

LOCKOUT OR DEADLOCK?

(Continued from Page One)

nation of Hitlerism.

A quite sizeable book, it can here only be summarized and the reader must take for granted that every quotation is backed by a close-knit argument, ruthless in its logic.

Count Puckler opens by saying: "There are very few more interesting problems in the world today than that of Great Britain's real strength. . . . A correct estimation of her strength is important if this crisis is to be avoided successfully. . . . The misty idea that Britain's might is something mystical is just as baseless as the idea that it is in a chronic state of collapse."

He goes on to consider Britain's economic system, its industry, agriculture and shipping. Great Britain habitually wins her wars thanks to her sounder economic wind. . . Superior material reserves and credit still decide the upshot of wars."

He sees a weakness in a shrinking of British industrial exports: "The loss which Great Britain has suffered and the weakening of her economic position in the world. . . must be sought in the fact that industries working for the home market are advancing into the foreground of British economic activity whilst the old export industries are declining."

IV.—Must Trade With World

Discussing British agriculture he says: "Thus Great Britain is quite prepared to accept the fact that she is not in a position to feed herself. . . . The economic system still remains on the exchange of coal and industrial goods with foreign foodstuffs and raw materials."

Therefore, "the first consideration is that she should keep open sea-going communications with the rest of the world at all cost. . . . If the British navy is ever defeated, if the British Air Force is ever driven out of the air, Great Britain herself is brought to her knees." Economically "Great Britain must earn her money abroad by selling exports, by hiring her services and investments, in order to be able to pay for the foodstuffs she requires to keep her population from starving." And he sees the danger that is the present world process continues, if all the other countries of the world were to make themselves economically self-sufficient, "Great Britain could no longer feed her population."

British imports are largely paid for by British investments abroad. But Count Puckler shows these have shrunk by half since 1913. "The central pillar of the British economic edifice, capital investments abroad, will become a war-chest in event of a new war. . . . So far as gold is concerned, Great Britain's war-chest is incomparably bigger today than it was before the World War. . . . But commodities can no longer be bought without limit with gold."

The United States is saturated

with gold, and if Britain were compelled to dump her immense holdings of American securities Wall Street would crash. Finally he says "We are forced to the conclusion that the value of Britain's capital investments abroad is problematical. He sees Britain's economic strength almost equally great to that of 1914, but whereas then she was growing richer, now she is growing poorer."

V.—British Expeditionary Force

There follows an important chapter on British military strength, giving an impressive picture of what has been and is being done. "It would seem that the British are preparing something for war purposes which might be termed an authoritarian shadow Britain. If war were to break out, then it is highly probable that the British economic system would lose its present freedom and be transformed immediately into an authoritarian planned economy. . . . concentrated in an organized fashion on the one aim of winning the war."

Count Puckler discusses all arms of the service. Of the regular army he says: "The tactical guiding principle of the British military authorities in the equipment of these modern units is to increase defensive strength and in their opinion the consequences of mechanization and the lesson of all local wars since the World War has been the decline of offensive against defensive power."

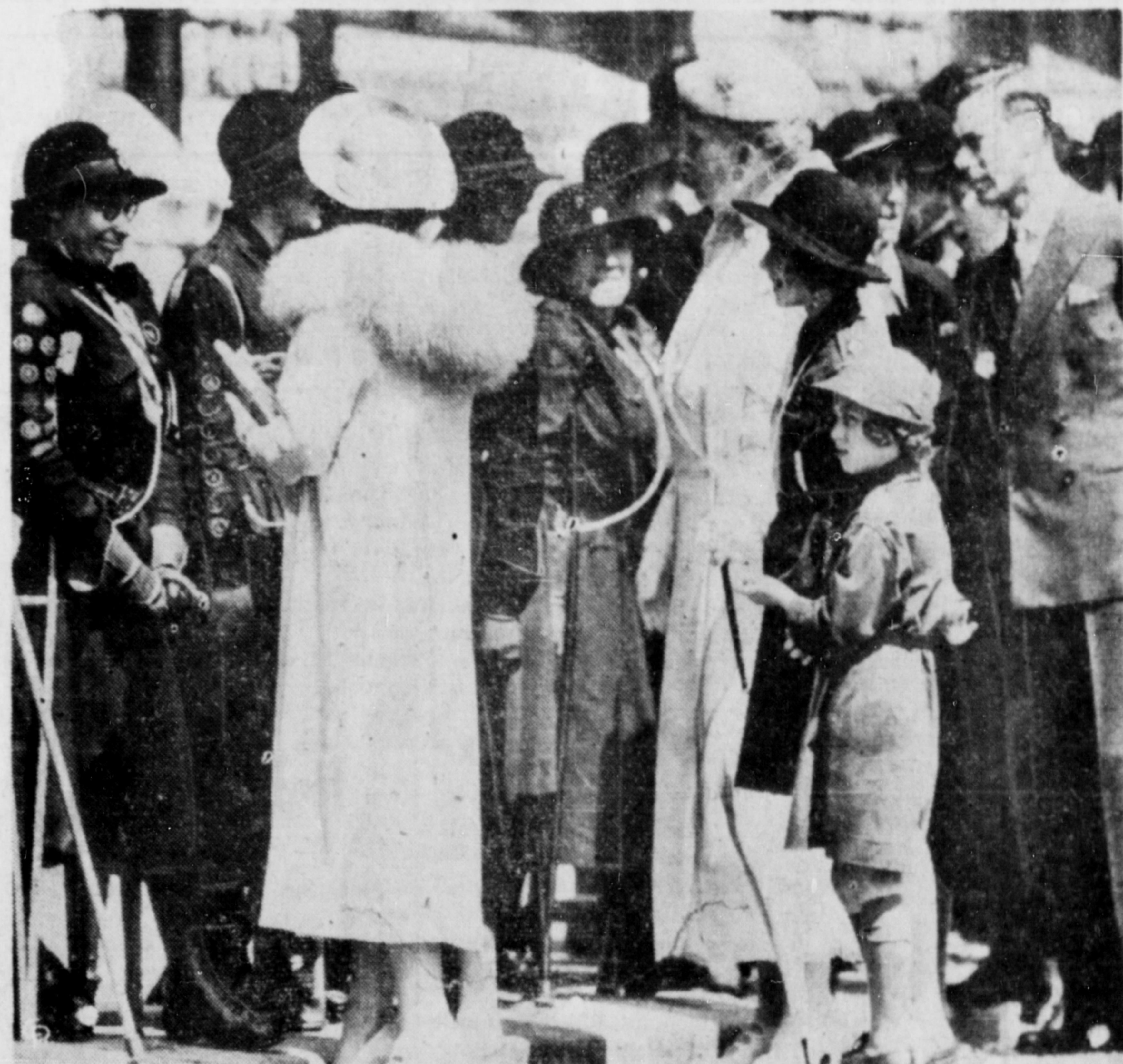
"Thus the future British Expeditionary Force is not being built up as an offensive army proper, but as a highly-mechanized defensive army with a very high volume of fire-power in relation to its numerical strength, and one which thanks to motorization will be extremely mobile so it can be used rapidly to fill in any breach. . . . The value of a British Expeditionary Force is to lie in its great defensive strength and its subsequent capacity to launch a counter-offensive after the exhaustion of the attacking enemy."

He comes to the conclusion "that although Britain is faced with more strategic problems today than she was in 1914, yet she is militarily better prepared to cope with them. . . . In addition there is the increased value of the Empire as a raw-material and industrial basis in the event of war."

But he warns: "Great Britain is no longer in a position to blockade Central Europe, now largely self-sufficing, thereby compelling an offensive after which she could launch a successful counter-offensive when Central Europe fell back exhausted on the defensive. Today Great Britain could then force her political will on an economically self-sufficient Germany independent of sea-borne imports only by a successful military offensive."

"In addition, a military attack would be much more difficult to justify in the eyes of the world than a war which could be presented as a war of defence. In our fin-

THREE GENERATIONS OF BRITISH ROYALTY GREET GIRL GUIDES



Three generations of British royalty are shown here as they greeted a group of crippled Girl Guides, during the recent review of more than 1,000 Girl Guides, from all parts of England, at Windsor Castle. The royal family is shown, left to right, Queen Elizabeth, Dowager Queen Mary, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Margaret Rose and King George. The princesses are wearing their Guide uniforms for the first time as members of the Buckingham Palace group.

al chapter we shall see it is a matter of decisive importance for a country like Great Britain, which depends on the assistance of friends and allies, that she should be able to put forward a justification for her policy; in other words, the war-guilt question is of decisive importance."

VI.—Overseas Dominions

Count Puckler proceeds to examine "The Empire as Burden and Support." Here again he is exceedingly well informed. After discussing the Statute of Westminster he deals with the several Dominions. Summing up Canada he says: "It seems likely although Canada would not remain neutral she would limit her assistance, at least in the beginning, to economic support. However, should Great Britain obviously be in a position of great jeopardy at any time during the course of the war, the economic interests of Canada would then very probably lead to her throwing her full military weight into the scales of Great Britain's side." He has the same expectations about South Africa, Australia and New Zealand will be in from the start. With almost uncanny prescience Count Puckler in his final chapter emphasizes the moral issue. "Great wealth and military power, joined in an unique combination, represents the real strength of Great Britain, and behind this combination stands her foreign policy, deciding how all its power factors shall be used. . . . Great Britain's power can be sent into action only for political aims which are ethical in the eyes of the world, aims which can be amply justified on moral grounds."

Again he says: "Great Britain is particularly dependent on world public opinion in her actions. Certainly, the British Empire is very strong, but it is at the same time very vulnerable. It could never envisage the possibility of waging war against a hostile world. Today the position is already such that British foreign policy requires clear moral justification, not only in the eyes of the outside world but also in the eyes of the member countries of the Empire itself. For, these member countries regard their association as a league of peoples to preserve world peace, to place justice in the stead of tyranny, and to make agreement the instrument of settling international disputes instead of war. That was laid down very clearly at the Empire Conference of 1937, and it means that Great Britain can no longer pursue an unethical and unjust foreign policy without risking losing the support of her closest allies, the dominions. . . . It is highly doubtful whether the British people would be prepared to take up arms for any purely egoistic national interest at the expense of other peoples."

As an example he cites the right of the people of Sudentan districts of Czechoslovakia to self-determination as "morally indisputable," and therefore, against her traditional policy, Britain was unable to intervene.

VII.—The Moral Issue

Count Puckler concludes: "Great Britain's power therefore cannot be used arbitrarily. . . . On the other hand, it follows from this moral check on her foreign policy that no country in the world has anything to fear from her, no matter how strong she may be, providing its own foreign policy is as strictly ethical as Great Britain's is compelled by circumstances to be. "The British Empire is the greatest Empire in the world. Great Britain has command of the seas and she is richer than any

other nation. In modern history she has never been defeated by force of arms.

"With all its riches and all its power, the British Empire has determined on a great undertaking. It wishes to make itself the crystallization point of a new and greater commonwealth of peoples and one in which peace and justice will reign. But in advancing to this undertaking it has left one plan uncovered; it is no longer in a position to resist moral weapons. Finally, "Great Britain desires and must pursue a morally justified policy. The country whose policy is more moral than hers will therefore defeat her without even crossing swords—unless she has already become its friends."

Coming from a German, these are pregnant words indeed.

In another article we will return to Liddell Hart's book, more confined to the military aspect, but emphasizing the mistake of the last war, the war of attrition that devoured our manhood; must not seek to annihilate the enemy, but confine our aims to proving to him that he cannot defeat us, and thus open the way for a final appeasement.

It is to be noted that both of these books were published prior to the Russo-German agreement, which nullifies some of the arguments and profoundly affects the prospects of starving Germany out as was done in the last war.

LAND ACT

Notice of Intention to Apply To Lease Land

In Atlin Land Recording District of Cassiar Land Division and situate on Pine Creek about a mile below the Pine Creek Falls.

Take notice that Walter W. Johnson of San Francisco, Calif., occupation Mine Operator intends to apply for a lease of the following described lands:—

Commencing at a post planted about 200 ft. westerly from the old power house, thence southerly 800 ft., thence westerly 500 ft., thence northerly 500 ft., thence easterly 600 ft., and containing 10 acres, more or less.

Being a relocation of the old power house site once owned by the British-American Dredging Co. Ltd.

By WALTER W. JOHNSON, Agent. Dated September 6, 1939.

WATER NOTICE

Diversion And Use

TAKE NOTICE THAT Walter W. Johnson whose address is Balfour Bldg., 351 California Street, San Francisco, Cal., will apply for a licence to take and use ten thousand miners inches of water out of Pine Creek, which flows westerly and drains into Atlin Lake about Four Miles.

The water will be diverted at a point about one half mile above the Pine Creek Falls and will be used for Power purpose upon the Mine described as the consolidated leases of the Compagnie Francaise des Mines d'Or du Canada, Otter Creek.

This notice was posted on the ground on the 27 day of April, 1939. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act" will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Atlin.

Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper.

WALTER W. JOHNSON, Applicant. By Walter Rasmussen, Agent. The date of the first publication of this notice is September 19, 1939.

DANCING Hodgson Dancing Academy Classes Commencing Sept. 1 Specializing—Ballet, Mexican, Tap, Baby work Studio 121 2nd Ave. Blue 898

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NOTICE Commencing September 11, R. Shaw, teacher of Violin and Hawaiian Guitar for the Western Academy will be in the Prince Rupert Hotel

MUSIC Venetia Feero A.T.C.M. Teacher of PIANO and THEORY Classes Commencing Sept. 1 Phone BLUE 633

Steamship Sailings

For Vancouver— Tuesday—Catala 1:30 p.m. Thursday—ss. Prince Rupert 11:15 p.m. Friday—Ss Prin. Adelaide 10 p.m. Ss Cardena 10:30 p.m. September 16 and 26— ss. Princess Louise 5 p.m.

From Vancouver— Sunday—ss Catala p.m. Wed.—Ss. Pr. Rupert 10 a.m. Friday—Ss. Princess Ss. Pr. Adelaide 4 p.m. Ss Cardena p.m. September 21—ss. Princess Louise a.m.

For Stewart and Premier Sunday—ss. Catala 8 p.m. Friday—Ss. Prince Rupert 2 p.m. From Stewart and Premier— Tuesday—ss. Catala 11:30 a.m. Thursday—ss. Prince Rupert 9 p.m.

For Alice Arm, Naas River and Fort Simpson— Sunday—ss Catala 8 p.m. From Alice Arm, Naas River and Fort Simpson— Tuesday—ss. Catala 11:30 a.m. For Ocean Falls— Tuesday—ss. Catala 1:30 p.m. Thursday—ss. Prince Rupert 11:15 p.m. Friday—Ss. Pr. Adelaide 10 p.m.

From Ocean Falls— Wed.—Ss. Pr. Rupert 10 a.m. Friday Ss. Pr. Adelaide 4 p.m. Ss. Cardena p.m.

For Queen Charlotte Islands— September 22—ss. Prince Charles 10:30 p.m. From Queen Charlotte Islands September 20—ss. Prince Charles a.m.

For Alaska— Wednesday—ss. Pr. Rupert 2 p.m. September 21—ss. Princess Louise a.m. From Alaska— Thursday—ss. Prince Rupert 9 p.m. September 16 and 26—ss. Princess Louise 5 p.m.

From Skeena River— Friday—Cardena p.m. Five thousand copies of Rupert— Fresh northeast, shifting to southeast winds, becoming strong. Part cloudy and cool with showers at night.

CAPITOL TONIGHT and WEDNESDAY 2 Shows Nightly, 7:00 and 9:00

A Thrilling Story of the British Empire!

"THE SUN NEVER SETS"

With BASIL RATHBONE, DOUG FAIRBANKS Jr.

(At 7:21 and 9:21)

ADDED

Cartoon

"DETOURING AMERICA"

"STRANGER THAN FICTION"

Whifflets From The Waterfront

Matt Harris, Pat Palmer and Ted Anslow, here aboard a visiting destroyer yesterday, were welcomed back by their many friends during the visit of the destroyer to port.

Weather Forecast

(Furnished through the courtesy of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau of Victoria and Prince Rupert. This forecast is compiled from observations taken at 5 a.m. today and covers the 24 hour period ending at 5 p.m. tomorrow.)

General Synopsis—Pressure appears low northwest of the Queen Charlotte Islands and is relatively high over British Columbia. The weather has been fair and warm throughout this province with the exception of the north coast where rain is reported.

West Coast of Vancouver Island— Fresh northeast, shifting to southeast winds, becoming strong. Part cloudy and cool with showers at night.

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Steamer leaves Prince Rupert every THURSDAY, 11.15 p.m.

Trains leave Prince Rupert for the East Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 p.m.

Steamer for Ketchikan and Stewart every WEDNESDAY, 2 p.m.

For fares, etc., call or write City Ticket Office, 528 3rd Ave.



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