

Air Raid Alarm in Berlin Subsides as Army Battles Poles

We're Moving Forward
On All Fronts,' Says
Communiqué.

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took the Polish munitions depot. Westerplatte was described as "under fire" and Gdynia, the communiqué said, had been bombed.

In Paris the German radio reported that the Poles and Germans mutually have entirely blockaded the ports of Gdynia and Danzig.

Polish artillery bombarded the Beuthen Railway station on German soil at 11:30 a. m. today, the D. N. B., official German news agency, announced.

Poison Plane Drops Bombs

The agency said that "five or six shots" from 75 mm. guns detonated in a clump of trees without causing damage.

D. N. B. announced also that a Polish airplane dropped six bombs on a workers' settlement in the Beuthen-Linzer Straße in the Beuthen suburb of Freikreischen. Slight property damage resulted but no casualties were reported.

Beuthen is on the river Oder about 20 miles from the border between Germany and the Polish Corridor.

Herr Hitler annexed Danzig and sent his armed forces surging across the Polish frontier in an undeclared "lightning" war.

The German Navy assumed defense of the Baltic Sea.

After the vast Nazi war machine moved into action at 5:45 a. m. (10:45 p. m. Indianapolis Time, Thursday) Hitler appeared before a suddenly called session of the Reichstag, which approved his action in seizing Danzig.

Protect Reich

The Fuehrer, referring to his orders to the fighting forces, said: "I have told the air force to respond to the military objectives."

The first news broadcast to Germans regarding the military campaign said that the armed forces had been given orders to stop "Polish violence."

As a result, the broadcast said, the Army had assumed "active protection" of the Reich and started "the counter-attack" with aircraft squadrons covering military objectives.

The main theme of Herr Hitler's speech to the suddenly summoned Reichstag was an obvious desire to isolate German-Polish hostilities.

The announcement expected by some Nazis of a military alliance with Soviet Russia did not materialize nor did a formal announcement of Italy's position, although the Fuehrer made it clear he had not called for any aid from any foreign power.

Wish to Be First Soldier

Herr Hitler's speech to the Reichstag made clear his desire for a quick, triumphant thrust against Poland, which could be concluded without the aid of Italy and before the British or French could take action to aid the Poles. Such a plan had long been envisaged by some Nazis, providing for a peace conference before the big powers were involved in the war.

The Fuehrer gave the impression that he was then when he greeted the Reichstag after Marshal Hermann Goering, publicly announced as Herr Hitler's "successor" in event of the Fuehrer's death, had opened the session.

Herr Hitler read his speech slowly. Frequently he leaned against the speaker's stand.

Then, as he reached the climax, there was a surge of his old fiery oratory.

"I have no other desire," he cried, "than to be the first soldier of Germany."

Polish Diplomats Leave

The Polish Embassy announced that its staff was departing from Berlin immediately.

Herr Hitler's Field Marshal Hermann Goering, his right-hand man, to be his successor if anything should happen to me in this struggle," and named Rudolph Hess, deputy Nazi Party leader, his second heir.

Sequence of Events

The sequence of events on this "Der Tag" was:

1. Germany, after announcing a 16-point program of demands against Poland, said that Poland had rejected it.

2. Every agency of Nazi publicity started to jam through reports of Polish irregular attacks in the frontier area.

3. Albert Forster, new Nazi head of Danzig state, proclaimed Danzig's reunion to the Reich, announced that as supreme Danzig leader and appealed to Hitler to accept Danzig.

4. Hitler responded thanking him, announcing that a law effecting the union of Danzig with Germany would be passed at once, and naming Forster chief leader.

5. The Nazi Reichstag (many of the members already had been summoned to Berlin), met at 10:10 a. m.

6. Hitler began speaking at 10:12 and finished at 10:45 (3:45 a. m. Indianapolis Time).

7. As soon as Hitler finished, the Reichstag unanimously, by rising vote, adopted the following law:

"Law concerning the reunion of the Free City of Danzig with the German Reich."

"Danzig's law of reunion with Germany is hereby made a Reich law."

"2. Citizens of Danzig are German subjects."

"3. Except for the constitution (which Forster had abrogated) the old law will prevail in Danzig."

"4. All German laws will be in force in Danzig from Jan. 1, 1940."

"5. The Reich minister of interior

(Wilhelm Frick) is empowered to execute this reunion."

"6. The law is in force Sept. 1."

Declares Danzig German City

"Men of the German Reichstag," Hitler began in his speech. "We all suffer from the problems created by the Versailles Treaty."

He then declared that Danzig is a German city and that the Polish Corridor was and is German, all the territories involved owing their culture to the German people only.

Any attempt of the powers to change the status is bound to fail, Hitler said.

"I believe that the entire German nation will welcome my political attitude in this respect," he continued. "Russia and Germany both suffered when fighting each other in the World War."

"This will and shall not happen a second time."

Hitler fully endorsed the speech of Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov before the Soviet Parliament in connection with the pact.

"I agree with every word of it," he said.

"I am resolved to solve the question of the Corridor, and that a peaceful living together of Germans and Poles will be assured."

"I am resolved to fight as long as the Poles want it. I will remove the element of insecurity from German frontiers. I do not want to fight against women and children. I have ordered my air force to limit themselves to military objectives."

"But if our opponent takes this as an occasion to do the contrary, he will get an answer which he cannot misunderstand."

Bomb for Bomb'

"They are shooting back at us and from now on bomb will be answered with bomb. Who fights with poison will be fought with poison."

"I shall conduct this fight no matter against whom until the security of the Reich and our rights are guaranteed."

"If I call this Army and if I ask you to come to the German people, I am entitled to do so."

"For myself I am ready to make any personal sacrifice. I do not ask for anything I am not willing to do or doing myself. My entire life belongs to my people."

"I do not want to be anything now but the first soldier of the Reich. I shall not remove my soldier's coat unless I have won the victory. If something should happen to me in this struggle, Herr Goering will be my successor. If something happens to him, Herr Hess will succeed. I must be faithful to them as to me, as a National Socialist and a German soldier...."

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London Hurries Patients From Hospitals



Times-Aege Cablephoto
As the war of nerves broke into a war of bombs and shells today on the Continent, London hurried

FDR Pledges Every Effort To Keep U. S. Out of War

Britain and France Reply Favorably to Plea Against Civilian Bombings.

(Continued from Page One)

mittee who refused to report on any neutrality legislation, said that the European conflict had not altered his stand against repeal of the arms embargo in the Neutrality Act. He opposed a special session at this

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time.

"The news from Europe is terrifying and grievous but I will not let my sympathy run away with my judgment," Senator VanNuys said.

"Every red-blooded American would revolt against bombings and aggressive acts but the conflict is too localized yet to create a need for neutrality law changes."

The President reviewed detailed national defense plans in an hour's conference with the highest officials of the War and Navy Departments.

Defense Discussed

Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring, on leaving the White House, said the conference was a "complete discussion of national defense."

Participating in the conference were Secretary Woodring, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, Chief of Staff General George C. Marshall, Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations.

Asked whether he cared to say anything about the chance of the country staying out of war, Mr. Roosevelt replied:

"Only this: That I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can stay out, and that every effort will be made by the Administration to do so."

Lord Lothian, new British ambassador, conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull for 15 minutes.

"In these uncertainties it is natural that there should be exchanges of information," Lord Lothian told reporters.

Fuehrer Replies to F. D. R.

German officials here said that Fuehrer Hitler had replied to President Roosevelt's messages to him of Aug. 25 and 26. The Embassy referred to inquiries as to details to American officials.

It was stated that the reply was sent to the State Department this morning and probably has been communicated to both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

The State Department did not know when it would be made public.

War news aroused Mr. Roosevelt shortly after 1 a. m. today. He directed night-long activity in which the Government sought to adjust it to self.

Sees Innocents Suffering

In his appeal against air bombing, the President said to the European powers:

"If report is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted, hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings, who have no responsibility for and who are not even remotely participating in the hostilities which have broken out, will lose their lives."

He asked each Government to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event and under no circumstances undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortunate cities upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all their opponents."

Britain, France Reply Favorably

Secretary Hull announced that Britain and France have responded favorably to the appeal to refrain from bombing civilians.

The British Government replied formally that it would refrain from bombing civilians and unfortunate cities as long as Britain's military interests likewise required.

The French Government informed American Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris that France has taken favorable action on the President's appeal.

Ready for Mr. Roosevelt's signature lay a pile of executive orders, each of which would invoke one or more of the tremendous emergency powers which reposes in him.

Ships Are Informed

He ordered naval ships and shore stations and army commands to be informed of the outbreak of hostilities on the Polish plains. War and Navy Departments flashed the news around the world. Officers said that enemy planes would not darken the London skies before Monday.

**IN INDIANAPOLIS
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OF THIS EDITION**

2-BILLION WAR CREDITS VOTED BY PARLIAMENT

'Peace Impossible if Hitler Keeps Up His Policy,' Chamberlain Says.

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knew of them only through a radio broadcast.

He castigated the Nazi Government, declaring:

"As long as that Government exists and pursues its motives of the last two years, there will be no peace in Europe."

King Breaks Precedent

Mr. Chamberlain was entirely in black, except for a white wing collar.

After he had spoken, the House of Commons without a record vote approved a war credit of \$500,000,000 pounds (roughly \$2,250,000,000) for defense, for maintenance of public order and for efficient prosecution of any war in which Britain might be engaged.

Before he spoke, the House of Commons