

High	8:28 a.m.	17.0 ft.
	20:34 p.m.	18.0 ft.
Low	1:40 a.m.	6.0 ft.
	14:04 p.m.	9.0 ft.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY VICTORIA, B.C.

Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte Islands—Moderate northeast winds, clear and cold today becoming unsettled Saturday.

XXVIII, No. 234. Provincial Library 120 31 March 40 Parliament Buildings

Hitler Insists On His Own Terms

London Gives Der Fuehrer's Plan For Peace Very Remote Chances Of Being Accepted

If Allies Reject His Outstretched Hand, This Statement Will Have Been His Last, Chancellor Declares— Pictures Horrors of War Which May Ensur

SPEECH BEING EXAMINED

LONDON, October 6: (CP)—Chancellor Hitler's peace terms, as conveyed in his Reichstag speech today, will be carefully and unhurriedly examined by the British government in conjunction with France and Poland but observers here give them an extremely remote chance of acceptance. A government statement added: "But it is necessary to remember two things—first, no peace proposal is likely to be accepted which does not effectively free Europe from the menace; second, something more than mere words will be required to establish confidence" in any German proposals. It was noted that the proposals did not include any suggestion of reparations for wrongs done by Germany to other peoples. The average opinion on the street here is still that Hitler's word is not to be trusted and that the war must be carried on until Hitlerism and international uncertainty is removed. That appears to be also the general view in France.

BERLIN, October 5.—Justifying the German conquest of Poland, disposition of which country he asserted was entirely a matter for Germany and Russia to deal with, and renewing his demand for removal of the injustices which had been imposed upon Germany under the Treaty of Versailles through the return of her last colonial possessions Chancellor Adolf Hitler addressing an ap-

proposals as a democracy, there was rule of Poland by a fifteen-percent aristocracy and for the remainder rank oppression. Conditions in the country were so utterly bad that they were beyond description. As far back as 1933 and 1934 he (Hitler) had made every effort to bring about a reasonable compromise with Poland. Every attempt of Germany to solve the question had met with rejection by the Polish government. Millions of Germans had been forced to leave the country. Poland had declined every reasonable offer owing to the activities of war mongers. The Poles had been told that the German army was utterly inefficient although no French or English general would have permitted himself such an opinion. "We knew the children — that were absolutely necessary to break the resistance of Warsaw. An irresponsible Polish government, however, had sacrificed lives uselessly. The whole city of Warsaw had entered the fight. Its population had been summoned to battle. German proposals had not even been considered by the Polish government but had been treated with utter contempt. On September 25 he had ordered the attack. Poland had sacrificed lives in a most unscrupulous manner. Polish soldiers had fought bravely but the behaviour of their leaders was inexcusable. German forces had shown great efficiency, declared Hitler, who extolled the great courage of German soldiers. "We all feel proud of the strength of our armed forces," he said. German losses had not been one-twentieth the number that had been anticipated. They had been small considering what had been accomplished. The German dead in the Polish campaign, the Chancellor revealed, had been 10,572 dead, 30,322 wounded and 3,404 missing. The Germans had taken 6,094 prisoners. German forces were now in quiet readiness for war in the west.

The state of Poland had been entirely on an artificial basis, Hitler declared. There was bound to have been a breakdown. Minorities had been barbarously treated. Despite it being hailed by western powers as a democracy, there was rule of Poland by a fifteen-percent aristocracy and for the remainder rank oppression. Conditions in the country were so utterly bad that they were beyond description. As far back as 1933 and 1934 he (Hitler) had made every effort to bring about a reasonable compromise with Poland. Every attempt of Germany to solve the question had met with rejection by the Polish government. Millions of Germans had been forced to leave the country. Poland had declined every reasonable offer owing to the activities of war mongers. The Poles had been told that the German army was utterly inefficient although no French or English general would have permitted himself such an opinion. "We knew the children — that were absolutely necessary to break the resistance of Warsaw. An irresponsible Polish government, however, had sacrificed lives uselessly. The whole city of Warsaw had entered the fight. Its population had been summoned to battle. German proposals had not even been considered by the Polish government but had been treated with utter contempt. On September 25 he had ordered the attack. Poland had sacrificed lives in a most unscrupulous manner. Polish soldiers had fought bravely but the behaviour of their leaders was inexcusable. German forces had shown great efficiency, declared Hitler, who extolled the great courage of German soldiers. "We all feel proud of the strength of our armed forces," he said. German losses had not been one-twentieth the number that had been anticipated. They had been small considering what had been accomplished. The German dead in the Polish campaign, the Chancellor revealed, had been 10,572 dead, 30,322 wounded and 3,404 missing. The Germans had taken 6,094 prisoners. German forces were now in quiet readiness for war in the west.

Continuing, Hitler said the Poles had refused every reasonable offer because they felt themselves protected. German offers of peaceful settlement and its feeling of responsibility had been looked upon as weakness. Germany had made efforts to bring about a compromise but this had led to mobilization. "There was nothing left for us to do but strike back with the same measures as they had used against us," asserted Hitler. "Then the Polish state had fallen within a few days."

Germany, Hitler continued, now had a working agreement with Russia "because we naturally complement each other." Germany and Russia had come to an understanding because there was no reason for hostile attitude. The capitalistic states would have liked to have played Germany and Russia against each other. However,

PHASES OF IMPORTANCE

The following were material phases of the speech delivered before the German Reichstag today by Chancellor Adolf Hitler:

1. Renunciation of further territorial claims except for old colonial demands.
2. Declaration that Germany and Russia together would "relieve one of the acutest danger spots in Europe" by working for an Eastern peace zone.
3. Specific assurance to the world that he had no designs on the Rumanian Ukraine or the Urals of Denmark and the expression that in Eastern Europe generally and Scandinavia his interests are wholly economic.
4. Declaration that one of Germany's tasks in dealing with fallen Poland was "establishment of a new order of ethnographic conditions—that is to say resettlement of nationalities—and the further declaration that it was a problem not restricted to this particular sphere but a task of far wider implications for the east and south of Europe which to a large extent were filled with splinters of German nationality whose existence cannot be maintained."

Germany and Russia had every reason to co-operate with each other.

It was claimed by some, the Chancellor went on, that Germany sought world domination. "It is our objective to bring about peace and establish stable conditions," he asserted. "Germany and Russia have now established definite boundaries. We want to eliminate every source of conflict in eastern and southeastern Europe. In this connection Germany and Russia will support each other. This is a deserving element for peaceful relations between Germany and Russia."

"The League of Nations is today a dead thing but the nations are not dead. I have given the German nation my word of honor to remove injustices. The German nation has the right to exist. I have declined to submit the settlement of German rights to other countries. It cannot be denied that a revision of German relations with surrounding nations has taken place. I have removed the gravest injustices of the Treaty of Versailles which pulled down the victorious nations just as much as it did the defeated ones. I have endeavoured to bring about clearer relations between ourselves and our neighbors."

Friendly With Neighbors. "We are on friendly relations with Denmark and have no territorial claims upon that country."

"We have tried to keep up the traditional friendly relations between Holland and have improved relations with Belgium."

"We have never had the slightest trouble with Switzerland."

"I have notified Yugoslavia that our boundaries are unalterable. "Hungary is a friendly neighbor."

"I have brought about a friendly understanding with Italy with whom we have strong political and economic relations."

"The independence of Slovakia has been recognized. "The return of the Saar was the

(Continued on Page Two)

Head Of German Navy Tips Off President Roosevelt Of Threat Upon Refugee Ship

LONDON, October 6: (CP)—The British Admiralty, commenting today on a German statement that the United States liner Iroquois might be sunk, said it was surprising that an officer of the former Imperial German Navy like Admiral Raeder should "bemean his uniform by lending himself to such baseness." The Admiralty asserted that the suggestion "enables us once more to realize and measure the criminal mentality of Nazi party leaders." The suggestion emanating from Germany and conveyed in a message sent to the United States that Great Britain intended to sink the Iroquois and blame it on Germany, as Germany still insists was what happened in the Athenia sinking, was so absurd as not to be worthy of reply.

Meantime in Washington it was reported that United States Navy coastguard craft had moved to guard the Iroquois after President Roosevelt disclosed receipt of the startling report that the refugee-laden ship, with at least five hundred Americans on board, was to be sunk. The tip came from the head of the German navy but left unanswered how, why and by whom the sinking was going to be done. Likewise it offered no information as to how the Reich acquired the information.

The Iroquois is now on the ocean enroute to New York.

ALTA. ACT DISALLOWED

Limitation of Actions Measure is Again Thrown Out By Federal Government

OTTAWA, Oct. 6: (CP)—Disallowance of the Alberta act amending the Limitation of Actions Act was announced in a special issue of the Canada Gazette. The same legislation was disallowed last year but was immediately re-enacted. It would outlaw debts contracted before July 1, 1938, unless recovery actions were started before July 1, 1940, or the debts revived by new agreements.

War News

LONDON—The British Broadcasting Corporation quoted Copenhagen dispatches from Moscow as indicating today that the Soviet Union was cooling off towards its German partner.

NO INVASION PLANNED
BERLIN—The German Foreign Office reiterates that there is no intention of invading Holland or Belgium, both of which are carrying out their neutrality satisfactorily.

WANTS SUPPLIES
COPENHAGEN—Germany will invite neutral nations to trade with her. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank, to be in charge of the organization. From Latvia Germany would take butter, bacon, livestock and timber in return for machinery. Russo-German traffic through the Baltic States is expected to commence soon.

SOVIET DELEGATION
BERLIN—A trade delegation from Moscow is due in Berlin on Saturday.

ALL QUIET
PARIS—There is a continued lull on the western front. It was a calm day on the whole, said a French communique last night. There was scouting activities on both sides at various points.

SOVIET HOLDS SHIPS
MOSCOW—The Soviet is holding twelve British and five Swedish ships in Baltic ports. They are laden with cellulose products destined for England.

Halibut Sales

American
Yukon, 26,000, 10.7c and 7c. Atlin.
Sentinel, 25,000, 10.4c and 7c. Royal.

Canadian
Selma, 7,500, 10.10c and 6.5c. Storage.
Dover B., 30,000, holding over.
Nornen, 6,000, 10c and 6.5c. Storage.

Half Of German Submarines Are Now Destroyed

LONDON, Oct. 6: (CP)—The Ministry of Information says that it has reason to believe that half of the German submarines which were at sea when war broke out have now been destroyed. No figures are given.

Alex Turnbull, inspector of schools, will sail Friday night on the Prince John for a visit to Queen Charlotte Island points on official duties. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Turnbull.

HIS VISION OF WARFARE

Adolf Hitler Will Now Await British and French Reply to His Peace Message

BERLIN, Oct. 6: (CP)—Collaborators of Adolf Hitler said today, following his address to the Reichstag, that the Chancellor would now await the British and French reply. After proposing his European peace settlement "on a comprehensive basis," adding that, if the Allies rejected his "outstretched hand," this statement will have been my last and "then we shall fight." Hitler pictured a new war as one that was sure to bring unprecedented horror.

Saying that, if the war was allowed to go on, "the vigor of every nation would be sapped on the battlefield," Hitler added it would be a struggle in which no longer would there be any islands, apparently referring to Great Britain's vulnerability to air attack. Such a war would leave a frontier of ruins and endless graves between France and Germany.

Challenging the Allies to interpret his opinions as cowardice if they liked, he said: "I need not occupy myself with what they think. I make these statements simply because it goes without saying that I wish to spare my own people this suffering."

Der Fuehrer time and time again was conciliatory, specifically to Great Britain and France. He said, however, that neither force of arms nor lapse of time would conquer Germany.

"It is infantile to hope for a disintegration of our people" he declared.

Typical Speech

Der Fuehrer's speech was a ten thousand word document. It was delivered in his customary manner, ranging from guttural and stolid thickness of voice to high pitched range of excitement and also emotion. There were frequent rounds of applause, particularly when he referred to the valor of German soldiers.

The delivery of the speech followed Hitler's return last night from a triumphal tour to Warsaw.

World Series Teams Travel

New York and Cincinnati to Meet Up Again Tomorrow in Red's Home Town

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—The World Series will be resumed here tomorrow. The teams are travelling today following the first two games at the Yankee Stadium in New York both of which the New York Yankees won from the Cincinnati Reds. Manager Bill McKenzie announces he will start his rookie pitcher, Gene Thompson, on the mound in tomorrow's game. Lefty Gomez is expected to be Joe McCarthy's choice for the Yanks.

TODAY'S WEATHER

Prince Rupert—Clear, northerly wind, four miles per hour; visibility, thirty miles; barometer, 30.02 (falling); temperature, 35; sea smooth.

Triple Island—Clear, west south-west wind, eight miles per hour; visibility, 25 miles; sea smooth.

Langara Island—Clear, southerly wind, four miles per hour; visibility, 25 miles; barometer, 30.04; temperature, 38; light swell.

Dead Tree Point—Clear, calm; barometer, 30.08; visibility, 25 miles; light swell.

Bull Harbor—Clear, northwest wind, two miles per hour; visibility, 35 miles; barometer, 30.04 (rising); temperature, 36; light swell.

Alert Bay—Overcast, westerly wind, two miles per hour; barometer, 30.03; visibility, 20 miles; temperature, 40; sea smooth.

Victoria — Raining, northeast meter, 29.89.

Victoria — Raining, northeast wind, ten miles per hour; barometer, 29.89.

Estevan—Clear, northerly wind, two miles per hour; barometer, 29.91.

Vancouver—Fair, northerly wind, four miles per hour; barometer, 29.91.

Prince George—Clear, northerly wind, four miles per hour; barometer, 29.97.

Olof Hanson, M.P. for Skeena, sailed on the Prince Rupert last night for a business trip to Vancouver.

DUPLESSIS HAS SPLIT

Without Portfolio Quits Premier After Hearing Speech

MONTREAL, Oct. 6: (CP)—Hon. Albert Layton yesterday announced his resignation as minister without portfolio from Quebec's Union Nationale government because of the stand that had been taken by Premier Maurice Duplessis against the Dominion government. He said, after listening to a speech of Premier Duplessis at Three Rivers Wednesday night, that he had no choice but to resign.

The provincial cabinet will be asked immediately to accept the resignation of Layton, Premier Duplessis said.

Last night W. W. Bullock, Union Nationale member for Montreal, said he was also leaving the government party.

The Union Nationale government's election campaign issue of provincial autonomy began with appeal by Premier Duplessis support of the Provincial election without consideration of the issue. In the speech at Three Rivers Duplessis asserted that the election had been called to give the province's rights under the constitution were endangered and charged that the Dominion was attempting to "starve" the province in the interests of assimilation and urged all classes to stand behind the Union Nationale government in defence of provincial rights. He expressed opposition to conscription.

Meanwhile Paul Gouin in Montreal, son of the former premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, launched his campaign with the assertion that his Action Libérale Nationale group was opposed to conscription and excessive participation in war.

LUMBER ON MOVE NOW

Export Business From Sawmills of Prince George District to United States

There is a very brisk movement of lumber for export to the United States from sawmills in the district of Prince George, it is reported by W. H. Tobey, C.N.R. division superintendent, who returned to the city on Tuesday night's train on a trip over the line on inspection duties. Indeed, a shortage of seasoned lumber is developing. Several of the mills are operating.

Bulletins

WHITE SOX WIN
CHICAGO, The Chicago White Sox won 9 to 2 over Chicago yesterday to even up the inter-league series.

SCHMELING IN BERLIN
BERLIN—Max Schmeling, former world's heavyweight champion, is back in Berlin from his farm in Pomerania. He has taken up light training. So far he has not been called to the colors.

TYPOS HELD OUT
CINCINNATI — The International Typographical Union representatives were denied admission to the American Federation of Labor convention yesterday because the union had refused to pay its assessment to the defence fund which it claimed was a war chest with which to fight the C. I. O.