

# 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 rankled 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 are in no uncertainty at the outset as to what to think 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 as has been 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%	

## U. S. IS INTERESTED IN AIRPORT OFFER

Col. Louis A. Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, today wrote Major General 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.

Major 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.

## IN INDIANAPOLIS

### Here is the Traffic Record

#### DEATHS TO DATE

County City  
1938 ..... 63 48  
1939 ..... 64 40

Sept. 6.

Injured ..... 8 Accidents ..... 13

Dead ..... 1 Arrests ..... 16

WEDNESDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Con-Fines  
Trials convictions Paid

Speeding ..... 7 6 \$39

Reckless driving ..... 4 3 12

Failing to stop at through street ..... 6 5 16

Disobeying traffic signal ..... 3 3 5

Drunken driving ..... 2 1 2

All others ..... 17 12 23

Totals ..... 39 30 \$115

MEETINGS TODAY

Indiana State Fair, all day, at Exchange Club luncheon, Hotel Sevier, 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, Camb., Ind.; Dorothy Marie Funkh, 18, of 332 S. Hanl.

Clyde David Troxel, 25, Kokomo; William L. Morris, 21, of 238 S. McLean.

Waurie J. Cipriatnick, 27, of 111 N. Illinois.

Alabama: Esther E. Wheatley, 28, of 1617 Frank Berry, 41, of 108 W. North; Betty Jean Barton, 24, of 1429 N. Illinois.

Frank W. Wren, 21, of 111 Indiana.

BIRTHS

Boys

Paro, Katherine Price, 81, 542 N. Lynn.

Leslie, Nina Clark, at 889 N. Lynn.

Frankie, Dolores Faulkner, at 521 N. Da-

222.

## Strategy of War Is 3 Triangles



## LIMITED STATE OF EMERGENCY IS PROCLAMED

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

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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 Army increase, he said, will be forthcoming shortly, said that the authorized peace-time strength of the Army is 280,000 men.

The Army now is materially below this strength.

As regards the hostilities with

England and France, the Govern-

ment decided the British and French

had damaged the pocket battleship

Cinco de Mayo 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 consider-

able 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 line."

"Of course we do not know

whether the French actually intend

to bombard German territory and

we have no intention of bombard-

ing them unless they begin it," he

said.

The Polish Government has been

reported at Lublin, north of Lwow.

Most serious fighting was reported

entirely, along with several nearby

villages, in the belief that the

French might strike there first.

## 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 Narew near Rozan, thus further encircling the Polish 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 (Posen), 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.

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## 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 peace-time 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 with respect to the proper observance, safeguarding and enforcement of such neutrality, and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peace-time 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 enforcement of the neutrality of the United States and the strengthening of our national defense within the limits of peace-time 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.