

French and Nazis Go Into Trenches; Italy to Stay Out

Poles Prepare to Move Capital as Germans Near Warsaw; Three Freighters Reported Sunk; Western Front Quiet.

(Continued from Page One)

sequent alliance with Britain and France. It remained to be seen, however, just where Italy was being guided.

Paris, which experienced its first air raid alarm this morning, awaited eagerly news of the first French smash against the German fortifications—the Limes—in the Rhine-land. It was believed generally that French strategy would be to try to break through at each end for an encircling movement.

About 3,000,000 men were under arms in France and more were being called up hourly. The German defenses in the west were reported manned by about 500,000 men.

Holland Fires at Warplanes

There was naval fighting off the coast of Denmark, according to dispatches from Copenhagen. Anti-aircraft guns in Holland fired at unidentified warplanes violating her neutrality.

Rumania declared her neutrality would be enforced by armed might if necessary. More troops were called up.

Japan formally notified the belligerent powers and the United States that she would remain neutral.

Germany got her first ally today when Slovakia already used as an Army base by Germany, began hostilities unenthusiastically to maintain its integrity.

Throughout the British and French empires, declarations of support were sent to London and Paris and preparations to fight were rushed.

In Washington, before the President issued the proclamation of American neutrality, the State Department announced drastic limitations on travel of U. S. citizens to and from Europe. The Navy Department announced it would recondition 116 destroyers now on the West Coast for "patrol work."

Germans Bent on Lightning Victory

Whether the German drive into Poland could move rapidly enough or continue in the face of war on the western front was still uncertain. Poles were fighting for every inch of soil but it seemed that the Nazis were pouring every bit of strength toward a quick victory.

The Germans claimed to have taken 15,000 Polish prisoners in the fighting in southwestern Poland. Off the north Polish front, the Germans apparently had succeeded in cutting off the bottleneck corridor stretching north to the Baltic coast but their continued heavy bombardment by air and sea of such points as Gdynia and the Westerplatte fort of Danzig indicated that they were by no means in complete control of the Corridor section.

Polish troops said they had bombarded German armored car units northeast of Czestochowa, the holy city captured by the Germans. Twenty German divisions, they said, were hammering into that sector of Silesia.

Censorship on Rhineland Front

The lack of official news from the western front was taken to mean that the Allies were conducting important troop movements and had invoked strict censorship.

The British had conducted a series of air maneuvers in addition to the attack on the Nazi warships. Scores of English planes flew over Germany yesterday dropping propaganda leaflets, attacking Hitler and saying that the war was not against the German people but against the Nazi government.

From Paris, too, came reports by the semi-official Radio Agency that there might be serious trouble in Germany. While such indirect reports were discounted pending further details, the dispatches said there had been disorders in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Essen as well as in the former Czechoslovakia.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

County City Deaths to Date

1938 65 48

1939 62 38

Sept. 5 Injured 10 Accidents 22

Dead 0 Arrests 22

Totals 29 28 \$64

MONDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Con- Fines Tried convictions Paid

Speeding 1 1 \$11

Reckless driving 1 1 11

Failing to stop at through street 5 5 7

Disobeying traffic signals 3 3 12

Drunken driving 0 0 0

All others 19 18 23

Totals 29 28 \$64

MEETINGS TODAY

Indiana State Fair Schools reopen.

Indiana Indorsers of Photoops, meeting.

Indiana Club, luncheon. Claypool Hotel, noon.

Indiana Indorsers of Photoops, meeting.

Indiana Motor Traffic Association, luncheon.

Indiana Junior Chamber of Commerce, luncheon. Canary Cottage, noon.

Indiana Club, meeting. Chamber of Commerce, 7:30 p. m.

MEETINGS TOMORROW

Indiana State Fair, all day.

Indiana Club, luncheon. Columbia Club, noon.

Lions Club, luncheon. Hotel Washington, noon.

Young Men's Discussion Club, dinner.

Y. M. C. A. Camera Club, meeting.

12th District American Legion, luncheon.

Board of Trade, noon.

Indiana State Fair Board Projects Management Division, luncheon. Canary Cottage, noon.

Indiana Club, luncheon. Chamber of Commerce, 7:30 p. m.

BIRTHS

Boys

Victor Martin, 10 days, at St. Francis.

Bant, Josephine Isidor, at St. Francis.

Joseph, Elizabeth Mack, at St. Francis.

European War's First Battlefield



Today's rival claims in the European war:

GERMANY—High command claims German troops captured important Polish city of Katowice and neighboring town of Novy Chorow, placing entire Silesian industrial district in German hands;

captured the northern fortress of Grudziadz, key to control of North Poland; crossed Vistula under supervision of Fuehrer Hitler, bottling up Polish Army in Corridor; captured Mlawa and Przasnysz about 55 miles north of Warsaw;

Official sources claim German Air Force shot down 12 planes of British air fleet which bombed German naval ships at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven, only damage to German ships being when one of falling British planes struck vessel.

ALLIES—British claim Air Force dropped 6,000 propaganda leaflets on German soil; French sources say disorders are reported in Cologne, Dusseldorf and Essen and Silesian regions of Germany;

British report "successful" bombing of German naval craft at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven at North Sea entrance to Kiel Canal; French claim fighting started on Western Front, "movements of combined land, sea and air forces proceeding normally"; mechanized division of English soldiers reported en route to France; Poles claim strong infantry and cavalry force pushed westward from Corridor into Germany and that another force raided East Prussia, stemming German advance there; Poles reported 17 German bombers shot down.

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The Kiel canal extends from Brunsbuttel, at the North Sea mouth of the River Elbe, to Kiel on the Baltic. It is of vital importance to Germany as a short cut channel.

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