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MOBILIZATION

SIGNED
BY KING
TODAY

Poland Invokes British and French Action

Canadian Parliament Called For SEPTEMBER 7th.

Hitler to Lead Nazi Forces Goering Named as "First Choice For Successor"

The German radio announced that the League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, Karl Burckhardt, and his staff left Danzig at 9 a.m. (4 a.m. EDT).

Hitler declared his intention to lead his forces at the front and named Field Marshal Goering as his first choice for succession to the Nazi leadership if he were killed.

He called Germany's army the best-equipped in the world and confidently assured Germany that "there will not be another November, 1918."

A few hours earlier Hitler had ordered the German army to "meet force with force" and artillery fire was heard near the Polish-Silesian border.

The sound of cannonading rumbled over the Silesian fields near German on the Polish frontier. The German fleet swung into action on the Baltic. It blockaded the Polish Port of Gdynia, neighbor of Danzig.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING CLEARED

German warships started clearing neutral shipping off the Baltic. Germany braced herself to resist air attacks. Schools were dismissed. Guards were stationed on top of Hitler's chancellery. They scanned the skies with field glasses. Several hundred persons gathered in front of the building, singing for the first time since the birth of the crisis and chanting "We want to see our Fuehrer." Numerous overnight skirmishes were held in the heavy hills witholded to days. Then in an order of the day to his forces he declared German patience had been exhausted by Polish "provocations."

MARTIAL LAW IN GERMANY

BERLIN, Sept. 1.—(CVP-Havas) — Martial Law was proclaimed throughout Germany today.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT SUMMONED

OTTAWA Sept. 1.—(C) — Parliament was called to meet September 7th at 3 P. M. By Order in Council rushed through a Cabinet Meeting hastily called by Prime Minister Mackenzie King early this morning.

POLAND RAVAGED

WARSAW, Sept. 1.—A German Aircraft have raided Polish Cities, official reports said today and German troops have begun a heavy movement toward the Polish Frontier from East Prussia. Warsaw was among several Polish cities bombed.

German forces, the announcement said, were determined to break all resistance.

The official statement that war was on, came shortly after Fuehrer Hitler left the Reichstag amid cheers for his declaration that he would enforce a Polish settlement or die fighting in the army uniform he wore.

Bomb explosions were heard in Warsaw but no damage or casualties were reported in this city. The explosions seemed to come from eight or 10 miles to the west, where air raiders were believed to be attacking railway communications.

Official sources still were without information of the extent of damages or casualties in air raids elsewhere in the country.

The Foreign Office said German planes had bombed Krakow and Katowice, in southwestern Poland, and also Czestochowa, Tezew and Grudziadz.

OTTAWA Sept. 1.—Parliament has been called to meet Sept. 7 at 3 P.M. In allowing only six days for members to get to Ottawa the Government's action contrasted with that taken in 1914 on the outbreak of the great war when 14 days were allowed. Improvements in communication and transportation including the development of air travel have made shorter notice possible.

As in 1914 it is expected the special session will be short and entirely devoted to Government business. Rules of the House providing for introduction of resolutions and Bills by private members are expected to be suspended.

The staff will be of skeleton character and only sessional employees residing in or near Ottawa would be called. It is believed the shortness of the session would not justify the Government in putting stenographers and others who live at a distance to the expense of a trip to the Capital.

Special sessions are unusual in Canada. The most notable one was on the outbreak of the great war. It was called on August 4, 1914, for August 18 and continued until August 22nd.

Danzig meanwhile was cut off from telephone communication and it was assumed that Poles had cut communication lines in Pomorze, the Corridor, which Hitler has demanded for Germany.

There were no reports of Polish resistance in Danzig and it remained uncertain whether the Poles would fight for the free city. It was reported certain that German troops would march into the free city from East Prussia, Danzig's neighbor on the east.

Despite the tension Berlin was outwardly calm. Streets were open. Housewives stood in line before meat shops.

Many persons remained close to radios to hear the frequent news bulletins and official statements. But the citizenry was completely in the dark as to developments outside Germany and the zone of hostilities.

"What are France and England doing?" this was a frequent question. The press association reported that after seeing Lord Halifax, the Polish Ambassador said: "I think it is quite clear that England will come to our aid."

Ottawa Recalls 1914 War

All formalities and frills were dispensed with and such will probably be the case next week. The Governor-General the Duke of Connaught read the speech from the Throne in a khaki service uniform instead of the customary dress uniform and on the first day the war measures act was enacted.

This clothed the Government with extraordinary powers for the duration of the war but its enactment will not be necessary this time as it remained on the statute books since the Prime Minister has indicated the act would be used again once war started.

The second day a special budget was introduced to provide money for

the cost of the war and the rest of the session was devoted to consideration of this and other Government business.

The only recent special session and the only other of note was held in 1930 to deal with unemployment, just after the election of the Bennett Government to office.

It met from Sept. 8 to Sept. 22 and enacted an unemployment relief act under which the Dominion provided funds for relief. The major measures passed raised the tariff schedule in accordance with the wishes of higher protection adopted by the newly elected Conservative Government at that time.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King made the announcement 10 minutes after the Cabinet assembled at 9 a.m. Mr. King came out of the meeting to give the news to waiting reporters.

Mr. Mackenzie King appeared fresh and keen and showed no effects of his all night vigil awaiting the fateful news from Europe of the start of hostilities.

The Cabinet meeting, hastily called early this morning, continued after the announcement.

Jap Defeat Soviet Claim

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Tass, official news agency announced today that a Japanese e-Manchoukuo force had been annihilated by a Soviet-Oger Manchoukuo land and air offensive along the common border of Manchoukuo and Outer Mongolia.

GERMANY STRIKES

LONDON, Sept. 1.—(CP)—Passed by British Censor—A Reuters dispatch from Warsaw today said the Polish official radio announced that the German army had invaded Poland, attacking towns in or near the Polish Corridor (Pomorze) and in Upper Silesia.

At the same time Polish towns, including Krakow and Katowice, were bombed from the air.

The radio said Germany was striking at the Corridor both from the east and the west—from the east at the town of Dzialdowo on the east Prussian border, and from the west at Chojnice, about 60 miles from Danzig.

Dzialdowo is about 80 miles northwest of Warsaw.

Fighting in Upper Silesia is in the region of Szeszchowa, about 120 miles southwest of Warsaw.

British Position

The British position, gleaned from a reliable source, may be summed up as follows:

"In pursuance of the well-known British view that the questions at issue between Germany and Poland should be settled by negotia-

(Continued on page 9, Col 3)

GERMANY'S WAR DELEGATION

LONDON, Sept. 1.—(CP)—(Passed by British Censors)—Reuters News Agency reported from Berlin today that the German Supreme Command had issued this announcement that 10.40 A.C. (6.40 A.M. EDT):—

"In the fulfilment of their task to offer resistance to Polish Force, German troops have crossed all the frontiers to counter attack.

"The air arm has also come into action. The navy has taken over the protection of the Baltic."

Fighting in Danzig

It confirmed that fighting had started in Danzig and official sources said German soldiers had attacked Polish defences near Mlawka, bordering the southern part of East Prussia.

Other German attacks listed by the Polish Telegraph Agency included:—

An offensive with bombing plane support against Myszyniec.

Air attacks on Vrajewo, Chorzele and the Northern Section of Warsaw.

In Upper Silesia, a drive against Neumitteldwalde, south of Ostro.

An air attack on Poznan at 1 A.M. KWA.M. EDTLM.

German troops occupied Zsaszyn.

Troops moved against Leszno in the Poznan region.

Nazi Attack Repelled

The Polish Garrison repelled a German attack against Westerplatte.

Germans moved against Notec in Polish Pomerania.

German tanks attacked Smilow in the Poznan region.

PROCLAIMS END

DANZIG, Sept. 1.—(CP-Havas)—Danzig Leader Albert Forster formally proclaimed the end of Danzig's existence as a free city and with Adolf Hitler's approval decreed that "Danzig will be all its territory and all its people constitutes an integral part of the German Reich."

In a proclamation to the people of Danzig Forster said:—

"Men and women of Danzig: The hour that you have awaited for 20 years has arrived. Starting today Danzig returns to the Great German Reich. Our Fuehrer Adolf Hitler has liberated us. For the first time the Swastika Flag, the Flag of the German Reich, floats over the public buildings of Danzig. Today it floats also on the former Polish buildings and over all others in the port. From the tower of the old Rathaus and the Venerable Church of the Blessed Virgin the bells toll this hour of the deliverance of Danzig.

Britain Issues General Orders For Mobilization

Poland Invokes Mutual Defence Agreement

KING SIGNS ORDER

LONDON, Sept. 1.—(CP)—(Passed by British censor)—The King today signed an order-in-council for complete mobilization of the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force.

The agency said the mobilization order was signed by the King during a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace which lasted 12 minutes.

The Government ordered all air raid warning systems in the country to be put into immediate operation.

Hundreds of thousands hurried from London and other large cities.

The authorized British statement declared Poland was fully justified in refusing to submit to more exacting treatment than "is customary even in the case of peace terms imposed on a defeated power."

Creation of a war cabinet was forecast in political quarters as an early step in the event of a declaration of war.

POLAND INVOKES PACT

LONDON, Sept. 1.—(CP)—The Polish Ambassador to London today notified Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax that Poland invoked the British-Polish mutual assistance treaty on the grounds of German aggression.

The Polish Ambassador took the momentous step in a personal call on Lord Halifax.

(The mutual assistance pact, signed Aug. 25 by Great Britain and Poland, provides: "Should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by the latter against that contracting party, the other contracting party will at once give the contracting party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power.")

ROME, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Premier Mussolini summoned the Italian cabinet to meet at 5 p.m. today (10 a.m. EDT).

Hitler's Speech To Reichstag

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—(AP)—The National Broadcasting Company began the following summary of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech as given in Berlin by the German Government and read over the air by Max Jordan, NBC representative in Europe.

"Danzig was always, and still is, German. The Corridor always was and still is German. The German people have developed those territories, otherwise they would still be Polish. These territories were stolen from Germany, causing untold suffering of the people who lived there. By peaceful offers of a peaceful revision, I have tried once more to settle this problem. It is not true that we have tried to force the issue, and previous issues, all the time. There would have been time enough to bring about such peaceful revision.

"Peaceful Revision"

I made proposal after proposal concerning disarmament, concerning Austria, concerning Czechoslovakia, and many other issues, but this is impossible to carry on if such peaceful revision is found to be unachievable and if the intolerable conditions persist. It has been said that Germany breaks existing treaties.

I must reply that the Versailles treaty to Germany does not mean law, it was forced upon Germany with point of guns. The existing problems have to be solved. The Western powers may think that there was no hurry in bringing about such a solution, but the time element is not indifferent to us.

I have discussed many possible solutions with Polish statesmen, I made an offer to them some time ago which was the most loyal and most generous imaginable. Only I myself, could have made such an offer, although I knew millions of Germans disagreed with me at the time. The proposal was turned down and Poland then started a struggle and started oppressing the German minorities in that country.

"Looking On"

She did not observe her treaty obligations. We do observe obligations we have entered into. No Frenchman who lives in the Saar territory is being oppressed. Over a period of four months, I have been looking on. I have warned Poland that further measures of oppression and measure, disregarding existing treaties on the part of Poland would mean that Germany would have to act sooner or later. I told the Polish Ambassador here that the German of today is no longer the Germany of old.

No power on earth could tolerate such conditions in the long run after a time, because I was convinced Poland really did not want a peaceful agreement. I proposed a solution on the basis of direct negotiations. For two long days I have been waiting to see what Poland would do. All I received as an answer was that Poland did not want to negotiate with us, and this message did not even reach us directly.

The German nation would deserve to disappear from the political scene if she stood for this sort of treatment.