

# NAZIS 21 MILES FROM WARSAW, BERLIN CLAIMS

Reports Rail Station Aflame And Destruction of Vistula Bridges.

(Continued from Page One)

which crossed the Vistula at Chelmo (Culm) have advanced 28 miles further and have crossed the Drezewicz river northeast of Thorn, highly fortified city 35 miles east of Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), which the Germans captured earlier in the week.

Reports indicated that the western one-third of Poland was in German hands; that the Poles had been driven out of most strategic places of the Gdansk and East Prussia had been reunited with the rest of Germany.

Claim Units Wiped Out

The Army high command listed two Polish divisions and three battalions it said had been practically wiped out through casualties and prisoners since last Friday.

They were: The famous cavalry division "Pomorzanski," whose officers were mostly sons of nobility; the 27th Infantry Division; armored battalion No. 8; chasseur (cavalry) battalions Nos. 1 and 2.

It was announced that 25,000 Polish prisoners had been taken, mostly in the corridor.

Military authorities said that the area now occupied by Germany produced 95 per cent of Poland's coal, all Poland's lead and zinc, 50 per cent of her nitrates. The Jaslo district, upon which the troops were moving, produced 24 per cent of Poland's oil.

In this same Upper Silesian area, it was announced, Poland had lost rolling mills, raw materials and semi-finish products for her army's guns and ammunition. From now on, German militarists said, the Polish Army will have to fight with the arms and ammunition at hand, a supply they said, of only a few weeks.

Deny Fighting in West

All reports of fighting on the Western Front bordering France were denied here today.

It was announced that Adolf Hitler had visited battlefields in the corridor all day yesterday and had spent some time near Graudenz where Poles trapped in the north part of the corridor had battled desperately trying to escape through a gap in the German line. The Poles were still trapped, it was said.

Herr Hitler, it was announced, did not return to his headquarters until after midnight today. He saw fields littered with abandoned Polish cannons, 100 of which the Germans captured, it was announced.

Nazi sources said today that they expect Herr Hitler to return to his mountain retreat at Berchtesgaden this week-end or early next week, when, it was reported, he would confer with the Italian Ambassador.

The heaviest Polish losses were said to have been suffered during a flank attack by German armored divisions.

If the reports of German advances were true, Polish communiques did not dispute them on any main points. The German "drive to the east" had now reached territory never a part of the Germany of history.

In the south, Germans were reported advancing as far as 30 miles in a day, indicating that the Poles were abandoning the area and concentrating elsewhere. Krakow, for example, was said to have been captured without resistance.

## ICKES' SON 'SILENT,' PROUD PAPA CLAIMS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (U. P.).—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes, a proud papa at 65, passed out 25-cent cigars at his press conference today and announced that his 4-day-old son, Harold McEwen, is the "strong, silent type."

Since Secretary Ickes is not noted as one of the "strong, silent type," in political affairs at least, a reporter asked if this indicated that the youngster might have different political views.

Secretary Ickes replied the baby has not "shown any political leanings as yet."

# Hitler Visits Wounded in Poland



SOMEWHERE IN POLAND—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler is shown entering a hospital train to visit the wounded of the German army. This photo went through the censor.

## Third of Poland Seized; Allies Expect Long War

(Continued from Page One)

Fuehrer Hitler would return this week-end or early next week to his Berchtesgaden mountain retreat, where, Nazi sources said, he would confer with the Italian Ambassador.

It had been suggested that Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy would soon advance another plan for peace, presumably on the understanding that Herr Hitler would keep what he had captured.

Allies Mean Business

But from London and Paris came strong indications that both countries were in the conflict to "end Hitlerism." It was asserted that Britain's new nine-man war Cabinet had informed the Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Racinski, that the fight would be carried through to the end.

That attitude was reflected by the London Times, which said that "the survival of Hitlerism would only mean that the world would continue to pass from one crisis to another and that it must therefore be ended once and for all."

It also was reflected in the booming of guns on the Rhineland front, where the Siegfried Line made it almost certain that any French attacks would be costly and any advances beyond about 10 miles, very slow. But it was being reported today that the French had already reached the edges of some German villages and that some of the first pillboxes in the Siegfried Line had been seized.

Expect 2 or 3-Year War

From London, Webb Miller, veteran United Press war correspondent, reported that the British masses were ready for a long war if necessary to end nazism and that many expected at least two or three years of conflict.

The Polish situation, some British and French military experts asserted, was by no means as hopeless as might appear. The Polish Army is a good one and it has so far waged a retreating and delaying war over ground that could not reasonably be defended against the superior Nazi mechanized forces.

From now on, the experts believed, the Polish resistance will harden and the battles will be longer and more costly.

In the meantime, the power of Britain and France is gathering for the western attack, the stranglehold on German overseas supply lines is being tightened and a long, desperate conflict is not considered improbable.

## REICH BATTLESHIP IS REPORTED SUNK

BASLE, Switzerland, Sept. 7 (U. P.).—A radio broadcast last night said British raiding airplanes had sunk the German pocket battleship Gneisenau in an attack on the naval base at Wilhelmshaven.

The broadcast asserted also that the French Air Force raided Frankfurt-am-Main, in Western Germany, in the province of Hesse. British planes raided Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbutel Monday and the British Government said that they made direct hits on at least two German warships.

## WARSAW SILENT WITH FOE NEAR

Gdynia Holds Out as Lodz Refugees Are Stranded in Capital.

(Continued from Page One)

word from Warsaw. It claimed that a number of German bombing planes had dropped several bombs on Lithuanian territory during "indiscriminate bombing of the Polish-Lithuanian frontier."

A very roundabout rumor said that Poland had mobilized six more classes of reserves and all officers and non-commissioned officers regardless of age. This was carried by the French Radio Agency, which quoted it from a Riga, Latvia, dispatch in the Basle (Switzerland) Nachrichten.

The last news story out of Warsaw, by the well-known war correspondent, Edward W. Beattie, Jr., sent out yesterday morning, follows:

## ITALY TO STIFFEN NEUTRALITY STAND

ROME, Sept. 7 (U. P.).—Italian diplomats under the guidance of Premier Benito Mussolini studied further clarification of Italy's neutrality stand today.

They laid plans whereby Italy would remain aloof from the present conflict while still fulfilling its obligation to the Rome-Berlin axis. Italian correspondents with the German Army wrote today of Adolf Hitler walking with his troops, talking with wounded in field hospitals, with soldiers in the trenches, and with Polish prisoners.

Cardo dell'Orgara in a dispatch from the Vistula front said he saw Herr Hitler march in the field for a few hours "trudging along with one of the regiments through the Polish countryside." He said the Fuehrer wore a common soldier's uniform. He added that peasants who had hidden in the forests, came out and cheered as Herr Hitler arrived.

Foreign Embassies Closed

The Government had moved to Lublin, 100 miles southeast, and the foreign embassies were closed. A large force of Germans was reported spreading out on a line 30 miles north of Warsaw and the city seemed destined to come under artillery fire, perhaps in a few hours.

Discouraging news was brought by refugees now arriving from cities as distant as Lodz 60 miles west. The arrival of German troops near Lodz meant that the whole southwestern industrial district had been captured. The refugees, too, created a serious problem here, most of them had come in automobiles with only enough gasoline to get this far and no means of proceeding. There was no gasoline for sale here.

Rail Station Demolished

Another raid by 70 German airplanes Tuesday had demolished the region of the railway station and caused more havoc in the suburbs. The Germans had captured the main business district of the city.

At 5:30 a. m. today during another raid, a bomb cut the railway administration building in half and only the fact that it was so early in the morning prevented a heavy loss of life. The building had been crowded by several thousand persons during business hours. There were several casualties near the airport and after the morning raid Poles began barricading the streets.

City Shows Drop in Foreclosures

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Home mortgage foreclosures declined 43 per cent in Indianapolis during the first seven months of 1939 as compared with the same period in 1938, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported today.

During the seven-month period this year there were only 409 foreclosures in Indianapolis as compared with 718 in 1938.

Prepare to Return Americans

The United States State Department said today that it was preparing to return Americans who had been held in the Philippines since the Japanese seizure of the islands.

By GEORGE KIDD

United Press Staff Correspondent

RIGA, Latvia, Sept. 7 (U. P.).—Word came out of Berlin today that Poland had fought and lost its "battle of the Alamo."

For four days I watched that battle—the suicidal attempt of a handful of Poles in the Westerplatte Fortress on a spit of land near Danzig to repel air, sea and land attacks by German forces. The saga of heroism ended, according to advices from Berlin, when the garrison surrendered to the Germans at 10:20 a. m. today.

Almost every war produces some isolated act of heroism such as this one—the Greeks at Thermopylae, the American in the Little Texas Mission called the Alamo, the forces of Franco who held the Alcázar at Toledo during the Spanish Civil War.

At the Westerplatte, it was said, some of the chivalry of medieval warfare returned in the midst of modern, mechanized warfare where the rules are off.

The German attackers paid tribute to the valor of the Polish defenders when the white flag of surrender went up.

The outbreak of the war found between 70 and 200 men in the Westerplatte. They were dug in strongly behind modern fortifications, machine guns were placed shrewdly and the defenders were well equipped with ammunition and food.

It was there that the first shot of the war was fired.

The German naval training ship Schleswig-Holstein steamed into position early last Friday, trained her heaviest guns on the Westerplatte and blasted away. All day Friday, Danzig Harbor rang with the roar of cannon and the scream of big shells battering away at the Poles.

At night the Westerplatte still was resisting.

The Germans made at least two frontal attacks with infantry. Both times machine guns chattered and in one charge 50 Germans were reported killed. The German officers never could get close to the machine guns which were planted and were having trouble directing their heavy fire on the nests.

# EXTRA SESSION TALK WANES AS CABINET MEETS

McNutt Among Those Who Discuss Neutrality Plans With F. D. R.

(Continued from Page One)

of the three new agencies created under the New Deal government reorganization plan—Lending Administrator Jesse Jones, Works Administrator John M. Carmody and Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt.

Before the Cabinet met, Mr. Roosevelt discussed the application of the Neutrality Law to the Philippines with High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre, Mr. McNutt and Golden Bell, legal adviser to Mr. Sayre.

Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., coincidentally expanded his emergency advisory council to six members by adding well-known economists to the group.

They were Jacob Viner of the University of Chicago, and Walter W. Stewart and Winfield W. Riefler, both of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J. The three will act temporarily as special advisers to the Treasury.

White House Secretary Stephen T. Early said that he cannot say whether Mr. Roosevelt still regards or does not regard it necessary to call Congress back to revise the neutrality law.

Problems Rise in Orient

The United States today found new problems in the Far East demanding its attention.

The State Department received official confirmation of reports that Japan has asked Great Britain and France to withdraw their armed forces from China "of their own volition."

This move might intensify tension between Japan and United States if it should result in attempts by Japan to take over foreign concessions in China.

Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt has directed Federal Bureau of Investigation G-Men to curb espionage and subversive activities and to prevent further development in the United States and possessions overseas.

The FBI has re-established consular offices to cope with spies.

The Panama Canal zone was transferred by executive order yesterday to complete military control.

No one expects a foreign power to attack the United States. But if such an attack were made its first blow in this hemisphere probably would be at the Canal.

Meanwhile, the Treasury is reinforcing its staff of experts charged with carrying out provisions of the neutrality act relating to shipping and the State Department pushed plans to expedite return of Americans stranded in Europe, including survivors of the S. S. Athenia, now in Glasgow.

Military experts said that Great Britain's renunciation yesterday of sea power limitations under the 1936 London treaty constitutes virtual elimination of the last major international barrier to unbridled warship construction throughout the world.

Mr. Roosevelt is expected shortly to issue a new proclamation extending the provisions of the Neutrality Act to South Africa, which declared war on Germany last night. Canada is expected to declare war immediately, in which event the act would be further extended to cover the North American domain.

Hull Is Cautious

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who has consistently opposed Japanese expansion in China as violation of the nine-power treaty and other pacts to which both Japan and the United States are signatories, told reporters today that the United States is giving full consideration to all phases of latest developments in the Orient. Mr. Hull recently announced abrogation of the U. S.-Japanese trade treaty of 1911.

He refused to comment further regarding the possibility of changes in America's Far Eastern policy.

The U. S. Navy ordered the aircraft carrier Langley to Manila, ostensibly to aid in the enforcement of Philippine neutrality. Unofficial observers believed that this step was an indication that the United States stood ready to protect its traditional interests and policies in the Far East.

Prepare to Return Americans

The United States State Department said today that it was preparing to return Americans who had been held in the Philippines since the Japanese seizure of the islands.

The S. S. Orizaba will leave for European waters as soon as a crew can be signed, the Department said.

The S. S. Manhattan, now en route to the United States, will be returned to Europe immediately.

Arrangements have been made, the Department said, to place four additional ships in service to sail for European ports some time this week.

The four are expected to transport approximately 3000 persons back to this country.

# Rival War Claims Today

By UNITED PRESS

ALLIES—French Army communiques claim French forces advance into German territory on western front. Unofficial reports say French penetrating as far as seven miles into the Saar district; 300 French and British planes reported to have bombed German west-wall fortifications in Aix la Chapelle (Aachen) area and German steel and munitions areas in the Ruhr. Polish forces reported digging in for most determined stand to date against Germans descending upon Warsaw. British troops landing in France.

GERMANY—High command asserts that all of the western Polish industrial area, about one-third of the country, is or soon will be in German hands and that forces are rapidly getting into position for a three-sided attack on Warsaw. Westerplatte garrison in Danzig harbor reported to have surrendered after six days of resistance. Germans reported 21 miles from Warsaw on north and northwest, moving on Lodz in the southwest and on Tarnow in the south. German army communiques insist on fighting on French front.

## Subs Sink More Ships, British Premier Says

Cabinet Indicates Any Nazi Bid for Early Peace Will Be Spurned.

(Continued from Page One)

Hitler and discuss a general settlement after the Fuehrer has accomplished a lightning conquest of Poland was dispelled by several factors.

The Polish Ambassador, Count Edward Racinski, was understood to have reported to his Government that the nine-man British war Cabinet was unanimously determined to smash Hitlerism. The report came after Count Racinski had talked with Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and Winston Churchill.

Foes of Nazism in Cabinet

Another factor was the inclusion in the Cabinet of Winston Churchill and Anthony Eden, sworn enemies of Nazism.

Mr. Chamberlain told the House that the Admiralty had taken counter-measures and arrangements for establishment of a convoy system for all British shipping were under way.

The Prime Minister predicted the submarine peril would be quickly ended by improved modern methods of detecting and destroying submarines.

The influential Times, regarded as frequently reflecting views of high official quarters, said today that Hitlerism must be ended.

Particular interest attached to Count Racinski's report and to the Times editorial because of reports circulating in Europe that some sort of peace move might be made by Hitler.

Mr. Chamberlain said that his army had penetrated sufficiently into Poland.

The idea was that Herr Hitler wanted only a local war.

Also there were reports that Benito Mussolini might soon make some peace move.

Mr. Gwilym Lloyd George, son of Britain's World War Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, has joined the Government as Parliamentary secretary of the Board of Trade, an appointment list published today revealed. He entered the Government with the consent of his father.

The Times said today: "If and when the German armies have completed a considerable advance, Hitler would naturally be expected to make an offer of peace that is already plainly anticipated by yesterday's transparent attempt to persuade France, having declared war, not to wage it."

"On this tactical move it is sufficient to say that the Prime Minister has declared that the survival of Hitlerism would only mean that the world would continue to pass from one crisis to another and that it must therefore be ended once for all."

"The allied nations are in this war with grim determination to end the Nazi Government utterly faithless and brutal. They will neglect no legitimate means and spare no effort to achieve this end."

Announcement was made early today that South Africa had declared herself in a state of war with Germany.

The Aga Khan, spiritual ruler of 10,000,000 Ismailian Mohammedans

## AWAIT WAR DECREE BY CANADA TODAY

OTTAWA, Sept. 7 (U. P.).—Canada was expected to declare war on Germany today.

Parliament meets in emergency session to hear a "speech from the throne" by Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir, announcing the Government's position in the Franco-British-Polish war with Germany.

Most sources expected a declaration of war in line with Canada's repeated announcements that it "when Britain is at war, Canada is at war." Prime Minister Mackenzie King first set it forth on Monday.

But some observers said a formal declaration of war might be avoided to permit Canada to serve as a "back door" for supplies from the United States to Britain.

On Saturday, the Germans, unsuccessful by sea and land, took to the air.

Twenty-two Nazi bombers went aloft and dropped at least 50 bombs on the defenders of the fort.

Four hours after the Germans rained a bombardment on the fort. They even used land artillery and an armored train, but every time the Germans thought they had silenced the resistance, the machine guns chattered again.

Tuesday I left Danzig with a group of newspapermen. The Germans said they would "not object" if we departed.

When the taxicab in which we were riding rolled away in the darkness, the Poles still held the Westerplatte.

The advices from Berlin indicated that the Nazis' bombardment did enough damage to allow German troops successfully to storm the fort. An official announcement from Berlin said Germans occupied the Westerplatte.

The surviving Poles, it was said, surrendered.

They had held out for six days against overwhelming odds.

# FRANCE GREET BRITISH TROOPS

Seven-Mile Invasion of Saar Basin Reported in Luxembourg.

(Continued from Page One)

Ousky announced he was organizing Czechs in France into a national army to fight with the French on the western front. Austrian refugees were joining the Foreign Legion.

Luxembourg Reports Fighting

Thousands of Germans in a concentration camp at the Colombes Olympic Stadium have been given the choice of joining the Foreign Legion or remaining in concentration camps for the duration of hostilities, the newspaper L'Intransigent said.

French official communiques were most reserved. But reports from Luxembourg and Switzerland, north and south of the active front, indicated that the French had made considerable advances in an operation which seemed only in its opening phase.

As many as 600 tanks were used in one operation alone among several on the front, at the northeast corner of France, according to reports.

Choose Land Border

The northeast corner area was selected, it was believed, because the frontier at that point is not marked by a river.

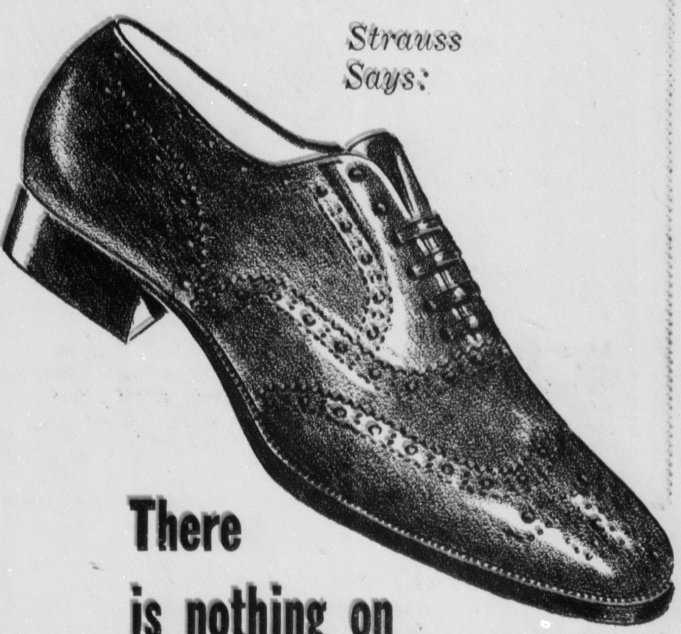
The Luxembourg and Swiss reports said that the French had captured a series of pillboxes and artillery emplacements at the outset of their drive, and thus were able to continue their progress.

Luxembourg, just to the northwest of the Saar area, reported that heavy fighting was in progress in the region of Saarbrücken, chief city of a rich coal mining and industrial area lying between the Moselle and Rhine Rivers.

Saarbrücken Is Target

Reports indicated that the main French drive was being pointed at Saarbrücken by troops who had been moved up from the Metz and Nancy regions.

There were reports also that in the Aix La Chapelle (Aachen) district about 125 miles to the north 300 "Allied" airplanes conducted a bombing raid on the German Limes line fortifications. "Allied" planes were reported also to have attacked the steel and munitions factory area of the Ruhr Valley.



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The costly GAMBOLA leathers (vegetable tanned) in smooth and grain effects—the leather doesn't expand or contract (You don't feel a storm coming—by a burning or pinching of the feet).

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# IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

County	City
1938	65
1939	63

Sept. 6

Injured	3	Accidents	10
Dead	1	Traffic	25

WEDNESDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases	Con. Fines
Speeding	11
Reckless driving	3
Failing to stop at through traffic	6
Disobeying street signal	17
Drunk driving	10
All others	25
Totals	62

MEETINGS TODAY

Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
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Indiana State Fair, all day.

MEETINGS TOMORROW

Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
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Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.  
Indiana State Fair, all day.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

(These lists are from official records in the County Court House. The Times, therefore, is not responsible for errors in names and addresses.)  
Warren George Wiser, 19 Camby, Ind. Dorothy Marie Finkle, 19 of 332 S. Hamilton.  
Clyde David Trokel, 26 Kokomo, Wm. Louise Smith, 23, of 2424 N. W. Illinois.

Maurice J. Fitzpatrick, 27, of 1415 S. Adams; Esther E. Wheatley, 26, of 1615 S. Adams.