

Warsaw Captured After Week of War, Nazi Radio Claims

French Indicate Big Battle Is Developing on Rhine; British Drop Propaganda Leaflets; "Emergency" Declared in U. S.

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believed to have escaped the full force of the Nazi thrust and are expected to make a strong stand as the British-French pressure against Germany increases.

Already that pressure is being felt by the Germans. The Nazi high command sent reinforcements into the "Limes" fortifications or West Wall in the Rhine-Moselle sector where the French have been punching with artillery, 70-ton tanks and infantry in an effort to find the weak spots. French sources estimated that six divisions (almost 100,000 men) had been diverted by Germany to reinforce the Limes troops.

No-Man's Land Scene of Action

But as yet all fighting on the Rhineland front has been preliminary. Only now, as the French reported their troops advancing through the wooded hills around the Saar Basin, has there been any indication that the engagement was developing toward a big battle in which the French might attempt to pour their troops through an opening.

The opposing French and German fortifications are some 10 miles apart in most places and in the Saar sector there is more open space, protected only by pillboxes or small replacements.

Thus, a zone for preliminary maneuvers on both sides is left open and it is in that zone that fighting has occurred on a scale which official announcements in Paris do not definitely define other than to say that the French are now on German soil.

The German fortifications are generally of an open character as contrasted to the concrete, under-ground Maginot Line on the French side. French troops, according to the Paris announcements, have pushed through the outlying German posts in the Saar sector and apparently established their observation and reconnaissance units in Germany.

That means they have been successful in shoving back German advance lines but so far it means nothing in connection with the paramount question of whether the crack French Army, now getting British land reinforcements, can "break" the Limes Line built by the Nazis.

The Gallup Poll—

Shows Americans Putting Blame on Hitler Alone

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 8.—

For the last 20 years the German people have ranked under the stigma of responsibility for the first World War, fastened on them by the Treaty of Versailles.

Historians have debated the question of "war guilt" for two decades. But whatever later historians may decide, it can be recorded that the vast majority of the American people were in no uncertainty at the outset as to what nation brought about "the second World War."

More than eight Americans in every ten (82%) believe that the blame must rest on Germany and especially on the shoulders of the German Chancellor and Fuehrer—Adolf Hitler.

In an objective test of the American reaction the Institute interviewed men and women in all parts of the United States, so selected as to represent as perfectly as possible the 45 million national electorate. Using the same method it has employed in forecasting numerous state and national election contests, the Institute asked:

"Which country or countries do you consider responsible for causing the present war?"

The replies of all those interviewed were:

Germany 82%

England and France 3

Versailles treaty 3

Poland 1

All Others 5

No opinion 6

100%

ALTHOUGH the United States remains a neutral in the European war, the attitude of the American people on the question of "war guilt" is an important one. Both Germany and the Allies have attempted to justify the war not only to their own people but to the chief neutrals.

The comments of voters in the Institute survey have been carefully analyzed, and they show that the American public is singling out Herr Hitler himself—rather than the German Government—for chief blame.

U. S. IS INTERESTED IN AIRPORT OFFER

Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, today wrote Mayor Reginald H. Sullivan that the War Department is considering the City's offer of ground at Municipal Airport for use by the United States Aeronautical Division.

Mayor Sullivan, at the request of the Works Board, made the offer directly to Col. Johnson two weeks ago. City officials previously had been informed that Federal funds were available to establish an Aeronautical Division experimental and testing laboratory here.

INDIANA AVE. SPAN'S SAFETY IS CHECKED

The Works Board today ordered City Engineer M. G. Johnson to determine whether the 40-year-old Indiana Ave. bridge over Fall Creek is safe for vehicular traffic, and to investigate methods for strengthening the structure.

Strategy of War Is 3 Triangles



The war in Poland . . . now two (triangles) against one.

Britain Will Ration Food; War on Subs Intensified

By WEBB MILLER

United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Britain's war tempo increased today with officials preparing for rationing of food in a few weeks and announcement that secret agents have arrested more than 6000 men and women as suspected enemy agents in an unprecedented spy roundup.

William S. Morrison, Food Minister, announced that food rationing will have to be put into effect, although probably not for several weeks.

Indicative of the wholehearted way the country is facing the ordeal ahead, it was disclosed that the master of Badminth Hunt had destroyed its valuable pack of hounds so that they would not consume food which might be needed by the population.

Distressed to Get Aid

The Ministry of Information announced that the unemployment assistance board has been empowered to pay allowances to people distressed because of the war.

In the midst of all the war preparations, however, the British showed every determination to "carry on." Authorities decided to permit the reopening of theaters in certain "safe" sections, provided full arrangements are made to protect the audiences in case of air raids.

Spies Rounded Up

The spy roundup was conducted by secret agents of Scotland Yard and the naval and military intelligence departments.

Suspects were listed under three headings: 1—Active enemy agents; 2—Persons suspected of acting as enemy agents; and 3—Sympathizers likely to assist enemy agents.

So effective were advance arrangements, it was said, that every suspected person on the secret agents' list had now been detained and will be held during the war.

Push Economic Warfare

As French troops hammered at the West Wall, Britain concentrated its war efforts for the moment on aerial and naval activity, and the economic warfare whose results were expected to become evident within a few weeks by sharply reducing the flow of materials to Germany by land.

The Information Ministry announced tersely last night:

"During the day aircraft of the Royal Air Force has been employed in reconnaissance activities over wide areas including the North Sea."

War on Subs Called Vital

Information Ministry communiques indicated also that naval operations against German submarines were becoming important.

It had been announced that it was believed an attack on a mine-laying submarine had been successful, and that British destroyers twice dropped depth bombs while they were escorting the Netherlands steamship Batavia—bearing Netherlands colors on its sides—from Rotterdam to Gravesend yesterday when it brought Sir Neville Henderson back from his post at Berlin, where he had been Ambassador.

Royal Air Force planes scattered 3,500,000 copies of an anti-Hitler note over northern Germany early this morning, the Information Ministry said. It was the fourth of such leaflet raids.

The Ministry today denied German accusations of unjust treatment of Nazis in Palestine.

Newspapers reduced their size to eight pages today as a war conservation measure. The papers, Conservative as well as Opposition, now had space for vigorous criticisms of the British censorship.

The influential Times said that in its opening moves the Ministry of Information which operates the censorship "made a series of muds and blunders."

LIMITED STATE OF EMERGENCY IS PROCLAIMED

F. D. R. Also to Safeguard Neutrality and Add to Nation's Defenses.

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ing American refugees, was sunk by a torpedo. The report said: "A gun or explosive signal was fired from the conning tower platform."

Arms Embargo Extended

4. He has signed the proclamation making the arms embargo neutrality effective between the United States and South Africa and a similar proclamation affecting Canada is drafted and awaiting notification of the dominion is a belligerent.

He was extremely careful in presenting the limited emergency proclamation to some 200 assembled newspaper reporters to emphasize that it did not warrant sensational treatment but was, in fact, a limited action.

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized in specific terms that every step he contemplates will be on a peacetime basis.

Mr. Roosevelt, explaining the executive orders which he said were forthcoming shortly, said that the authorized peacetime strength of the Army is 280,000 men.

The Army now is materially below this strength.

Guard to Be Augmented

The object, the President said, is to fill in the chinks in the military establishment, giving the Army enough man power to man certain defenses such as Panama, Puerto Rico and other points, and to rebuild certain arms of the service whose personnel has been reduced by assignments of men to other branches such as the air corps.

The Navy order, he said, will give the nation's first line of defense sufficient personnel to man all batteries and to have full crews on all watches. It will provide crews for approximately one third of the 116 World War destroyers which are being recommissioned for neutrality patrol duty on the coasts.

Navy to Recruit Men

The Navy's peacetime strength, he said, is now authorized at 180,000 men but the service personnel now actually is only about 120,000. Under the executive order recruiting will be resorted to and first line reserves will be called back to add a comparatively small number of men to the service.

Mr. Roosevelt again emphasized that Navy personnel will not be increased to anywhere near the full peacetime authorization.

The same situation, he said, applies to the marine corps whose personnel will be increased slightly but not to the full peacetime authorization.

At least six weeks will be required to evacuate Americans desiring repatriation from European war areas, a Maritime Commission official estimated today.

Great Britain is now free to begin taking deliveries of United States cotton baled to it by this country in exchange for rubber.

The State Department announced late yesterday that President Roosevelt had proclaimed a barter agreement between the two nations in effect as of Aug. 25.

WINDSOR'S RETURN CALLED INDEFINITE

LONDON, Sept. 8 (U. P.).—The Press Association said today that plans for the return to Great Britain of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor had not yet been completed and that they definitely would not return today.

It was persistently but unconformably reported that M. Herriot may become Foreign Minister if M. Daladier organizes a War Cabinet.

Many believed that M. Herriot's great personal prestige in the United States and his following in the Balkan countries will prove most valuable to French diplomacy.

French operations in the west were still said to be confined to testing various enemy positions and cleaning up advanced pillboxes and machine gun nests until strategists discovered—as they hoped to do—a weak point in the German defensive system.

After that, it was indicated, an offensive would be launched to smash through the Limes Line.

Sector Heavily Fortified

The French admitted that the Lauterbourg-Wissembourg sector was heavily fortified and that reconnoitering operations were necessary before weak points could be discovered.

The fact that the German high command was rushing up reinforcements, was taken to indicate that the French pressure and advance now were regarded seriously.

Reports reaching Paris indicated that a battle for Warsaw was expected soon.

Genevieve Tabouis, political expert of the newspaper Oeuvre, reported today without citing authority that the Poles had used but 15 divisions of their troops and that 45 others remained intact awaiting General Staff orders.

It was reported also that French British air force activity was increasing in intensity daily.

Reliable informants said Adolf Hitler had been forced to withdraw from six to eight divisions from the Polish front in order to enforce the Saarbrücken sector of his West Wall.

The spearhead of the French advance was said to be a point 40 miles southeast of Luxembourg.

French troops were believed to be more than nine miles inside Germany at this point and perhaps others. Their spearhead point seemed to be directed in the vicinity of Neunkirchen, which is about 15 miles inside Germany and a little less distance than that northeast of Saarbrücken.

Luxembourg reported that the sound of guns was heard throughout the night.

Paris was quiet during the night. There were no air alarms.

It was understood that no British troops were yet in action on the western front. Troop who are arriving in France, it was said, were going direct to big base camps to prepare for becoming the main body of a powerful British expeditionary force.

Peasants Evacuated

Reports from the frontier area said thousands of peasants from Lorraine were being evacuated as thousands more troops, and long train loads of materials, moved to the front.

Dispatches said that though the peasants were leaving their fields and their flocks, their morale was high.

Refugee trains evacuated peasants who brought with them only their personal belongings, and long caravans moved along roads with livestock which had not been requisitioned by the army.

The refugees were being diverted largely to the Charente Department and the sparsely populated Vendee Department.

Their good spirits, dispatches said, were due largely to the belief that they might soon be back home.

Czech Exiles Organize

Organization of all Czech exiles into a national army to fight with the French against Germany was under way today.

Former Czechoslovak Minister Stephan Ousky appealed to the 50,000 Czechs now living in France, of whom 20,000 to 30,000 are capable of bearing arms. Thousands of France's 800,000 Poles also are enlisting, Minister Ousky said.

Warsaw Has Fallen, Says German High Command

(Continued from Page One)

have devoted the last two days largely to straightening their line and waiting for other operations to catch up with their swift advance. The Nazis presumably had not yet forced a crossing of the Bug River, but northeast of Warsaw they reported mechanized groups had crossed the River Narw near Rozan, thus further encircling the Polish capital.

2. South of Warsaw, the Nazis reported they had struck up to Mszczonow, about 25 miles from the Polish capital. This column had advanced around Lodz, which apparently remained in Polish hands.

3. Still other Nazi columns from the south were reported moving toward Warsaw. One advance was from Krakow to Tarnow. Another was from Kielce, half way between Krakow and Warsaw, toward Radom.

4. In the extreme south of Poland, the Nazis reported a column operating almost parallel with the Slovakian frontier had reached the Wistoka River about half way between the German frontier and the city of Lwow in Eastern Poland.

Tarnow and advanced further to the Wistoka on a line that, if continued, would slice across Southern Poland to Lwow and thus cut off the Polish forces from the Rumanian frontier area.

It was reported that the city of Saarbrücken, only a mile from the French line, had been evacuated entirely, along with several nearby villages, in the belief that the French might strike there first.

forces drove Poles back toward the capital. It was announced that the Polish capital was being rapidly evacuated and that highways were clogged with fleeing civilians.

Germans were spread over the western one-third of Poland, and in that section, the Poles still held a stretch of land roughly 150 miles long and 100 miles wide. This strip extended westward to Posen (Poznan), almost at the German border, and eastward to Warsaw. But by closing in on Warsaw, the Germans could bottle up this strip and dominate the whole of Poland from Warsaw west, and from the border of Slovakia to the Baltic.

As regards the hostilities with Britain and France, the Government denied that British airplanes had damaged the pocket battleship Gneisenau during a raid on the Kiel Canal region early in the week. A Swiss radio station had said the ship was sunk.

It was admitted that a considerable area adjoining the French border had been evacuated "purely as a precaution," but a spokesman said "the French have done the same thing to their frontier zone."

"Of course we do not know whether the French actually intend to bombard German territory and we have no intention of bombarding them unless they begin it," he said.

It was reported that the city of Saarbrücken, only a mile from the French line, had been evacuated entirely, along with several nearby villages, in the belief that the French might strike there first.

Now, therefore, I Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations. Specific directions and authorizations will be given from time to time for carrying out these two purposes.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

F. D. R.'s Text

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—The text of the President's proclamation of a national emergency follows:

Proclaiming a national emergency in connection with the observance, safeguarding and enforcement of neutrality and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations.

By the President of the United States of America.

A proclamation.

Whereas, a proclamation issued by me on Sept. 5, 1939, proclaimed the neutrality of the United States in the war now unhappily existing between certain nations; and

Whereas, this state of war imposes on the United States certain duties with respect to the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcement of such neutrality, and the strengthening of the national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations; and

Whereas, measures required at this time call for the exercise of only a limited number of the powers granted in a national emergency;

Now, therefore, I Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim that a national emergency exists in connection with and to the extent necessary for the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcing of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations. Specific directions and authorizations will be given from time to time for carrying out these two purposes.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

L. S. AYRES & COMPANY

AYRES' SHOES — AIR-COOLED FOURTH FLOOR



New, Dainty and Pretty Red

Cross Shoes . . .

They Give You Much Foot-

Flattery for Only 6.50

Red Cross shoes are probably your favorite shoes. This year, you'll like them better than ever—because all of them are so downright pretty. They're still kind to your feet—but extremely flattering as well! Even the huskiest daytime shoes look very feminine and are most adept at taking inches from the apparent size of your foot. You'll love them and live in them because they look so nice . . . feel so good . . . pay such pretty compliments to your entire wardrobe.

AYRES' SHOES—AIR-COOLED FOURTH FLOOR



IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

County City

1938 65 48

1939 64 40

Sept. 8.

Injured 8 Accidents 13

Dead 1 Arrests 16

WEDNESDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Con. Fines

Tried victims Paid

Speeding 7 6 \$39

Reckless driving 4 3 12

Falling to stop at

through street. 6 5 16

Disobeying traffic

signal 3 3 5

Drunk driving 2 1 20

All others 17 12 23

Totals 39 30 \$115

MEETINGS TODAY

Indiana State Fair, all day.

Exchange Club, luncheon, Hotel Severn, noon.

Optimist Club, luncheon, Columbia Club, noon.

Reserve Officers' Association, luncheon, Board of Trade, noon.

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, Cambor, Ind.; Dorothy Marie Funk, 15, of 212 S. Hamilton.

Clyde David Trevel, 26, Kokomo; Wilma Louise Smith, 23, of 2342 N. Illinois.

Maureen E. Gattis, 27, of 1615 S. Alabama; Esther E. Wootter, 26, of 1617 S. Talbot.

Frank Berry, 41, of 108 W. North; Betty Jean Barton, 24, of 1420 N. Illinois.

Frank J. Warner, 51, Terre Haute; Mrs. Edith L. McNelly, 41, Indianapolis.

BIRTHS

Boys

Paulo Katherine Price, at 542 N. Lynn.

Edna Nina Clark, at 829 N. Lynn.

Francis, Delores Falkner, at 521 N. Davidson.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

United States Weather Bureau

Indianapolis Forecast—Fair and much cooler tonight and tomorrow.

Sunrise 5:19 Sunset 6:06

6 a. m. 62 1 p. m. 83

BAROMETER TODAY

6:30 a. m. 29.94

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7 a. m.00

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 33.73

Excess since Jan. 1 5.38

MIDWEST WEATHER

Indiana—Fair tonight and tomorrow, except mostly cloudy in north portion tonight and in south portion tomorrow.