

Meditation is necessary to the mastery of life.

"Plain" preaching oft means abusive preaching.

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BRITAIN, FRANCE, SOVIET -- RUSSIA STAND TOGETHER Civilians Leave Paris -- War Time Restrictions On Hitler Explains Demands -- Patience Near Exhausted

HENLEIN ON FLYING VISIT TO SUDETENS

Orders Men To Avoid Combat With Czechs After Inspection Tour.

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER Associated Press Foreign Staff. ASCH, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Residents of this Sudeten German town expressed joy today when Konrad Henlein, leader of the outlawed Sudeten German Party, dashed across the border from Germany with five bus loads of Sudeten "Free Corps" fighters. They thought the German Army had come at last. "Now it's going to start," they shouted.

Situation Puzzling. The situation is puzzling. Many thought still that a German Army detachment is out there on the front behind their own volunteer fighters.

The man in the street, who believes what he hears and reads, is having a hard time understanding why the German frontier has not been closed.

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TEXT OF SPEECH BY CHANCELLOR HITLER

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Reichsfuehrer Hitler tonight told the world that if Czechoslovakia does not give Germany the territory he has marked as Sudetenland by Oct. 1 he will act.

"The time has come to talk business," he said, and "the Sudetenland is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe, but it is a demand from which I never will recede."

Yet there was nothing in the speech—an address one hour and 15 minutes long broadcast by radio to an anxious world which hung on every word—to indicate definitely just what the Fuehrer intended to do.

Apparently he still hopes to get the Sudetenland—defined in maps which he attached to his "final" memorandum—by negotiation and plebiscite.

He did not say outright that he was going to war to get the Sudeten areas—which Czechoslovakia already has agreed to cede him, though she apparently disagrees with him on the definition of the Sudetenland.

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—(AP)—The text of Reichsfuehrer Hitler's address today on the international situation follows:

On Feb. 22 I made before the Reichstag deputies a fundamental demand concerning which there could be no bargaining. The nation heard it and understood what I meant.

One statesman (meaning former Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg, of the then independent Austria) failed to understand—he has been removed, and my promise of that time has been fulfilled.

Hitler said he spoke Feb. 22 but apparently meant Feb. 20. On that date he called for return of German minorities in other countries and colonies lost in the Great War. Of Austria, which he was to take over March 13, he said merely that an "appeasement" with her had been achieved.

For the second time I spoke on this same demand before the Reichstag party convention in Nuremberg and again the nation heard.

Today I once more stand before you speaking to the people itself as in the days of our struggles and

you know what that means. Speaks For All Today there must remain no vestige of doubt in the world—today it is not a Fuehrer or a man who speaks, but the whole German people.

And if I am now spokesman of the German people, I know at this hour that all the listening millions of this people are at one, that they endorse these words and make them their own testimony. Let other statesmen search themselves and see if it is the same with them.

The question which has been agitating us most deeply for the past months and weeks is well known to them.

His name is not so much Czechoslovakia; its name is rather Herr Benes (Eduard Benes, President of Czechoslovakia).

U.S. CITIZENS ADVISED TO RETURN HOME

Speed Defence Precautions In French Capital -- War-time Conditions Prevail.

BY HENRY C. CASSIDY Associated Press Foreign Staff PARIS, Sept. 26.—(AP)—War-time conditions prevailed in France tonight.

Not quite 20 years after the end of war that laid waste so much of their country, Frenchmen again saw swelling ranks of soldiers march off to the front.

Civilians began leaving the capital, at the advice of the Ministry of Public Works.

The United States Embassy advised American citizens to return home, if able to do so, because of "the complicated situation prevailing in Europe."

Government ministers stayed constantly by their posts, ready for all emergencies. Premier Eduard Daladier, back from conferring at London with heads of the British Government, called the cabinet to meet tomorrow morning at the Elysee Palace with President Albert Lebrun presiding.

Express Gratitude President Roosevelt's appeal for peace and Reichsfuehrer Hitler's Germany and President Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia aroused sentiments of their most cordial relief, in France. The message also went to Daladier and Chamberlain.

Daladier sent his thanks for the United States President's efforts directly from London.

The Socialist Party, largest in the French Parliament, cabled Mr. Roosevelt.

"The Socialist Party and its parliamentary groups, certain to interpret the feelings of all French democracy, address to you the expression of their most cordial gratitude for your message which at the hour of greatest peril for peace makes it the voice of the universal conscience."

Party leader Leon Blum, former Socialist Premier, and Paul Faure signed the cable.

Inspires Confidence The flying trip of the French (Continued on page 9, Col 4)

Powers Hail Peace Appeal By Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Great Britain, France and Czechoslovakia hailed with enthusiasm and gratitude tonight an appeal from President Roosevelt for the preservation of peace.

But from Berlin there came no immediate reply save Chancellor Hitler's declaration to the German nation that unless by Oct. 1 the Czechs complied with his demand for the Sudeten area, Germany would seize that territory.

Prime Minister Chamberlain replied "with gratitude to the President's appeal for peace, and said it was "indeed essential" to "weigh the issues with all the gravity to which there may be no retreat."

President Benes of Czechoslovakia cabled Mr. Roosevelt his appreciation and a statement that the Sudeten question could be settled "without resort to force," adding, however, that if Czechoslovakia should be attacked, the nation would "defend itself."

Premier Daladier of France cabled his thanks, spoke of the President's "moving appeal," and of the Franco-British efforts to maintain peace. It is "of special value," he added, that the United States has thus solemnly reaffirmed the principles of the Kellogg Treaty.

Final Tribute Paid Noted Physician And Author At Montreal

(C.P. By Guardian's Special Wire) MONTREAL, Sept. 26.—Medical and military professions united today in paying tribute to Sir Andrew Macphail, noted physician and author who died here Friday, at an impressive funeral in Christ Church Cathedral.

Vic. Rev. Dr. Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal and Rector of the church, officiated at the church service, which was followed by interment in Mount Royal Cemetery.

Prominent among the hundreds of mourners were men and officers of the Sixth Field Ambulance, with whom Sir Andrew had served in the war with the rank of major.

Dr. Grant Fleming, Dean of the School of Medicine of McGill University, and many other members of the faculty attended, together with the most prominent physicians and surgeons of the city.

Among the chief mourners were a son, Jeffrey Macphail, and a daughter, Mrs. L. M. Lindsay.

Board Protests Rumored Change In Ferry Scheme

A report that the Nova Scotia terminal of the proposed Wood Island-Caribou ferry may be changed from Caribou to Pictou was discussed at a Council meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade last night.

The result that a strongly worded protest was forwarded to Hon. E. J. A. Cardin, Federal Minister of Marine Works, in reference to the matter.

The message, signed by the Board secretary, states that the substitution of Pictou for Caribou would "almost double the mileage and consequent running time and expense of crossing and reduce the number of possible daily trips, thus literally destroying intended benefits."

"We are informed," the message continues, "that pressure is being brought to bear upon certain officials to effect such change. The Board of Trade, therefore, and we, feel sure, Prince Edward Island residents generally whom this service is primarily intended to benefit, strongly protest any such change."

The question of the boat is to be discussed at some length, fear being expressed that the Government has now in contemplation the provision of a type which would not prove satisfactory. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. R. E. Mutch, S. A. MacLeod and C. N. Bissett to interview the provincial administration.

Letters from the Maritime Board of Trade and Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton Island, relative to the 40th annual meeting to be held at Sydney, N. S., Oct. 12, were read. Appointment of delegates to this meeting was referred to the vice president secretary.

A communication from the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board advised that the rates effective on potatoes to southern ports which were to have become effective on Oct. 8 had been suspended until April 8, 1939.

A letter was also read from the Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner, London, relative to conducted tours from the United Kingdom to the Maritimes.

Belgium Prepares Defence Measures

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26.—(AP)—The Belgian cabinet in a hasty session today took military measures for protection of her border and for prompt evacuation of her civilian population from cities liable to air attack.

The Government recalled "men on indefinite leave belonging to the regiment of Ardennes Chasseurs, the corps of mechanized cavalry and certain classes of fortresses troops."

Troops engaged in manoeuvres at Beverloo were recalled to rejoin their units immediately.

CHAMBERLAIN ISSUES REPLY TO CHANCELLOR

Peace Still Possible Through Nazi Acceptance Of Anglo-French Plan.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—(Tuesday)—(AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain publicly declared today in a reply to what he called Chancellor Hitler's lack of faith that promises made by Czechoslovakia will be carried out that the British Government was prepared to insure execution of the Anglo-French plan for cession of the Sudeten areas in Czechoslovakia.

The Prime Minister said Great Britain was prepared to see that the Czechoslovak promise to carry out the Anglo-French plan was executed "with all reasonable promptitude."

Mr. Chamberlain, adopting the unusual step of issuing a personal midnight statement after Hitler's speech at Berlin, asserted that acceptance of the plan to which Czechoslovakia already had agreed "will satisfy the German desire for union of the Sudeten Germans with the Reich without shedding of blood in any part of Europe."

Continues Efforts Mr. Chamberlain said he had read Chancellor Hitler's speech and "I appreciate his reference to the efforts I have made to save peace."

"I cannot abandon those efforts since it seems to be incredible that the peoples of Europe who do not want war with one another should be plunged into a bloody struggle over a question on which agreement has already been largely obtained."

It is evident that the Chancellor has no faith that the promises made will be carried out." (Continued on page 9, Col 3)

Mussolini Advises Britain, France To Abandon Czechs

ROME, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Virginio Gayda, leading spokesman of the Fascist press, charged tonight the supporters of Czechoslovakia were manoeuvring to brand Germany the aggressor in possible war.

His charge followed by a few hours advice from Premier Mussolini offered in Verona to France and Great Britain, to save Europe from war by turning their backs on Czechoslovakia.

Italians listened spellbound to the speech of Chancellor Hitler of Germany, almost as though it were by their own Duce.

There was no official comment on the address due to the late hour of its delivery, but Fascists generally regarded it as a strong assertion of Germany's rights and of Czechoslovakia's blame in the dispute.

Notwithstanding Italians' interest, many foreigners were surprised at the general calm in this capital. Rome went about its business almost as if there were no war cloud in sight.

Italy, said M. Duce in his Verona speech wanted a "new Europe" to replace the "dying" one constructed in the Versailles Treaty at the end of the Great War.

Proposes "Peace By Force" Plan To Sway Nazi Leader

GENEVA, Sept. 27.—(Tuesday)—(AP)—Soviet foreign commissar Maxim Litvinoff was reported today to have proposed a "peace by force" plan to Paris and London as the only possible answer to Chancellor Hitler.

The Foreign Commissar, some sources said, had urged France and Great Britain to join Russia in military measures which would leave no doubt of their intention to fight if Hitler attempts to seize the Sudetenland by force.

Sources close to the Russian delegation said the Soviet plan was to send the French, British and Soviet ambassadors simultaneously to the German Foreign Office warning Germany they were prepared to defend Czechoslovakia.

Issue Defined By Britain In Blunt Warning

Ray Of Hope Seen In Hitler's Failure To State That Nazi Troops Would March Into Czechoslovakia Immediately.

(By J. F. Sanderson) (Canadian Press Staff Writer) LONDON, Sept. 27.—(Tuesday)—(CP Cable)—The combined strength of Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia was pooled today against any attempt by Chancellor Hitler of Germany to overrun little Czechoslovakia.

While Hitler was telling his people that his demands in regard to the Sudeten territories of Czechoslovakia must be met by Saturday, the most strongly worded note Europe has read since 1914 was issued here.

The note told Chancellor Hitler in particular and the world in general:

"If in spite of all efforts made by the British Prime Minister, a German attack is made upon Czechoslovakia the immediate result will be that France will be bound to come to her assistance and Great Britain and Russia will certainly stand by France."

Prime Minister Chamberlain quickly followed the speech and the note with a new declaration of his readiness to do all possible for peace.

Would Execute Plan He issued a statement after midnight declaring Britain was prepared to ensure execution of the Anglo-French plan for cession of the Sudeten areas in Czechoslovakia and to see that Czechoslovakia's promise to carry out the plan was executed "with all reasonable promptitude."

Acceptance of the plan, he said, "will satisfy the German desire for union of the Sudeten Germans with the Reich without shedding of blood in any part of Europe."

The note was prepared by the inner cabinet—Mr. Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary—as a result of Sir Horace Wilson's reception by Hitler at Berlin. Sir Horace flew there yesterday with a "personal communication" from Mr. Chamberlain which had the approval of the French Government.

It was reported in usually well-informed quarters that Hitler rebuffed Sir Horace and spurned his peace offer which was based on acceleration of the original Anglo-French plan for cession of the Sudetenland to the Reich. The result was the issuing of an "iron hand" note which amounted to a virtual ultimatum.

Hitler's refusal, impassioned words and the finality of the London note seemed to indicate that if the Reichsfuehrer meant what he said and did not back down in the next few days there will be a war in which Great Britain will

(Continued on page 9, Col 7)

British Envoy "Rebuffed"

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson 32 54 Victoria 52 56 Edmonton 42 75 Regina 42 70 Winnipeg 52 68 Toronto 55 74 Ottawa 36 70 Montreal 44 68 Quebec 42 66 Saint John 40 58 Halifax 46 62 Charlottetown 40 58

FORECAST

Maritime Provinces: Fresh or strong south and southwest winds; fair and a little warmer, followed by scattered showers at night chiefly in northern districts.

High tide this afternoon at 1:14 and tomorrow morning at 12:54. Sun sets this afternoon at 5:49 and rises tomorrow morning at 5:53. First quarter moon Oct. 1, 7:45 a. m. Summerside tide eighteen minutes later than Charlottetown.

THE CAR FERRY SAILINGS Leave Borden 9.45 a. m. 1 p. m. Tormentine 11 a. m. 3.05 p. m.

COMING EVENTS

- Talkies—Morell Tuesday, L-1760-9-26-21. Talkies—St. Peters Wednesday, L-1760-9-26-21. Talkies—Murray River Thursday, L-1760-9-26-11. Talkies—Eldon Friday, L-1760-9-26-21. Dance at Welcome Inn, Tuesday, Sept. 27th, L-1774-9-26-21. Kensington talkies tonight, L-1768-9-27-11. Borden Talkies Wednesday, L-1768-9-27-21. Borden Line Club leading hog lambs, calves every Tuesday, hours 12 to 3, L-348-12-M-25-11. Bean Supper, Cardigan Hall Wednesday, Sept. 28, if not fine Thursday, L-1770-9-26-21. Dance in Freeland Lodge every Wednesday night begins at nine o'clock, Tignish Orchestra. Dance, Forest Hill Hall Thursday, September 29th, Webster Orchestra, L-1801-9-27-11. Big open air dance, Spring Park School grounds, Tuesday, dancing 8:30 to 1, L-1782-9-26-21. Chicken supper and dance at St. Teresa's postponed for one week, new date Oct. 5th, L-1771-9-26-21. Pantry Sale Saturday, October 1st, at S. A. MacDonald's, by the ladies of the Order of the Eastern Star, L-1799-9-27-31. Notice—Come to the Chicken Supper and Dance in St. Teresa's Hall on September 28th, Webster's Orchestra, L-1562-9-22-31. Wm. D. Wright, Official Receiver, Farmers' Creditor Arrangement, will be in Sours at Lennox Hotel on September 28th to 30th, inclusive, L-1802-9-27-31. Meeting of Ulgis Shiping Club and Institute in Ulgis Hall Thursday night, September 29th, W. D. Ross, Secretary, L-1800-9-27-11. The Eastern Presbytery United Church Young People's Union Annual Convention, North Wiltshire, Friday, September 30th, L-1810-9-27-21. Canoe Cove Community Hall, Friday Sept. 30, 8.30 p. m. Big variety concert, Proceeds for Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp, General admission 25 cents, L-1779-9-26-21. Come to the hot Goose Supper and Institute in Cape Travers' Hall Wednesday, September 28th in aid of Women's Institute, Supper served from 5 to 9 P. M. Adults 40c, Children under 12 years 25c, L-1622-9-27-11.

Canada Not Asked For Commitments In Crisis, Report

LONDON, Sept. 26.—(CP)—The United Kingdom has not asked Canada for any commitments as a result of the crisis over Czechoslovakia, it was stated officially today.

Official Government sources informed The Canadian Press that Ottawa had been kept fully posted on the Czech crisis, but at no time had advice been sought by London.

Prime Minister Chamberlain received Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to London, with representatives of the other Dominions at his official residence tonight. It was the first time he had found it necessary to consult with the Dominion diplomatic representatives during the long negotiations which have developed from Germany's demands on Czechoslovakia.

The Dominions have been kept fully informed by Malcolm Macdonald, Colonial Secretary who has been in charge of the Dominions Office during the absence of Lord Stanley on a visit to Canada. Lord Stanley now is in a London nursing home for treatment to an injured leg.

It was stated tonight that Mr. Chamberlain had had a long telephone conversation with Prime Minister Lyons of Australia.

Canadian Cabinet Called To Meet In Special Session Today

OTTAWA, Sept. 26.—(CP)—The Dominion Cabinet has been called to meet at 11 A. M. E.S.T. (12 noon A.S.T.) tomorrow to consider latest developments in the international situation, it was announced from Prime Minister MacKenzie King's office tonight.

While no official comment was available, it is believed the action of the Prime Minister in calling his colleagues together in the forenoon instead of waiting for the afternoon is to give an opportunity for an early and possible protracted consideration of Chancellor Hitler's speech and other developments in the European crisis.

The cabinet was hastily assembled last Friday afternoon when the critical situation in Europe was under consideration and it was then decided to be in readiness for an emergency meeting whenever Mr. MacKenzie King should decide to call one. "We have been standing by ever since," one cabinet minister said today.

Hitler's speech was studied late in the night by Government officials along with many confidential reports which, it is learned, have been received from London as to the gravity of the danger of war. The Prime Minister's office has been kept open almost continuously since Friday so there would be no delay in decoding the confidential messages and to keep the Prime Minister fully informed on press reports.

Foreign Policy

I will here briefly repeat, as I have done before, the essence and purposes of Germany's foreign policy.

German foreign policy, as distinct from that of many democratic states is fixed in our philosophy of life.

This philosophy of our people of the new Third Reich is based on the maintenance and safeguarding of the existence of our German people.

We are not interested in oppressing other peoples. We do not wish at all to have other nationalities among us. We want to live after our own patterns and let others live after theirs.

This, in a manner our philosophy may well say, is a bound conception—leads to limitation of our foreign policy; that is, our foreign political aims are not limitless or random ones nor are they aims determined by occasional happenings.

They are laid down by determination to serve the German people alone, to maintain it in this world and to preserve its existence.

What is the situation today? You know that at one time the German people too was imbued under the slogan "self-determination of peoples," with belief in supra-national assistance and that it thereby renounced utilizing its own strength to the very end.

You know that those days was shamefully betrayed.

Versailles Treaty You know the result was the (Continued on page 8, Col 2)

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No official information was given out following Friday's meeting as to decisions reached or whether plans had been made for calling parliament and to be in readiness for an emergency meeting whenever Mr. MacKenzie King should decide to call one.

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