

'KEEP CALM,' ROOSEVELT WILL TELL U. S. IN RADIO TALK

Capital Waits Word Of War Declaration By London and Paris

Heavy Lines Etch Deeply Into Face of Tired President.

By THOMAS L. STOKES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt's efforts are being directed to keeping the United States as calm as possible in the face of war in Europe.

His scheduled radio talk over NBC, Columbia and Mutual networks tomorrow at 9 p. m. (Indianapolis Time), designed as the White House described it to allay anxiety and relieve suspense produced by the European crisis, is comparable in purpose to that which he delivered soon after he entered the White House in March, 1933.

Then we were in the midst of a domestic crisis with crashing banks jangling the nerves and bread-lines cracking the morale of millions of American citizens.

Lines in Face Deepen

He is an older man now. The lines on his face are deeper. He was weary from an all-night vigil when he appeared at his press conference, a few hours after Hitler sent his troops and planes over the Polish border. To a group of newspaper correspondents he expressed his belief that the United States could keep out of war and pledged his every effort to this end.

The next few days will be trying for him as they will be critical for the world.

Informed White House sources said the President will refuse to be rushed into any precipitate decision on issuing a neutrality proclamation or recommending Congress to revise the neutrality laws.

The capital was convinced that Great Britain and France would be at war with Germany within 24 or 48 hours. One highly placed official quoted 1,000,000-to-1 odds against peace.

President Roosevelt's peace protective policy for the United States was expected to unfold quickly when European hostilities became general.

It probably will be determined by Monday whether the Neutrality Law will be invoked and Congress summoned to revise it.

Hoover Urges Neutrality

Responsible officials said the President has two primary objectives:

1. To keep the United States out of any conflict.

2. To cushion so far as possible the economic and financial shock of the derangement of all normal activities and market operations in a large section of the world.

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, speaking last night over an NBC network, pleaded for public support of Mr. Roosevelt's pledge to keep the United States out of war. He emphasized that this country has no ties with other powers.

From San Francisco, former President Herbert Hoover said that our sympathies were with the democracies, but that "America must keep out of this war."

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R., Cal.), who helped prevent revision of neutrality legislation last July, broadcast an appeal for neutrality.

100 on Espionage Duty

The Federal Bureau of Investigation assigned 100 G-Men to the New York Metropolitan area for espionage duty. They were ordered to plants and shipping and communications centers to search for saboteurs, unneutral amateur radio operators and other "enemies of American neutrality."

Speculation here centers upon two questions, one or both of which may be answered by President Roosevelt in his Sunday night address:

When will the President declare the existence of a state of war and clamp down on the embargo, required by the neutrality act upon the formal recognition of such a state of affairs, which will stop the shipments of munitions and implements of war, sought particularly at this time by England and France? The latter action has large orders in the United States for planes not yet filled.

When will the President call Congress into special session to ask revision of the neutrality act to repeal the embargo and permit such shipments to go forward?

Isolationists, so-called, insist that lifting the embargo opens an avenue to war and will involve us again as in 1917, while the Administration argues that lifting of the embargo is "a step short of war" which, by assisting the democracies, will aid them in defeating Germany and keep the war away from us.

The controversy will continue to rage about these two theories, and will be fought out in Congress when it is called.

Outwardly there is less appearance of crisis than when President Roosevelt rushed home a week ago at the approach of thunder-clouds in Europe.

NAZI HESS REPORTS RUSH TO JOIN ARMY

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Rudolf Hess, deputy Nazi leader and second heir to Adolf Hitler, announced today that "large numbers" of applicants to join the fighting forces must be refused because civilian jobs must be filled by the people most suitable for them.

Nazi Party members, he said, "will do their duty at their posts until they are commanded to do otherwise."

F. D. R. FOLLOWS WAR ON LARGE-SCALE MAP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—A large-scale map of Europe was pinned to a White House executive office wall today for the first time since the World War.

Army and Navy Intelligence officers were called to chart day-by-day developments in the German-Polish war for President Roosevelt. Vari-colored pins marked the positions of the opposing forces.

CANADIANS PUT CENSORSHIP ON NEWS AND RADIO

Strict Measures Invoked Since 'Apprehended War Exists.'

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Canada imposed a censorship on all publications and radio broadcasts today under the war measures act invoked last night on the grounds that "apprehended war exists."

Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King already had announced that Canada was "standing at the side of Britain" in the crisis and had summoned Parliament for Thursday.

The war measures proclamation, published in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette, instructed our loving subjects to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Government already has taken charge of merchant shipping; put the army, navy and air service on "active service"; declared military zones around important waterways; passed a law enabling it to regulate prices and profits of war materials; and is expected to regulate the sale of food and speculative wheat trading if the emergency continues.

Australia Proclaims State of War

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—A state of "danger of war" was proclaimed by the Government today and it was announced that final steps had been taken to put the Australian Commonwealth on a war basis as the situation permitted.

Prime Minister R. G. Menzies said in a broadcast statement: "If the crime has really been committed, as I fear (a German attack on Poland) then Britons go to war with a clear consciousness of the righteousness of their cause and a feeling of absolute assurance that justice, reason and honest dealing cannot be overthrown."

At the outset of the crisis Menzies had pledged his country's aid to the motherland.

New Zealand Gives Britain Full Support

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—New Zealand will give her full support to Great Britain and has advised the British Government of its entire approval of its course, acting Prime Minister F. Fraser announced today.

Ordinary and special reservists have been called up and arrangements made to inspect all ships entering defended ports.

NORDIC COUNTRIES REMAIN NEUTRAL

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland today declared their neutrality in the German-Polish war.

The announcement was made through the Norwegian Government as the result of co-operation among the Nordic countries.

TOKYO RECALLS ENVOY

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Toshio Shiratori, Japanese ambassador to Rome, was ordered to return to Tokyo today. It was explained that because of poor health Shiratori for some time has been asking for home leave.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

County	City	Deaths
1938	65	48
1939	62	38

SEPT. 2

Injured	Accidents	Deaths
4	22	0
0	Arrests	17

FRIDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases	Con. Fines	Trials	Victims Paid
Speeding	3	3	\$16
Reckless driving	7	5	22
Failing to stop at through street	19	18	27
Disobeying traffic signal	5	5	10
Drunk driving	8	1	0
All others	35	30	31
Totals	77	62	\$106

MEETINGS TODAY

Indiana State Fair.

BIRTHS

Edwin, Gladys Turner, at 48 S. State.

John, Anna Burr, at 329 N. Beville.

Alonso, Marie Wainford, at 2435 Wheeler.

Henry, Tilda Easter, at 1727 Bonarset.

Angelo, Josephine Purichia, at 808 S. Holmes.

Roland, Helen LeVine, at 2701 N. Gale.

Morton, Catherine Metker, at St. Vincent's.

DEATHS

Janice Sheeks, 20 hours, at Riley, osteopathy.

Martin Urajnar, 76, at City, lobar pneumonia.

Emogene Abney, 7, at Riley, tuberculosis.

Margaret Vaughn, 39, at 1309 Roach, carcinoma.

Charles Perrell, 17, at Methodist, carcinoma.

Eva Cunningham, 60, at Methodist, carcinoma.

Tom Lee, 46, at Veterans, carcinoma.

Eliza Hawkins, 92, at 2824 Indianapolis, pneumonia.

Earle Massey, 53, at City, chronic nephritis.

William G. Kern, 73, at Methodist, coronary occlusion.

Peter Ruboff, 55, at City, cardiac vasculature.

Frederick Easter, 17, at Bonarset, carcinoma.

Edward Watson, 66, at City, lobar pneumonia.

Children Dig Warsaw Trenches



Air raid precautions... everybody's job in Warsaw.

Germans Remain Grim Despite Gains by Army

Pass at Southwest Corner Of Poland Reported Taken by Nazis.

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that they were willing to fight Great Britain for 10 years if she elected to go to Poland's aid.

As it was announced that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had agreed unconditionally to President Roosevelt's proposal that the nations refrain from bombing undefended cities or anything but military objectives, a military mission of five high Soviet officers arrived in Berlin by plane.

Other towns mentioned in the communiqué as having been conquered in the German advance were Klobuck, northwest of Czesochewo; Wieruszow, east of Kuten, and Schildberg (Sieradz), east of Lodz.

Dirschau (Terev), southeast of Danzig, was occupied by German troops early this morning. It is a large industrial center.

Newspapers blazoned big troop advances and indicated that the German drive was a triumphant march. There was no indication of casualties, except for an official News Agency statement that two German aviators had been killed and 35 wounded in a bombardment of Beuthen, 20 miles from the Polish frontier, in Upper Silesia, by Polish light artillery.

Germans, however, walked Berlin's streets and gathered in public places with faces grim in what appeared to be complete lack of enthusiasm for war.

The people were described as apathetic under realization that the undeclared war on Poland may mark the beginning of a general European conflagration.

There were no parades or demonstrations of enthusiasm. Few soldiers in uniforms were to be seen. The only young men in the streets were in the uniforms of storm troops, or were wearing the white arm

bands of the special air raid police. Cafes, crowded last week-end, were only one-third filled today.

Restaurants already were on "meatless days."

Waiters and patrons in restaurants and cafes spoke only in whispers. Where there was public conversation, voices were serious and talk was most guarded.

The first night of a complete blackout appeared to have brought the meaning of events closer to the German people than did Fuehrer Hitler's Reichstag speech yesterday.

Nazi agencies of publicity joined in "strafing" Britain for considering aid to Poland. They held Britain responsible for "encouraging" Poland and suggested that the British could avoid further "aggravation" of the situation by staying out.

The British and French Ambassadors, Sir Neville Henderson and Robert Coulondre, handed to Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop last night their Government's joint demand that Germany at once withdraw its troops from Poland.

It was believed that both Ambassadors would leave for their own countries during the day.

Herr Hitler's message on bombings said:

"The opinion expressed in President Roosevelt's message that it is the law of humanity to refrain under all conditions of military activity from bombing non-military objectives is fully in accordance with my own viewpoint and in accordance with what I have always represented."

"Therefore, I agree unconditionally to the proposal that Governments participating in current hostilities give a public declaration to this effect."

"If the British Government, having picture of German strategy in their effort to envelop and destroy the main body of the Polish forces. There were four main drives, constituting a scissors movement.

1. One column drove from East Prussia southward into the Polish corridor toward Graudenz (Grodno) and Thorn (Torun) and a second moved down slightly to the east toward Lublitz (Lomza).

3. East Prussian troops moved up from behind the Vistula River to keep the Poles from concentrating their defense on Thorn while troops moved southward toward Thorn to cut off the Polish flank and vanguard toward Posen (Poznan) to the South.

4. A column moved out of Maerisch-Ostrau on the former Czechoslovak frontier toward Katowice. One moved out of Slovakia converging on the Polish industrial region of upper Silesia. Another pushed north out of Slovakia toward Sucha (Zlocz), farther east along the Slovak-Polish frontier in the direction of Cracow, chief military center of Southern Poland.

ITALY ADDS 1000 AIR CORPS MEN TO HUGE FORCE

'Duce Has Done His Best to Halt War,' Newspaper Writer Claims.

ROME, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that it was adding 1000 men to Italy's already huge air force.

The announcement was made while many observers found indications of a possibility that Italy might go to war in aid of her axis partner, Germany, if Great Britain and France went to war against her.

Examinations Planned

The ministry said examinations to admit 500 student officers and 500 non-commissioned officers to the corps would be held before the end of the year.

A typical viewpoint was expressed by Virginia Gayda in the Giornale D'Italia. He often speaks for Mussolini.

"Italy has done its utmost to avoid war. Henceforth, it is up to other powers to limit it," he said.

Nevertheless, some hope persisted here that the conflict would remain localized. The Vatican was believed carrying on last-minute efforts for a pacific solution.

Publishes Peace Hope

The Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, deplored "the event against which efforts among the unanimous consent of people were intensified in recent hours. May God grant that Europe will not catch fire."

Crown Prince Humbert arrived from Naples last night to take charge of one of the two sections into which Mussolini has divided the Army, putting it on a war-time basis.

The announcement of Nazi-Polish hostilities failed to affect Italian everyday life. The people already were aware of the critical situation through a series of preparedness decrees in the last few days, but they showed little excitement. The press defended Germany.

WARN VIOLATORS OF LONDON BLACKOUT

(Continued from Page One)

love-making. In buses and in the street, couples frankly kissed.

A new spirit was evident, too, in churches and in the vicinity of Westminster Abbey, where the Unknown Soldier lies, and at the Cenotaph to the war dead in Whitehall.

Many people, chiefly women, went to the Abbey and stood before the tomb with their heads bowed in prayer.

In the countryside, evacuated children played happily.

The Health Ministry announced tonight that with evacuations from hospitals, 150,000 beds are available for casualties from possible air raids. The Ministry said that 24,000 stretcher cases were taken from London hospitals yesterday and that from 70,000 to 80,000 patients were found sufficiently fit to be sent home.

JAPANESE POUND AT RUSSIAN POSITIONS

HAILAR, Manchukuo, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Heavy Japanese troop reinforcements were sent to the Outer Manchurian front today, indicating an early Japanese offensive to dislodge Russian troops from their positions on the Manchukuo side of the Khalka River.

Japanese officers told the United Press that 20,000 Russians were now in the Outer Manchurian front, indicating an early Japanese offensive to dislodge Russian troops from their positions on the Manchukuo side of the Khalka River.

The United Press correspondent reached a point within six miles of the front and saw artillery and anti-aircraft guns action, but Japanese field headquarters ordered all correspondents including Japanese to return to Hailar because of the danger.

DE VALERA ORDERS DUBLIN BLACKOUT

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Prime Minister Eamon De Valera ordered a compulsory blackout in Dublin effective tonight.

Dail Eireann, the parliament, is to be asked today to pass emergency laws for control of food, currency, transport and shipping.

BELFAST, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Viscount Craigavon, prime minister, said today that he was confident Northern Ireland would uphold its high reputation of patriotism if war with Germany came. He summoned parliament to meet Monday.

BRITISH CURB EXPORTS

LONDON, Sept. 2 (U. P.).—The Board of Trade today forbade the export except by Government license of wheat, meal, flour, canned meat, poultry, game, condensed or dried milk, various fruits and preserves, frozen, cured or canned fish, sugar, exposed films, sound tracks, phonograph records, raw silk or silk yarns.

KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

AUBURN, Ind., Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Mrs. John Horn, 68, died last night en route to a hospital here, and Jake Rosenberry died early today after an automobile collision on U. S. Highway No. 8, east of Auburn.

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Women Pray for Peace—in Vain



Women pray at Westminster Abbey... where Unknown Soldier lies.

New Ultimatum Is Sent; Poland Pressing for Help

(Continued from Page One)

the ultimatum. No time limit was fixed in the communication that Britain and France sent to Germany Friday because the French Government lacked parliamentary authority to take such a step. The effect of the passage of the war credits bill was to approve the Government's policy in taking a stern stand against Germany.

It was learned that Polish Ambassador Count Edward Raczynski left a message at 10 Downing Street describing today's fighting and adding that every hour counts.

Meanwhile, word came from Rome that observers there believed Italy might join in the fight if Britain and France go to war with Germany.

Rumania and probably Hungary were expected to remain neutral. There was no word from any of the other Southeastern European powers that they planned to join in the war—but there was always the chance that they might be forced in if the conflict is protracted.

Turkey Allied With Britain and France

The neutrality of Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland has been definitely established, unless one side or the other should violate some nation to gain military advantage.

Turkey is allied with Britain and France, and if the war spreads to the Mediterranean, can be counted on for invaluable assistance at its eastern end.

German planes repeatedly bombed Polish towns and cities, and Polish sources claimed there were many casualties, including women and children.

In the United States, the dominant topic of conversation everywhere was the war, and the favorite theme of conversation was, "Will we be dragged in?" President Roosevelt will address the nation by radio tomorrow night to allay national anxiety over the situation.

BORAH CLAIMS U. S. CAN'T ENTER 'IN PART'

POLAND SPRING, Me., Sept. 2 (U. P.).—American soldiers would follow American guns into the trenches if the arms embargo provisions of the Neutrality Act were repealed, Senator William E. Borah (R., Ida.) asserted today.

Discussing the European crisis at his vacation retreat here, the ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said: "We cannot enter the struggle in part and stay out in part. If we should furnish arms to one side, as has been proposed, we would be in the war through all the consequences of war. We would have taken sides and we would go through if the demands of that side called on us to send our boys into the slaughter pen of Europe to save 'democracy' again."

BACK PAY AWARDED BY FEDERAL DECREE

Under terms of a consent decree issued by Federal Judge Robert C. Baltzell about 100 employees of the Earl J. Scott Co., 330½ N. Noble St., will receive \$6086.61 in back pay.

Arthur Viat, director of the Indianapolis office of the Wage Hour division of the U. S. Department of Labor, said the company agreed to pay the stipulated sum in the consent decree. Mr. Viat said that a drive is to be conducted against all plants of which his office receives complaints.

PARACHUTE SAFER THAN AUTO FOR HIM

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2 (U. P.).—Robert Tanner, 21-year-old professional parachute jumper from Indianapolis, decided today that so-called risky leaps in the air were safer than motor travel on the ground.

Mr. Tanner was driving a truck en route to a carnival contest in Cincinnati this morning when a radius rod broke as he swerved to avoid another automobile. The truck ran into a ditch and overturned. Mr. Tanner received a wrench back, possible fracture of the right knee, face cuts and body bruises.

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