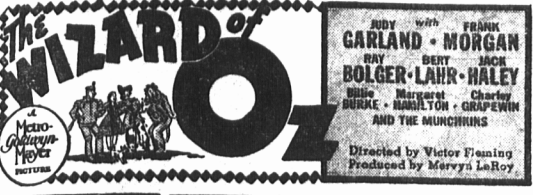


LAST TIMES TODAY

THE SHOW-WORLD WONDER... in Technicolor!



PRINCE EDWARD BIG 3 DAY WEEK-END PROGRAM THURSDAY FRI. - SAT.

Flaming arrows spread the terror of the redmen through a primitive frontier!

Shirley Temple in SUSANNAH OF THE MOUNTIES

LAST TIMES TODAY "Everybody's Hobby"

CAPITOL—Big Action Hit—MAT. 3.15 THUR. 3.15

IT'S SMASHING... POUNDING... LIGHTNING-HOOF DRAMA!

Bob Baker in Prairie Justice

"LONE RANGER RIDES AGAIN"—Chapter Twelve

BIRTHS

MacEACHERN—At Apple Road

GARRETT—At East Baltic, Sept. 18, 1939

MARRIAGES

STEWART-MCDONALD—At the United Church

MATHESON-MACLAINE—At the home of the bride's parents

BARWISE-THOMPSON—At Trinity United Church

DEATHS

MacMILLAN—In Charlottetown

HOWETT—At 236 King Street

N. D. MacLean

UNDERAKER EMBALMER

Charlottetown and North Wiltshire

Phone 1448

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 5 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE L-9789-7-21-31

HUNTERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that bag limits on Partridge are as follows:

POLICE COURT—At the Police Court yesterday morning one man was given suspended sentence of one year for theft

PERFORMED CEREMONY—The ceremony at the Ives-Brehat wedding at St. James Church on Monday was performed by Rev. G. Carle

RETURNS FROM MEETING—Mr. J. E. Sterns, manager of Sterns' Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners, arrived home Monday afternoon after completing a 2600-mile motor trip

IS FINED—Yesterday morning a resident of Charlottetown appeared before Magistrate George J. Tweedy charged under the Game Act with hunting Hungarian partridge

SUB-GRADING STARTED—Sub-grading on the road from the new Caribou-Wood Islands ferry terminal at Wood Islands in Charlottetown has been started

CHILDREN'S AID MEETS—The regular monthly meeting of the Children's Aid Society was held yesterday afternoon in the office of the Secretary Mr. T. Edgar MacNutt

GUNNERS UP EARLY—Gunners in city and country were oiling up firearms last night—not to stage an act of aggression—but to be ready for the opening of the duck and goose season in Prince Edward Island early this morning

PERSONALS

Dr. T. V. Grant, M. P., is a patient in the City Hospital.

Mr. A. H. MacKinnon of Montreal arrived in the city last evening.

The many friends of Mr. Gordon Houston, Mayfield, will be pleased to learn that he is convalescing nicely in the Prince Edward Island Hospital after an illness of short duration.

Mr. David MacDonald, son of Senator J. A. MacDonald of Charlottetown, has been admitted to the Royal Canadian Air Force and will leave shortly to assume his duties.

land is the outstanding new method for the use of aircraft in the present conflict. Conditions in Poland favored its use. The Poles were not highly mechanized. They were weak in the air and the western front will be awaited with interest.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Charlottetown Guardian may be handed to their Rept. Archie Hume.

Announcement

I hereby give notice that I am no longer associated with Joseph MacLean but am now located next door where I will be glad to see my old customers and can now give my sole attention to their work.

Stop at the sign—JOE'S GARAGE opposite Revere Hotel JOE BOLGER L-49

GERMAN ARMY

(Continued from page 1)

"The battle of the Bzura River is over. Up to now, 50,000 war prisoners have been taken and immense booty captured. The final amount cannot be estimated."

The announcement referred to a nine-day engagement along the Bzura north of Lodz, a textile manufacturing centre and the second city in size in Poland.

Lodz is about 75 miles southwest of Warsaw and the German successes in the Lodz area apparently relieved Nazi troops for the attack on the Polish capital, from which President Ignace Moscicki and his government moved several days ago.

There was no indication of what form military activity was taking at Warsaw.

The defenders at the tip of what was the Polish Corridor were entrenched in positions on heights west of Gdynia known as Obolaz and in the village of Ochosewo.

Correspondents who went to Danzig for the Hitler speech watched the battle from a distance of two miles. They saw three German waves advance on the fortified positions during an hour's stay. The Nazis won about 30 yards of hotly-contested ground.

Turning to the western front, the communiqué said "insignificant" artillery and reconnoitering activity occurred at some points in the Saarbruecken region. It was observed that our opponents were doing manifold trench digging. Fighting actions in the air did not occur.

HITLER'S

(Continued from page 1)

toward the important industrial town of Saarbruecken.

The attack was said to have been executed under cover of a heavy artillery barrage by several German companies.

Germans Repulsed

French troops, who have been digging in as fast as they gained ground during the first two weeks of the war, were reported to have repulsed the attack with machine-gun fire.

Military observers said the real significance of the attack lay in the indication that the Germans were attempting to raid the French lines and take prisoners, apparently in preparation for a major offensive.

Heavy German reinforcements of infantry, artillery and aviation were reported streaming west from Poland.

On the naval front, where France and Britain have been fighting a tactical battle against Germany, French dispatches claimed several successes.

In addition to a German submarine reported sunk last night in the Atlantic, a semi-official statement said "four or five" similar craft had gone to the bottom under attacks of French warships.

Cabinet To Meet

Premier Daladier called the cabinet to meet tomorrow for a general review of operations.

Question of the dissolution of the Communist Party in France, which has been under discussion since Ruediger signed her non-aggression pact with Germany, was expected to come before the meeting.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Sept. 19—Warsaw's defiance of the German army's demand for the Polish capital's radio tonight after a day-long shelling and bombardment.

The announcer in a third voice recited in English a story of devastation resulting from the 12-day siege.

Warsaw presents a very pitiful sight, he said. "Buildings, monuments, museums and art galleries are in ruins. We will fight to the last drop and never surrender."

Yesterday's Local Market Quotations

CORRECTED FOR EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY'S ISSUE

RETAIL MARKET

Cucumbers doz 30c

Cabbages, 3 for 25c

Carrots, bunch 8c

Apples per each 15c

Butter doz 28-30c

Eggs doz 5c

HERR HITLER READY FOR LONG CONFLICT

(By LOUIS LOCHNER)

(Associated Press Staff Writer) D. N. G. Sept. 19.—(CP)—Fuehrer Hitler today stated he is prepared to wage a seven-year war if necessary and asserted that Germany and Soviet Russia would re-establish "law and order" in eastern Europe.

Hitler in an hour and 14 minutes speech told the western Allies that Britain and France had no "war aims" against them but declared that Poland, as created by the Versailles Treaty, "never again will rise."

Hitler spoke in the mediaeval Artushof on his first visit to Danzig which he brought "back home into the Reich."

Hitler at times appeared to be almost beside himself with excitement.

The collapse in Poland, he asserted, was hopeless with 700,000 Polish prisoners, 2,000 officers and many general staff, taken by the Germans.

Dwelling at length on Nazi relations with Britain and France, he said "I have always endeavored to bring about friendly relations."

"In the west and south," he declared, "Germany made important concessions hoping to bring about peace in Europe. We believe we would have been successful had our night war agitators not always upset our efforts."

"The British government in an official statement," said Hitler's speech was "full of the crass misstatements which usually fall from its lips" and asserted "it convicted him before the world."

Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia are in agreement that the Post-Versailles Poland shall not be revived, Hitler said, adding that "I have always endeavored to re-establish law and order in eastern Europe."

Taking notice of British assertions that the Reich might last for three years the Fuehrer said: "It will be dependent upon us if the war lasts that long."

"If I should last three years the war would not stand at its end, nor will it stand at the end of the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh year."

The Fuehrer also said the "unbreakable" ties between Germany and Italy.

Hitler stated for what was believed to be the first time tonight that he wanted the Czech and Slovak or Russian territory which on the basis of his book "Mein Kampf" many believed to be the ultimate object of his drive to the east.

Concluding his speech, Hitler admitted the German people were "not displaying any enthusiasm" since August 1914 but down deep they have the enthusiasm to win the war.

He reviewed what he said were his attempts to reach a settlement with Poland without war, asserting: "I attempted to find a way to connect east and west since Russia and Poland are an outlet to the sea for Poland. It was too moderate. But I did it because I wanted to spare the German as well as Polish people the other solution."

"In return for these I was ready to guarantee the Polish borders despite the fact that I was not a Catholic," he said.

"The British have been trying to ruin the Polish Government but before their eyes the shameful betrayal of the solemn assurances given by the German Government in March."

"Of Danzig, he said: 'This land is German and will remain German forever.'"

The speech was broadcast by the radio of Germany, Hungary, Slovakia and Scandinavian nations and also was relayed to North America.

"This peace was forced upon us," he said. "This peace was the beginning of the new trouble. The fathers of this peace never apparent thought of the consequences. Germany was done the greatest injustice by the Versailles Treaty."

Hitler declared economic realities were ignored and peoples oppressed by the treaty, which ended the last war.

"If foreign statesmen say they can not have faith in the word of the German people, let them see we have no confidence in the word of the men who made the Versailles Treaty."

The Fuehrer declared that "German labor and German culture was the basis" for Poland, and added: "The Poles did not create their country. They were to maintain this culture."

German-Polish differences he said were a question of whether "a people of lesser cultural importance will develop their minority complex and become brutal and

BRITISH FLATLY

(Continued from page 1)

ation of Polish territory.

The ministry issued its comment on the speech in the early hours and it was welcomed the Free City of Danzig "back to the Reich," sought to paint Britain as the arch-villain of the international stage and expelled the armed might of Germany.

He was determined on war and hoped to the last Britain would not fulfill her treaty obligations to Poland," the statement said.

Hitler Careful Re Soviets

All through his speech Hitler chose his words carefully when referring to the Soviets and endeavored to avoid any expression which might give umbrage to the U. S. R.

Seizing on this opportunity, the British Government thumbed through past speeches of the Fuehrer to remind the world that Hitler had made a comparatively short time ago since he was referring to the Soviets as the "bearers of these poisonous bacilli" and "international parasites."

Trinity United Church NEW "FRIENDLY" Temperance Federation

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20

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N. B.—No Official Board Meeting.

War Briefs

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