strategic part of Turkey. Albania and the eastern part of Turkey were also promised to Greece. Rumania got Transylvania and the Banat (the Rube, South-Mureș, Buzău, the Danubian and Transylvanian). British took Mesopotamia, the Czech, Poland, Norway, was promised Bessarabia and, if the Atlantic agreed, Slovakia.

Germany ignored its part in Bismarck's Berlin in March 1878 at Bismarck's Berlin. It had not wanted Poland, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. (Wider it had for Bismarck, Serbia and Montenegro pretty much alone.) A proper region in Latvia was wanted to join the German Empire. Master creation of Germany when troops the Dan, was the Ukrainian People's Republic when White Russians, Rumania and Bismarck's battle suddenly for five years. One little Poland was asked for on the Turkish border which came out in Turkey's liver. **GERMANY WAS NOT**

How Franco Victory in Spain Would Give Il Duce Control of Mediterranean



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How Soviet-Nazi Pact Threatens British Colonies

CAN RUSSIA CUT FINLAND IN TWO?



shows in a manner of Eng-Germany is the far-est. Capt. Mitro, npany, fice- Britain. The map striking a of the lan front be Baltic Italy and ved, will the heavy the ten- border of via, with Present itory in indicated.

Sections in solid black on this map show the location of "Germanic peoples" in Europe—and show where are located the "splinters" or isolated groups of Germans which Adolf Hitler wants brought within the Reich. Where these cannot be included in German territory, he recommended an "exchange of population" if necessary. While again he said Germany would

respect rights of neutrals, the map shows a heavy Germanic population in Switzerland. Germany and Russia, he said, "never will allow a residual Polish state of the future to become a disturbing factor." Any limited Polish state which might be established would contain only Polish residents, he indicated. Germanic and Russian peoples presumably being removed, if necessary, to those parts of Poland brought directly within Germany and Russia.

Scandinavia Watches Uneasily



Despite neutrality claims these little democracies that helped Germany with supplies in the last war are preparing their defences today

war of independence from Russia in 1918, and Germany seemed almost as implacably opposed to the Soviets as they were.

The first swing of opinion strongly away from Germany occurred over the seizure of Czechoslovakia, toward which the Scandinavian countries had no animosity but rather a great admiration for its democracy and

sion of the late queen, born a German Princess, was indulgent enough to send provisions to Germany in large amounts. Public opinion began to turn against this when their own people began to starve.

The revolution definitely occurred when some businessmen of Malmö, the principal export point to Germany, went to the crown prince and told him that unless a big shipment then waiting was stopped from crossing the Öresund it would be destroyed out of popular resentment. The crown prince took up their cause and made such a protest to royal and governmental circles that the shipment was halted. This insured a flood of goodwill for the heir apparent to the throne, who incidentally, has been twice married to Englishwomen, his present wife being the former Lady Louise Mountbatten. Now Sweden, which has in addition to its food supplies large deposits of high-grade iron and sulphur and copper, and makes a vast amount of cellulose from wood-pulp—all of which are wanted by Germany—remembers the 1914-1918 privations, and has no mind to repeat them in the same cause.

competency. The Nazis themselves dealt the final blow to their good standing with their northern neighbors when they made their recent pact with Russia. As a result, there has been an increasing Scandinavian scepticism about everything that Hitler says, where before they were inclined to accept his statements at their face value. And since the conquest of Poland, there has been a growing feeling of alienation amounting to hatred, all the stronger for being repressed with typical Scandinavian wariness.

Change of Feeling

THE standpoint of the Scandinavian countries is important in this war. It was largely through them, in addition to Holland, that Germany derived much of her foodstuffs and supplies that enabled her to keep going for four years in the face of the Allied blockade during the last war. Sweden, in a great degree because of the inter-

before. Many of the Schleswig natives, though essentially Danish in race and viewpoint—which generally means a peaceful viewpoint—were forced to fight for Germany, though a number slipped out and volunteered on the Allied side. Since Schleswig was reunited to Denmark by a plebiscite after the war, these veterans, remembering the harsh treatment they received at the hands of their Prussian superiors, have been the most outspoken in the opposition to Germany. In Aarhus, second largest city in Denmark, a short distance north of Schleswig, there is a memorial to the men from this province which strikingly keeps alive the memory of what they endured.

Denmark Apprehensive

DENMARK'S outlook on the war is thoroughly mixed with apprehension, though the Danes have such an easy-going view of life generally that it doesn't weigh them down completely. They believe that if Germany should win, she'd be likely to want Schleswig back, and lots more of Denmark besides. A German professor recently said that as recently as 200 years ago innumerable Germans settled in Jutland, so that the inhabitants of that peninsula are predominantly Teutonic—even though to my eyes many of them appeared small, dark and un-Germanic. However, the Danes know full well that for the official type of German mind all that is necessary is the word of a professor to make out an authoritative case giving Germany complete claim to Jutland.

If the Germans begin to lose, the Danes expect in some quarters that victory will then become a question of manpower with them. With the desperation born of necessity, Germany may decide to take over Denmark. And Germany, they fear, could drain 500,000 men out of that country. The Danish army never has been strong, and certainly is not so today. A large part

(Continued on Next Page)

APPREHENSION was the swiftly moving events in Europe gripped the peace-loving Scandinavian countries as early as the first days of October. Armies were called up as a defensive means and, with the sinking of numerous neutral ships, violence was warned against foreign spy operations. Sentiment that once favored totalitarianism has, despite their neutrality proclamations, swung toward the democracies in their fight against it, observers agree.

By FRANK VREELAND

THESE are perilous days for the Scandinavian countries, days when they watch with dread the swiftly-moving events in the present conflict.

While the Scandinavian countries have proclaimed their official neutrality, the preponderance of sentiment, at least of the men in the street, is against the

Nazi regime. That is true partly to fear, partly to settled democratic convictions in these countries, which have probably the most fundamentally democratic institutions of any countries in the world.

Only about four months ago the line-up of feeling was decidedly different, but the Germans themselves changed that.

The various attitudes of the Scandinavian nations then, so far as could be gleaned from authoritative sources, was about as follows: Denmark, a slight majority in favor of Germany, largely because of adjacency and some blood ties; Sweden, from one-third to almost one-half in favor of Germany, largely because the efficient Swedes ad-

mired efficiency in the Germanic Norway, two-thirds opposed, though this country had the least to fear or resent from Hitler, but opposed to the Nazi regime, largely because the Norwegians are the most independent of all the northern peoples; Finland, two-thirds at most friendly to Germany, largely because that country helped the Finns in their

last, used its power to bomb the town by mistake

to remain longer than they expected because Sweden would

wear a cocked hat, have been regarded as something

use present Nazi regime which assisted them in their fight with the Bolsheviks.

Balkans, Prize of Many Wars, Watch Rapid Changes

THE BALKANS



Mountainous Nations Need Large Armies to Defend Passes, Vulnerable on All Sides

Some of the armies of Balkan nations have trained courses. Military fortifications are weaker than those of Western Europe.

The rivers, Morava, Vardar, and Danube, corridors of trade, have often been avenues for invading invaders.

Russia and the Balkans: Bulgaria's Arms Are Open

By E. H. Markham

Special Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Bulgaria looks at the Russians moving into Europe without dismay—rather with satisfaction.

The Bulgarians are "Fryvians," that is, Eastern Orthodox Christians, and Russia is the "Holy Mother of the Fryvian faith."

Of all minor Slav languages, none is so close to Russian as the Bulgarian.

The Bulgarians are Europe's warmest, most persistent peasants and the few that bear their language come from Russia. Many of

How do the small Balkan nations view the possibility of increasing Russian influence over them, now that Soviet Russia has swept Eastern Poland? This question has been answered by The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan correspondent in a series of three articles of which the following, dealing with Bulgaria, is the first.

There are Christians, Lenin was so a savior to these Bulgarians. Every Bulgarian, of course, knows Gogol's stories. Every high school student can discuss Tolstoy's poems. There's not a house in Bulgaria or garden that doesn't have "Volga, Volga."

When a great Russian opera like the late Chabrier comes to Sofia it's as a national holiday. When distinguished Russian dancers appear, every little Bulgarian clerk

goes short of food in order to save money and buy a ticket. If Lenin had come to hold a meeting here, even the "Natalists" (Christianized Bulgarians) would have naturally gone to hear him.

Homecoming Day

If Czar Nicholas should drop down in Sofia's main square, even Bulgarian Communists would respectfully bare their heads. Russia is Mother Russia, whether

white or red. "Grazie, Tsar!" is "Grande Dieu," whether he carries a cross or a sickle. And when Russia returns to Europe again, it's like a homecoming for Bulgarians.

Russia freed Bulgaria from the Turkish yoke. The old capital of Plovdiv is named Bulgaria in a place for sacred pilgrimages.

High St. Peter, in the midst of the Balkan mountains, is considered holy ground, for there a Russian Army came to rescue a group of Bulgarian revolutionaries during a Turkish Army with money and rifles. A Russian military police just before.

The great "Vol" is visited yearly by whole masses of Bulgarian youth, for Boris III, Bulgaria's most outstanding and brilliant revolutionary leader, Christo Botev, who tried to arouse his brothers to fight against the Turks.

The most interesting religion in all the Balkan countries is that of the "Czar Liberator," in the center of Sofia, Sofia's largest boulevard, on which the youth of the capital take their parades every evening in honor of "Czar Liberator," infinitely just "Tsar." If you want to see any Russian under 40 years of age, wait on Tuesday an evening or so, and he'll certainly pass.

The greatest European cathedral southeast of Budapest is Alexander Nevsky, presented by Russia to Bulgaria. The gold on its magnificent domes seems to reflect light from Russia; the soft, dramatic pictures covering its walls speak of the warlike and devotion of Russian hearts.

Bulgaria is a new, rather primitive little country. It has learned much from Germany, but greatly dislikes German rigidity and German boots. It is deeply influenced by French clarity, order, versatility, attachment to freedom, but is more rapid than the French. It feels vast admiration for and gratitude toward the British, but doesn't like British imperialism, lack of system, and conventional religiosity.

Contrasts

The Bulgarians like to be proud, sane, theoretic, universal. They may not be able to keep a village street clean, but burn with a passion to purify humanity; they cannot find a way to give their shepherd girls a schooling, but suddenly seek a way to enlighten all mankind. That makes them feel at home with Russia. They seem a little American revival meeting, but have to struggle all night with eternal, universal, moral problems.

A Bulgarian might refuse to chop kindling for his mother, and enjoy staying awake all night wrestling with his conscience for offending his mother. In all that, he clings hands with the Russians and all the 280,000,000 Slavs.

Russia was the first prize that with a cross of gold and sword of steel defeated Christian Bulgarians "repulse" from Muslim masters and freed Bulgarian peasants from a half-millennial yoke. Russia is the land where for a century and a half romantic men conspired for high and hot ideas. Russia is the land of tender hearts, of music, art, and human fellowship. Russia is where men arise, move, defy clocks, sports, wealth, and gather in mysterious, hushed, companion, to consider great issues, of no practical importance, Bulgarians like all this.

Russia, also, is the rich donor, which may give Bulgaria back its "lost territories."



Nov 44

The Dove of Peace



Latest Style for Blackouts

Whatever the well-dressed man in London wears these days it is almost sure to have a bit of white about it somewhere to aid visibility during blackouts. This demonstration of blackout apparel took place in Hyde Park. The outfit on the left has a white jacket, white steel helmet and a white gas mask kit carried on a shoulder sling. The man on the right has a white hat band, white walking stick, with his gas mask worn on a belt. Some of these ideas can also be used by the ladies.



orders would be placed. Recently, have been a boon to Ottawa valley woolen mills with the result most of them are now working at full speed. Orders of new army uniforms and blankets are expected to be placed shortly by the government. Some plants now are turning out samples for the national defence department.

Ottawa, Oct. 4 (CP)

The national revenue department announced yesterday that the weekly Leftist publication, "New Masses," published in New York, has been banned from Canada under provisions of the customs tariff.

London, Oct. 4 (AP)

The ministry of information last night announced that Earl Winter- ton, chairman, and Sir Herbert

have been a boon to Ottawa valley woolen mills with the result most of them are now working at full speed. Orders of new army uniforms and blankets are expected to be placed shortly by the government. Some plants now are turning out samples for the national defence department.

Cairo, Oct. 4 (CP-Havas)

Egypt will support the democratic powers in wartime wholeheartedly. Dr. Ahmed Maher Pasha, leader of the pro-government Saadist party, declared today during an extraordinary session of parliament. The session was called to ratify the state of siege proclaimed in Egypt.

Budapest, Oct. 4 (AP)

Large tourist posters inviting inspection of the beauties of Warsaw and Krakow appeared in a window display of German travel agencies here today. The posters appeared definitely pre-war. The

New Uniforms

with Poland; Sailor
in Ships at Murmansk.



The new uniform for the Canadian Expeditionary Force. This shows the streamlined ski suit with blouse and forage caps.

appeal was in splashing fountains and softly shaded architecture.

Berlin, Oct. 4 (AP)

Hitler today promoted a number of army officers who conducted his "lightning war" in Poland. They included Infantry General Johannes Blaskowitz and Artillery Gen-



Here the neck of the tunic is opened. The old familiar brass buttons have been replaced by ones of painted metal.

erals Guenther von Kluge and Walther von Reichenau, who were given the rank of colonels-general.

Alberta Fliers Took Part In First German Air Raid; Gleichen Boy Forced Down



FLYING OFFICER GEORGE
EDWARD WALKER, GLEICHEN



FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT JACK
MACINNIS, ACME

Of the two Alberta lads who took part in the first two pamphlet air raids over Germany with the Royal Air Force one was forced down during the second flight and was reported missing but uninjured, according to reports received this morning.

Flying Officer George Edward Walker of Gleichen, who returned to his base safely after the first raid, was reported missing from the second raid. His mother in Gleichen received a cablegram from the Air Ministry on September 4 saying that her son was missing following the raid. Later in the same day a cable came stating that Flying Officer Walker had been forced down but was uninjured.

Since then Mrs. Walker has received no further word, either from her son or the Air Ministry.

The other Alberta pilot who took part in the first raid, on which there were six Canadian pilots, was Flight-Lieutenant Jack MacInnis of ACME. Walker was also a member of this flight.

In the first flight the planes flew at an altitude of 15,000 feet most of the way, climbing as high as 17,000 feet to gain protection of the clouds. During the flight on which they dropped tons of pamphlets, no enemy air-

And Seven Wounded

London, Oct. 3 (CP) Eleven members of the Royal Air Force were killed and seven were wounded in recent operations, the air ministry announced last night in its third casualty list of the war. It also gave the names of five men previously reported missing and now believed to be prisoners of war.

The list follows:
Killed in action — Aircraftsman E. W. W. Radford.
Died of wounds received in action — Sergeant W. S. Everett.
Killed on active service — Pilot Officer B. I. Clifford Jones, Pilot Officer J. J. H. Copley, Acting Pilot Officer J. B. Ellis, Pilot Officer W. R. Foster, Sergeant F. H. Griffiths, Pilot Officer J. N. L. Isaac, Flight

British Become Numbers in War

Card Index Plan in Force

LONDON, Oct. 7.—(L.N.S.)

—Every man, woman and child in Britain has become a number in a gigantic card index system since the outbreak of war.

Britain has been divided up into 65,000 districts and a census-taker appointed for each district, comprising between 200 and 400 households.

The 65,000 census-takers are delivering millions of forms to every household in Britain. In return for the completed forms each household will receive an identity card.

LINK FOR FAMILIES.

The identity cards will act as an invisible net holding Britain's population together during the continuation of wartime. They will form link whereby families dispersed through evacuation may be united again.

Serving virtually as a passport whereby the military and police authorities can control the movements of suspected criminals and incoming aliens, the identity card will also be used as part of the co-ordinating scheme.

Persons failing to produce a card request will be questioned. The authorities have perfected a number of secret devices to prevent a misuse of cards. They will be used to aid identification of civilian casualties after air raids.

Each card will bear the name and district of the owner, his household number and the number of people in the house. A combination of four letters printed on the card will represent each district and figure groups will denote the number of the house and inhabitants.

MUST TELL WAR ROLE.

The persons filling in the census forms will be asked to state the role they are playing in the nation's defense. The completed register will thus indicate the complete strength and concentration of Britain's manpower.

A system of central and local schedules will enable the government to keep a constant check on the movements of people arriving and leaving various towns.

Arrangements have also been made to record deaths, births, discharges from the services and similar changes in the central index.

General McNaughton to Command Canada's First Overseas Division, Expected to Sail In Seven Months

with both Liberal and Conservative governments.

General McNaughton became chief of the general staff in the national defence department during the Liberal regime when Col. the Hon. J. L. Ralston was minister of national defence. He was named to his present post as head of the national research council by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett as Conservative prime minister.

General McNaughton is well and favorably known from coast to coast of the Dominion and his appointment, when officially announced, is certain to meet with wide approval.

Major W. G. Swan, prominent consulting engineer of Vancouver has been named engineer in charge of construction for the war supply board with headquarters at Ottawa.

Canada's war effort is reconstructing a large program of construction at defence works and structures of various kinds for training purposes in the air and militia forces. This construction will all be under the direction of the war supply board under Wallace Campbell as chairman and it will be as a foregone conclusion.

Major Swan's responsibility to see that the program is speedily and economically carried out.



GEN. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON

His selection is distinctly on a non-political basis to the extent that he has stood in high favor successively

(From The Herald, Ottawa, Ontario)
Copyright by The Associated Press

Ottawa, Oct. 5 Official announcement of the appointment of Major-General A. G. McNaughton, C.B., as divisional commander of Canada's first overseas division may be expected shortly.

General McNaughton played a brilliant role in the artillery forces of the Great War and returned to Canada to join the staff of the military and rise to be its chief of staff.

After his organizing genius has been given scope as president of the national research council.

Brigadier-General Victor W. Odlum of Vancouver, it is reported, is to be one of the chief ranking officers under General McNaughton. Brigadier-General Odlum was a private in the Boer war and rose from the rank of major to that of brigadier-general in the Great War. Later he has served as a member of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Because of his outstanding qualifications, both military and personal, General McNaughton's appointment to command the first Canadian division to be sent overseas, within possibly seven months' time, has been considered in parliamentary circles here for some time past.

Jack Palmer.

RUSSIA OFFERS BRITAIN SAY TURKEY TO SS

Bombs and Fi
Nearly All Pu
ngs of Import

Times-Southam Special Service
(Copyright by The Southam Newspapers)

Mystery Sub Sought On Coast of Estonia; All Eyes on Moscow

Russian Press Accuses Estonia of Harboring
Foreign Warships—Second Ship Attacked.

ESTONIA-SOVIET PACT RUMORED

Riga, Latvia, Sept. 28 (AP)

It was reported unofficially tonight that a pact between Estonia and Russia was signed today in Moscow giving Russia air and naval bases on Saare-Maa, an island at the entrance of the Gulf of Riga. This would give Soviet Russia control of the whole Northern Baltic. These reports added that areas also were accorded Russia sufficient for garrisoning 25,000 soldiers.

Moscow, Sept. 28 (AP)

The official Soviet agency, Tass, today reported the second attack in two days by an unidentified submarine on Soviet shipping near Estonia.

The agency said the captain of the 967-ton steamship Pioneer radioed that an unknown submarine had forced him to run on the rocks of Virgrund Bank while trying to enter Narva Bay, on Estonia's northern coast.

A salvage expedition was dispatched to aid the Pioneer, whose crew was reported in no danger.

Russia said yesterday that a mysterious submarine had sunk the Soviet steamship Metallist in the same general region. The announcement coincided with Soviet press attacks on Estonia accusing her of harboring foreign warships.

Estonian relations received attention while Soviet negotiation were under way with Germany and Turkey.

In the presence of Joseph Stalin

Eleven Air Force Pilots Killed And Seven Wounded in Recent Flights

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Lieutenant R. W. Reynold, Aircraftman G. Slade, Sergeant T. B. Woodmason.

Wounded on active service—Aircraftman J. Borman; Aircraftman D. C. Hider, Pilot Officer R. E. Jay, Pilot Officer G. A. Lane, Flying Officer J. S. Newall, Aircraftman J. Thomas, Sergeant J. Wilkinson.

Previously reported missing, now believed to be prisoners of war—Aircraftman Burry, Sergeant C. A. Hill, Squadron Leader S. S. Murray, Aircraftman P. F. Pacey, Pilot Officer A. B. Thompson.

The communique added that Aircraftman J. Murphy, previously reported missing, now is reported to have died before the start of hostilities.



Card Index
Plan in
Force
General MacNaughton's Command
Nada's First Overseas Division,
pected to Sell in Seven Months

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The British government today announced that it had decided to send a large number of its troops to the front in a strategic move to break the German offensive in the west.



BRITAIN WILL NOT ACCEPT GERMAN WORD ON PEACE, UNDAUNTED BY SOVIET THREAT, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Ready to Examine Any Proposals, Will Not Hear 'Mere Assurances' He States to Wildly Cheering House

Hint of Russian Collaboration with Hitler If Peace Offer Refused Will Not Halt Allies.

24 NAZI PLANES SHOT DOWN

RUSSIA OFFERS BRITAIN WAR TRADE PACT; SAY TURKEY TO STAND BY DEMOCRACIES

Mystery Sub Sought On Coast of Estonia; All Eyes on Moscow

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Russia said yesterday that a mysterious submarine had sunk the Soviet steamship Metallist in the same general region. The announcement coincided with Soviet press attacks on Estonia accusing her of harboring foreign warships.

Estonian relations received at-

were wounded in recent operations, the air ministry announced tonight in its third casualty list of the war. It also gave the names of five men previously reported missing and now believed to be prisoners of war.

The list follows:
Killed in action — Aircraftman Lt. W. W. Radford.
Dead of wounds received in action — Sergeant W. S. Everett.

Killed in action — Pilot Officer R. E. Clifford Jones, Pilot Officer J. E. Copley, Acting Pilot Officer J. B. Ellis, Pilot Officer W. H. Fower, Sergeant F. H. Griffiths, Pilot Officer J. N. L. Isaac, Flight

Pilot Officer A. B. Thompson.
The announcement added that Aircraftman J. Murphy, previously reported missing, now is reported to have died before the start of hostilities.

French Tanks Win Sharp Forest Battle, Push Enemy Troops Back In Moselle Area

By RALPH HEINZEN

The Germans have been driven from strategic Borg forest after a battle of tanks on the eastern slopes of the Moselle river where several of the steel monsters were wrecked and their crews killed in point-blank shelling.

For several hours the tanks fought each other at close range without supporting troops or protecting planes, hammering away with the guns of their revolving turrets until one tank after another fell out of the battle with its armored plates split open and its crew dead.

The battle, in which French tanks attacked and Nazi tanks lumbered into the forest to meet them, carried the French through and beyond the forest a few miles inside Germany in the Moselle valley.

Front line dispatches said the Germans were cleared from the east bank of the Moselle in an important triangle formed by the Luxembourg border, the town of Borg and the German customs town of Perl at the tip of the peninsula. The advance relieved the German menace to the French west wing at the extreme northern edge of the Rhine-Moselle front.

French infantry followed up the tank assault after the Germans had been cleared from the forest and quickly consolidated the newly won positions, mopping up mine-infested slopes and entering several villages said to have been hastily evacuated in the German retreat.

The attack on Borg Forest, a purely local operation, was part of the strategy of General Maurice Gustave Gamelin of straightening out the French line and digging in before the Germans can unleash any full-force blow.

As result of this advance, French officers said, there is little chance of a surprise enemy drive down the Moselle, a natural corridor into the rich French province of Lorraine.

Artillery fire continued throughout the day. Occasionally, about once for every six or eight French shots, there would come the whistle of a German shell passing over our heads toward the French batteries in our rear.

As we listened and watched, in a French colonel's post of command in the woods in the French advance area, the gray-haired colonel alongside me lifted his finger at a particularly loud German explosion.

"That wasn't artillery—it was a mine," said the colonel. "The Germans are getting up mines to make us think they have more artillery in the West than is really there. So we are not counting the noises at their end but only the noise of the explosions on our side. We are not falling for the mine trick."

The French now have 3,500,000 men on the Western Front. Upward of 1,000,000 are in the Maginot Line. A million more are in position in the great forests of Lorraine, the Vosges mountains and the Saar valley. Yet, driving to the front by way of Verdun, I saw almost no sign of war activity.

It was a mechanized war. Until the winter rains began last week-end it had been a war in lace cuffs because of the peculiar problems and peculiar strategy of this new war. Mud has brought a remembrance of the World War atmosphere but the setting is different. German, not French villages, are being blown to pieces. Also the war is on wheels and not on the tired feet of soldiers. Further, and most striking, it is almost invisible.

For the first time, it is possible to give some statistics which I have obtained from a high source:

The French have between 100 and 200 prisoners. The Germans have lost about 3,000 men, including between 300 and 600 killed. French losses are said to have been considerably less. The French, as I have seen for

myself, have fire superiority. They claim air superiority.

The Germans are using patrols and mines to check the French. They retreat rather than accept a challenge to fight. But they leave thousands of land mines which the French have the greatest difficulty in clearing. Cavalrymen go through the woods, exploding mines which are placed on paths. If the mines are too thick the infantrymen wait until artillery has bombarded a mined area.

The French army has made mole hills out of mountains. Every strategically valuable position on the whole Eastern frontier is fortified. Usually the lines follow the geographical frontier. But that is not vital and in many places, taking advantage of terrain, the fortresses are even 10 miles or more from the border. Geography has been kind to France. Nowhere on the frontier is there a hill on the German side dominating the Maginot Line.

Virulent Assault Seen As Hitler Loses His Hope Of Easy Way Out of War

Times Southern Special Service (Copyright by The Southern Newspapers)

London, Oct. 2

Failing in its initial war campaign against British merchant shipping the German admiralty has now ordered its "U" boat commanders to sink every British vessel at sight. This, says the Times, is typical of the reckless disregard of any principles other than that Germany can see no wrong in disregarding ordinary standards of civilized mankind.

However, this intensification of submarine savagery can make no difference to Britain. The royal navy, as before, will ensure the safety of British seaborne commerce. This country's resources, both for defence and counter-attack, are rapidly increasing.

Dealing with the impending peace offensive which Hitler is about to launch, the Times says Hitler's bond is worthless. The Russo-German agreement is merely a desperate attempt to frighten the western powers. Hitler has surrendered in the eastern Balkans, and his plans in the Balkans, for a promise that Russia will "consult" with him if his peace plan fails, which has not been mentioned in Soviet newspapers. The Nazi press continues to tell the German people "300 Russian airplanes will appear on the western front if Britain and France do not make peace." An attempt is also being made to suggest that Italy will join Germany against the Allies. These suggestions are a further indication that Hitler fears a long war, for which Britain is preparing daily, even to the extent of putting a million and a half soldiers in the field.

Argument irrelevant. Emphasizing how all peace plots by Nazis must fail, the Times says the argument that Poland has been destroyed is irrelevant. Civilized justice does not close its account with the murderer because his victim cannot be restored to life. It protects itself for the future by depriving him of the power to repeat his crime. No terms that Hitler can offer, says the Times, with or without Stalin's participation, or with the advocacy of any neutral power, can be accepted until Hitlerism is overthrown.

As Hitler's hope of evading a full war with the western powers is dashed, his despair of finding an easy way out will presumably vent itself in virulent assault upon the forces that hem him in. "The real ordeal for which the first month of war has been but a preparation," adds the newspaper, "may be close upon our whole people."

From Istanbul it is reported that Turkey has made it clear to Moscow that whatever pact Russia may want to preserve peace in the Balkans and Black Sea, Turkey must not be obliged to agree to anything inconsistent with her commitments to Britain and France.

In Istanbul it is generally felt that Hitler was greatly disappointed when Britain and France did not declare war on Russia for intervening in Poland. Hitler is now straining every nerve to embroil Russia with the western powers, and is encouraging the Soviets to become aggressive toward Rumania and threatening toward Turkey.

The Times discloses that in France a small band of French politicians is trying to bring about peace talks with Hitler. While Premier Daladier is in power they will fail. Daladier does not want another Munich.

The French people know only too well that if they agree to a peace now they will be fighting Hitler soon again, probably less well prepared and united.

Crowns Totter in War's Path

9 Monarchs on Uneasy Thrones

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 7.—As invading forces clinched their hold on Poland, four Balkan monarchies found themselves today in the path of further totalitarian expansion. The problem of what fate holds for such threatened thrones in the next few months is one of warring Europe's greatest question marks.

Will their royal occupants follow former King Zog I of Albania and his half-American Queen, Geraldine, into exile while their subjects' countries are gobbled up by larger nations?

Boris III of Bulgaria, George II of Greece, Carol II of Rumania and Peter II of Yugoslavia probably would give half a kingdom for the answer. They may have to give a whole one.

ALL PROCLAIM NEUTRALITY.

All quickly proclaimed their neutrality when the guns of their powerful neighbors began to roar. And all called out their armies to protect borders "just in case."

Even before the assassination September 21 of Premier Colinecescu in a temporarily balked Nazi coup, it was plain Carol of Rumania occupied the most precarious position in the Balkans.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding about what constitutes naval strength. It is not the number of ships, but the quality of the crews and the efficiency of the command.

Of Naval Strength Gives Assurance

Suppose, they ask, the United States were simultaneously attacked on the east and west coasts? Could the navy give adequate protection?

Just as in the world war, there is no alarmist group that fears or pretends to fear, the United States will be invaded if the allies lose the war.

These questions are being asked everywhere today, and are being answered in many cases, according to individual opinion, rather than with consideration for the actual facts.

It dare not withhold aid from the so-called foreign democracies? These questions are being asked everywhere today, and are being answered in many cases, according to individual opinion, rather than with consideration for the actual facts.

the Duke and Duchess of Windsor and personal danger if they already apparent they are going

en in France. There are times when these ambulance drivers must face shell fire and all the other hazards of the front.

The duke served in the first World War, but since he was then Prince of Wales, he was not permitted to take the risks which he desired to take. Now that he has ended his brief career as king and emperor and has achieved the "right to be a soldier," his friends say he is eager to get away from the sheltered life, for which he never had a relish.

Each Will Go Where Sent

Whether the duke and duchess will be able to see much of each other in the coming struggle is an unanswered question. Each will go where sent.

It is almost three years since Edward VIII accepted exile for the sake of love. But even before he left England he promised to return if England should ever need for his service.

Now that need has come.

SELLERSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 7.—Notices posted in the plant of the U. S. Gauge Company, which manufactures gauges for aircraft and naval construction, warn employees that membership in the German-American Bund would result in dismissal. Josiah W. Place, president, declared: "I'm 100 per cent American. We won't tolerate any foreign smell at our plant." The company employs 930 men.

This must be remembered in considering the comments of "bismarck" men on our national strength.

However, every navy knows that the real strength of our navy does not lie merely in the calculated elements of ships, tonnage and so on.

It is not enough, therefore, to say our navy is equal to any, although it is. Actually, with all factors considered, such as navy

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Don't Fret, Girls, You Won't Have to Fight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Women don't have to fight if the United States should be involved in war.

Contrary to the assertion of Federal Judge Lloyd Black in Tacoma, Wash., the women "would have to bear arms just like men."

Army and navy preparedness plans do not contemplate the enlistment of women in the military services except as nurses.

The government's plan for industrial mobilization in event of an emergency makes no specific mention of women.

During the world war more than 11,000 women actually were enlisted as "women (F)"—the "F" meaning "female"—in the naval reserve. The navy needed clerical

helps, and it was discovered that nothing in the law said a yeomanry should be a male. The law since has been changed. The navy alone had 1,713 nurses and 269 marinettes.

Women in the army equaled a number a full combat division. Of the 21,896 on the rolls 21,426 were nurses, the rest field clerks. One detachment served as telephone operators for the signal corps, which had difficulty with the French.

Half the army nurses served overseas. Three were wounded.

Battle,
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man Soil, Oct. 5 (BUP)
of tanks on the eastern
and their crews killed in
orting troops of protect-
nk after another fell out
he forest to meet them,
in the Moselle valley.

Crowns Totter in War's Path

9 Monarchs
on Uneasy

irulent Assault Seen

As
Of

WILL WAR TOPPLE THESE CROWNS?



GUSTAVE
of Sweden.

HAAKON
of Norway.

BORIS
of Bulgaria.

WILHELMINA
of Holland.

CAROL
of Rumania.

GEORGE
of Greece.

LEOPOLD
of Belgium.

PETER
of Yugoslavia.

CHRISTIAN
of Denmark.

...would the further possibil-
ity that Russia would grab off
the eastern province of Bessarabia.
...was Russian before the
war.

Almost as much endangered was
the crown of 16-year-old King
Peter II of Yugoslavia, who has
ruled since October 11, 1934, un-
der a regency headed by Prince
Paul, a cousin of his assassinated
father, Alexander. Peter's poly-
glot kingdom of Serbs, Croats and
Slovenes thrown together
after the first world war, has al-
ways known internal strife.

In case of a new division of
power in western Europe, it has
long been regarded as certain that
Yugoslavia would go to Italy—
provided, of course, that country
stuck to the Berlin-Rome axis.

GREECE INCLUDED.
Italy's expansion plans also have
been long understood to include
Greece. Whether they have
changed since Russia unbalanced
the axis was a point still to be set-
tled. Even so, however, the position
of George II of Greece was
seen as highly insecure.

In Bulgaria, rival political
groups have kept King Boris III
on the anxious seat for twenty
years.

Twilight for the kings may
spread even beyond the Balkans.
It was admitted. Leopold III is
making tremendous efforts to pre-
pare Belgium in the event of an
invasion like that of 1914.

Christian of Denmark is in the
unhappy position of being first in
line if the "drive to the east"
also becomes a drive to the west.

Gustave V of Sweden and
Haakon VII of Norway again find
themselves trying to maintain tra-
ditional neutrality. The same
course was proclaimed by Queen
Wilhelmina of The Netherlands—
but soldiers of the country at the
time were preparing to dynamite
the dikes in event of in-
vasion.



Russia and Germany Fix Boundary In Divided Poland; Soviet to Get Bases In Latvia as Well as In Estonia

BULLETIN—

Moscow, Oct. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia and Latvia today signed a pact of mutual assistance, it was announced tonight by Tass, Soviet news agency.

Moscow, Oct. 5 (AP)—Soviet Russia and Germany have signed an additional protocol to their friendship and border treaty, fixing a precise frontier between them in conquered and partitioned Poland.

The protocol was signed yesterday for Russia by Premier Vyacheslav Molotov and for Germany by her ambassador to Moscow, Count Friedrich von der Schulenberg.

(The boundary had been set previously in the treaty signed Sept. 28 at Moscow, but was identified only by a map attached to the pact. The line, most of it along the Bug and San rivers, divides Poland into two nearly equal parts.)

It was agreed that a mixed commission would begin work Oct. 9 placing frontier stones along the boundary of the Nazi and Communist "spheres of interest" in conquered Poland.

There was no new announcement of the demarcation line between the two zones.

It was disclosed that a German trade delegation would arrive here next Sunday for negotiations growing from the German-Russian trade and credit pact signed last Aug. 20.

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu of Turkey having received instructions from Ankara, was expected to resume negotiations at the Kremlin, possibly today.

(A semi-official Turkish news agency in Ankara said negotiations with Russia had "progressed favorably" and that Saracoglu was expected to remain in Moscow several days more.)

(In Istanbul, it was reported Soviet leaders had told Saracoglu, regarded as unofficial spokesman for the Balkan states, that Russia must have naval base rights at the Rumanian port of Constanza on the Black Sea as well as the right to send troops through the Balkan countries.)

A Berlin dispatch says a German government commission of 12, headed by K. Schnurre, foreign office expert, will leave for Moscow Saturday to discuss economic and communications problems raised by the new German-Russian accord.

Reports of conclusion of a Russian-Latvian agreement giving the Soviet air and naval

bases in the neighboring Baltic state reached Moscow last night.

Foreign quarters also advanced the theory Soviet Russia also would attempt to strengthen her hand in the Middle East once she has completed negotiations with her European neighbors.

(A semi-official report in Riga, capital of Latvia, said the Latvian-Russian accord would be signed soon. Informed sources there said the agreement would give Russia special traffic privileges over the railway to Libau, Latvian Baltic port.

(A dispatch from Tallinn, Estonia, said the Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact was ratified at 11 p.m. last night by an exchange of letters.)

Diplomatic quarters said Russia might first try to extend her influence in the middle east by making proposals to Afghanistan, which lies between Russia and India and now is within the British sphere of influence.

A Soviet foothold in Afghanistan would give the Moscow regime a strategically important position in relation to India's northern frontier.

(Afghanistan, a nation of about 10,000,000 inhabitants, mostly Mohammedans, is poorly developed

with no railways and few other forms of communication. Her northern area is believed rich in copper, lead and iron. Coal and some oil are found in other parts. Wool and skins are the principal exports.)

(A Havas news agency dispatch from Moscow said unconfirmed reports reached the Russian capital yesterday to the effect Russia has concentrated 300,000 troops in the Chinese province of Singkiang near the Indian frontier.)

(Havas said observers pointed out there are only two mountain passes practicable for military movements from Singkiang into India and that, in any event, snow would prevent any large-scale operations.)

Diplomatic quarters expressed the belief Russia would ask transit privileges through Lithuania, Latvia's southern neighbor.

The Lithuanian foreign minister, Jozas Urbys, flew back to Kaunas, his capital, unexpectedly in a special plane presumably for instructions.

(The Lithuanian telegraph agency in Kaunas said Urbys would make another trip soon to Moscow to continue his conversations with the Russians.)

Swedish Ship Is Torpedoed by U-Boat; Another Boat Seized, Taken to Kiel

Stockholm, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Swedish ship "Gun", 1,198 tons, was torpedoed today off Hantsholm, Jutland, and her crew of 18 rescued.

The vessel, built in 1891, was bound for Antwerp. Her home port was Gothenburg.

The Copenhagen Ekstradbladet in a dispatch from Stockholm said the Swedish freighter Algeria had been seized in the Baltic Sea and taken to Kiel, Germany. The 1,617-ton ship was bound for Genoa with a cargo of woodpulp and iron.

(The German government has declared woodpulp on the contraband list.)

Another report said the Finnish four-masted schooner Baltic sank at Stevns, just north of a German mine field. The crew was rescued but the dispatch said the cause of the sinking was undetermined.

A director of the company which owned the Danish steamship Vendi, sunk by a submarine in the North Sea with a loss of 11 men, said today the captain "stopped promptly" for the raider but was torpedoed nevertheless.

The director said the captain expressed the opinion the 11 seamen were not drowned but were killed by an explosion. "The weather was fine and clear and the reason for the torpedoing is still unclear," he said.

New Sub Technique
The master of the sunken Norwegian freighter Solaas said he believed the ship was the victim of a new torpedo technique. The master said no explosion was heard. "The submarine disappeared, and five minutes later the Solaas began sinking from holes in the engine room and bunk room, indicating that a new device penetrated the ship's hull without an explosion."

Danes Refuse, Norwegians Agree to Russian Request

Copenhagen, Denmark, Oct. 5 (AP)—Danish shipowners turned a cold shoulder today to Soviet Russia's inquiry as to whether they would charter ships to transport timber from the White Sea to Britain and France.

Norway has replied the Soviet can have as many ships as she wants, while Swedish and Finnish owners showed interest in the proposition, but reserved a final decision.

Russia's gesture aroused speculation as to her position, inasmuch as Germany has notified neutral countries she considers woodpulp as contraband. Five Swedish ships, two of them loaded with woodpulp, were seized by the Germans yesterday.

Neutral ships sunk since hostilities started include four Swedish, three Finnish and one Danish, chiefly in Baltic waters.

The newspaper Berlingske Tidende, considered authoritative on shipping matters, quoted Danish shipowners as saying they "didn't believe they were interested." The newspaper said shippers were willing to take risks and added, "there is no reason to think there is any secret understanding between Russia and Germany to spare ships carrying Russian goods."

The Russians are trading on a "cash and carry" basis and receiving the money before the ship leaves port, the newspaper said, and added, "naturally they will look upon the fate of neutral ships with English and French cargoes as irrelevant."

The newspaper Politiken quoted one shipowner as expressing the belief that Russia was afraid her own ships would be torpedoed.

CONVOY SYSTEM IS CONSIDERED TO ELUDE SUBS

May Ship by Railway
If Sea Traffic
Impossible

HUNT NAZI SPIES

Stockholm, Oct. 3 (AP)

Sweden strove desperately today to continue her sea commerce and at the same time maintain her precarious neutrality.

As Nazi sailors tightened their grip on the Baltic, apprehensive Swedish officials studied convoy systems of the last war. In those days, Sweden escorted her ships to Norway, where Britain took over the duties.

Consideration was given the possibility of shipping by rail to Gothenburg, on the Kattegat, an arm of the North Sea, and completely avoiding Baltic sea lanes.

Indication the Swedish government was planning energetic steps to protect its vessels was seen in one report that Swedish fighting planes fired warning shots at a German warship which halted a Swedish vessel and drove the warship away.

Hunt German Spies

An energetic campaign against German spies said to be operating in Swedish ports is also expected.

Observers of developments in the Baltic said they believed Germany was seeking to control the sea between the Islands of Oland and Gotland, pointing out there is heavy Swedish and Finnish traffic there where it is easier to hail and capture ships than in the North Sea.

The German dispatch boat Grille was patrolling these waters.

It was reported at Stockholm the Swedish minister to Berlin had protested against the capture of the Lettish steamship Imanta in Swedish waters Sunday and the flying of a German plane over Swedish territory.

Reports yesterday said Germany had seized eight Swedish ships and had interfered with a ninth inside Swedish territorial waters. The admiralty announced today that none of the eight were Swedish craft, but that five were Finnish, two Estonian and one Norwegian. Four were carrying lumber consigned to Britain.

Other Ships Stopped

The admiralty said one Swedish ship and a sixth Finnish ship had been stopped, but it was not known what happened in them.

A Copenhagen report said the Finnish four-masted schooner Baltic was sunk at Stevas, just north of a German mine field. The crew was rescued.

The master of the Swedish steamship Gun, sunk 20 miles off Helsingborg, Denmark, asserted today the crew of the German submarine which dynamited his ship, told him they also sank a British submarine which appeared on the scene.

The British submarine appeared while the German crew was placing dynamite in the Gun's hold.

Fired Three Torpedoes

The master of the Swedish ship said the German U-boat dived while he and two other Swedes were aboard it, staying down from 5 a.m. Saturday until 4 a.m. Sunday, during which time three torpedoes were fired.

The Swedish skipper said the German commander of the U-boat told him the British submarine was sunk.

The British apparently did not attack the German submarine, the Swedish captain said, because they learned from the Gun's crew that he was aboard the U-boat.

Churchill Speaks

BRITAIN'S First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, anticipated in his address to the Empire on Sunday the peace feelers that may be sent out of Berlin this week. He said that Hitler started the present war but that it is not within his power or that of his successors to say when it will end.

"We are going on," he said, "in the conviction that we are the defenders of civilization." He added that the conclusion of the war would depend on how long Herr Hitler and his group of wicked men "whose hands are stained with blood and sticky with corruption" can keep their grip upon the docile, unhappy German people.

The German plea for peace will be predicated on the false assumption that now that Poland has been liquidated there is nothing to be gained by further fighting. That is an argument that will have no weight with Great Britain and France. It has nothing to do with the resolve to put an end to Hitlerism in Europe and to restore to smaller nations peace and security. While Russia's intervention may have prevented the Nazi looting of Rumania and further military and economic triumphs in the Balkans, no reliance can be placed on either the possibility of an early break in Nazi-Soviet relations or on any promise that Hitler would henceforth refrain from further troublemaking.

Even should the Nazis and Russians agree on completing a military pact, the western democracies would have no other alternative than to carry on the war to a conclusion that will definitely eradicate the reign of fear which has prevailed in Europe for the past few years. They have a righteous cause and a clear conscience. A peace at this time would condone the atrocities inflicted on the Polish people and subscribe to the joint looting of a nation whose chief crime was that it lay between Hitler and his march to the east and south.

Nor could the Allies select a more propitious time in which to challenge the might of Nazi Germany to a final test of arms. Today Russia is an uncertain partner of Germany just as she was an unstable partner of the Allies at the beginning of the Great War. Italy, now as then, is sitting on the fence. Japan places no trust in Russian assurances. The moral opinion of the world is fixed against Germany. Furthermore, France and Great Britain are armed and ready to invite a showdown with German terrorism.

The events of the past month have not been favorable to the Nazi cause. Hitler's conquest of Poland has led to a division of the spoils probably not contemplated when Polish territory was invaded. Russia is top dog in the eastern alliance and is reaping the major share of the war.

France is as determined as Great Britain to fight the war to a successful finish and to compel Nazi Germany to disgorge its Polish gains. The French reply to suggestions of peace at an early date was brief and pointed: "Hitler will get his reply from French guns of the Marne line." The French realize as do the British that there can be no peace until fear of Hitlerism has been eradicated in Europe and its poisonous influence in international affairs destroyed.

Russian Object Is Balkan Control

Times-Southam Special Service
(Copyright by The Southern Newspaper)
London, Oct. 3

Italy has been invited to make a common stand with Germany in Hitler's peace offer in return for a guarantee of freedom to secure political and economic returns in the Balkans and the lure of territorial gains in Northern Africa.

Whether Mussolini will consider, says the Times, that Germany is in any position to guarantee anything in future in the Balkans, seeing that Russia has advanced westward, is another story.

No attempt is made in Rome to understand the Anglo-French outlook on the peace proposals. Italian spokesmen talk of "a wider vision of a new order in Europe in which the legitimate interests of all nations may be satisfied."

It is known that the Vatican is strongly supporting Mussolini in his peace drive. Contacts with neutral countries are maintained by Papal nuncios and in Rome it is claimed there is marked support everywhere in favor of a general European peace conference.

The Times Moscow correspondent thinks Stalin is now pressing the Turks to close the Dardanelles against Britain and France, to abandon their pact with the United Kingdom for the preservation of peace in the Mediterranean and to join instead, in a pact of mutual assistance with Moscow.

Russian diplomacy is, obviously, moving toward domination of the Baltic states, entirely at the expense of Germany. The Russian lease of Estonian ports and airbases is now under discussion. If Latvia also passes under Russian influence, Moscow will be able to obtain use of the ports of Libau and Windau, which are ice free in winter, unlike Leningrad, which is ice-bound for five months yearly.

Rumor Plot to Kill Hitler Unearthed By Gestapo Chief

London, Oct. 3 (CP) The black-shirted Hitler elite guard were implicated in the plot. Despite utmost secrecy maintained by German police officials, confirmation of "rumor" plot to kill Hitler, the Daily Sketch said.

It called attention to the Nazi announcement of a special guard corps organized and commanded by Sepp Dietrich, one of Hitler's lieutenants.

The Daily Sketch today reported that a plot to kill Hitler during his tour of inspection of the Polish front had been discovered by Heinrich Himmler, chief of the German Gestapo. The report lacked confirmation from other sources.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the tabloid London newspaper, said reports reaching Denmark from Germany said numbers of lieutenants.

"Drive to the East"



Masterpieces of European Culture May Be Destroyed By War; Valued Works Already Lost in Polish Cities

London and Paris Have Already Taken Steps to Protect Art Treasures

BUT NOT ITALY

By ALLEN DOWLING
Chicago, Oct. 4 (UP)

Widespread destruction of Polish art treasures in a month of European war portends an historically devastating assault on the world's culture, Dr. Ulrich A. Middeldorf, University of Chicago art authority, believes.

"The masterpieces of architecture, sculpture, painting and literature always have been among the chief sufferers of war," he said.

"Even with concerted efforts of combatant nations to hide and protect their important pieces of art, the loss in a long war will leave an irreparable gap in the world's culture."

The new president of the College Art Association of America cited the loss in Poland within a month of wood cuts, lithographs and baroque architecture to support his contention.

"Buildings designed by the great architects of the 17th and 18th centuries have been razed by the improved devices of modern warfare," Dr. Middeldorf declared. "The century-old architecture and frescoes of Italian masters have been destroyed in Cracow and Czestochowa."

He hopefully admitted that movable items of treasure will receive the earnest protection of European connoisseurs.

Already the Louvre of Paris and London's British Museum of Art have been evacuated.

On the other hand, Italy, possessor of the finest architecture, sculpture and paintings in the world, has taken no precautionary measures, Dr. Middeldorf said.

In the World War, however, Italy's prodigious safeguard of her art stores resulted in preservation of invaluable statues in Venice and Padua, the classical bronze horses of the facade of St. Mark's in Venice, the Doge's palace in Venice, and Michelangelo's statues in Florence.

Dr. Middeldorf expressed the hope that Italy again will shield the treasures, even though the nation is not at war.

Recounting the destruction of seven major wars from 480 B.C. through the World War, he said the progress of civilization had been materially impeded by the successive ravings of art.

"It is tragic," he concluded, "that not only are the symbols of early civilization lost through war, but the processes of progress and cultural education also are abandoned."

The World War 25 Years Ago Today



Belgian soldiers searching carts for spies in 1914.
(OCTOBER 8, 1914.)

British and German cavalry clash on Belgian border. Allies push battle lines 104 miles.

Belgian capital moved from Antwerp to Ostend. Civilians flee to Holland.

German war office admits its forces have been forced to retire in Russian Poland.

Fourteen warships sunk by mines and in battle. Austria loses nine vessels, Germany four and British one.

EXPECT HITLER MAY ASK ITALY'S HELP IN CONFLICT

Mediation Effort By Mussolini Forecast

TALKS END

Rome, Oct. 2 (AP)

Italian and foreign diplomats expressed growing concern today that Italy might be forced into the war if Great Britain and France lay down a peace offer by Adolf Hitler.

Officials were silent on Foreign Minister Count Ciano's visit to Berlin, but many Italians said they thought Hitler was asking Italy to present a peace proposal—and be ready to enter the war in the event of its rejection.

Newspapers indicated such an offer might include a proposal to create a new Poland, much smaller than the old one, and with a government similar to Slovakia, a protectorate of Germany.

Call on Italy

Through the Russian-German declaration in Moscow last week Hitler has implied that if Britain and France do not come to terms he would unleash a big offensive of some sort, possibly from the air. In such event, it was regarded likely here that he would insist upon Italy fulfilling her obligations under the Italian-German military alliance and going to Germany's assistance.

The possibility that the Hitler-Ciano meeting might produce a German "final offer" of peace and that Premier Mussolini would transmit it to Britain and France was given much consideration. Among Italians, it was believed widely that Il Duce might suggest a five-power conference.

Ciano left Berlin today to return to Rome, concluding the first conversations between the Rome-Berlin axis partners since the outbreak of war.

Ciano was accompanied to the Berlin station by Von Ribbentrop and other Nazi officials. These included Colonel-General Wilhelm Keitel, chief commander of the German armed forces as secretary of war; Heinrich Himmler, chief of the secret police; Robert Ley, Hitler's trade union commissioner, and Dr. Hans Lammers, member of the wartime ministerial council.

A brief communique issued by the German high command, said the Hela peninsula, last zone of Polish resistance, had surrendered yesterday as Nazi land and naval forces were preparing to launch a joint attack on the garrison of 4,000 men.

The Nazi command declared the first German troops had moved into Warsaw yesterday and that occupation of the city was proceeding without incident.

Sharp Clashes Mark Battle

Valley, One of Germany's Main Sources of Steel, Now Completely Paralyzed

By RALPH HEINZEN
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
With the French Armies in Germany, Oct. 4

French and German troops fought in forest today for possession of heights overlooking Saar Valley.

From a French regimental observation post where there have been repeated attacks and counter-attacks as advance troops back and where today a commanding wooded hill.

A patrol of about 50 Nazi soldiers attacked the French advance lines in the Warndt forest, near the German village of Lauterbach.

There was a light, grayish fog drifting across the hills when the Germans stabbed at the French lines shortly after dawn.

The thrust was made less than 200 yards from the French observation post in a former German customs house and it was repulsed after brief fighting.

I heard first the sharp staccato rattle of a French machine gun and then through the trees to the east came the deeper tone of Nazi machine guns replying. The French far down the line joined in and there was an exchange of fire, after which the German guns ceased and the shooting died out.

Captured Gun

We waited 15 minutes, then out of the woods came a French patrol leader bearing a new German machine gun and its belt of copper-pointed bullets, about half used.

The Saar valley was the source of 10 per cent of Germany's steel but today it lies dead and idle, with even the Nazi army pulled back to the Siegfried line in the distant hills and only patrols — supported by artillery — holding the mined bridges over the Saar.

By repulsing the local Nazi thrusts, the French have retained their positions in the great forest which covers each side of Saarbrücken. The city itself is pinched off by the French advance but not occupied.

The Warndt resembles the famous Great War Argonne battleground. It is covered with thick

ENEMY BALKED IN ANY ATTEMPT TO TURN FLANK

Recent French Gains Have Minimized Danger

CAPTURE FOREST

Paris, Oct. 5 (AP) — The French army was reported today to have strengthened its positions so greatly by recent gains on the northwestern end of the front facing Germany as to minimize the danger of any attempt to turn its left flank by a thrust through neutral Luxembourg.

Military advisers said the French army was in full possession of the Borg forest after a brief, close-range battle between French and German tanks.

(An eye-witness account of this battle appears in an adjoining column.)

Tonight's French war communique was as follows:

The day, as a whole, was calm. There was activity on both sides by reconnaissance units on various parts of the front.

Meanwhile, on the fortified frontier of Germany and France, the autumnal rains made aerial combat impossible. There were intermittent artillery exchanges in the Zweibrücken region, and semi-official sources said the French guns dominated that city along with the other German industrial towns of Bergzabern, Pirmasens, Saarbrücken, Saarlouis and Merzig.

French military leaders were strengthening their lines in the hilly Saar and Palatinate sectors to meet the threat of a possible German assault.

There was no evidence of any immediate spectacular military activity as the general staff appeared bent on keeping casualties to a minimum and using time as an ally to bring Germany down.

French sources, commenting on a communique last night announcing capture of a German merchant ship by a French submarine, said the prize was seized more than 1,100 miles at sea. The submarine was one of the largest in the French navy, it was said.

No Conscription For British Navy

London, Oct. 5 (CP)

Great Britain proposed "to rely during the war upon the methods of voluntary recruiting which have served the Royal navy so well in the past," the first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill, told the House of Commons yesterday.

He spoke in reply to a private notice from Rear-Admiral T. P. H. Beamish (Conservative) asking a statement regarding recruiting and promotion of personnel during the war period.

"All normal arrangements for entering officers, cadets and seamen sufficient for the post-war requirements of the navy will continue, including the special service entry," Mr. Churchill replied.

More Promotions

"The policy of promoting an increasing number of men from the lower deck and younger warrant officers to permanent commissions will receive wider scope."

"Direct promotion will also be extended to the accountant branch. The average of such commissions over the last four years has been 15. During the war it is expected and desired by the admiralty that under existing schemes at least 75 commissions from the lower deck, or five times the average of the last four years, will be given annually."

Mr. Churchill said "closest co-operation with the merchant navy will be preserved."

"Any further claims on the personnel of the merchant navy will only be made as they can be spared from their normal service," he added.

Canada Warships Transferred East

Ottawa, Oct. 5 (CP)

After completing what is described as probably a record 14-day passage for the 7,000-mile voyage, two Canadian navy destroyers have arrived in Eastern Canadian waters from their base at Esquimalt, B.C., the department of national defence announced today. Names of the ships were not disclosed.

War Situation In Brief

The Western Front

French troops have driven German divisions further back in the area of the Moselle Valley, following a brisk tank engagement in the Borg Forest. Superiority of French army equipment was illustrated in the encounter. The French front line is now believed out of danger in the event of a German counter-attack.

The Diplomatic Front

Hitler, scheduled to address the Reichstag tomorrow, stands isolated, with Russia, Italy and Japan showing no inclination to support his peace proposals. He visited Warsaw today.

Russia has signed an agreement with Estonia, whereby the Soviet has the right to quarter troops in Estonia and establish naval and air bases on the Baltic Islands. A pact with Latvia, giving the Soviet outlets on the Baltic, was signed today.

Russia has also signed a protocol with Germany, formally fixing a mutual frontier which splits Poland into almost equal parts.

France, warring on 'defeatist propaganda' at home, orders arrest of several active Communist supporters.

On the Seas

Half the German submarine fleet operating at the start of war has been destroyed, it was believed by the British ministry of information.

The crew of a torpedoed Greek freighter was landed in western Eire by the German U-boat which had sunk the ship.

Crew of the Bremen is reported back in Germany by an official newspaper. This supports the recent assertion that the liner is docked in a port in Northern Russia.

Anglo-French-Turkish mutual assistance pacts which provide for joint aid to Greece and Rumania in the event of attack on those countries should become operative only after the Ankara government has consulted Moscow and, presumably, received Soviet consent, it was reported in diplomatic circles here today.

Polish Campaign Closed

Berlin, Oct. 5 (AP)

Hitler today pronounced his Polish campaign complete after he reviewed the troops who conquered Warsaw and told his soldiers "I know you are ready for anything."

Storage in Sask.

Winnipeg, Oct. 5 (CP)

The Board of Grain Commissioners of Canada today announced that, due to congested conditions, the railway companies are unable to provide additional cars for grain shipments to the head of the lakes.

As a result, the board has ordered a number of cars to be routed to the drouth areas of South eastern Saskatchewan, where storage space is available.

Must Have Soviet Consent

London, Oct. 5 (CP-Havas)

Russia is demanding of Turkey that the clauses of the pro-



CRUCIAL BATTLE AT SAARBREUCKEN BELIEVED NEAR

Monitors
**Report French Army
On Three Sides
Of City**

AIR BATTLE

London, Oct. 2 (CP) The expected fall of Saarbruecken will presage a concerted French drive northward along the Moselle river toward the strategic railway junction at Treves (Trier), the military correspondent of Reuters (News agency) predicted today.

"Watch the battle for Saarbruecken," he said. "Each day brings reports of progress in this area. The central salient of the Siegfried line at Saarbruecken already has been pierced and the town now has been surrounded on three sides. It will fall soon and when it does simultaneously there will be another big movement northwards along the Moselle toward the vital railway junction of Treves."

Battle On Western Front Cautious Sparring Match

(The following dispatch gives the first authentic picture of the Western battle front. Henry C. Cassidy, the writer, has covered major news events in France for the past three years as a member of the Associated Press Paris bureau. Cassidy was one of a group of ten correspondents permitted to visit the French front).

By HENRY CASSIDY
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

With the French Army on the Western Front, Oct. 3

Under front line shellfire I have just seen French forces attacking in the Saar Basin of Germany.

I also entered captured German ground with advance troops in the Warndt forest, west of Saarbruecken, and went through subterranean galleries of France's Maginot Line on the first authorized trip of accredited war correspondents to the Western Front.

Everywhere the impression that French officers and troops gave was that they were carrying on the fight to the finish and that while they were not making any very extensive territorial gains they were taking positions of high strategic importance.

The war on the Western Front thus far is a cautious sparring match, with the French doing the leading.

There have been no big battles.

War Situation In Brief

On Western Front

Patrols and ambushes were reported by the French at various points on the western front, with artillery fire from both sides south of Zweibruecken. Short clashes also occurred in the vicinity of the Warndt Forest, and French soldiers were reported "digging in" for a general offensive by the 1,000,000 German troops behind the Siegfried line.

The Diplomatic Front

Anthony Eden announced to the House that representatives of the Dominion governments had been asked to attend consultations at London on the co-ordination of the Empire during the war. Hon. T. A. Crerar will attend for Canada.

Premier Daladier reiterated France's determination to continue to fight the war which "had been imposed on us".

Debate continued at Washington on the projected repeal of the U.S. embargo on shipment of war materials to belligerent countries. The debate is expected to last three weeks.

Russia indicated its intention to continue its timber exports to Great Britain, by approaching Norwegian brokers with the prospect that they lease their neutral ships for this purpose.

On the Seas

Capture of a German merchant ship by a French submarine was announced. The Hoegh Transporter, Norwegian, struck a mine at the entrance to Singapore harbor, and sank.

War Situation In Brief

The Western Front

French engineers were consolidating the Allied advances, clearing out land mines and repairing captured German fortifications for French occupation. French troops hold about 165 square miles in the Saar region, including 65 villages. Only minor skirmishes were reported, with German raids being repulsed.

The Diplomatic Front

Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House that more "mere assurances" on the part of Hitler would be required before the Allies would consider any cessation of hostilities. He said Britain and France would, however, carefully consider any proposals made by the German chancellor.

The prime minister stated that the Allies are not apprehensive of any threats made by Hitler on the basis of joint Nazi-Soviet action in the event of his proposals being rejected.

Churchill is rumored as the probable prime minister within the next six months.

Mussolini, aware of the British and French attitude to Hitler's peace plans, is showing little inclination to act as mediator. Ciano, foreign minister, back from Berlin, but it is believed not likely that Italy will fulfill its obligations under the Rome-Berlin axis, at least until a definite demand is made by Germany.

On the Seas

British cruisers are scouring the seas for the raider which sank the freighter Clement, off the coast of Brazil, on Sunday.

Power of the Allied fleets will make defeat for the Allies impossible, according to Herbert Hoover, former President of the U.S. The seas have been swept clean of enemy shipping in 30 days, he said, and would be as quickly cleared again in the event of Italy joining forces with Germany.

Conference Soon As 'Practicable' Anthony Eden Declares in House; Coordinated NORWEGIAN LINES ASKED TO CARRY Continual Interchange of Sought, May Take F Of 1917. PLAN WELCOMED

By E. F. SMITH
Standard Press

Anthony Eden, secretary for the Colonies today that Canada, Australia and New Zealand cabinet ministers British government "as soon as possible."

The dominion secretary was so announced in reply to a question of opposition.

Mr. Eden said the dominion had added: "I am glad to say that it and the governments of Canada, the Zealand and the union of South Africa cabinet minister to this country to discuss."

During the last war an Imperial permanent organization to meet nothing like that is under consideration. Mr. Atlee asked whether any date had been set for the meeting. To which Mr. Eden replied: "It is impossible to fix the exact date, but the House can be assured that they will take place as soon as can be arranged."

Analysis To Report
"The meetings are for purposes of consultation, and in the circumstances they cannot be expected to be very long, as the ministers concerned will want to take back their reports to their countries as soon as they can," the minister added.

The first Imperial war cabinet gathered in London March 2, 1917. Of this meeting, Sir Robert Borden, Canadian premier, said: "Great Britain prevailed, but the Dominions met her on equal terms."

Fourteen meetings were held during 1917, at which Sir Robert Borden and Sir George Perley, then Canadian high commissioner, represented Canada. All the Dominions were represented, except Australia, which was experiencing internal political difficulties at the time.

Nothing Excluded
Lloyd George had decided on the formation of the cabinet shortly after his accession to the premiership in 1917. He said that all matters of "first-rate importance" would be considered. "Nothing affecting the dominions, the interests of the war, or negotiations for peace will be excluded," Lloyd George said.

In his memoirs last year, Sir Robert wrote that when Lloyd George called the war cabinet, he "virtually announced the appeal or challenge of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1917: 'If you want our aid, call us to your councils.'"

In Canada, little was heard during 1917 and 1918 of the Imperial war cabinet. British writers thought it a revolutionary constitutional change. However in its proceedings led to confusion in the Canadian mind between the cabinet and the Imperial war conference, a body in which the Dominions were represented and which considered general affairs of the Empire.

Vital Importance
The Imperial war cabinet was concerned primarily with matters of vital importance to the prosecution of the war. Its deliberations included the cooperation of the allied nations, questions arising with neutrals because of the submarine campaign, provision of necessary food supplies to the Allies.

It received secret reports of the Imperial general staff and the command-in-chief in the various theatres of war. It studied also possible peace plans and reconstruction steps.

The Imperial war conference, on the other hand, which met on alternate days, dealt with relations and co-operation between the United Kingdom and the various Dominions, both during the war and the period of reconstruction.

Swedish and Finnish Brokers Also Approached

ONE SHIP LOST

Oslo, Oct. 4 (AP)—Norwegian shipping brokers announced today they had been asked by the Soviet Russian export agency to supply ships to carry cargoes of wood from the White Sea to Great Britain and France.

The president of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association said Russia could get as many Norwegian ships as it wished.

The disclosure followed closely upon a report that Swedish and Finnish shipping firms had been approached along a similar line and after German seizure of many wood cargoes, considered contraband by Germany, while they were en route to Britain and France.

Observers in the neutral northern countries hesitated to estimate the drifting attitude of Russia and Germany toward such shipments.

Treated As Contraband
All previous reports indicated Russia had abandoned timber exports to England. No authoritative interpretation of the reports could be obtained, but shippers were asking with interest whether Russia is planning to supply Britain with timber which the new Soviet state has seized.

The Swedish admiralty announced capture by Germans of the Swedish steamer *Thema*, near the Danish island of Bornholm. The *Thema* was bound for Norway with a cargo of grain. The commander of the Swedish destroyer *Dale* was informed by the German commander when he attempted to go to the assistance of the *Thema* that the ship was in international waters.

The newspaper *Aftonbladet* reported today that an 8,000-ton German shipwrecked by the British ship *Liba* had not otherwise been identified has struck a mine near the North Sea island of Bornholm. The vessel was said to be carrying a cargo of iron from Sweden.

The Latvian freighter *Imanta* which was seized in Swedish territorial waters by a German warship has been released and is en route here, it was announced today.

Late Flashes Turkish Press Irked by Delay

Istanbul, Oct. 4 (AP)—Turkish newspapers vented the delay in the discussion being carried on at Moscow by Foreign Minister Sulayr Samedov found open expression today in the Turkish press.

A cryptic declaration was carried by important newspapers that the Russian nations "are not consenting to the slightest sacrifice impairing their own dignity and honor."

It was reported reliably that Soviet Russia was demanding that her Balkan and Black Sea neighbor ships mutual assistance agreements with the Soviet, similar to those being negotiated with the Baltic States.

London, Oct. 4 (AP)—A Turkish military mission held a conference today with British government representatives.

The Press Association said the talks dealt with "military and other matters of common interest." General Kiazim Orlan headed the Turkish delegation.

Price of Beer Fixed

Edinburgh, Oct. 4 (CP)—An order-in-council has been passed by the provincial government, approving a liquor board regulation which provides for a maximum price of 10 cents for a glass of beer, and fixing the glass capacity at eight ounces of beer. It was announced today.

The regulation is effective October 20. While it has been the custom in this province to provide an 8-ounce glass of beer for 10 cents, this is the first time that it has been required by a liquor board regulation.

FRANCO SEERS PEACE

Madrid, Oct. 4 (CP)—General Francisco Franco said today that he would be glad to effect a reconciliation among the conflicting powers in Europe.

Common, he would be pleased to see the peace treaty with material results.

REPORT GERMAN TROOPS MASSES FOR BIG ATTACK

Switzerland Halts
All Military
Leave

BELGIUM AGAIN?

Officer the Army's London Bureau
Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Oct. 4

Hitler's air force, artillery and approximately 50 divisions of troops, are now massed behind the Western Frontiers preparing. It is presumed, for a big attack soon after the Nazi peace maneuvers, which Mussolini seems in no hurry to make, have been finally rejected by Britain and France.

Switzerland has stopped all leave for troops fearing a German invasion. Belgium and Holland have informed their neighbors that their neutrality should be broken.

The Nazi press loudly proclaims readiness to take an offensive, but military opinion in London questions whether the German high command will find so million men against the Maginot Line, which is not only a 12-mile-deep line of fortifications but also a military base from which all Western Germany can be besieged.

More probably the enemy offensive, with mechanized units, will be directed at France through Belgium. However, the British field force is available for a rapid movement to any threatened point and the Royal Air Force can be depended on to create a diversion.

Italy Not Confronted
Meanwhile the diplomatic air of Europe is thick, first with prospects for calling off the war—of course on Hitler's terms—and secondly, with rumors and reports of Soviet Russia getting domination of Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Black Sea. A point plot hatched in Berlin, however, has no hope of success. Mussolini does not show any intention of it, and he certainly has no intention of abandoning it, at the present, the policy of neutrality to his credit for Italy.

Similarly, Chamberlain and Deladier have taken an almost guard against any implications with the British generals. Only if 300,000 men the central military command themselves, 400,000 men the general command, and 500,000 men the naval command, and the Nazi command in Europe and restore victims of 1918 aggression with the Allies, consider the price for their assistance to be paid.

This is what Lloyd George's main criticism and misunderstanding plan in the House of Commons, for consideration of all serious peace offers, really meant.

Parties United

But such is the nature of the House of Commons today that the very suggestion of negotiating with Hitler on his terms unites both government opposition parties in one loud, grim, determined shout "No," which clearly reflects opinion throughout the kingdom. British people hate war. They hate bullying Germany. They long for the whole dirty business to end.

But they know by bitter experience they can never have a truce and just peace in Europe until the criminals who broke it have been driven from power.

On that everyone in this country is utterly determined. In their view it is a war for the liberties of the German people as much as for their own.

"No Hitler peace for us. We shall make our own peace now." Loudly proclaimed even these London newspapers which only a year or two ago were praising Hitler as a great man who had done much for Germany. Presumably, therefore, when Hitler grins that British means to fight him to death of ruin, he will take a gambler's chance and lose the terms of the German war machine against three islands. We've waited more than a month now—waited for words and secondary effects to try to do to London what they have done to Warsaw. No doubt we shall not have to wait much longer.

Hitler is evidently prepared in the West for the strike he thinks will make his opponents ready to talk peace.

He must hurry. Already Soviet Russia has got most of the gains he hoped to get in Eastern Europe. One by one, little Baltic states are making non-aggression and trade pacts with Moscow. Baluchistan already looks over the German frontiers in East Prussia. Rumania can no longer be directly attacked by Nazi armies.

Spain is another where Hitler hoped to dominate, and the British fleet holds the world's oceans in a stronghold of blockade which under any piracy cannot break.

On the political, diplomatic and economic front Hitler is already meeting defeat, but he still has great armies, his invincible Luftwaffe and a high air force and the backing

Enemy Propaganda

THE London Daily Mirror has offered advice to the people of Great Britain that might well be taken to heart in other parts of the Empire. "Don't listen to rumors," it urges, "you will get all the news that matters—good or bad—through your newspapers."

In every war and in almost every community there are scaremongers, people who seem to take a delight in painting the situation more alarming than it is. A moment's thought should convince any person with average intelligence that this kind of information emanates chiefly from enemy sources in the first place and is meant to spread panic.

During the past five years, and more particularly in the last two, a war of nerves was actively carried on in certain parts of Europe. It has been conducted by totalitarian powers determined to maintain a state of sustained anxiety among the peoples living in the western democracies. Their controlled press and radio gave them unexcelled opportunity for spreading false information and for making threats to peace.

German propaganda is trying sedulously to create the impression in Europe and neutral countries that Britain is responsible for continuance of the war now that the Polish adventure is at an end. The answer to that line of propaganda was well expressed by Mr. Winston Churchill in parliament in the day that Great Britain declared war:

"This is not a question of Danzig, or Poland. We are fighting to save the whole world from the pestilence of Naziism and in defence of what is most sacred to men."

Anything can happen since the fire-breathing Mussolini has decided to sit on the side lines in the present war.

'Invisible War' Waged In North Sea May Decide The Future of Europe

(By A.P. Feature Service)
In a long-range war, the Allies expect to win by their ability to blockade German ports and sweep German shipping off the seas. So events in the area shown above are vital to the course of the war.

Most of them are unspectacular—ceaseless patrolling by Britain to see that no German vessel enters or leaves the North Seas and by Germany to see that no British

invisible. A naval engagement may break out at any time, of course, but Germany isn't strong enough to risk another Battle of Jutland.

The first effort of both sides is to protect their coastlines from attack. For this they use their naval and air bases, patrols by submarines and destroyers, and mine fields through which only the nation laying the mines knows the channels. War planes are stationed at each naval base.

Besides protecting the coast, guarding friendly shipping and blockading the enemy, patrols hamper the other side's mine laying and sweeping activities.

Mined areas are the most treacherous of all zones in war times. They are used both for protection of strategic areas and to obstruct the enemy in his own zone. They must be constantly tended, else they will be swept up by opposing naval units.

Since British strategic defenses locked up German shipping, Ger-

many's chief weapon in this war at sea is the submarine blockade shown above, and another in the Atlantic.

Today's dispatches said sources close to the French naval ministry revealed the Allies' vigorous anti-submarine warfare has destroyed or decommissioned nearly all of Germany's larger-type submarines of over 250 tons, and has shaken the morale of the U-boat corps.

These sources said reports from Germany indicated the small number of U-boats which remained from the first attacks on Allied shipping so dismayed the submarine corps that Hitler and Admiral Raeder had to attend in person the latest departure of a new wave of undersea craft from Wilhelmshaven to bolster the men's spirits.

The fact that recent U-boat warfare has been concentrated in the North Sea and in the passages leading to the Baltic, is viewed here as proof only small coastal submarines of 250 tons or less are now at the Nazis' disposal.

'Adolf' Popular

London, Oct. 4 (BUP)

The British troops as they march to war sing "Adolf," which is a lively tune written during London's first air raid alarm.

It goes:

"Adolf You've bitten off more than you can chew."

"Come on, hold your hand out, we're all fed up with you."

(Chorus: "Adolf")

"Adolf You better off and all your Nazis, too."

"Or you may get something to remind you of the old red, white and blue."

Annette Mills wrote the song, she said, during the first air raid alarm. She went into a friend's flat and found a boy friend from the Artists' Rifles there.

"Why not compose a tune for the boys?" he asked.

"I sat down at the piano and by the time the 'all clear' signal sounded, the song was finished," said Miss Mills, who wrote "Doomsday Daisy," a popular English song.

Bing!—Bang!



His Bombs Are Just Harmless Duck Eggs

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 4.—Headquarters phone jangled and a voice gasped:

"Police! Quick! A Japanese spy is in Washington Park taking notes. He's got a black bag—with bombs in it!"

In the park officers found Thomas Ding. Patiently he explained:

"I am Chinese, not Japanese."

"I am counting people—may-be I'll open a restaurant."

"Bombs? They aren't bombs, just preserved duck eggs."

"Drive to the East"



FREE HAND IN AFRICA

A free hand in the Dark Continent, according to reports, has been granted Hitler by his Russian ally.

Hitler already has made it plain he wants Germany's lost colonies, including what is now Tanganyika and British South Africa. In addition, he would like the rest of Africa from Tanganyika to the cape. Mussolini wants North Africa, including Egypt, which now blocks him from Italian East Africa, formerly Abyssinia. Between them, they hope to control the Suez Canal. Spain would like French Morocco.

After Baltic and Polish concessions, Stalin asked for the privilege of converting India, Afghanistan, Turkestan and western China to Communism.

He proposed to do this by sending hordes of Communist missionaries to India and China and sending them at once.

With Britain at war there would obviously be fewer British troops and fewer intelligence agents in northern India. Stalin proposes to put his army to work to assist these preachers of the Communist evangel by mobilizing a few hundred thousand Soviet soldiers along India's northern borders and along the Russian border with China.

Russia Preparing to Demand Naval, Military Bases From All Baltic States, Soviet Newspaper Indicates

By WITT HANCOCK
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

Moscow, Oct. 3

A strong hint that Soviet Russia is preparing to make demands for military and naval bases upon Finland as well as the smaller Baltic states was given today in the government newspaper Izvestia, which gave the first intimation of Russia's decision to march into Poland last month.

The newspaper, tracing relations of the Soviets with Finland, Estonia and Latvia since 1920, said "aggressive European countries that concealed themselves under the mask of 'peace loving' have tried to convert these countries into their vassals and into a zone of operations for completion of their aggressive plans in the basin of the Baltic Sea."

Izvestia in another article said an agreement between Sweden and Finland upon fortification of the Finnish-owned Alland Islands in the Baltic this year was concluded "without any legal grounds and was not planned for the pacification of the Baltic basin and the security of sea borders of adjacent countries."

Russia Opposed Proposal

Russia opposed the Scandinavian

proposal to fortify the strategic islands, holding it was a threat to Russia's position in the Baltic and Gulf of Finland. The islands command the entrances of the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland into the Baltic.

Many observers believed Russia was preparing to demand from Finland a share in control of the islands.

(Reports that Finland had received an invitation to send an envoy to Moscow were authoritatively denied in Helsinki.)

This latest campaign for more concessions in the Baltic area opened while the Latvian and Turkish foreign ministers were here and Lithuania's foreign minister, Juozas Urbys, was expected later in the day. Izvestia's article failed to mention Lithuania, but that country was expected to receive demands along with Latvia and similar to those made upon Estonia.

Conversations with Foreign Minister William Munters of Latvia began last night.

Planned British Base?

In the only direct mention of Britain the Izvestia said "Leading

maritime circles" tried to equip a base for the British navy on the islands of Hiio-Maa (Dago) and Saare Maa (Oesel) in the Baltic on which the Soviet gained permission to build bases in last week's pact with Estonia.

The possibility of diplomatic moves affecting the situation in the Black Sea hovered in the background, meanwhile, as Turkey's foreign minister, Sukru Saracoglu, remained in Moscow for further conferences at the Kremlin.

In Bucharest, Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu decided to postpone his trip to Moscow, perhaps until the Turkish foreign minister visits Bucharest en route back to Istanbul from Moscow.

Some diplomatic quarters, particularly British and French, argued that Russia's latest moves were designed to block Germany both in the Baltic and the Balkans.

May Recognize Soviet

Reports from abroad that Russia had shifted 20 divisions of troops from the Estonian border to the Latvian frontier were not confirmed here.

Jugoslav recognition of Russia appeared imminent last night when

it was learned Baron von Strandtmann, Czarist charge d'affaires and still considered the official Russian representative at Belgrade, had taken a "leave of absence".

A usually well-informed source said the Turkish foreign minister had telegraphed from Moscow that the Soviet government would admit of Yugoslavia to such a bloc on two conditions only:

1. That Von Strandtmann, who for 20 years had fostered Russian emigre activities, be removed from the list of accredited Belgrade diplomats.

2. That all Russian and Yugoslav anti-Bolshevik organizations in that country be liquidated.

To Return Wilno?

At Helsinki, Finland, informed quarters suggested today the question of Wilno's return to Lithuania might play an important part in conversations at Moscow among Soviet Russian leaders and the Lithuanian foreign minister.

The foreign affairs and national defence committees of both Estonian chambers, meeting under Foreign Minister Karl Selter, last night unanimously approved the mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union.

Hitler, Due to Speak Tomorrow, Stands Alone as Former Allies Refuse to Back Peace

The ministry of information today said it had reason to believe German submarines operating at sea at the outbreak of the war had figures were given.

It had been estimated that about 30 German U-boats were at war broke out.

Reuter's news agency reported today that heavy artillery fire of Denmark, near Esbjerg, all day yesterday.

It was believed that a naval engagement had occurred near Gfied naval and air base on the island of Heligoland.

(From the Herald's London Bureau)
By A. C. CUMMINGS
(Copyright, by The Southern Newspaper)

Hitler has already lost his lightning war, about which the N much.

Furthermore he has lost a diplomatic war that has raged through past. Tomorrow, when he declares his already rejected peace termment, he will stand alone in the world, for neither Russia nor Italy ally of his projects.

How Russians Took Over Tiny Esthonia

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—Under the new ten-year "mutual assistance" pact between Russia and Esthonia, the little buffer state becomes a satellite of Moscow and a base from which Russia commands control of the Upper Baltic.

The pact grants Russia the right

paired," but with Russian military occupation of strategic points, Estonian independence is seen as but a technical matter.

A second treaty, regulating and increasing Estonian-Russian trade, virtually incorporates the little state into the Russian economy.

Estonia's current difficulties with Soviet Russia add another chapter to its struggle to gain and retain independence from larger nations that have, since the twelfth century, successively dominated it.

Several Danish kings tried to subdue the Esths before Waldemar II, in 1219, founded Rerval, which became Tallinn in 1918.

Waldemar conquered the northern portion, but a great rebellion in 1343 taxed the Danes to the utmost, and three years later Waldemar IV Atterdag sold his portion of Estonia to German crusaders.

The Germans already had subdued the southern portion of Estonia, and for 600 years the Estonians were reduced to serfdom. In 1521 the cities and nobles voluntarily placed themselves under the protection of the Swedish crown.

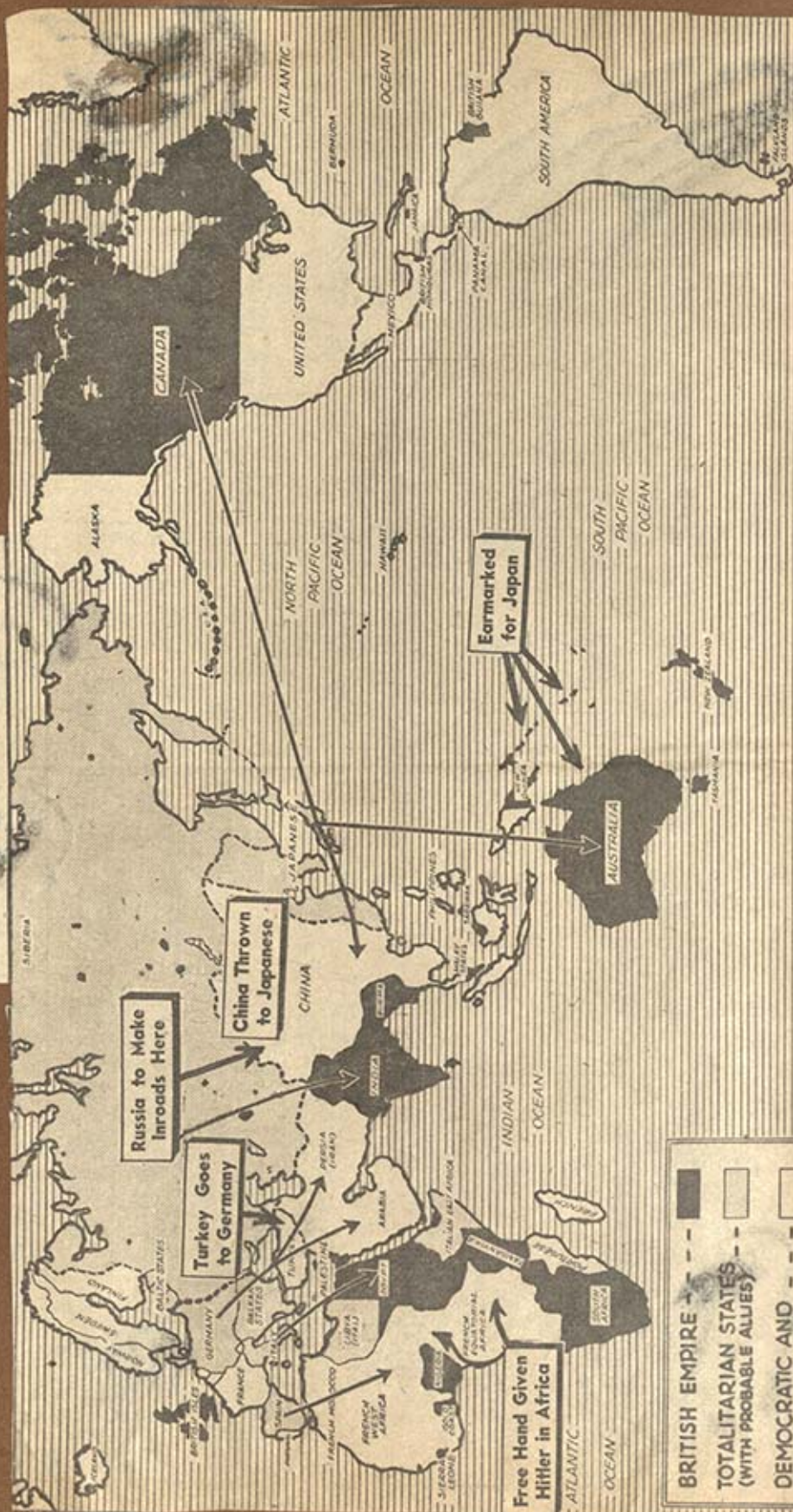
In 1721, following the wars of Charles XII of Sweden, Estonia was formally ceded to Peter the Great by the peace of Nystad.



to "maintain naval bases and several aerodromes for aviation on lease terms at a reasonable price on the Estonian islands of Oesel (Saare Maa) and Dago (Hiiumaa) and in the town of Paldiski (Baliskii).

The agreement stipulates that Esthonia's "sovereignty is not im-

Far-Flung Target of Russ-Nazi Military Plot



BRITISH EMPIRE
TOTALITARIAN STATES
(WITH PROBABLE ALLIES)
DEMOCRATIC AND
NEUTRAL STATES

An Unending Struggle

Poles Have Fought Powerful Neighbors For 900 Years With Varying Luck

By DONALD HODSON

POLAND'S whole history has been a fight—alternately won and lost—against powerful neighbors. Repeatedly allies have promised help and then left her to fight alone.

There is, in fact, nothing new about Poland's present situation. The Poles have been conditioned against it by nine centuries of history. And the Poles are as conscious of their history as the Irish. They live on it.

Poland first appeared as a nation in the tenth century, but in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries civil wars and disruption into minor principalities weakened the kingdom and left it open to invasion from both East and West. In the fourteenth century Casimir the Great restored unity and conquered the fat lands of Galicia.

When the Polish and Lithuanian crowns were united by marriage in 1386, Poland's first period of greatness began. Civil and intellectual freedom, combined with the artistic renaissance which a Sforza princess brought with her from Italy, made Poland one of the great states of Europe.

But Poland's greatness decayed. The Jagellon dynasty died out in 1572 and the creation of an elective monarchy gave the surrounding Powers an easy handle with which to manipulate Poland's internal affairs. Elections were nearly always carried out under threat of force from outside.

The final degeneration came with the fantastic custom of the Polish parliament of allowing itself to be adjourned on the veto of any one deputy. Most parliaments naturally ended in this way.

The decline of Poland was being closely watched by four rapacious neighbors—Russia, Austria, Prussia and the Scandinavian Empire across the Baltic. In the complicated game of power politics that Europe was playing in the eighteenth century Poland did not stand a chance. The time was ripe for partition.

In Russia Peter the Great and then Catherine II schemed for an outlet on the Baltic—at the expense of Poland. Frederick the Great and his son saw the future of Prussia in the conquest of Poland. Austria's sprawling empire was mostly interested in maintaining the status quo.

The break came in 1764 when Catherine manoeuvred one of her cast-off lovers, Stanislas Poniatowski, on to the Polish throne.

Catherine used the pretext of Jesuitical religious intolerance in Poland further to impose her control, but the Poles hated Russian influences so intensely that a four year's guerrilla war ensued.

This, combined with threats from Russia from Turkey and Austria, persuaded Catherine that she could get most of what she wanted through partition.

So in 1772 the first partition treaty of Poland was signed. The Polish Diet was bullied and bribed into accepting the loss of a third of Poland's territory. Russia took a large portion, Austria took Galicia, Prussia took West Prussia.

The shock awakened Poland and there was a brief period of intelligent reform. Patriotic feeling broke out again and the withdrawal of Russian troops was demanded. But "fifth-column" tactics of the aristocracy preserved Catherine's power, and the spread of dangerous ideas of freedom from the French Revolution led her to engineer the second partition of Poland in 1793.

One man kept the patriotic fire alight. Kosciuszko was in Paris hoping to get aid for Poland. He failed, but alone he led the Poles against Russia and drove them out of Warsaw and Vilna, before the revolt was crushed. The great powers then quarreled over the booty, but by treaties made in 1795 and 1796 they agreed to divide Poland among themselves. Napoleon replaced Poland on the map in the form of a Grand Duchy for a brief time, but the Congress of Vienna confirmed the partition, and Poland as a separate country was extinguished.

The name was preserved in the so-called congress kingdom over which the Emperor of Russia ruled as King of Poland. In 1830 and again in 1863 revolt against Russian rule broke

out, but the yoke was not to be shaken off until the whole of Europe was at war.

POLAND'S role in the Great War is complex and confusing. The Polish patriots were divided into two groups: The Passivists under Dmowski, who had abandoned the hope of independence by revolutionary means, and the Activists under Pilsudski, who had not.

Pilsudski, the hero of Poland's revival, went to Tokio in 1904 when the Russo-Japanese war had broken out and had asked for arms. They were refused, so he returned to Austrian Poland and there organized rifle clubs. When war broke out he offered their services to the Austrian army, and by 1916 there were three Polish brigades in the Austrian army.

But Pilsudski soon saw that the Austrians were more interested in his men than in his ideals for Polish freedom, and he resigned his command.

Simultaneously Germany declared the independence of Poland, and Pilsudski was co-opted into its puppet government. He resigned in 1917 when the Germans refused the formation of an independent Polish army. He was jailed in Magdeburg, where he stayed till the end of the war.

Meanwhile, one of the earliest acts of the first Russian revolution of March, 1917, was to announce an independent Polish state.

But Russia's humiliating peace with Germany at Brest-Litovsk destroyed Polish hopes, and the Polish patriots turned to the Allies. And with success. The thirteenth of President Wilson's Fourteen Points made Poland an independent nation on the principle of self-determination.

When Pilsudski was released from prison after the Armistice things began to move more quickly. At the head of the regency council in Warsaw he rapidly restored order, evacuated Germans, and compromised with the Left elements in the country. Paderewski, world-famous pianist and composer, was his right-hand man and ablest propagandist.

While Poland's frontiers were being decided at Versailles, to the fury of the Germans who lost Danzig and Pomerania (better known as the Polish Corridor), Pilsudski was in the field facing more urgent problems.

Russia still held Polish territory and Russia was weak, split by the counter-revolution. But Pilsudski feared to press his claims as he felt he might overthrow the Soviets and put in a conservative government that would insist on the return of Russia's lost Polish territories.

However, in the spring of 1919 he attacked. He rapidly occupied Vilna, capital of Lithuania, and launched his scheme of a federation of anti-Russian States. A month later he seized Galicia, in order to join up Poland with Rumania.

Urged on by France and ignoring Russia's opposition Pilsudski attacked the Soviet Ukraine. It was a mistake. The Bolsheviks were determined at all costs to hold the rich Ukraine, and Red armies under Tukachevsky launched an offensive on the Northern front.

Vilna fell. The Red armies marched on into Poland, right to the gates of Warsaw. Pilsudski's arms supplies were held up by both Czechs and Germans. Danzig dockers struck in sympathy with the Communists.

Pilsudski alone had not lost hope. On August 16, 1920, he counter-attacked and turned the Russian flank outside Warsaw and the retreat began. With the Treaty of Riga in March, 1921, the war was ended.

Probably Pilsudski could have got even better terms. But, as it was, only 15 per cent of the 5,000,000 that became Polish under the treaty were of Polish nationality.

Poland, as it was when German troops marched across its borders early this month, was by no means an ethnic unity. It contained minorities of about 750,000 Germans, 5,000,000 Ukrainians, and 1,500,000 White Russians.

Nevertheless, Poland in the years since the war had built herself into a great nation, with a great pride in her history and in the efforts that had created her anew.

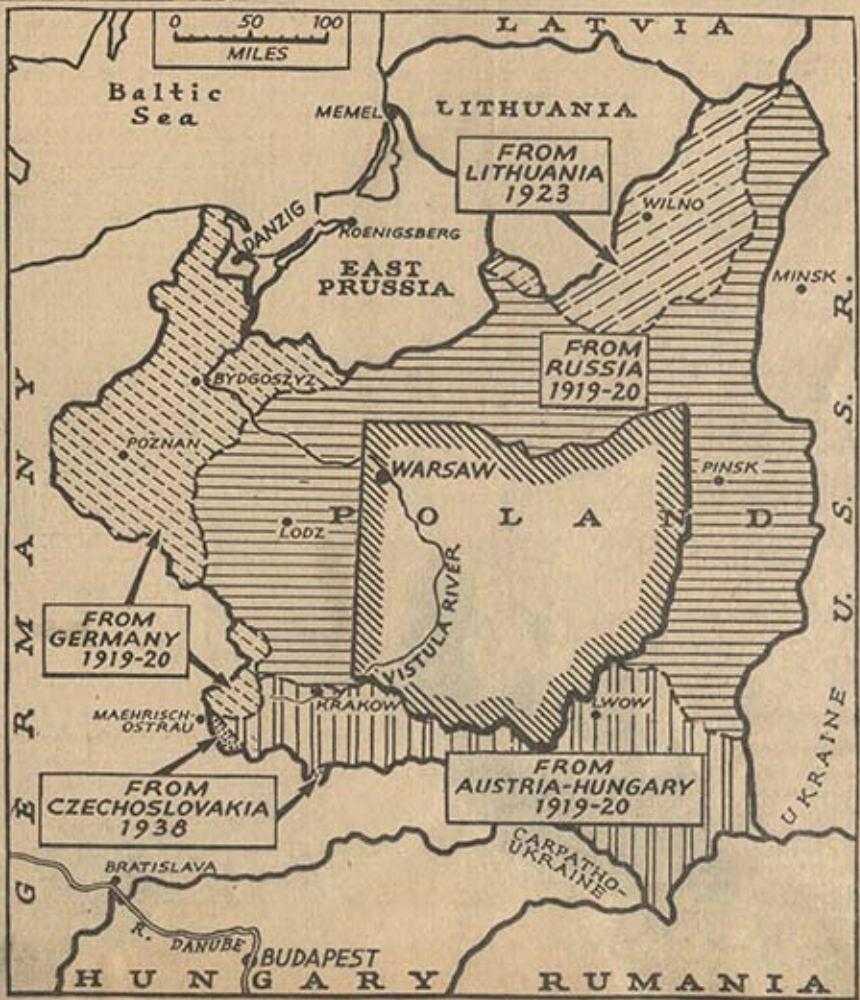
Sept 1939



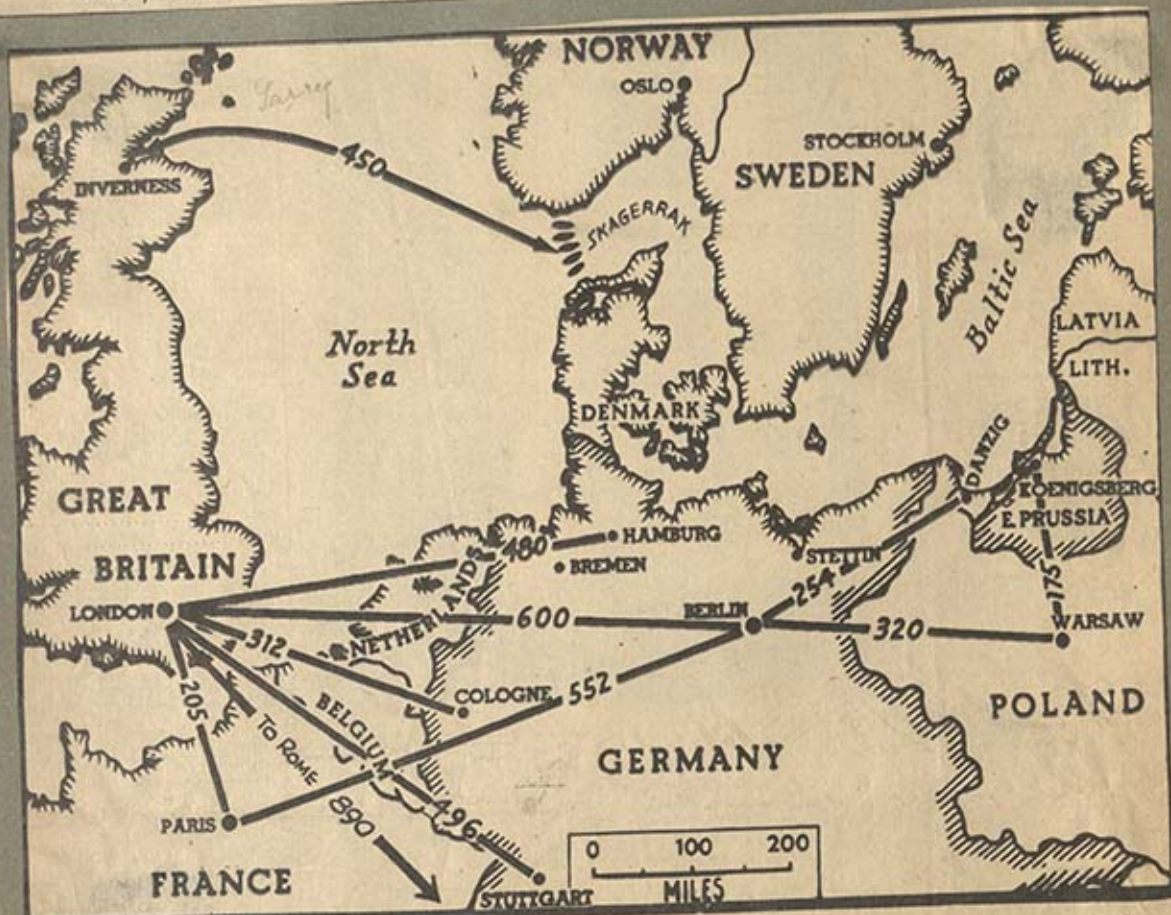
What Hitler Wants of Poland

What result the demands of Hitler would have on Poland, if granted, is shown in the map, reproduced below, illustrating how Poland was pieced together as a post-war nation.

Acceptance of the demands of Hitler would reduce Poland to the size shown by the dark border in the centre.



The Partitions of Poland—Eighteenth Century Style



Modern military leaders have begun to think in terms of "bomber" miles. A city is no longer so many days' march or so far away by train or ship. But what chance is there for bombing planes to attack it and either return or fly on to some safe landing point. The accompanying map shows "bomb distances" of Europe's capitals.

Sept. 1939

Britain's Hands Were Tied

Editor, the Herald:

I would like to submit the following article re the truth of the Czechoslovakia and German crisis of last March for the benefit of those who are still blaming Britain for not coming to the Czechs' aid.

In an article appearing in the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post, March 20, 1939, we learn from its diplomatic correspondent how the Czechs were made to sign away their country by a most despicable form of trickery on the part of Germany, whereby, the hands of Britain to intervene on behalf of Czechoslovakia were completely tied.

On March 14 the German ambassador in Prague invited President Hacha and Foreign Minister Chvalkovsky to Berlin for "timely conversations" which invitation was accepted.

Upon their arrival in Berlin, they were met with full military honors and escorted immediately to the chancellery, where Herr Hitler, Field Marshal Goering and Herr von Ribbentrop were waiting. The proceedings were opened by Hitler, who informed the Czech ministers that this was not a time for negotiating but for resigning themselves to the decision of the German government which was irrevocable. Further, if they opposed, Prague would be occupied with German troops by nine o'clock the next morning (March 15) and those resisting would be trampled under foot. Thereafter, Hitler affixed his signature to a document, which had been previously prepared, and left the room.

It was then 1:30 a.m. During the long hours that ensued, the Czech ministers protested bitterly over the injustice done to them. But the German ministers were pitiless, as they continuously thrust pens into their hands, repeating that if they persisted in withholding their signatures, half of Prague would be laid waste by air bombardment within two hours, eight hundred bombers had been given instructions and were only waiting the order to take off. The deadline was 6 a.m.

During the long and terrible night, President Hacha had to be revived several times by doctors who were in attendance in a neighboring room. At 5:30 a.m. the president collapsed so completely that it was necessary to revive him with injections. Thereafter, his resistance was so broken that he signed, convinced that the alternative would have been to expose his country to ruthless bombardment.

With the signature affixed, Britain was powerless to intervene on behalf of Czechoslovakia.

FAIR PLAY.

Calgary.

Looking Backward From the Herald Files

1914—25 Years Ago

"So long as there is a dollar in the central treasury, no soldier's wife or child shall go in want. This is the spirit in which the National Patriotic Fund is prompted. The fund is in no way to be regarded as a charity, and any city which has to carry a burden of unemployed, as separate from war causes, should undoubtedly take other steps for their relief, and not dip into the coffers of the patriotic fund."

"So spoke H. B. Ames, M.P., in the course of a deeply interesting and instructive address given to the members of the Calgary committee of the Patriotic Fund at the Y.M.C.A. yesterday afternoon. R. J. Hutchings was in the chair and a representative number were present, including Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea and R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P."

1909—30 Years Ago

"Colonel Cruickshanks, D.O.C., gave some information yesterday regarding military plans and conditions in Alberta. He stated he favored Calgary as the site for the location of the Strathcona Horse in this province. Some development in military matters was already going on. The formation of an army medical corps in Calgary, 100 strong, had been authorized. This will be effected at an early date, under the command of Dr. Stewart Mackid. The colonel's recommendation for the establishment here of a regiment of rifles, 407 strong, was now being considered at Ottawa."

"The department is also considering the establishment of an independent squadron of cavalry at Red Deer, to be attached to the 15th Light Horse for the time being, but to be used later as the nucleus of a new cavalry regiment."

"For some time, on account of the great expense involved, there would be only one unit of artillery in the province, and this would be stationed at Lethbridge."

By JOAN LITTLEFIELD

DETERMINED that all her treasures shall not be lost in the war, England has taken every precaution possible to safeguard them.

The crown jewels were taken in three khaki-painted lorries to Windsor Castle, to be stored in deep underground cellars until all danger is past. Priceless documents and historic treasures have been taken from Westminster Abbey to places of safety in the country. These include the coronation chair in which sovereigns of England have been crowned since 1327, and the chair of Queen Mary II, made in 1689 for the coronation of William III and Mary.

Many historic objects, including pictures, prints and plate, have been taken away from the Houses of Parliament; and the British Museum, National Gallery, Tate Gallery, Victoria and Albert Museum and Wallace Collection have been closed while their treasures were either removed or safeguarded. Most of these have been stored in country houses or in the basements of provincial museums.

It was found impossible to move the 5,000,000 volumes of the British Museum library, so they were sandbagged and left to their fate.

The Corporation of the City of London has spent \$17,500 on preparing the basement of the central criminal court for the reception of its most precious documents, but a small portion of the most valuable records have been transferred to various approved places in the West of England. Less important city documents have been photographed on 35-mm. film, as many as 10,000 exposures being recorded on one roll 12 inches in diameter. The rolls are stored in metal boxes requiring a minimum of space. The cost of the photographic duplication of these records is estimated at about \$40,000.

The famous Domesday Book and the "scrap of paper" affirming the independence of Belgium have also been removed to safety.

A secret control room has been set up in London. It is gas-proof, splinter-proof, blast-proof and air-conditioned and contains 18 telephone booths, where girls, working in shifts covering the 24 hours are prepared to take messages during air raids from A.R.P. (Air Raid Precautions) group centres and relay them to the London regional control centre, where an administrative staff deals with the whole of the civilian defence activities within the metropolitan police area.

For civil defence purposes, the local authorities in London have been divided into nine groups, each with a group centre communicating with the local A.R.P. headquarters in their district. It is from these group centres that reports are telephoned to the girls in the secret telephone room, who, in turn, pass on the messages.

An officer in charge reports by teleprinter to the home office any events considered of more than regional importance. He also has the job of receiving important visitors and explaining to them the exact position at any given moment. He does this by means of two huge floodlit maps of the metropolis which cover the whole wall of the control room. Eight men sit in front of these maps to mark them with pins and keep careful records of the situation. Thus they can show at once what districts may be affected by high explosive, gas or fire, or what roads and bridges are obstructed.

Interne

150 German Nationals

Mounted Police Apprehend Scores of Aliens In Swift Drive After War Declared

Approximately 150 German nationals have been interned in a federal government camp in the Kananaskis district, 45 miles southwest of Calgary, it was learned here this morning.

Between 25 to 30 men were residents of the Calgary and Edmonton districts while the remainder were brought from points as far east as Winnipeg and as far west as Vancouver.

Included in the number are several officials of the Calgary and Edmonton branches of the Deutscher Bund, an organization which was allegedly active in the spreading of Nazi literature before the war.

The aliens have been interned in a large camp which was formerly used by the federal government as a forestry department training station. It is equipped with wooden huts for sleeping purposes, and the whole is surrounded by barbed-wire fences.

The camp is being guarded by a special company of former soldiers recruited from the Calgary district, in charge of Calgary officers.

Arrested by R.C.M.P.

The German nationals interned at the camp were arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The police began activities against enemy aliens shortly after Canada declared war on Germany. Quietly and without fuss, they "moved in" on suspected persons and placed them under arrest.

In Calgary the aliens were first moved to the mounted police cells in the Calgary Public Building, and several days later they were moved to the Kananaskis camp.

As the police drive gained momentum throughout the west, German nationals were transported to Calgary in "sealed" railway cars. They were taken right through to Morley, where they were transferred to trucks and driven the remainder of the distance to the internment camp.

Although the big drive started and was completed within 48 hours of Canada's declaration of war against Germany, arrests are still continuing, it was said today.

While no official statement has been issued, it is understood that the German nationals interned at

Kananaskis have not given their captors any trouble since their arrival there. They do a certain amount of work daily, and in line with the plan adopted during the last war, occupants of each hut select their representative as official spokesman for the particular hut, when representations are made to the military officer in charge of the camp.

Fate of Big German Liner Unreported Since Aug. 30, Is Wartime Sea Mystery

London, Sept. 27 (AP)

Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, today asserted in the House of Commons that the mysteriously missing German liner Bremen "is believed to be in a North Russian port."

The \$20,000,000 liner sailed from New York August 30 only 36 hours before German troops started into Poland.

Since then no definite word of her whereabouts has been received, but there have been unconfirmed reports she had reached Murmansk, Soviet Arctic port.

Mr. Churchill made his statement in response to questions on the mystery of the German liner.

He refused to reply when asked if it were possible for a vessel to change her nationality on the high seas.

Reports were republished in Holland that the Bremen had become an Italian ship and was heading for an Italian port. This was denied, however, by official Italian spokesmen.

effect of war on the southern continent.

Welles spoke at the first plenary session of the 21 countries in the Pan-American Union gathered here to study the problems which the war creates for them.

The head of the U.S. delegation asserted the republics were determined to "defend themselves" and their rights.

Interned In Kananaskis Camp

Massed Nazi Troops Over Borders Alarm Holland and Belgium

German High Command Divided on Merit of
Lightning Stroke Against Strong Allies.

DRIVE TO EAST IS HALTED

SUCCESSION

Moscow, Sept. 25 (AP) — Foreign Minister Karl Seltzer of Estonia flew back home today less than 15 hours after his arrival in Moscow for important conferences with Soviet Russian officials.

Details of the conversations were not disclosed, but significance was attached to the fact a Turkish envoy would come here shortly after the arrival of Seltzer.

The conference started as Russia banned foreign ships from travelling the River Neva, which flows into the Baltic. The little Baltic country which Seltzer represents was Russian territory before the last war.

(From the Herald's London Bureau)
By A. C. CUMMINGS

(Copyright, by The Southern News Service)
London, Sept. 25

A big concentration of German troops around Aachen, near the junction of Dutch and Belgian frontiers and intensified German activity on a sixty-mile line on both sides of Saarbrücken suggest that the German general staff may be planning a big push to begin when Hitler visits the Western Front.

Some reports say Von Ribbentrop is urging Hitler to make a lightning stroke against the French invaders of Germany before Britain has time to exert her full strength. On the other hand, Field Marshal Goering and several of the high command are said to be averse from large scale military operations until much greater preparations have been made.

Troop concentrations at Aachen have caused a certain alarm in Holland and Belgium. Holland has already made arrangements to flood part of her territory to prevent the Nazis infringing her neutrality. The object of a Nazi breakthrough would be to outflank the Maginot Line by an advance down the Meuse Valley as in 1914. French fortifications, as is well known, are not nearly so strong along the Franco-Belgian border as in the actual Maginot Line. However, the Anglo-French high command has already considered this threat and may be depended on to take the necessary precautions.

Captain Liddell Hart, military critic of the Times, foresees a German offensive sooner or later and suggests that the Anglo-French high command would welcome it rather than itself undertake smashing the Siegfried Line.

Meantime, on the diplomatic front, Soviet Russia emerges as a huge question mark over Europe. Hitler, it is suggested here, has met the biggest diplomatic defeat of his career. A glance at the map shows if he had been able to halt the Russian armies at Brest-Litovsk, as was apparently his original bargain with Stalin, he would not only have been master of all Central Europe from the Rhine to the Black Sea, but that none of the smaller nations would have dared dispute with him.

However, with the Soviets in possession of the lion's share of Poland, he is shut out from the Black Sea altogether. He cannot touch the Ukraine and he cannot reach Rumania unless he attacks Hungary first. Greece and Bulgaria can assert themselves once more.

Already Hungary has hurriedly abandoned her anti-comintern pact signed out of fear of Hitler and hastened to resume broken diplomatic relations with Moscow.

Bulgaria is negotiating for Russian trade to free herself from German economic shackles riveted on her by the skilful Dr. Schacht. People of Yugoslavia, despite their anti-bolshevik government, are looking to Russia as the leader of the Slav nations.

In short, as diplomats here see the situation now, the Red armies having come more than 250 miles into Central Europe, have ended Hitler's long-dreamed-of march to the East. The Nazi dictator, it

NAZIS DECIDE ALLIES WON'T ABANDON WAR

Bombproof Headquarters for War Chiefs
Built in West

LEAVE POLAND

Berlin Gives Little
Information on Western
Front Action

LOUIS LOCHNER

(Associated Press Staff Writer)

BERLIN, Sept. 25 (AP). — The German high command Sunday was understood to be convinced a full-fledged war with Great Britain and France is a certainty. It was stated the command had given up any hope the western powers would accept the conquest of Poland.

But it was reliably learned the German command has taken a significant step by starting construction of a bombproof army headquarters "somewhere in the west," apparently in preparation for prolonged warfare.

This information said the German "O.H.Q." (Grosses Hauptquartier) is being built on a mountain in such a manner as to be invulnerable to enemy bombs.

It is known here increasing numbers of the British expeditionary force are reaching France and if German tactics on the eastern front can be used as a standard, it may be expected that German bombers soon will strike at encampments of these British units.

would seem, has gained less by his first victorious war than by five years' threat of it.

French newspapers today sarcastically propose that he should now set about rewriting Mein Kampf as it is out of date.

Military opinion here suggests that Russia's proximity, Polish insurrection, Czech and Slovak and Austrian unrest will keep 1,000,000 Nazi soldiers away from the Western Front and may induce second thoughts about the desirability of invading Belgium or Holland where 700,000 men are ready to protect their countries' neutrality.

Moreover, Russia herself, having mobilized 2,000,000 men, can hardly spare any wheat and oil for German consumption.

Poland might have been able to have resisted her invaders longer if Russia had not stabbed her in the back. But, on the other hand, Russia has shattered Hitler's ambitions in Eastern Europe.

Late Flashes

Submarine Sinks Swedish Steamer

Copenhagen, Sept. 25 (AP) — The Swedish steamship *Silesia*, fourth neutral ship to be sunk in three days, was sent to the bottom today, adding to the resentment in Northern European countries over German submarine activity in the Skagerrak.

The crew of the 1,839-ton *Silesia* escaped in lifeboats before she was torpedoed, naval officials said. They were picked up near Stavanger, 100 miles south of Bergen, Norway, by the Swedish steamship *Sosna*.

Projected Line Through Brest-Litovsk Would Give Russia Third of Poland, Create Buffer State

By NORMAN S. DEUEL
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Moscow, Sept. 19

A clear indication of a projected boundary line through Poland and the extent of operations of both Russian and German troops was given by the official newspaper *Izvestia* today after the Red army had pushed into Polish territory along a 300-mile front.

The line—marked "Exit line of German troops"—extended from a point on the East Prussian frontier north of Osoviet (Osoviet) southward through Brest-Litovsk and Lwow to a point just west of the western frontier of Rumania.

The map showing the projected boundary line was published after the government had announced occupation against feeble resistance of 13 Polish towns, extending 40 miles or more into Eastern Poland and the downing of 10 Polish airplanes.

Although today's positions of Russian troops were not definitely given, the newspapers and radio said the populations of the Polish territory had greeted Soviet troops warmly, hoisting red flags

and tearing down Polish posters as they shouted: "Long live Soviet power."

The line drawn on the map published by *Izvestia* extended from the East Prussian frontier through Belostok, (Bialystok) Brest-Litovsk, Vladimir, Valinok and Lwow to the Carpathian mountains on the Slovakian frontier near the junction of the Polish-Rumanian frontiers. This would be an almost straight line cutting off the eastern third of Poland and apparently roughly paralleling the pre-world war Russian frontier.

The indication was that Soviet troops were expected to occupy the territory of Poland up to the line drawn on the map, which took in all of Western White Russia and the Western Ukraine.

Diplomatic circles believed the White Russian and Ukrainian areas would be made separate republics of the Soviet Union, similar to other Soviet republics.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, the map-makers assumed Germany would take Polish Silesia and the former

Polish Corridor by marking a new frontier starting southeast of Katowice, and heading into Poland almost to Lodz. The line then would turn west almost to the German border, and then form an arc northeastward to the East Prussian border near Trudziadz, Poznan (Posen) and Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) would be included in German gains.

The remaining territory, about one-third of Poland, apparently would be left as a buffer state without access to the sea, without Poland's former industrial areas, and surrounded by Germany, Russia, and Slovakia, a German dependency.

Bucharest, Sept. 19 (UP)

Nearly 250 planes of the Polish air force, fleeing from the German and Soviet invasions, landed at the Rumanian airport at Cerneuti yesterday, making a total of about 300 Polish planes interned there.

Paris, Sept. 19 (UP)

A proclamation by President Ignacy Moscicki of Poland explaining that his government is fleeing to a country where it will

In Point of Numbers

ONE point about this war may be worthy of particular comment; Germany has entered it without a single ally. Nor does there seem much likelihood of her attracting any. Italy is well aware what will befall her should she stir from her present position of neutrality. Russia is unlikely to risk her painful progress of the last 20 years in the strains and stresses of a world war. Japan has cast herself adrift from the Anti-Comintern flotilla. All the small nations of Europe have crept behind the barricades of neutrality.

Poland, on the other hand, has many allies. All of them are wealthy in manpower and in resources. She has Britain and France, Canada and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and India.

Beyond these actual allies, there are world sympathies, which may in the outcome play a very decisive part. Europe's neutrals are not blind to the significance of the war; they know that the countries fighting Germany are, in a very real sense, fighting for every small European nation. The issue has just as much to do with Denmark and Switzerland as it has to do with Poland and Czechoslovakia. It seems inevitable that many an advantage will swing to the Allies through these neutrals' partial interpretations of neutrality.

Furthermore, as President Roosevelt himself has intimated, the feelings of Americans are strongly in favor of the Peace Powers. That this will bring U.S. participation is obviously uncertain; that it will bring some modification of U.S. neutrality now seems practically assured.

Germany has 90,000,000 people. The countries opposing her have 500,000,000—one quarter of the whole world's population. Here is the Allied strength in terms of population:

Poland	32,348,000
France	43,000,000
United Kingdom	48,000,000
Australia	8,000,000
New Zealand	1,600,000
Union of South Africa	10,000,000
Canada	11,200,000
India	351,399,000

These are the ramparts against which Hitler has chosen to hurl his defiance. He knew their strength; nevertheless he persisted in his course, deliberately to repeat the appalling error in judgment made by his predecessor, Wilhelm II. If Hitler hoped thereby to establish his reputation with posterity, he was grossly and desperately in error. History may deal lightly with heroes, but not with fools.

Nazis Jail American Girl—Saw Forts

Indicate U.S. Reply to Hitler Peace Move Will Be 'No';
Londoners Flock Back to City as Air Raid Fear Wanes.

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)

A 19-year-old American girl was back from Germany today to tell of spending two days in jail for having an unexpected and rare view of Germany's Siegfried line.

Miriam Tilley of Raleigh, N.C., also experienced a British "propaganda" air raid on Hamburg and saw fighting on the Polish-German frontier before she left the country on September 5.

Using two motorcycles, Miss Tilley and three friends were touring the Black Forest where she saw the famous German fortifications.

"In a clearing, we saw the forts—we could see a dozen or more in zig-zag line. Some were oblong, others round, about the size of a large room, with deep trenches around them and connecting them. They were on the slopes of the heavily forested mountains. They were of heavy concrete, about a block apart."

Several young Americans have joined the Nazi army, Miss Tilley reported.

Economic War Strength

The comparisons that have recently been made of the economic resources of the countries at war show a decided superiority of the British and French Empires over Greater Germany, though the result is affected substantially if we add the resources of Poland and particularly of Russia to the German side. But economic comparisons in monetary terms by themselves may be greatly misleading. It is not the mere gross amount of economic resources that counts in potential military strength, but their variety and balance. A nation at war must act as a closely interrelated mechanism with parts that are sometimes vitally interdependent. A deficiency of a single product can render a surplus of many other products useless. There must not only be large raw material supplies; they must exist in the right proportions.

—New York Times

Survivors Rescued By Other Ships Undersea Attacker Believed Sunk, Known Losses Now Total 27

H.M.S. *Courageous*, a 22,500-ton aircraft carrier, has been sunk by a German submarine day.

Almost four hundred survivors were landed in England tonight by a destroyer, and an-
vivors were aboard other vessels, it was learned.

The sinking of the *Courageous*, brought the war's known shipping losses to 40 vessels
page of 198,658.

MERCHANT SHIPS ELUDE ATTACKS OF SUBMARINES

Little Information Is Given of Damage To Enemy

TRAWLERS LOST

London, Sept. 19 (CP)

An official announcement today said two British trawlers had been sunk, but that three other British merchant vessels had successfully eluded submarine attacks.

"Several British merchant vessels, including the *Rothsay Castle*, the *Baharistand* and the *Baron Lovat* have been attacked but successfully eluded the U-boat."

The report did not specify where the trawlers were sunk and did not say whether they had been torpedoed or whether they encountered mines.

The press association said last night that the 10,902-ton Glasgow steamship City of Paris was "damaged" Saturday night and taken in tow for salvage.

The 138 members of the crew, excepting one seaman who was crushed to death in the lowering of a lifeboat, got away in boats. They were picked up by other ships.

Damage Kept Secret

Germany's fleet of undersea raiders, successful in attacks on 23 British ships during the first two weeks of war, apparently itself was being reduced today by British and French anti-submarine action.

Apart from a few cases mentioned, whatever successes the allied navies and air forces have had against the German undersea fleet was not disclosed, allied policy being to let the German submarines simply "disappear," thus damaging the morale of the enemy navy.

While the Royal Navy lost its oldest aircraft carrier, merchant shipping apparently had a respite from enemy raids.



Between the forts are minefields, concrete trenches and blockhouses, and barbed wire.



Hitler Claims Danzig, First Goal

Nazis in Danzig, Baltic free city port, today welcomed Hitler who told them the city "is German and always will remain German." Capture of Danzig has long admittedly been an objective of the fuhrer. According to his present plans all that will remain of war-battered Poland after the Reich and the Soviets have satisfied their claims will be a small Nazi-dominated buffer state. Below are seen a section of the busy city and its relation to the warring countries.



Danzig

War Bulletins

LONDON, Sept. 13 (CP). — A Reuters News Agency dispatch quoting a "reliable source" said today the important City of Lodz had been recaptured by the Poles.

ZURICH, Sept. 13 (CP-Havas). — A secret anti-Nazi radio station, operating on short wave as a "free German station," was heard here in the first of a series of daily informative broadcasts to the German people. An unidentified announcer, speaking in German, said the station's mission would be to reveal the truth about the Hitler regime, furnish hidden details about the war.

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP). — Diplomatic circles expressed belief the outcome of the war and the future of Europe may hinge on diplomatic negotiations now under way between Great Britain and Italy.

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (CP). — Pounding at the Polish defenders of Warsaw on three fronts, the German army drew tighter tonight an iron ring which, its high command claimed, was threatening to choke off the besieged capital.

Italo-British Talks Of Great Importance

ROME, Sept. 13 (CP). — Diplomatic circles Tuesday night expressed belief that a move of the "greatest importance" is afoot in conversations between Great Britain and Italy.

Some observers went so far as to say they believed the outcome of the war and the future of

Europe may hinge on them.

The conversations have been going on for several days between the British ambassador, Sir Percy Loraine, and Foreign Minister Count Ciano. Diplomats of other nations declined to guess what is brewing but affirmed their conviction that they are important.



Important points in the map of the Western Front theatre of war: 1, Sterck, near which Allies and Germans are driving determinedly, and 2, the Bitche plateau on which French troops have made important advances.

WAR PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

By The Canadian Press

LONDON.—Prime Minister Chamberlain flies to France for secret meeting of British-French supreme war council with Premier Daladier; will speak to parliament Wednesday.

PARIS.—French motorized units reported driving into suburbs of Saarbrücken, key to Siegfried Line.

BERLIN.—Claim German army, drawing iron ring around Warsaw, pounds Poles on three fronts.

BUDAPEST.—Warsaw radio announces Poles holding firm and Germans moving part of attacking forces to other sectors.

WASHINGTON.—President Roosevelt indirectly but definitely serves notice Germany would not be permitted to seize British or French territory in New World.

ROME.—British and Italian diplomats hold secret conferences.

OTTAWA.—Canada's parliament in emergency session, voted its war budget, increasing taxes.

Berlin Orders Evacuation Of Cities Along Western Frontier Facing France

BULLETIN—

Paris, Sept. 6 (UP)

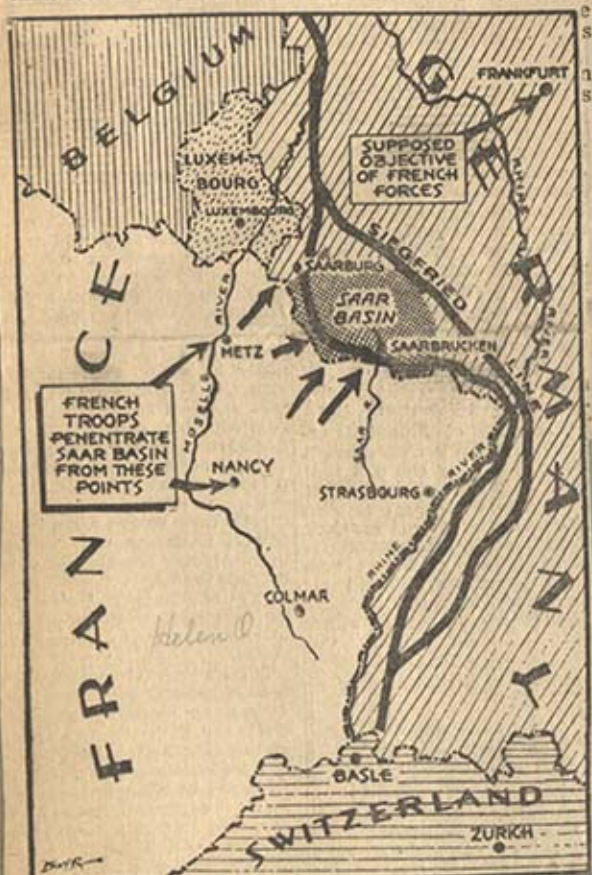
Unofficial dispatches reaching Paris said French tanks had made an advance towards Saarbrücken and raids by 300 allied planes were being made on the Rhineland industrial sector.

Paris, Sept. 6 (AP)

The French army tonight was reported to have advanced across the German frontier into the rich Saarland, which once was the backbone of German industrial life.

Strasbourg, capital of Alsace, which France regained from Germany in the Great War, was reported tonight to have been emptied completely of civilians before an artillery duel started between German and French guns across the Rhine. The city is at the most advanced French point between the southern and northern flanks of their western forces.

Reports reaching here today from Basle, Switzerland, said flames could be seen which Swiss observers believed came from an explosion at the great German Zeppelin fac-



The two black lines in German territory are parts or arms of the Siegfried line, sometimes merging but at other times miles apart as around the Saar basin. Some of the Saar territory protrudes in front of the line from area captured.

Germans Capture Krakow; Warsaw Blasted By Shells

Warsaw, Sept. 6 (UP)

Polish forces were reported making a desperate stand north and west of Warsaw after Polish anti-aircraft guns shot down eight Nazi planes flying over the city.

Berlin, Sept. 6 (AP)

Capture by the German army of the city of Krakow was officially announced today.

Krakow is 140 miles southwest of Warsaw and about 60 miles east of the German-Polish border which German troops crossed early last Friday.

Krakow, Poland's ancient capital, is her fifth largest city, with 242,000 population.

With the announced capture earlier in the day of Kielce, the German armies had reached a new strategic goal.

A short distance away is Sandomierz, where the Poles have based their new munitions and arms industry. Sandomierz was intended to be what Krupp at Essen or Skoda at Pilsen were to the German and Czech nations.

The high command said Krakow had been taken without resistance at noon. Bridges across the Vistula river, it was added, had not been destroyed.

Capital Again Bombed

The Polish Telegraphic Agency announced a squadron of German planes bombed Warsaw at 6 a.m. today.

A Polish communique said the Germans had reached a point between Plonsk and Ciechanow, bringing advance "motorized units of the enemy about 35 miles north of Warsaw."

"On the southwestern front our army is holding back overwhelming numbers of the enemy," said the communique, which added there was "sharp fighting with strong enemy divisions" in the Warta-Kamienka region, southwest of Warsaw.

Diplomatic dispatches in Budapest from Poland pictured Warsaw today as a city blasted by German artillery fire and scourged by incessant air raids, with German infantry pushing rapidly nearer.

A thrust from the north has put the Nazis within artillery range of the capital and precipitated the evacuation of the government and thousands of Warsaw's residents, the dispatches said. The opinion was expressed in some quarters that German troops pressing down from the north might arrive before nightfall.

The Polish capital, already evacuated by the Polish government and foreign embassies and legation, was described as partially destroyed under the heavy bombardment.

Courageous Sunk

"When sunk she had a reduced complement of aircraft, and therefore presumably a somewhat smaller crew," the ministry said.

The *Courageous* was of an original cruiser design, formulated by Admiral Lord Fisher in 1915, with a view to Baltic operations—hence a shallow draught. Her conversion into an aircraft carrier was completed in 1928, after four years' work, at a cost of £2,025,800.

Before the *Courageous* was converted from a cruiser she claimed an Atlantic record with a crossing to the United States in less than four days. She made the return journey almost as rapidly, and when she docked it was found the ship's bottom was corrugated by the intense vibration caused by pounding through the seas at full steam for such a length of time.

Just six weeks ago the King was aboard the *Courageous*, when he inspected the reserve fleet.

Second Heavy Loss

The admiralty's announcement of the loss of the *Courageous* came two weeks after the world learned that the Montreal-bound liner *Athenia* had been sunk by a torpedo in the first hours of the war. Since the hostilities began on Sept. 3, 24 British merchant ships have been victims of German submarine warfare.

On the other hand, the fleet and Royal Air Force have ranged far afield and have been officially reported as sinking numerous submarines. Simultaneously a general convoy system had been pressed, but this had naturally been a slow undertaking on British sea lanes, which circle the globe.

Germany's 16 Points

Text of the 16 points made by the German government regarding the Polish dispute, follow:

1. The Free City of Danzig on grounds of its purely German character as well as the unanimous will of its population, will return to the German reich immediately.
2. The territory of the so-called Corridor, which extends from the Baltic to a line between Marienwerder and Graudenz Kolm Brunnberg (including these towns) and then westerly direct to Schoenhausen will decide for itself whether to belong to Germany or Poland.
3. For this purpose a vote will be taken in these districts. The right to vote covers all Germans who were residents of this district on January 1, 1918, or who were born in this district at that time. Also all Poles who were living or born there by the same date. These Germans who have been expelled shall return to vote. To secure objective voting as well as to secure the necessary lengthy preparations in this aforementioned territory—similar to the Saar district—an international commission will be formed by four powers, Italy, France, Soviet Russia, and England.

Powers of Commission

This commission will have full powers of sovereignty in this district. For that purpose the district is to be evacuated by Polish military police, Polish police, and Polish officials within the shortest convenient time.

4. Excepted from this territory is the harbor of Gdynia, which remains Polish sovereign territory in so far as it limits itself territorially to the Polish settlement.
5. In order to obtain the necessary time for the extensive labor of re-allocating a just vote this vote will take place before twelve months have elapsed.
6. In order to guarantee Germany its unrestricted communication with East Prussia, and Poland its communication with the sea during this time, railroads and roads will be designated which will make possible the free traffic. Only charges may be made for this as are necessary for maintenance of means of communications and for carrying out of transport.
7. A simple majority of votes cast will decide ownership of this district.
8. In order to guarantee the security of free communication between Germany and her province of Danzig and East Prussia after completion of voting, and in order to guarantee to Poland her connection to the sea, Germany will be given, in event the territory voted on goes to Poland, an extra territorial communication zone approximately on a line between Tustow and Danzig or Dirschau for construction of a motor highway as well as a four-track railway line.

Would Set Width at One Kilometer

Construction of the highway will be carried out in such fashion that Polish communications will not be touched; that is, they will be crossed over either above or below. The width of the zone will be set at one kilometer and is German sovereign territory. In event the poll results in Germany's favor, Poland receives the same rights as Germany to free and unimpeded communications on such extra-territorial highway as well as on a railroad to her harbor at Gdynia.

9. In case of return of the Corridor to the German reich, the reich declares itself ready to make an exchange of population with Poland to an extent to which the Corridor is suited.
10. Those special rights which Poland might wish in Danzig will be balanced in parity with similar German rights in the harbor of Gdynia.
11. In order to banish for both sides any feeling of threat in this territory, Danzig and Gdynia will be given the character of purely mercantile cities; that is, without military bases or fortifications.
12. The peninsula of Hel, whether it comes to Poland or Germany as a result of the plebiscite, would in any event be demilitarized.
13. Since the German government raises the most earnest protest against the treatment of its minority by Poles and the Polish government for its part feels called upon to raise a protest against Germany, both parties shall agree that these protests be submitted to an international committee for investigation, which shall function to investigate all complaints of economic as well as physical damages and other terrorist acts.

Restitution to Respective Minorities

Germany and Poland obligate themselves to make restitution for all economic and other damages to their respective minorities; for instance, to invalidate all expropriations or make full restitution for these and other injuries to economic life of the persons concerned.

14. In order to take from these Poles remaining in Germany as well as from those Germans left in Poland the feeling of lack of international rights and in order, primarily, to offer them security that they will not be subject to call for actions or services incompatible with their national feelings, Germany and Poland agree to assure the rights of respective minorities through maintenance of their free development and national activity, and particularly to this end to organize...

Warsaw

WARSAW, Poland's capital, is again the scene of a heroic resistance to invaders. The Germans have invaded the outskirts after having bombed the city for nearly a fortnight, but the latest reports from the beleaguered capital are that it is still holding out.

Warsaw, during its long and troubled history, has seen many wars, but it has always risen from its ashes to become once more the pride of the Polish people. During the past three centuries it has frequently fallen into the possession of a foreign foe. In 1655 it was captured by Sweden. In the following year it was won back by the Poles. In 1702 it was again seized by Sweden but regained within twelve months.

In 1794 it was captured by the Russians and was given up by Russia nine years later through a treaty arranged between Poland and Russia. It was seized again by the Russians in 1794 and turned over to the Prussians in the following year.

In 1806 it was occupied by Napoleon and wrested from French control by an Austrian army in 1809. In 1813 Russia again took possession and remained in control for a little over a century. During that period the Poles made several unsuccessful attempts to throw off the Russian yoke.

In 1915, during the Great War, Warsaw was occupied by the Germans in their march against Russia. In 1918 it was taken back by the Poles who took advantage of the war, and the defeat of Russia and Germany, to reestablish their independence. Today they again find themselves in the path of a ruthless larger power and their national independence, so dearly and so persistently bought, again imperiled.

The history of Warsaw is the history of Poland. The Polish people have always been restive under foreign domination and they are indicating now that they will fight the German invader to the last ditch. Warsaw may fall, but they will fight on.

'You Cannot Hope to Win' Britain Tells Nazi People

From the Morning's London Bureau
(Copyright by The Southern Newspaper)

London, Sept. 6

War has begun on the Western Front.

Not only have French and Germans been in contact, but a French official communique says some "local advances" were made during the night.

Apparently, however, hostilities have been confined as yet to an artillery duel and air raids. French planes flew over the Ruhr coalfields, reconnoitering positions, and later German planes flew over French territory, causing alarm to blare in Paris.

Yet another pamphlet-dropping raid on Germany has been made by a British air fleet whose whereabouts were never even detected by Nazi watchers of the skies.

The pamphlets, some of which were dropped on Krupp's armament works, told Germans: "Your government has sentenced you to mass slaughter and distress, and all the sacrifices of a war which you cannot hope to win."

"Not we, but they, have deceived you. Many years of iron censorship have kept from you the truth known even to the uncivilized peoples. This censorship has kept the spirit of the German people in a concentration camp. How else could they have dared to describe the activities of peace-loving peoples as inimical encirclement? We have no enmity against the German people."

Not all British raids have been so bloodless as this. The admiralty is now satisfied that the Royal Air Force attack on German warcraft at Cuxhaven, Brunsbuttel and Wilhelmshaven has done more damage than at first suspected. Both warships attacked were put out of action for a long time and the Mole also was badly damaged.

Details Kept Secret

Germany is retaliating, not only with air warfare, but also with submarine activity at sea. British merchant ships have been sunk and British warships have attacked Nazi undersea craft, in their turn, with success which cannot be disclosed. The admiralty, however,

states that because the results of its operations against enemy underwater craft are not to be published, the public is not to assume the menace is not being adequately dealt with.

In the Great War nothing did more to break the U-boat commanders' nerves than the number of submarines which left German ports and were never heard of again. The same practice will be followed by the British navy in this war. Even German air raids on Britain will be kept secret when necessary.

Today's chief news concerns the great battle which the Germans have started only thirty miles to the north of Warsaw, where the sound of the guns can actually be heard. The big battle is apparently in progress on a line well to the north of the Vistula and Bug rivers, where the Poles intend to make their chief stand.

"Responsibility On One Man" *Andrew*

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech in the house of commons, commenced on short notice after Germany began its invasion of Poland, follows:

I do not propose to say many words tonight. The time has come when action rather than speech is required. Eighteen months ago I prayed that the responsibility might not fall on me to ask this country to accept the awful arbitrament of war. I fear that I may not be able to avoid that responsibility, but at any rate I could not wish that conditions in which such a burden should fall upon me were clearer than they are today.

The German chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions.

No man could say that the government could have done more to try and keep open the way for an honorable and equitable settlement of the dispute between Germany and Poland, nor have we neglected any means of making it crystal clear to the German government that if they insist on using force again in the manner in which they have used it in the past we were resolved to oppose them by force.

Now that all relevant documents are being made public, we shall stand at the bar of history knowing that the responsibility for this terrible catastrophe lies on the shoulders of one man.

The German chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world into misery in order to serve his own senseless ambitions.

I would like to thank the house for the forbearance they have shown me on two recent occasions, in not demanding from me information which they recognize I could not give while these negotiations were still in progress.

All the correspondence with the German government is being published in the form of a white paper which will be available to members, coming in relays while the house is sitting.

I do not think it necessary for me to refer in detail now to these documents, which are already past history. They make it perfectly clear that our object has been to try to bring about discussions about the Polish-German dispute between the two countries themselves, on terms of equality.

The settlement to be one which safeguarded the independence of Poland and which secured its due observance by international guarantees. There is just one passage from a recent communication of mine, dated Aug. 30, which I should like to quote for it shows how easily the final clash might have been avoided if there had been the least desire on the part of the German government to arrive at a peaceful settlement.

In this document we state this:

"This government fully recognizes the need for speed in the initiation of discussions. They share the apprehensions of the chancellor arising from the proximity of two mobilized armies standing face to face. They accordingly most strongly urge that both governments should undertake that during the negotiations no aggressive military movement will take place. His Majesty's government feels confident that they can obtain such an undertaking from the Polish government if the German government would give similar assurances."

That telegram which was repeated to Poland, brought an instantaneous reply from the Polish government dated Aug. 31 in which they say that the Polish government are also prepared, on a reciprocal basis, to give a formal guarantee in the event of negotiations taking place, that Polish troops will not violate the frontier of the German Reich provided that a corresponding guarantee is given that there would be no violation of Poland by troops of the German Reich.

We never had any reply from the German government to that suggestion, one which if it had been followed might have saved the catastrophe which took place this morning.

In the German broadcast last night which recited the 16 points of the proposals which they had put forward, there occurred this sentence:

In these circumstances the reich government considers its proposals rejected.

I must examine that statement. I must tell the house what are the circumstances.

German Reply

To begin with, let me say that these proposals have never been communicated by Germany to Poland at all. On Aug. 29th, replying to a note we had sent to them, the German government said that they would immediately draw proposals for a solution acceptable to themselves, and will, if possible, place them at the disposal of the British government before arrival of the Polish negotiator.

It will be seen by examination of the white papers that the German government have stated that they counted upon the arrival of a plenipotentiary from Poland to Berlin on Aug. 30th, the following day. In the meantime, of course, we were awaiting these proposals, but the next thing was that when our ambassador saw Herr von Ribbentrop, the German foreign secretary, he urged upon him that when these proposals were ready, for we had heard no more about them, he should invite the Polish ambassador to call and should hand him the proposals for transmission to his government.

Thereupon, reports our ambassador, in the most violent terms Herr von Ribbentrop said he would never ask the ambas-

sador to visit him. If, he added, the Polish ambassador asked him for an interview it might be different.

The house will see that was on Wednesday night, which, according to the German statement of last night, is now claimed to be the final date after which no negotiation with Poland would be possible.

It is plain, therefore, that Germany claims that Poland was in the wrong because she had not, on Wednesday, entered into negotiation with Germany on proposals which she had never heard. Now, what of ourselves. On that Wednesday night, at the interview to which I have just referred, Herr von Ribbentrop produced a lengthy document which he read aloud in German at a rapid speed. Naturally, on this meeting, our ambassador asked him for a copy of the document.

He replied that it was now too late as the Polish representative had not arrived in Berlin at midnight and so we never got a copy of those proposals. The first time we heard them was on the broadcast last night. These were the circumstances in which the German government said they considered their proposals were rejected. It is now clear that their conception of negotiation was that on an almost instantaneous demand the Polish plenipotentiary should go to Berlin, where others have been before him, and should then be confronted with a statement of the demands to be accepted in their entirety or refused.

I am not pronouncing an opinion on the terms themselves for I do not feel called upon to do so. The proper course in my view was that these proposals should have been put before the Poles who should have been given time to consider them and to say whether in their opinion they did or did not infringe those vital interests of Poland which Germany had assured us on a previous occasion she intended to respect.

Only last night the Polish ambassador did see the German foreign secretary, Herr von Ribbentrop. Once again he expressed to him what indeed the Polish government had already said publicly, that they were willing to negotiate with Germany about their disputes on an equal basis.

What was the reply of the German government?

The reply was that without another word German troops crossed the Polish frontier this morning at dawn and are since reported to be bombing open towns. In these circumstances, there is only one course open to us.

His Majesty's ambassador in Berlin and the French ambassador have been instructed to hand to the German government a communication.

This says "Early this morning the German chancellor issued a proclamation to the German army which indicated clearly

that he was about to attack Poland.

Information reaching British and French government indicated that German troops had crossed the Polish frontier and

There are, however, certain categories of service in which attacks on Polish territory were proceeding.

In these circumstances, it appears to the governments of the United Kingdom and France that by their action the German government have created conditions, namely, an aggressive act of force against Poland, threatening the independence of Poland, which called for the implementation by the governments of the United Kingdom and France of the undertaking to Poland to come to her assistance.

Without Hesitation

"I am, accordingly, to inform your excellency that, unless the German government are prepared to give His Majesty's government assurances that the German government have suspended all aggressive acts against Poland and are prepared promptly to withdraw their forces from Polish territory, His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom will, without hesitation, fulfil their obligation to Poland."

If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I do not suggest it is likely to be otherwise, His Majesty's ambassador is instructed to ask for his passport. In that case we are ready.

Yesterday we took further steps towards the completion of our defence preparations.

This morning we ordered complete mobilization of the whole of the navy, army and air force. We have also taken a number of measures both at home and abroad which the house perhaps would not expect me to specify in detail.

Briefly they represent the final steps in accordance with a prearranged plan. These last will be put into force rapidly and are of such a nature that they are deferred until war seems inevitable.

Safeguards Commodities

Steps have also been taken under powers conferred by the house, last week to safeguard the position in regard to stocks and commodities of various kinds. The thought of many of us must inevitably at this moment be turning back to 1914.

In comparison with our position then how do we stand at this time? The answer is that all three services are ready and that the situation in all directions is far more favorable and re-assuring than in 1914.

For behind the fighting services we have built up a vast organization of civil defence under the scheme of air raid precautions.

As regards immediate man power requirements, the navy, the army and the royal air

force are now in the fortunate position of having almost as many men as they can conveniently handle at this moment, men are required immediately both for military and civil defence. These will be announced in detail through the press and the British Broadcasting corporation. It is most satisfactory to observe that there is today no need to appeal in a general way for recruits, such as was issued by Lord Kitchener 25 years ago. That appeal has been anticipated by many months and men are already available.

So much for the immediate present.

Methodical Basis

Now we must look for the future. It is essential, in face of the tremendous task which confronts us, more especially in view of our past experience in this matter, to organize our manpower this time upon as methodical equitable and economical a basis as possible. We therefore propose immediately to introduce legislation directed to that end and a bill will be laid before you which, for all practical purposes will amount to an expansion of the Military Training act.

Under its operation all fit men between 18 and 41 will be rendered liable to military service if and when called upon. It is not intended at the outset that any considerable number of men other than those already liable, will be called out, and steps will be taken to ensure that men essentially required by industry will not be taken away.

Tribute to Dea

One other allusion before the close of my speech, and that is to record my satisfaction and the satisfaction of His Majesty's government throughout these days of crisis to Signor Mussolini who has been doing his best to reach a peaceful solution. I only remain to set our teeth and enter upon this struggle, which we so earnestly endeavored to avoid, with a determination to see it through to the end.

We shall enter it with a clear conscience and with the support of the dominions and the British Empire and the approval of the greater part of the world. We have no quarrel with the German people except that they allowed themselves to be governed by a Nazi government. As long as that government pursues the method which it has so persistently followed during the last two years there will be no peace in Europe.

We should merely pass from one war to another and see one country attacked by another by methods which have now become familiar to us with their sickening technique. We are resolved that these methods must come to an end, and if, after the struggle, we can re-establish in the world the rules of good faith and the renunciation of force, then even the sacrifices entailed upon us will find their fullest justification.



Above is a self-explanatory map of the European continent, describing the strength of the Berlin-Rome axis with that of England, France and Poland. The strength in man power, planes and ships is shown by the inserted figures on the map.



On Western Front

Heaviest fighting of the two weeks' war was in progress today, as the French pushed with some success in the direction of Saarbrücken after repelling a heavy Nazi infantry and aerial attack.



Shaded areas of Poland (above) are likely to go to Russia. Top area is predominantly White Russian, Lower is Ukrainian.

Sept. 1939.

War Will Change British Farming

Great Britain at war will seek to protect her food supply by producing more at home. Already Sir Thomas Middleton, chairman of the agricultural research council has been warning the country against too great dependence on imported food supply when war may hamper imports.

Any such effort in Great Britain will take the form of breaking up grassland which now pastures cattle and using it for growing grain or vegetables that yield a greater amount of food per acre.

This was done to some extent during the last war and by 1918, Sir Thomas said, the country was producing 42 per cent of its own food requirements. Since that time the acreage under cultivation has shrunk by 3,900,000 acres while the population has increased.

Farmed as at present, the production at the second harvest after an outbreak of war would, he estimated, only equal 25 per cent of the nation's needs.

In England and Wales the total cultivated acreage in 1928 was 24,729,527 acres of which only 4,127,834 acres was in cereals and 2,196,629 acres in "green" crops such as beans, peas, potatoes and turnips. The larger part of the area is in permanent pasture which covers 15,832,862 acres and another 1,901,303 acres are in clover and rotation grasses. Scotland has of her 4,361,736 cultivated acres, 992,113 acres in grains and 504,444 acres in green crops. Most of the balance is in pasture.

The result of this distribution of land is that Great Britain imports about four-fifths of the breadstuffs she consumes, one-half of the meat, eggs and dairy products and one-third of the fish and vegetables.

Less Plow Land

In 1929, according to the agricultural returns issued in August, the decline in land under the plow has been checked in England and Wales but Scotland has the smallest acreage under field crops since figures were first published in 1866.

Livestock on the other hand has tended to increase. England and Wales have 800,000 more cattle than 19 years ago and 50 per cent more pigs. In 19 years ago will of 3,516,700.

Under the economic time the British find grain profits the various subsidies have been paid. But the safety may be considered than price and an for beef cattle with a hungry citizen.

Praise Canadian Potatoes in Africa

ARISING out of a trial shipment of Canadian certified seed potatoes from Nova Scotia to South Africa, the following is an excerpt of the report received from the consignee: "Particular praise must be given to the packing which was perfect, the cases having arrived in wonderful condition, and the grading was better than any received from other countries. On opening up the cases, not one rotten potato was found."

Previous to 1915, fresh eggs and turkeys had to be imported into the province of Manitoba to supply the Winnipeg trade. In 1938 Manitoba raised approximately one-third of the chickens and one-fifth of the turkeys produced in the whole of Canada.

Largest Crop In Past 10 Years Is Indicated By Pool Figures

Additional income for agricultural Alberta and more grain for world consumption were forecast today as statisticians of the Alberta Wheat Pool in their latest report estimated the province's wheat yield at 153,000,000 bushels.

Should that total materialize it will be the largest in almost a decade, 10,000,000 above last year and only 9,000,000 bushels short of the record output of 1932.

Weather was fine today, harvest machinery humming following last week's rain, as the report went into circulation carrying word that the coarse grain harvest also ap-

pears more bounteous than indicated even a week ago. A brief spell of fine weather will allow a good cleanup of both wheat and coarse grains.

Tables Tell Story

With wheat 97 per cent cut and 39 per cent threshed; coarse grains 95 per cent cut and 17 per cent threshed; the following tables told the story:

Crop Estimates

	Wheat Pool (current)	Federal (Sept. 1)
Wheat	153,000,000	145,000,000
Oats	82,000,000	77,000,000
Barley	26,000,000	25,000,000
Rye	2,600,000	2,800,000
Flax	325,000	300,000
Previous estimate for wheat	151,000,000	

Turning to the harvest picture, there were very few outstanding features. In contrast to last year threshing is somewhat later and in isolated instances frost has caused

very slight damage. In the far south it is completed and, least advanced northward. Grades are running high. Farmers seem inclined to hold stocks off the market for the time being.

Values 1939 Crop At \$467,334,000

Winnipeg, Sept. 16 (CP)

The Free Press today estimated the value of Western Canada's 1939 grain crop at \$467,334,000. The anticipated total is more than \$217,000,000 above last year's estimate by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and is the largest since 1928, when major prairie grain crops had a value of \$612,427,000.

(Last week the Free Press estimated this year's prairie wheat yield at 451,672,000 bushels.)

180,731,302 Bushels Of Wheat in Store

Ottawa, Sept. 16 (CP)

Canadian wheat in store for the week ended Sept. 8 totalled 180,731,302 bushels compared with 342,999,827 the previous week and 80,034,081 the same week last year. Canadian wheat in the U.S. amounted to 7,330,000 bushels, an increase of 123,000 over the previous week.

CANADA'S AGRICULTURE—1914 AND NOW

	1914	1939
Acres	Acres	Acres
Wheat	10,293,900	25,993,000
Oats	10,061,500	12,701,000
Barley	1,495,600	4,501,000
Rye	111,280	754,600
Livestock—	1914	1939
Cattle	6,036,817	8,511,000
Sheep	2,058,045	3,415,000
Swine	3,434,261	3,486,000

as an acre of grain and about one-twentieth as long as the same area in potatoes.

rs of the last war ing up of pastures and it is probable n will be started grow more grain present low world Great Britain grew wheat (36,500,000 imported 4,844,178 and 427,043 tons of

Britain may try to proportion of her likely to reduce Canada, one of es of safe supply.

Quality Increases In Low Wheat Grades

Winnipeg, Sept. 11 (CP)

A preliminary report on the milling and baking quality of new crop wheat was issued here today by the board of grain commissioners. It said:

"In contrast with results for recent years, the baking strength of early shipments of new crop wheat tends to increase, rather than decrease, with each decrease in grade."

"Grades Nos. 1 and 2 northern, which make up 81 per cent of the wheat shipped during August, are not quite equal in milling and baking quality to the corresponding grades for last year. No. 1 hard is particularly disappointing in baking quality, absorption and loaf volume are low and dough properties are inferior to those of No. 1 northern."

"On the other hand, by comparison with higher grades, Nos. 3 and 4 northern and No. 4 special, though lower in milling quality, are definitely higher in baking strength. In the latter respect they also surpass last year's corresponding grades. The new wheat, grade for grade, is about equal in crumb color and crumb texture to the 1938 crop."

Sept. 1939.

