

# NAZIS MASS IN STRENGTH ON WEST FRONT

MAXIMS  
OF A  
MERE MAN

Stalwart convictions are elements of greatness whether in an individual or a nation.

## THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

The People's Paper Read by Everybody

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

MAXIMS  
OF A  
MERE MAN

Long life is denied us; therefore let us do something to show that we have lived.

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# MORE BRITONS TO COLORS

## Believed Fearful Of Large Scale Allied Attack

### French Improve Positions Near Saarbruecken In Advance Pilots Performing Feats Of Valor.

(By Roy Porter, Associated Press Staff Writer)  
PARIS, Oct. 1.—(AP)—French military circles studied reports tonight that the number of German troops on the western front had been doubled in the four weeks since the war began.

German front-line strength in the west was now estimated by observers in Paris at 50 divisions, or well over 1,000,000 men, at least.

These reports were given scrutiny as military dispatches described how the French had improved their positions in the salient west of the German city of Saarbruecken (Saarlautern)—which is the western jaw of the pincers the French General Staff hopes to clamp onto Saarbruecken.

The attack in the sector, dotted by rugged hills some of which are 1,200 feet high, was said to have gained new positions without great difficulty.

In addition to the 1,000,000 or more Germans in the front line, there were large numbers of reserves grouped in concentration centres from 30 to 50 miles behind the lines.

Prevailing opinion of French military commentators was that the heavy reinforcements of Germany's Siegfried line were more in fear of a possible large-scale attack than in preparation for a German drive.

The Nazi command, these reports indicated, was moving men into Siegfried line positions in increasingly large numbers every night under cover of darkness.

Each Side Waiting  
But each side appeared to be waiting warily for the other to strike the first heavy blow.

The French attack west of Saarbruecken was described by the French general staff in a morning communiqué as a local operation which "improved our positions."

The night communiqué added tersely however that except for artillery fire it was a "calm day."

Apparently this meant the French succeeded in the operation of widening their Saarlautern salient without provoking a serious German reaction.

A study of the map shows that the present French positions along the almost mile-long shelf which drops abruptly to the Saar river in this sector would be difficult to attack if the last German stronghold on it has been cleaned out.

French Strengthen Positions  
The French first opened up the salient Sept. 16, with a drive down the Nied river valley. Throughout the last two weeks they held a narrow point in the angle where the Nied flows into the Saar river, strengthening their positions meanwhile.

Saturday night's attack reported by the French communiqué was their pillboxes and widened the salient.

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## Russia Resumes Negotiations With Turkey, Has Hopes

(By WITT HANCOCK)  
(Associated Press Staff Writer)  
MOSCOW, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Russia, considering her international position greatly improved, resumed negotiations with Turkey tonight in which she has started the world.

Russia believed she held the balance of power in Europe, and the quirk of a dominant position in the North Atlantic through a trade pact with Estonia which allows Russian air and naval bases there, U. S. R. diplomats turned their attention to the Balkans and the Black Sea in the south.

Sukru Saracoglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister who had waited impatiently while German Ribbentrop Minister Joachim Ribbentrop in Poland, entered the Kremlin at 6 P. M. (noon A. S. T.).

He came for a conference with the Soviet Foreign and Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov.

## British Move River Patrol In Far East

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2.—(Monday)—The British Navy today announced withdrawal of five of its 10 gunboats from the Yangtze River Patrol in "view of urgent military requirements elsewhere."

Destination of the five warships was not announced, but reliable informants believed they would be taken to Great Britain's far eastern "Gibraltar" at Singapore, to be used as patrol boats and minesweepers.

Well-informed foreigners said the move would strengthen Singapore and indicated British preoccupation with a possible Japanese naval drive southward against the Dutch East Indies and British possessions in that section of the far east.

## R.A.F. Pilot In Drama Of Skies In Germany

### Fought Fifteen Enemy Craft Single-handed And Returned Safely.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—A drama of the skies in which a British squadron leader single-handedly fought 15 enemy planes after they sent down four of his reconnaissance patrol deep over German territory was told tonight by the Ministry of Information.

The lone British plane, determined to complete the scouting mission on which it was sent, brought down two of the German craft, and although riddled with 89 bullet holes, succeeded in returning to the British lines, the information ministry's communiqué said.

Three of the original patrol of five planes were sent down and the fourth made a forced landing.

An order had been given for an R. A. F. patrol to reconnoitre a particular position behind the German line in the most strongly defended part of the Saar," the communiqué said.

"Anti-aircraft batteries put up a fierce barrage, but our aircraft went through it successfully. When well over the frontier, at the squadron of over 20,000 feet the squadron

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## Tells Of Sub Sunk By Plane

WINDSOR, Oct. 1.—(CP)—Two Nova Scotia men who were aboard the British freighter Kalfiristan when she was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine Sept. 17 arrived here Saturday from New York.

Redmond Macdonald of Sydney and Frank Bennett of Harbor Boucher said the submarine had been detected by a British bomber plane.

"I'm sorry, but we had to do it. War is war, you know. They said the submarine had been destroyed Sept. 17 after by a British bombing plane."

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## NEWS BRIEFS

YARMOUTH, N. S., Oct. 1.—Weldon Young, one of two men aboard the auxiliary ship Triumph which was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine as she was six miles off the entrance to Yarmouth harbor.

ROME, Oct. 1.—Belief that Premier Mussolini would transmit a "final offer" for peace from Fuhrer Hitler to Great Britain and France increased today as it awaited the outcome of the visit of its Foreign Minister Count Ciano, to Berlin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The British people "are solidly behind the Chamberlain Government" in its war effort, Lord Beaverbrook said when he arrived here in the liner Manhattan yesterday. The English newspaper publisher, who is a native of Newcastle, N. B., said his trip was "purely personal."

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Alfred E. Smith appealed to the United States tonight to "stand solidly behind" President Roosevelt in his effort to amend the United States neutrality act because "he is so clearly right."

## Churchill Sounds Optimistic Note In Empire Talk

### War Will End When Hitler's Blood Stained Hands No Longer Have Control Of German People.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, tonight told the Empire that "it was for Hitler to say when the war would begin, but it is not for him or his successors to say when it will end."

Mr. Churchill, in a broadcast, said that Great Britain is determined to press the war against Germany "until decisive victory is gained."

How soon the war ends, he said, depends upon "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 doleful, unhappy German people."

His voice ringing with confidence the First Lord of the Admiralty said that the British ship had been attacked by U-boats during the past week because of the navy's stand and he added:

"We have the oceans. We have the freely-given ardent support of the 20,000,000 of British citizens in the self-governing dominions of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. We have the heart of moral convictions of India on our side."

"We have the respect and good will of the world and particularly of the United States."

Mr. Churchill referred to the "tremendous resources of Canada" in describing Britain's strength in facing a long war.

"We must always remember," he said, "that the command of the sea will enable us to bring the immense resources of Canada and the new world into play as a decisive and ultimate aid factor, beyond the reach of what we have to give and take over here."

He warned his listeners that "we have not yet come at all to the severity of the fighting which is

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## R.C.M. Police Provost Company For Overseas

OTTAWA, Oct. 1.—(CP)—Announcement that a Provost Company of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will form part of Canada's first overseas division in the second Great War marks the allocation of a new duty for the red-coated force, but one for which it is well fitted by training and experience.

The Provost Company will be assigned to traffic duty in the division. Traffic cops in an army may be something new, but modern armies move on wheels, and the first Canadian division will have many hundreds of motor vehicles, trucks, cars, passenger cars, tractors, possibly buses, not to speak of the tanks.

Approximately 100 men from the R. C. M. P. will form the Provost Company, but they will take no horses. Any riding they may do will be on motorcycles or in automobiles.

In the first Great War two squadrons of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police went to France as combatants. They did not fight as a unit, but were broken up overseas and assigned to various units, individually, however, they acquitted themselves on the battlefield with credit to the force to which they formerly belonged.

A common duty in Canada is now a common assignment for Mounties, but this is a comparatively recent development. With the launch of the R. C. M. P. has assumed the Provincial Police work in a number of Western and Maritime Provinces under agreements with the Provincial Governments.

Since then all highway police work in those Provinces has been performed by the Federal force, which in all cases enlisted many members of the former Provincial Police forces.

### Retire Today

MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 30.—Twelve employees of the Atlantic Region of the Canadian National Railways retire from active service today. They include Henry W. Redmond, blacksmith's helper, Charlottetown, P. E. I., his birthplace. He joined the railway service in that city in April 1916.

## Germany Protests To Rumania

BUCHAREST, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Diplomatic sources today reported Germany had protested to the Rumanian Government for permitting Ignace Mosciaki to resign the Presidency of Poland and name a successor while a refugee on Rumanian soil.

The German protest was said to have charged that the action violated Rumanian neutrality since it enabled a legal Polish Paris.

Mosciaki resigned Saturday Government to be set up in and named Wladislaw Raczkiwicz as his successor. The former president had been kept in "neutral" domicile after fleeing to Rumania before Germany's advancing armies, but following his resignation Mosciaki departed for Paris late yesterday.

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## Hitler, Ciano, Ribbentrop In Conference

### Talks May Have Important Bearing On Course Of War, Some Quarters Claim.

By Edward Shanke  
Associated Press Staff Writer  
BERLIN, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Fuhrer Hitler and the Reich foreign minister, Joachim Ribbentrop, met tonight with Italy's foreign minister, Galeazzo Ciano, in a conference which may have an important bearing on the course of the war.

Even secretaries were dismissed as the doors of Hitler's work room in the chancellery closed behind Ciano and no official hint emerged as to what they were discussing.

Speculation ranged from the possibility that Premier Mussolini might be asked to initiate mediation in the war to reports Hitler was consulting his axis partner to explain policies which the Fuhrer expected to present to the Reichstag later this week.

In official quarters the only positive statement forthcoming was that all angles of the German-Soviet pact were being discussed, including partition of Poland and the changed European situation resulting from German military and diplomatic moves.

### "PEACE FRONT"

The phrase "peace front" based on German-Soviet collaboration was

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## Latvia-Russia To Clarify Relations

RIGA, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Latvia's foreign minister, William Munters, is leaving for Moscow for clarification of Latvian-Soviet relations it was learned today.

Foreign minister Munters will seek to adjust new relations resulting from the Russian-Estonian pact of last Thursday which gave Russia air and naval bases at Balstis and the islands of Saaremaa and Hiiumaa, dominating the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga.

The decision to send Munters to Moscow was believed reached after the Latvian cabinet heard his report on the newly concluded Estonian-Soviet and German-Soviet pacts.

Reliable Latvian sources at Helsinki, Finland, reported the Soviet-Latvian negotiations were expected to result in a greatly increased exchange of goods.

The Latvian trading centres, Ventspils (Windau) and Liepaja (Libau), it was reported, were likely to be among the principle topics of negotiation.

Windau is a port near the Gulf of Riga, and is dominated by Russia's air and naval bases at Saaremaa, Hiiumaa on the coast near the Lithuanian border.

In the Estonian-Soviet pact, Estonia gave Russia important transit privileges to her ports.

Observers have speculated whether Soviet Russia might not seek similar privileges in Latvia. If she wished to extend her influence in the Baltic now that an important advance has been made through Estonia.

## Nation Adds To Armed Forces; View Unchanged

### Diplomatic Tug-of-war Hostilities Will End When Hitler Has Had "Enough" Churchill Tells Nation. Anglo-Turkish Agreement Ready.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—(CP)—A proclamation issued by the King tonight called all Britons between the ages of 20 and 22 years to the colors for armed service. It was estimated that 250,000 men were thus added to the armed forces of Great Britain.

Shortly after the King's proclamation was issued, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the Empire in a broadcast that the war would end only when the allied forces were convinced Fuhrer Hitler "has had enough."

Some 240,000 youths aged 20 were called up last June. Today's proclamation, which said there "would be certain exceptions" among those summoned applied to those in the 21-year-of-age group and those who have become 20 since June 5.

The new step to augment Britain's forces came as the Foreign Office watched the latest diplomatic activity going on at Berlin and Moscow prior to what has been described as a possible "peace offensive" by Hitler.

Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to give the House of Commons the official Government reaction to the German-Soviet partition of Poland tomorrow and his weekly war review on Tuesday.

The King's proclamation was made public by Labor Minister Ernest Brown after a Privy Council meeting presided over by His Majesty.

Foreshadowing the shake-up in the information ministry which has threatened since its various department came under the ministry announced tonight that the chief regional information officers and their staffs had been discharged.

### WAR, NORTH SEA TO DARDANELLES

Beneath the deceptive tranquility of an autumn weekend, Great Britain's soldiers, sailors and statesmen worked at war from the North Sea to the Dardanelles.

Millions, bored by sandbags and blackout, knocked off work, early just as always, and headed for the country. They were cheered by newspaper headlines which told them "Anglo-Turkish pact is ready," and by repeated assurances that the Russian-German agreement on Poland and a dictated peace "changes nothing."

A steady procession of troop-jammed transports steamed to France, and during the weekend Royal Air Force bombers roared over the Siegfried line with photographers and map-makers while Whitehall

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## Credit & Carry Clauses Under Hot Fire

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—(AP)—A growing chorus of criticism of the credit and carry provisions of the United States neutrality bill indicated today that these sections might be even greater points of contention than the arms embargo when the senate begins debate tomorrow.

Both sides on the question of repealing the ban on arms shipments to warring nations already have split over the proposal to grant 90-day credits to belligerents and to require them to furnish transportation's request for repeal of the arms embargo have objected to permitting any credit whatsoever to belligerents. On the other hand Senator Adams (Dem.-Colorado), who has announced he will vote to do away with the embargo, demanded today that the finance and transport restrictions apply only to purchases of war materials.

### WOULD "INTERN" U. S. SHIPS

"There is no reason why these provisions should apply to wheat and other products like that," Adams declared. "If we want to put a 'cash and carry' system into effect for arms and war materials, that is all right. But we have spent millions of dollars building up the American merchant marine and now we propose to intern practically every American ship."

As reported by the Senate foreign relations committee, the bill would forbid United States ships to carry any supplies to belligerents.

### TORONTO, Oct. 1.—(CP)—Minimum and maximum Temperatures:

Dawson	33 47
Vancouver	50 57
Edmonton	37 54
Regina	35 57
Winnipeg	30 53
Ottawa	34 50
Montreal	41 48

### MARITIME EAST: Moderate winds; clearing and cool.

High tide tonight 1.25 A. M. and tomorrow afternoon at 1.19. Sun sets this evening at 5.40 and rises tomorrow morning at 5.50. Summerside tide eighteen minutes later than Charlottetown.

### THE CHAR FERRY SAILINGS

Leaves Borden 9.45 A.M., 1.00 P.M.
Leaves Tormentine 11.00 A.M., 3.05 P.M.

### SATURDAYS ONLY

Leaves Borden 4.45 P.M.
Leaves Tormentine 7.00 P.M.

## Street Car Riders Strike In Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 1.—(AP)—Street car riders went on "strike" Saturday and Czechs whispered these were the reasons:

1. To register a protest on the anniversary of the Munich four-power pact which resulted in dismemberment of Czechoslovakia.

2. To try out the effectiveness of word of mouth propaganda, the apparent method used to organize the strike.

3. As a protest against language given the German language in the city.

The strike reduced passenger business sharply.



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