

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.

Polish 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 Hohenlauer Strasse in the Beuthen suburb of Preiskretscham. 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.

Germany's army crossed Polish frontiers in what Nazis officially described as a "counter-attack."

Nazi airplanes bombed Polish cities which were deemed to be "fortified."

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 force, said: "I have told the air force to restrict itself to 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 has assumed "active protection" of the Reich and started "the counter-attack," with "squadrons covering military objectives."

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

The announcement expected by some Nazis of a military alliance with Soviet Russia did not materialize nor did a definite announcement of Italy's position, although 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 tired 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.

Hitler named Field Marshal Hermann Goering, his right-hand man, to be his successor "if anything should happen to me in this struggle," and named Rudolf 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 himself 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 civil 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."

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

9. Citizens of Danzig are German subjects.

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

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

12. The Reich minister of interior

(Wilhelm Frick) is empowered to execute this reunion.
"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 Premier Viacheslav 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 German 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 itself 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 on this Army and if I ask sacrifices from 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 the Reich."

"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. You must be faithful to them as to me, as a National Socialist and a German soldier."

SEND LONDON'S CHILDREN AWAY
Even Youngsters Realize Trip to Country Is No Vacation.

LONDON, Sept. 1 (U. P.).—The army of the helpless also mobilized today.

The vanguard of 3,000,000 persons—the young, the lame, the halt and the blind—streamed out of Britain's cities in one of the great mass movements of history, a flight to "destinations" unknown.

Children led the way out of the "target areas" of the cities, areas that would be the first to feel the impact of death from the skies if war comes.

They were told that they were going on a holiday, but mothers don't stand weeping along train tracks as they did today if a boy or a girl is simply going to the country for a holiday. The children knew that this was another kind of holiday—a holiday from death and broken bones and smashed faces.

'I Know Better'
Peter Selmes, 8, wearing a blue coat and dark brown trousers with a patch on the seat, spoke for all of them old enough to speak, when he said with a wise look in his eye:

"I know where I'm going, but I'm coming back soon."

And Ian Channel, 10, also knew that this was no autumn pleasure trip to green fields and clean, running brooks.

"My mother told me that I was going to the country to look for apples," he said, "but I know better. My brother is in the Navy and he said the Germans were going to bomb London."

Children from 4 to 16 years of age came first. They were pouring out of schools, homes and hospitals.

Some on Stretchers
Most of them marched in precise double file, but out of Charing Cross Hospital came a battalion that couldn't march because they were on stretchers. They had toys tied to their stretchers and most of the young ones clasped teddy bears and pandas.

A little girl held tightly to a small bunch of flowers as her stretcher was lifted into an ambulance and she seemed almost ready to cry. But just then a postman rushed up and handed her a letter and a smile broke across her face.

One who never lost his smile was Dennis Darby, 13, a chubby boy whose wheel chair was pushed up a ramp into an ambulance. Steel from the skies held no terror for him, for he has been paralyzed from birth and has spent almost all of his life sitting in a chair. The rule was that the most seriously crippled left first, and scores of boys and girls stood around and supported themselves as best they could on crutches and leg irons while Dennis was stowed safely into the ambulance.

All over England it was going on. Liverpool and Merseyside sent 200,000 out of range of the death that may come at any time. Two hundred and fifty thousand left Manchester; 130,000 were removed from the Newcastle area; 20,000 from Portsmouth; 30,000 from Hull.

The enormity of the job was indicated by the fact that 700,000 school children must be removed from London alone. All week-end it will go on, and authorities hoped that enemy planes would not darken the London skies before Monday.

Ships Are Informed
He ordered that naval ships and shore stations and army commands be informed of the outbreak of hostilities on the Polish plains. War and Navy Departments flashed the news around the world. Officers said the purpose of the notification was simply to advise the armed forces of

London Hurries Patients From Hospitals



As the war of nerves broke into a war of bombs and shells today on the Continent, London hurried its ill and crippled from hospitals.

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

Britain and France Reply Favorably to Plea Against Civilian Bombings.

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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 time.

"The news from Europe is terrifying and grievous but I will not let my sympathy run away with my judgment," Senator Van Nuys 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 this 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 so to do."

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 Adolf Hitler had replied to President Roosevelt's message to him of Aug. 25 and 26. The Embassy referred all 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 itself to war.

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

"If resort 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 now 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 unfortified cities upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of 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 unfortified cities as long as Britain's military adversaries likewise refrained.

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 repose in him.

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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 \$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 precedents were broken by the King's motorcade to 10 Downing St., the Prime Minister's residence, to see Mr. Chamberlain.

It was announced the King wanted to save the Prime Minister's time, but such a thing never happened before.

The Prime Minister indicated the temper of the British Government by announcing that a bill would be introduced making military service in foreign ports or on the high seas a crime under a general mobilization order signed by the King today.

Chamberlain revealed that Sir Neville Henderson, the British ambassador to Berlin, has been instructed to hand the German Government what amounts to an ultimatum, saying that unless Germany suspends aggressive action and withdraws from Poland, the British Government unhesitatingly will fulfill its treaty obligations to Poland.

Britain and France Agree
Mr. Chamberlain emphasized that Britain had gone to the extreme limit to reach a peaceful settlement and that Poland had done nothing to obstruct negotiations for such a settlement.

He said France as well as Britain had instructed their ambassadors to ask for their passports unless German troops are withdrawn from Poland.

Britain and France, Mr. Chamberlain declared, have agreed that Germany has committed an aggressive act threatening the independence of Poland and therefore Britain and France must fulfill their treaty obligations to come to Poland's assistance.

PITTMAN PREDICTS DEATH FOR HITLER
NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (U. P.).—Adolf Hitler has written not only his physical death, but his political demise by today's activities against Poland, Senator Key Pittman (D. Nev.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said in a radio address today.

Speaking from Salt Lake City, Senator Pittman predicted that "probably he (Hitler) will destroy the Polish people, but Hitler will never win."

"Hitler has today written not only his own physical death, which would be small, but he has written his political death which will mean much to the German people and to all the world."

RIGGS VS. BROMWICH IN DAVIS CHALLENGE
MERION CRICKET CLUB, Havering, Pa., Sept. 1 (U. P.).—The draw for the Davis cup challenge round today pitted Bobby Riggs of the United States against John Bromwich of Australia in the opening singles match tomorrow.

Frankie Parker of the American defending team will meet Adrian Quist of Australia in the second singles contest. The pairings will be reversed for the concluding singles matches Monday.

League Staff Leaves Danzig

DANZIG, Sept. 1 (U. P.).—Prof. Karl Burckhardt, the League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig, and his staff left by automobile today after a Nazi declaration reuniting the Free City with the Reich. A big crowd celebrated Prof. Burckhardt's departure.

He had called on Albert Forster, the Nazi Fuehrer of Danzig, before he departed and it was understood Herr Forster advised him officially of the Anschluss.

PARIS ORDERS MOBILIZATION
State of Siege Declared; Poland Turns Down Mussolini Bid.

PARIS, Sept. 1 (U. P.).—The Cabinet today ordered general mobilization placing an Army of 6,500,000 into the field.

The Cabinet also ordered a special meeting of parliament tomorrow. A new order for the evacuation of Paris was issued, insisting that all who are not obliged to remain leave the capital at once.

The mobilization affects Army, Navy and Air Force reserves. The first mobilization day will be tomorrow, it was announced.

The Government then declared a state of siege throughout France and Algeria.

The Polish Ambassador formally notified Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet today that Germany had committed an act of aggression.

Poland invoked the French-Polish mutual guarantee treaty on the ground that a cause of war had occurred. The action paralleled a similar step in London.

Mussolini Asks Parley
Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy transmitted to France today a proposal for a five-power European peace conference.

Highest Polish sources here said the Polish Government had refused the proposal.

"The offer of intervention by Italy was unacceptable in peace-time and is doubly unacceptable now with the German Army invading Poland and the German Air Force bombing Polish cities," Polish sources said.

Some Polish observers took the viewpoint that the Mussolini offer coming after the Nazi attack would merely give Germany a chance to force Poland to give away territory at the conference table.

Accept Roosevelt Plea
Sig. Mussolini's proposal for a peace conference to mediate the Polish-German conflict was telephoned to Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet by the Italian Ambassador at the same time.

William C. Bullitt handed Bonnet the appeal of President Roosevelt for the big powers to pledge themselves not to bomb open cities.

Bonnet immediately accepted the proposal for France.

M. Bonnet, with tears in his eyes, announced France's acceptance of Mr. Roosevelt's "humanitarian appeal" but said that nine Polish towns already had been bombed.

In connection with the message from Sig. Mussolini, France made an unannounced reply to Italy. The reply emphasized that there would be "no new Munich," it was understood.

WARSAW AMONG CITIES BOMBED IN FIRST THRUST

Missiles Aimed at Gdynia Fall into Sea; Nazi Troops Cross Frontier.

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deep into Polish territory and after German planes had bombed Polish cities.

The state of war proclamation was in no wise a declaration of war. It was a domestic measure designed to put war-time regulations into effect.

Poland probably will seek to avoid an outright declaration of war in order to avoid handicaps which might then be imposed on the nation by the U. S. neutrality law.

The proclamation issued by the President was required by the Polish Constitution in order to put the nation fully on a war-time basis. Political sources said that the Sejm (Parliament) might be summoned shortly.

An official announcement said three men and two women had been wounded in the four bombardments of Warsaw today. No fatalities were mentioned.

It was announced that German planes bombed Warsaw, Krakow, the port of Gdynia, the Katowice Airport, and five other towns.

The bombs aimed at Gdynia dropped into the sea. It appeared in Warsaw that all the raids were of light character, and seemed intended more as a warning than anything else, possibly devised to throw fear into the Polish people.

Upper Silesia Is Target
A direct German offensive in the direction of Polish Upper Silesia was announced. It was believed the greatest drive would come there because of the importance of Upper Silesia's industrial equipment and also to cut off South Poland, which would be the most effective way of blocking war materials from Rumania.

It was announced that other offensives are in progress toward Cieszynow, north of Katowice; towards Dzialdowo and Mlawa, on the southeastern Prussian border, and toward Cielchanow, south of Mlawa.

Cielchanow is not more than 50 miles north of Warsaw but the Poles do not expect a big offensive to originate in East Prussia because the garrison there is believed to be too weak.

Raiders Driven Off
Polish officials feared more raids today. The clouds which shrouded the capital during the first "warning" raid showed signs of breaking up under a hot sun, which would be of great advantage to the bombers.

A second "warning" came at 9:15 a. m., but aside from some anti-aircraft bursts, nothing came of it.

Sirens screamed for the third time at 12:40 p. m. today and 10 minutes later the heavy thud of anti-aircraft guns sounded from the west. The air raiders were not sighted and apparently were driven off.

The fire brigade and military garrison were unable the moment to say where the bombs had fallen earlier, but confirmed that bombs had been dropped in Warsaw.

The populace displayed remarkable calm during the raid, although anti-aircraft shells were bursting overhead and heavier detonations, which everyone knew were bombs, were audible.

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