

WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT—Mrs. John Pond, 44 Water Street East—Phone 289-2
SUMMER SIDE AND FRANCE COUNTY

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

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

Bell Bookstore, Water St. Gourley's Drugstore, Water St.
Toronto Bakery, Water St. McKinnon's, 87 Grandville St.

The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by Carrier Boy at 2¢ per day or 10¢ per week. Send 28¢ for this service or give your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

—This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new party may be inserted at 2¢ a word strictly payable in advance.

—BUY rope, twine, marine, tar and all fishing supplies at Brode's, L-1216-3-18-21.

—BENEFIT HOCKEY MATCH in Kennington rink Monday, March 19th at 8 p.m. Mr. Clemens, Alex. H. Summerside Crystals. One hour, 50¢ admission 10¢ and 20¢. L-1194-3-18-21.

—TOURISTS will be looking for hooded m.a.s. dressed lamb pelts and quality P. E. I. home-made products of all kinds. Buy supplies at Brode's, L-1210-3-18-21.

—MILK FUND FOR CHILDREN—A special meeting of the Abseweit Chapter of the I. O. D. E. at Summerside it was decided to solicit the public for the funds to continue the supply of milk to the children at the High School and in the average cost of this charitable work is around fifty dollars per month, and as the Society have no special grants for the work it was decided to appeal to the public.—S.

—FINE SPECIMENS OF HORSE FEED—Mr. James E. Sullivan, of Summerside, East, well known breeder of good horses, shipped to parties in Amherst, recently one of the finest feeds of horses ever to leave Prince Edward Island. Each horse tipped the scales at 1600 lbs. and brought favorable comment from those who saw them before their departure. The horses came from the well known Milligan strain and were sired by his horse "Hank"—S.

—DEATH OF MR. M. J. FOLEY—There passed away on Thursday last at his home in Kildare, after an illness of seven weeks, Mr. M. J. Foley, a prominent resident of that district. Mr. Foley was 80 years of age and was quite active until his recent illness. Besides operating the farm at Kildare, he was agent for the Massey Harris Company and for Miller Bros. Charlotteville, for many years and was well known throughout the Island. He was a staunch member of the Roman Catholic Church and was attended by his pastor during his illness. He leaves to cherish the memory of an affectionate father, four sons and two daughters, John, Howe and Lester in New York and Peter in Boston; Mrs. Fred Henkle of New York and Mrs. Fred C. Murphy of Summerside, who has been with her father during his illness and to her sympathy is extended. Mrs. Foley's mother, Miss Gillis of Grand River predeceased him about ten years ago. His son, Mr. Howe Foley, arrived from New York on Saturday to attend the funeral.—S.

—Miss Ruth Dodd is visiting friends in Wolfville, N. S.—S.

—Miss Ann Linkletter is visiting in Halifax.—S.

—Miss Dorothy Gaudet left on Friday on a short visit to friends in Halifax.—S.

—Miss Fern Dyrast entertained at bridge last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Dyer, 1000 Harvard Street, Summerside.—S.

—Miss Marion MacLean, South West 16 is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Preston Bowness, North Beauce.—S.

—Mrs. C. H. Johnson of Belfast, returned on Saturday from Summerside where she has been spending a few days the guest of Mrs. Hammond Johnson, Spring Street.—S.

—Mrs. Ford of Somerville, Mass., arrived by aeroplane on Friday to see her brother, Mr. Stanford Gay, who is seriously ill at his home in Summerside.—S.

—Miss Greta Russell Rogers passed through Summerside on Friday and returned to Boston after spending a three weeks holiday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, a former Prince of Wales Hotel, Summerside. She is now conservatory, is now connected with the staff of the Royal Music Guild, in the capacity of Music Director.—S.

—Identify Two More Bodies From Ruins

HALIFAX, March 19—(CP)—Dr. Y. Woodbury, medical expert, announced tonight two bodies recovered from the ruins of the March 2 Queen Hotel fire had been identified as J. D. McIntosh, 200 N. S. and Russell Pollock.

Of the 20 bodies recovered only 10 have been positively identified. The unidentified victims will be buried tomorrow.

Pollock's body was the last recovered. It was not burned but was found by a falling chimney. Identification was established through checking defence department officials at Ottawa. He had a barbed wire wound on one arm.

Second probe into the disaster took an estimated death toll of 25 will open tomorrow. Mr. Woodbury said that the bodies of the 20 victims of the fire were identified at the fire prevention act last week.

JOHANNESBURG—First woman in South Africa to receive such a distinction, Miss Christina S. Lombard has been appointed prosecutor at the Juvenile Court here.

—RAND PROGRESSING

—BOUGHT GYPSY WIFE

—CAPE TOWN—A Paris despatch tells of a 19-year-old Johannesburg mining engineer who bought a 17-year-old gypsy girl in France for \$1,775, married her and is bringing her to South Africa.

—LONDON—Cart-wheel brim on the hat of a woman witness so hid her face she was told to keep her head turned as the court registrar could see her.

Dr. H. L. Stewart Gives Lecture On Czecho-Slovakia

Another extension University lecture was given in the High School auditorium at Summerside on Friday.

The speaker was the well known Dr. H. L. Stewart, professor of Philosophy at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N. S. Mr. Donald O. Stewart, member of the School Board, presided and introduced the speaker.

Prefacing his remarks with reference to St. Patrick's Day and the birth place, the speaker then proceeded to his main address on the origin of the Czech nation, the present situation of that country.

In clear concise language Dr. Stewart traced the history of the Czechs and Slovaks from their earliest history, their racial differences, their good will and co-operation between the fact that the setting up of the ancient nation of the Czechs and Slovaks, in what was until recently known as Czechoslovakia at the treaty of Versailles was done for the express purpose of checking Germany in its drive to the East.

But the speaker has now been swept aside by what has happened since the war, the way for which was made open by the Munich agreement.

Dr. Stewart made reference to Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's speech of Friday night and stressed the need for all to exercise a patriotic duty to promote good will and co-operation between the Anglo-American peoples.

Mr. C. B. Jelly moved a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, which was seconded by Mr. B. W. Robinson.

Dr. Stewart very kindly answered a number of questions put by the audience at the conclusion of his speech.—S.

REPUBLICAN PEACE OFFER IS REJECTED

Franco Prepares For Drive On Madrid Insisting On A "Victorious Peace."

Associated Press Foreign Staff

BURGOS, Spain, March 19—(AP)—Insistence by Ramon Serrano Suner, Nationalist Minister of Interior and Propaganda, on "Victorious Peace" was regarded here today as a sign of a Republican effort to negotiate an end to the Spanish civil war.

The Republican National Defence Council made clear over-optimistic last night by addressing a peace offer directly to the Nationalist Government in a radio broadcast from Madrid.

Julian Besteiro, Republican Foreign Minister, declared in a later broadcast that the Defence Council had used radio "the fastest means of communication," and had informed the Nationalists "we are disposed to undertake negotiations which will assure us an honorable peace."

Serrano Suner broadcast a communique today from Zaragoza in which he said:

"We can answer in no other way than this: We desire victorious peace. After peace, victorious, we will show our generosity, which are providing in good works."

Authoritative sources interpreted the Propaganda Minister's response as evidence that General Franco regards "victorious peace" as a condition for his Nationalist armies or unconditional Republican surrender.

Meanwhile, Franco's preparations for an offensive against the Republican-held zone were continuing rapidly.

The Madrid Council's action was regarded in some quarters here merely as an attempt to gain time for flight from Republican areas by the Nationalists, whom the Nationalists regard as responsible for prolonging the conflict.

The Nationalists, therefore, considered that the next step was up to Madrid, holding that the Republic must win the line they mean by "honorable peace."

Serrano Suner made clear to Madrid that the alternate to peace is the Franco's dictate was an early start of the Republic's resistance.

And perhaps naturally that somewhat cool and objective statement gave rise to misapprehension and some people thought that because I spoke quietly, because I gave little expression to my feelings, that I was not a member of the subject. I hope to correct that statement tonight.

But before I come to my comments I want to say something first about the argument which has developed out of these events and which was used in that debate and has appeared since.

It has been suggested that this occupation of Czechoslovakia was a direct consequence of the visit which I paid Germany last autumn.

It is true that since the result of these events has been to bring about a settlement that was arrived at at Munich, that proves that the whole circumstance of those visits were wrong.

And as I said that as this was the personal policy of the prime minister, the blame for the fate of Czechoslovakia must rest upon his shoulders.

The situation is entirely unwarrantable conclusion. The facts are that we are today cannot change the facts as they were last September.

Defence Policy

If I was right then, I am still right now.

Then there are some people who say "consider you were wrong in September and now we have been proved to be right."

Let me examine that. When I decided to go to Germany I never expected I was going to escape criticism.

Indeed, I did not go there to get popularity. I went there first and foremost because, in what appears to be almost a desperate situation, there was raised in my mind the only chance of averting a European war.

I might remind you that when it was first announced I was going to Germany, there was raised in criticism. Everyone applauded that effort and it was only later—when it appeared the results of the final settlement fell short of the expectations—when I did not fully appreciate the facts—it was only then that the attack began and even then it wasn't the visit, it was the terms of settlement that were disapproved.

Well, I have never denied that the terms which I was able to secure at Munich were not those I myself would have desired, but as I explained then, and to deal with no new problem.

This was something that had existed ever since the treaty of Versailles—a problem that ought to have been solved long ago if only the interests of the last 20 years had taken broader and more enlightened views of their duty.

It had become like a disease which had been long neglected and which was now being taken as necessary to save the life of the patient.

First Object Achieved

After all, the first and most immediate object of my visit was achieved. The peace of Europe was saved, and if it hadn't been for those six hundreds of thousands of families would today have been mourning for the flower of Europe's best manhood.

I would like once again to express my grateful thanks to all those correspondents who have written me from all over the world to express their gratitude and appreciation of what I did then and of what I have

Chamberlain's Speech At Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, March 19—(AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's address at Birmingham Friday night:

It has been rather indiscreetly disclosed to you that tomorrow I shall attain my 70th birthday. I have hoped to keep that quiet, but since the cat has been let out of the bag I am not going to deny it; only I don't see what I can do about it except to thank you all for you that as I am still sound in mind and limb I hope that I may have a few more years before me in which to give what service I can to the state if that should be wanted.

I had intended tonight to talk to you upon a variety of subjects, upon social service and upon financial conditions.

But, ladies and gentlemen, tremendous events which have been taking place this week in Europe have thrown everything else into the background and I feel that what you and those who are not in this hall but who are listening to me will want to hear is some indication of the views of His Majesty's government as to the nature and implication of those events.

Profoundly Shocked

Well, one thing is certain. Public opinion in the world has received a sharper shock than has ever yet been administered to it, even by the present regime in Germany.

What may be the ultimate effects of this profound disturbance on men's minds can not yet be foretold, but I am sure that it is completely reaching in its results upon the future.

Last Wednesday we had debate upon it in the House of Commons. That was the day on which General Chamberlain entered Czechoslovakia and all of us, particularly the government, were at a disadvantage because information that we had was only partial. Much of it was unofficial. We had no time to digest it, much less to form a considered opinion upon it.

And so it necessarily followed that I, speaking in behalf of the government with all that responsibility that rests upon me, was obliged to confine myself to a very restrained and cautious exposition on which at the time I felt I could make but little comment.

Felt Strongly

And perhaps naturally that somewhat cool and objective statement gave rise to misapprehension and some people thought that because I spoke quietly, because I gave little expression to my feelings, that I was not a member of the subject. I hope to correct that statement tonight.

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Will Defend Liberty

I do not believe there is anyone who will question my sincerity when I say there is hardly anything there is one thing that I must accept and that is the liberty that we have enjoyed for hundreds of years and which we will never surrender. I know that every individual will want to review their own position, and to consider again if they have done all they can to offer their service to the state.

There is another set of questions which almost inevitably must occur to our minds and to the mind of others, perhaps even in Germany herself. Germany under her present regime has sprung a series of unpleasant surprises upon the world: The Rhineland, the Austrian Anschluss, the severance of Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, and the affronted public opinion throughout the world.

Yet, however much we might take exception to the methods which were adopted in each of these cases, there is something to be said, whether on account of racial animosity or of the things which have resisted—there is something to be said for the necessity of change in the existing situation.

Consolidate Strength

We ourselves will naturally turn first to our partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations and to France to whom we are so closely bound and I have no doubt that others too knowing that we are not disinterested in what goes on in Southeastern Europe will wish to have our counsel and advice in our own country we must all re-

view the position with that sense of responsibility which is granted to us. Nothing must be excluded from that review which bears upon the national safety. Every aspect of our national life must be looked at again from that angle.

The Government as always bears the main responsibility for the conduct of our national life and it is to be reviewed their own position, and to consider again if they have done all they can to offer their service to the state.

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Shared Peace Hope

I am convinced that after Munich the great majority of the British people shared my hope and earnestly desired that policy should be carried through, but today I share their disappointment, their indignation that those hopes have been so completely shattered.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, how can these events which happened this week be reconciled with those assurances which have been given to you? Surely as a joint signatory of the Munich Agreement I was entitled, if Herr Hitler thought it ought to be done, to have a consultation which is provided for in the Munich declaration. Instead of that he has taken the law into his own hands.

Before even the Czech President was received and was confronted with demands which he had no power to resist, the German troops were on the move and within a few hours they were in the Czech capital.

According to a proclamation which was read out in Prague today, Bohemia and Moravia have been annexed to the German Reich. The German inhabitants, which include of course Czechs and Slovaks, are to be placed under a German protectorate.

Under German Heel

They are to be subject to the political, military and economic needs of the Reich. They are called upon to contribute to the Reich is to take charge of their foreign policy, their customs and their excise their bank reserves and their equipment of disarmament Czech forces. And perhaps most sinister of all, we hear again of the appearance of the Gestapo, the secret police, throughout the vast areas of wholesale arrests of prominent individuals with consequences which we are all familiar with.

Every man and woman in this country who remembers the fate of the Jews and the political prisoners in Austria must be filled today with distress and fuming. Who can fail to feel his heart go out in sympathy to the proud and brave people who have so suddenly been subjected to this invasion, whose liberties have been curtailed, whose national independence has gone? What has become of this declaration of "no further territorial ambition"?

What has become of the assurance "we don't want Czechs in the Reich"?

What regard has been paid here to that principle of self-determination on which Herr Hitler argued so vehemently with me at Berchtesgaden when he was taking for the severance of the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia and its inclusion in the German Reich?

Pretence For Seizure

Now we are told that this seizure of territory has been necessitated by disturbances in Czechoslovakia. We are told that the proclamation of this new German protectorate against the will of its inhabitants has been a necessary and inevitable result of disorders which threatened the peace and security of her mighty neighbor.

If there were disorders, were they not fomented from without? And can anybody outside Germany take seriously the idea that they could

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