

# Germany Has No Territorial Interest In The Far East Says Adolf Hitler

The Reich Has No Interest Whatever In Spanish Civil War; Do Not Expect Aid From Other Countries

The full text of the speech delivered on Sunday by Chancellor Adolf Hitler is published herewith. Chancellor Hitler asked direct for return of the German colonies and he declared that the German Reich "has no differences with England—except colonies" and told the world "iron and steel will speak" if ever international agitation against Germany upsets European peace.

As a corollary of his colonial demands, Hitler in his tensely awaited speech to the Reichstag warned that Germans living beyond the present borders of the Reich were under his protection and further adjustments in their status must be expected.

Changes accomplished in the Austrian government last week, the Fuehrer told his cheering followers, have "removed differences which might have resulted in catastrophe."

He announced German recognition of Japan's conquest of Manchuria and said "Germany has no territorial interests in East Asia" but only "an understandable desire to engage in commerce and trade."

Standing before a symbolic German eagle whose gilded wings were spread wide, Hitler declared, "Germans do not desire war, but they do not fear war."

For Austria he had kind words, but the guarantee of that country's independence many had expected to hear was not forthcoming.

He renounced territorial claims in the Far East and in Spain. He declared the Reich no longer was interested in the province of Alsace-Lorraine, ceded to France after the Great War.

Changes in the army high command he said in explaining why he himself had taken over supreme control of the armed forces, were necessary because "problems of the future demanded a stronger concentration of political and military might."

**Enmity Toward Russia**  
He reiterated his enmity towards Soviet Russia by saying "it is Bolshevism which seeks continually to contaminate the rest of humanity with its thoughts and its ideas. As in Germany we have liquidated the Communist attempt of Moscow, so will we not allow ourselves to be wiped out from abroad by Bolshevism's material violence."

"If Great Britain often allows her responsible statesmen to state by word of mouth that she is interested in maintaining the status quo in the world, this principle should have a bearing on this point as well. Any Bolshevization of a European state signifies a shift in the existing order of things."

After saying "these Bolshevized territories are no longer sovereign states, but sections of the Moscow revolutionary centre," he added:

"I know that (Anthony Eden, British foreign secretary) does not share this view."

He was interrupted by loud applause when he said Joseph Stalin, the Soviet dictator, admits this view frankly.

The Fuehrer declared his "horror and loathing" for the spread of Bolshevism which determines "our relations with Japan."

"I fear," he said, "that a defeat of Japan in the Far East would never profit Europe any more than America, but would benefit Soviet Russia exclusively."

## Less Dangerous

He did not consider China to be strong enough, spiritually or materially, to resist with its own forces a Bolshevik assault. The greatest victory for Japan would be infinitely less dangerous for civilization and the general peace of the world than a victory for Bolshevism would be.

In opening his discussion of colonies, the Fuehrer said that although Germany had achieved "the impossible in managing to get along within her borders so far," the world could not expect that situation to go on forever.

If Great Britain were suddenly to dissolve the Empire and England had to support itself by its own resources Englishmen would have far more understanding of Germany's problems. The Reich's efforts at home were not in themselves sufficient to guarantee the existence of the German people.

"Our efforts cannot make up the limitation of space. That is why each year we shall demand with increasing vigor the colonial domain which Germany did not in the past take away from other powers, a domain which is in fact today, so to speak, without value to those powers but which appears indispensable to our people."

Germany, he went on, "does not want credits as has been suggested in some quarters in place of a return of colonies."

"We desire no ingenious assurances that we will be permitted to buy that

which we need. We reject for every such declarations."

He referred to reports that "British political figures would willingly return our colonies to us if they did not suffer too keenly from the thought of the injustice and violence which might result to the natives from such a move."

Scorning at these fears, he added: "This noble principle that a colony should belong to someone only if the natives have so expressed their manifest desire would, had it been applied to colonial possessions in the past, probably have cut down the colonial domains of the world powers in a disquieting fashion."

Amid laughter from the Reichstag benches, he referred to recurring reports that Germany was on the point of undergoing eventual return to the League of Nations.

## No Return to League

We are not a member of the League because we believe it is not an institution of justice, but one for defence of the injustices of Versailles. . . . We will never return to the League because we do not intend to place ourselves at the service of injustice. . . . We believe that we thus render a service to all those nations which misfortune incites to trust the League as a factor capable of bringing them effective aid."

He said the League would have been more just in the case of Ethiopia if it had demonstrated "more understanding of Italy's vital necessities and less hope in the promise, to the Abyssinians." He made several ironic remarks regarding League's failure to recognize Italy's Ethiopian conquest and then announced Germany would recognize Manchukuo.

"I have decided on this move because I want to draw a line between a policy of fantastic misunderstanding and a policy inspired by real facts."

While reiterating that Germany no longer thinks of returning to the League, he emphasized that "this does not signify that we rejected co-operation with other powers."

After observing that Germany was neither politically nor economically isolated, he said there is only one state with which the Reich does not desire to have dealings—"Soviet Russia."

## No Territorial Interest

The statement that Germany has no territorial interest in the Far East was repeated by the chancellor in the case of Spain. The Reich had "no territorial interest of any sort whatever in the terrible civil war in Spain. The situation there resembled that which Germany had lived through."

"The attack inspired and carried out immediately and materially by Moscow against an independent national state," he said further with regard to Spain, "unleashed the resistance of the national population, which does not wish to let itself be assassinated. As was the case in Germany the democratic internationale is in Spain also on the side of Bolshevik incendiarism."

Here he expressed his happiness that his anti-Bolshevik attitude was shared by a third state.

"German Italian relations," he said, "are based on the existence of mutual conceptions of life and the state, and of a mutual defence against the international dangers threatening us."

The situation in Italy is from many points of view analogous to that of Germany. In these circumstances "it was altogether natural that we who are suffering likewise from over-population should show understanding for the acts to the man (Premier Mussolini) and the regime which was not disposed to let its nation perish."

## German Minorities

Hitler warned that some day there would be an explosion unless the 'persecution' of German communities outside the Reich ceased.

"To the interests of the German Reich belongs also the protection of those peoples of German origin who are not in a position through their own efforts to secure along the borders for themselves the right to general human, political and ideological freedom."

After speaking proudly of the arrangement, whereby Germany and Poland respect the other's rights in Danzig, the Fuehrer turned to Austria and said:

"I am happy to be able to tell you that during the recent days a further appeasement was achieved with a country, which for many reasons, is particularly close to us. It is not only a similar people, but above all it has a long and similar history and common culture that tie the Reich and German Austria together."

The workings of the 1936 Austro-German agreement have been unsatisfactory and because of this his recent talk with Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg was necessary.

"Through a closer and friendly relationship there now will be possible co-operation in political, personal and economic grounds."

As evidence of Germany's desire to help in the pacification of Europe Hitler pointed to German friendship with Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and "many other states."

## Renounces Any Claim

Hitler renounced any claim to the province of Alsace-Lorraine, ceded by Germany to France in the Treaty of Versailles, declaring: "Just as I have repeatedly stressed on numerous occasions the Reich has in Europe no territorial demands with regard to France."

He lashed out bitterly at 'statesmen' made about the Reich in recent weeks. Labelling them crazy and stupid, he continued:

"As the international press campaign naturally must be regarded as an element of pacification but as widely endangering the peace of peoples, I have decided to put into effect those expansions of the German defence for us that will give us assurance that the wild threats of war against Germany may not some fine day be converted into a bloody use of force."

"Three measures have been underway since Feb. 4 (when the shakeup in the Army high command was announced) and are being executed rapidly and determinedly."

He reasserted a desire for peace and said he believed that "until further notice the way of further diplomatic exchanges and notes is the only possible one in order to avert the all too clumsy falsification by this international press."

## Capital Crimes

He numbered among 'capital crimes' committed by the press assertions that Germany and Italy had united to share Spain between them and that Germany and Japan had concluded an accord jointly to appropriate the Netherlands' colonial possessions.

After congratulating Italy as a country where the 'directors' of the state and of the policy of the press follow the same road' he criticized certain members of the British House of Commons for questioning the judgments of German tribunals.

"I recommend to the British House of Commons," he said, "to occupy themselves with the judgments of the tribunals in Jerusalem, and not with the judgments of the tribunals of the German people. . . I would not permit the members of the German Reichstag to busy themselves with the affairs of British justice."

Here he expressed the hope that the return to the Reich of the Saar had definitely closed the period of French German territorial discussions, continued:

"Similarly, with Great Britain, the Reich has no litigious question of any sort, unless it be our colonial demands. The element of conflict is totally lacking. The only thing that poisons collaboration among these states is the almost intolerable incitement of the press in those countries under the pretext of a free expression of opinion."

## May Sabotage Efforts

He said this 'international campaign of the press against peace might also sabotage all attempts for an understanding between nations. . . It will falsify the meaning of any agreement. He could not see in these circumstances, what interest, could be in discussions or meetings, 'as long as governments are not generally capable, without regard to their public opinion, to proceed to decisive moves.'

The Fuehrer expressed satisfaction at a 'great effort toward real neutrality which we can observe in some European states,' but said 'we also see the painful consequences of an economical and racial situation created by the confusion during the map of Europe by the Versailles act of madness.'

Here he referred to 10,000,000 Germans living in 'two states neighboring us—presumably Austria and Czechoslovakia.

"Against their will," he said, "the peace treaties prevented them from joining the Reich. . . It becomes in the long run insupportable for a world power which has a conscience to know that there exists at its side patriots who have been made to suffer unceasingly. . . .

"It is possible with good will to find here a means for equilibrium—that is to say detente. But whoever tries forcibly to prevent such an improvement on the basis of European conciliation, must call necessarily one day or another for a recourse to violence between people."

Hitler said he had no doubts international co-operation was necessary for the common well-being of all.

Not Warlike But Soldierly  
The German people essentially is

not warlike but soldierly; that is, it does not want war but also does not fear it. It lives peace but equally loves its honor and its freedom."

Hitler then went into a peroration of the greatness of the German people.

"To serve this people with all my strength was, and is, the greatest happiness of my life. I want at this hour to implore Our Lord God to give His blessing in ensuing years to our labors and our needs and that He preserve us both from false pride and from every childish surrender."

## Explains Delay

Hitler opened his speech with a brief reference to the fact the Reichstag originally had been intended to meet Jan. 30 but the session had been postponed until today because "I deemed it advisable to make a series of personal changes after Jan. 30."

"Secondly, I thought it necessary to bring about an urgently needed clarification in a certain sphere of our foreign relations."

Thereafter Hitler devoted more than an hour to a recapitulation of Nazi achievements since 1933, stressing the great upswing in all lines of production, including, last but not least, more babies. He painted a picture of crowded shipyards and factories working to capacity with unemployment vanished.

Turning to the Army and political reorganization of Feb. 4, he said, "if it contributes to the peace of mind of foreign wiseacres, let them go ahead and believe that in Germany God knows what differences exist between the armed forces and National Socialism."

"We gladly grant them this kind of inner satisfaction. If however, they should never attempt to draw other conclusions from this belief, then let them take notice of the following:

"There is, in Germany, no question of a National Socialist state as against a National Socialist party and no question of a National Socialist party as against National Socialist armed forces."

## All National Socialists

"In this Reich, everyone in any kind of responsible position is a National Socialist. Every man carries the emblem of National Socialist sovereignty on his head. . . The party controls the Reich politically and the armed forces defend this Reich in the military sphere."

"Every institution in this Reich has its appointed tasks and there is no one in any responsible position in this state who doubts I am the authorized leader of this Reich."

Among the men whom the nation could thank for building up such a fine and loyal army, Hitler said, were Field Marshal Werner von Blomberg, the war minister, and General Werner von Fritsch, the commander-in-chief, who resigned in connection with the personal changes Feb. 4, "after many years of loyal work for the new Reich."

Hitler said the reason he took over the direct command of the armed forces at this time was that "problems of the future demanded a stronger concentration of political military might."

Hitler said it was his hope that through this action 'we can achieve in the shortest possible time that strengthening of our military power which is called for by the general situation at the moment.'

Germany was peaceful but not cowardly, Hitler emphasized, adding: "If ever international agitation poisoning public opinion should seek to destroy the peace of our Reich, then steel and iron will protect the German people and their German homeland, and the world quickly will see how thoroughly this Reich, this people, party and armed forces are filled with one spirit, and how fanatically they are moved by one will."

## The Peace Treaty

Referring to the Versailles treaty, Hitler said:

"Despite the danger that a journalism as insolvent as it is incapable—the world democratic press—will forget what I am saying between now and tomorrow, I wish to repeat again: In 1919 a treaty of peace which comprised the most violent interference with national communities and the rights of possession was imposed on several peoples."

"This violence done to national economic destinies was cloaked with moralizing phrases which perhaps sufficed to ease the bad conscience of the authors, but which to those who were the victims could be anything but a bad joke (applause); following which, due to the fact of this violence, a change in the face of the globe, as radical as it was complete, was undertaken from a demographic point of view."

"There was founded the League of Nations whose task was to be to fix as a definite standard of the evolution of peoples these senseless and unreasonable acts and their results. The pretense was made of fixing an eternal and invariable basis for life and for the frontiers of human communities on this planet."

"In the future it was to be forbidden to upset by violence that which had been established by violence in the past."

Hitler said Germany had been admitted to the League "from pity," during the regime of 'that unforgettable chancellor Gustav Stresemann. He then continued: "If violence is an injustice today, it was the same in the past. If the present state of the world was without any doubt engendered by acts of violence, this state is then a sign of iniquity. The League

of Nations therefore is not defending a just situation, but a state born of epochal injustice. . . .

"We are not a member of the League of Nations because we believe it is not an institution of justice but one for defence of the injustice of Versailles. To this are added several varied considerations."

"First, we left the League of Nations in former times because it refused us, conforming to its origin and its agreements, the right to equality of armaments and even spoke of equality in security."

"Second, we will never return to the League because we do not intend to place ourselves at the service of injustice at any point whatever in the globe."

"Third, we believe that we thus render a service to all those nations which misfortune incites to trust the League as a factor capable of bringing them effective aid. . . .

"Fourth, we never think, in a serious case, of mixing the German nation in conflicts in which she herself is not interested. We are not determined to intervene for economic or territorial interests of other countries, where not the least profit could result for Germany."

## Expect No Aid

"On the other hand, we do not expect such aid from other countries. Germany is determined to assert herself as regards her wise and restrained interests and demands, but if, at any place, German interests are seriously affected, we do not hope to receive aid from the League of Nations."

"We admit from the outset that we ourselves have to tackle the problems which result (from German claims)."

"It is well to know this clearly because this will always impose on our wishes and hopes that moderation whose lack we too often deplore on the part of those who enjoy collective protection."

"Five, finally we do not intend to allow our attitude to be prescribed in the future by any international institution whatsoever," he said.

"I want to add, summing up, that Germany, above all after Italy's departure from the League, no longer thinks of returning to this institution some day."

## Friendly With China

"Referring to China, Hitler said:

"Germany has always had friendly relations with China. I believe that we are able to be, in the highest degree, truly neutral witnesses of the Far Eastern drama. . . . We believe that peace might perhaps have been established there some time ago if other powers, precisely as in the Abyssinian (Ethiopian) affair, had not poured their advice and perhaps also their promises of moral aid too liberally into one of the balances of the scale. . . .

"In whatever moment or manner the events in the Far East find their ultimate solution, Germany, in an attitude of defence against Communism, will always see Japan and esteem her as an element in the security of human civilization."

"The Reich has no territorial interests in the Far East. It has an

understandable desire to carry on trade and business there. . . . The Reich in other times had possessions in eastern Asia. That did not prevent certain powers from driving us out of there by a coalition of white and yellow races. We truly do not ask today for another invitation to return to eastern Asia."

## Similar in Italy

Turning to Italy, Hitler said: "All European statesmen must recognize the following fact: If in 1922, Mussolini had not conquered Italy by the victory of his Fascist movement, that country would certainly be the prey of Bolshevism. . . .

"The situation in Italy is from many points analogous to that of Germany. In these circumstances, it was altogether natural that we who are suffering likewise from over-population, should show understanding for the acts of the man and the regime which was not disposed to let its nation perish. . . .

Hitler then passed to rumors concerning the situation of the Reich.

"What should be said about this," he asked, "when Reuters (British news agency) even's attempts against my person; when they talk in the British newspapers of innumerable arrests in the Reich, of the closing of Germany's Swiss, Belgian and French frontiers, and so on."

"When other newspapers report that the Crown Prince (former Crown Prince Wilhelm) fled from Germany; or else that a military putsch had taken place; that German generals were arrested; or else, to the contrary that generals at the head of regiments marched before the Reich Chancellery."

"Or (when they say) that a regiment had mutinied; that 2,000 officers were chased out of the Army; that all German industry received orders to mobilize for war; that I had lost my voice and that our witty Goebbels was looking for a man capable of imitating my voice by means of phonograph records."

## Eden's Speech

"Eden referred in a recent speech to the various liberties of his country. He forgot in this enumeration only one private liberty—that of a journalist to injure and slander, without limit and without punishment, the institutions, men and governments of other nations."

"In the long run," he continued, "these (rumors) constitute a heavy handicap for international relations. . . . the damage caused by such a campaign of agitation is so great that we are determined hereafter to no longer accept it without reacting in the most vigorous fashion. This crime become particularly grave when it tends to a notorious fashion to push peoples toward war. It will be sufficient if I indicate several facts."

"You will recall that the Reich was falsely accused last year of sending 20,000 men to Spanish Morocco. By a stroke of good fortune, it was then possible to give an immediate denial to this infamous falsification."

"Numbered among these capital crimes must be counted the assertions that Germany and Italy had

united to share Spain between them, or else that vile and more recent fabrication that Germany and Japan had concluded an accord jointly to appropriate to themselves the Netherlands' colonial possessions. . . ."

## Another Invitation

"To this chapter of troubles brought to bear on international relations also belongs the business of addressing letters to a foreign chief of state asking him for information on court judgments. I recommend to the members of the British House of Commons to occupy themselves with the judgments of the tribunals of the German people. (Loud applause)."

"Moreover, let no one imagine himself in a position to influence, through such tactless interventions, the German tribunals or German procedure. In any case, I would not permit the members of the German Reichstag to busy themselves with the affairs of British justice. The interests of Britain's world Empire are certainly very considerable, and we recognize the importance of them. But as for German interests, it is the German Reichstag and I, insofar as I am delegated, who decide."

## Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for the passing of an Act to authorize the City of Fredericton to make a further issue of debentures in a sum not exceeding \$60,000.00 payable in twenty years from the issue thereof with interest at a rate not exceeding 3½ per cent. per annum payable half yearly the proceeds of the sale of \$50,000.00 of said debentures to be used for the construction of permanent roads and streets in the City of Fredericton and the proceeds of \$10,000.00 thereof to be used for water and sewerage purposes.

Dated the 5th day of February, 1938.  
PETER J. HUGHES,  
City Solicitor.

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