

Uncensored Story: Polish Town Aflame From Nazi Bombs

Escaped Correspondent Says Polish Army Got Across Vistula Almost Intact Despite Resistance to German Advance.

(Continued from Page One)

against the Germans, and, in all cases that I observed, the morale of the Poles seemed excellent.

Apparently the Poles began pulling their forces out of Upper Silesia and the province of Poznan (Posen) on Monday.

The Silesian divisions took the worst impact of the German invasion. They fought against columns of troops headed by armored regiments and planes and artillery in such numbers as Eastern Europe had never seen before.

But most of the Polish troops were able to withdraw in units. Neutral military observers say the Polish retreat was a brilliant achievement. It was carried out, they pointed out, at top speed, over difficult terrain that has few passable roads and under almost constant attack from the air.

The marvel of it was, according to the neutral observers, that the retreat never became a rout. The only sizeable losses were between two and six divisions that were cut off and captured in Poznan.

Flight Takes 64 Hours

I saw no signs of military demoralization along the entire route from Warsaw to Tomaszow. Much of that route is parallel to the Vistula River beyond which the German Army was pushing eastward.

The strategic retreat of the Poles does not mean that no resistance was offered to the Germans.

Wednesday the Polish forces had a defensive line on the Vistula River and north of the Narew River. That day they crossed to the further bank of both streams and took up a new defensive line where they apparently decided to fight it out with the Germans.

Whether the Germans have fought their way across the Vistula is uncertain. But the information presented in this dispatch includes the latest information from authoritative Polish military sources.

It was gathered in a 64-hour journey from Warsaw toward the Rumanian border, a journey that brought me to the village of Tomaszow and its smoking ruins.

There had been air raid alarms along the highway all afternoon. The sun went down behind rain clouds as I approached Tomaszow and soon I saw a great glow spreading in the darkening sky to the south.

It was Tomaszow in flames.

The glow soon changed to a towering pillar of smoke through which great tongues of fire stabbed. At 8 p. m. I entered Tomaszow.

Rude First Aid Given

The first thing I saw was the great Orthodox Church, towering over the rest of the town in red, flickering light.

To the left of the road there was nothing but dark houses and shops. To the right there was nothing but fire and smoke.

Frantic figures darted in and out of the flames.

Rude first aid stations had been set up and persons who knew nothing about medical science were putting crude bandages on relatives and friends.

Few people seemed to have any idea how to treat injuries, but they received some assistance from Polish soldiers arriving from nearby towns.

Another American correspondent reported that one peasant came up to him with tears in his eyes and apparently tried to ask in Polish, "Why do they do this to poor people like me?"

It was 3 p. m., an hour when the market is crowded, that the primitive air raid siren in Tomaszow sounded.

Nine German planes appeared on the horizon.

The dash for safety in Tomaszow occurred only a minute or two before the planes arrived. Probably many persons ignored the alarm—the yid in most villages and even in Warsaw—and stood in doorways and windows.

The planes power dived, rose and power dived again.

They released 80 incendiary bombs and many light bombs containing high explosives. One heavy bomb

struck a section of little one-room Jewish shops that sell cheap cotton goods and second-hand furniture.

In many towns east of the Vistula Poles are buying their spirits by telling one another exaggerated stories of Allied successes on the Western Front.

Poles assured me solemnly that: French troops have crossed the Rhine.

Stuttgart, Mainz and Frankfurt have been evacuated.

Five hundred Polish airplanes have bombed Berlin and perhaps there isn't any Berlin any more.

I did not learn that those stories were untrue until I reached Bucharest.

The German spy system apparently is working to perfection in Poland. The Polish Government left Warsaw and established headquarters at Naleczow, a little summer resort near Lublin.

Foreign diplomats, including United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, went with the Government.

But the stay in Naleczow lasted only 42 hours.

It was blandly announced over the German radio that Mr. Biddle was in Naleczow and mentioned the exact house in which he was staying.

The Polish Government then decided to move again and during the night it scattered to half a dozen points east of the Vistula.

German planes fly over Poland at night and spies descend in parachutes.

POLES DENY GERMAN ENTRY INTO WARSAW

(Continued from Page One)

bridges over the Vistula River at Warsaw but the fact is no bridge has been struck.

"Yesterday 120,000 people were employed digging trenches, preparing defense works for defense of the capital. All shops were open yesterday and communications with the city were normal, as also was lighting."

It was recalled that during the World War, German troops drove almost to the gates of Warsaw four times and were hurled back every time. The fifth attack, in August 1915, a year after the war started, was successful.

The embassy's announcement climaxed a night of mystery on the Warsaw radio wave length. The British Broadcasting Co. had reported at 3:15 a. m. (8:15 a. m. Indianapolis time), that a series of broadcasts by a German voice in Warsaw's wave length had come to an abrupt halt with a "pop" and an exclamation "Achtung!" which means, in German, either "attention!" or "look out!"

German Accent Noted

The announcer was speaking in Polish but with a thick German accent, and had been warning residents of Warsaw that the Germans were upon them. He had just finished saying that German troops were moving into Warsaw, that half the Polish Army had surrendered and that Germans would take over the entire city today when there came the explosion, exclamation and silence.

Although the broadcast was on Warsaw's wave length it had been reported here elsewhere in Europe that it was originating elsewhere.

The mystery was heightened by the London News Chronicle's report that broadcasts had been picked up here last night from short wave stations claiming to be giving the first news from Warsaw "since the alleged German occupation."

These broadcasts denied that Germans had occupied the city and said, "The best proof of this is the fact that we are now broadcasting from Warsaw stations and we are going to do so until German bombs put these stations out of order."

However, there was no evidence that these broadcasts were coming from Warsaw either.

Polish Prisoners Taken Back of Lines



Passed by the German censors and sent to New York from Berlin by radio, this picture carried no other information than "Arrival back of the lines of Polish prisoners of war."

BRITAIN POURS CASH INTO WAR

Treasury Marks 2 Billion For Drive on Hitlerism, Extends Sea Blockade.

LONDON, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—Great Britain put \$500,000,000 more than \$2,000,000,000—into the war against Germany today.

The Treasury, announcing the credit, earmarked it "for efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

In concert, newspapers of all political leanings published editorials announcing that whatever betel Poland, Britain and France would fight until Hitlerism had been crushed.

The Ministry of Information claimed today that practically all German merchant ships have been swept from the high seas. The Ministry said most German ships have taken refuge in neutral ports.

The Government retorted to Germany's submarine campaign with a drastic plan to curtail sharply the flow of essential materials to the Nazi Reich.

Vessels bound for Germany or for a neutral country from which goods could be forwarded to Germany were urged to call voluntarily at control bases. If they failed to do so, it was specified, British warships might halt them on the high seas to search them, or divert them to bases where their cargoes, if considered contraband, might be seized.

Despite the German submarine campaign, which in the British view has started out at the stage which Germany reached in 1917 in the World War—that is, the final phase of unrestricted submarine warfare—every confidence was expressed here that this time the U-boats would not become a real menace.

Ships Under Warning

It was emphasized that "no blockade of Germany in the formal sense of the term" had been declared. But the control measures resembled the blockade measures imposed in the World War.

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More "Paper Bullets" Used

The Ministry reported a fifth propaganda "air raid" over Germany during the night. Copies of a leaflet addressed to the German people were distributed over a wide area of central Germany, the Ministry said.

Londoners went to work cheerful and refreshed today after a night unbroken by air raid alarms.

A number of movie theaters in Outer London, closed for days because of the war blackout, reopened today. Business was slow at first but it was expected that attendance would improve later.

LEW AYRES PAYS \$50 FINE

HOLLYWOOD, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—Lew Ayres, film actor, was out \$50 today because he clipped a traffic button and crashed his roadster into the side of another automobile. He pleaded guilty to a traffic violation and paid the fine.

Mr. Roosevelt said the increases fall well within peace-time Congressional authorizations and told his press conference that he did not intend to ask for further expansion of the forces beyond that stage.

Army Peace Strength 280,000

Peace-time strength authorized for the Army is 280,000 men; for the Navy 191,000; Marines 38,000; and National Guard 428,000.

Mr. Roosevelt also ordered a maximum expansion of 150 agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to carry on increased anti-espionage and anti-propaganda work.

Secretary Woodring said the Army increases would be completed "as quickly as possible" through normal, voluntary enlistment.

Washington is asking whether President Roosevelt will deem the information given him yesterday in the official naval report on the sinking of the Athenia is sufficient for a protest to be sent to Germany. The report said a submarine was clearly seen 800 yards from the ship, but no nationality was given. If he does not feel there is enough information now, he will be faced with another question of whether to seek further information or let the matter drop.

Warsaw Keeps Up Fight; Paris Claims Big Victory

(Continued from Page One)

deep into Poland. That is an example of the "Blitzkrieg" (lightning war) about which Europe has been talking for years.

Britain threw money as well as men into the war today. The Treasury announced a credit of \$500,000,000 (more than \$2,000,000,000) which will be earmarked for "the efficient prosecution of any war in which His Majesty may be engaged and for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community."

London newspapers of all political shades published editorials saying that whatever Poland's fate may be, Britain and France will fight on until Hitlerism is crushed.

Britain's reply to German submarine raids on allied shipping was a drastic plan for control of contraband of war into Germany. Neutral ships carrying war material to German ports will be seized. London said it would do everything possible to facilitate bona fide trade between neutral nations. The British claimed German shipping had already been swept from the seas.

Reliable informants in Paris said that the French maneuvering on the Western Front had resulted in the surrounding of Saarbruecken and had put the poilus within striking distance of Germany's West Wall. Moroccan troops appeared on the Western Front to fight for France.

War on the high seas has taken more than 200 lives up to today. Yesterday added six more ships to the casualty list.

Soviet Russia started calling an unknown number of reservists to the colors and they boarded trains at the White Russian station in Moscow. Trains for the Polish frontier leave from that station.

CAPITAL PONDERING REPORT ON ATHENIA

(Continued from Page One)

bothersome questions to the Administration as the three branches of United States defense began building toward an immediate goal of 632,000 men under arms—an increase of 104,500 over present strength.

Other Phases of Crisis Met

Other phases of the war crisis have been substantially met so far. President Roosevelt has decided to summon a special session of Congress but has not yet fixed the date. A proclamation of limited national emergency followed by executive orders was issued yesterday.

Regular Army forces will be increased from the present 210,000 total to 277,000 "as quickly as possible," War Secretary Harry Woodring announced. In addition, National Guard personnel will be increased to 235,000 from the present 190,000 figure at the discretion of state governors.

The Navy's present personnel of 110,000 men will be expanded to a 145,000 total as early as possible and forces of the Marine Corps will be increased to 35,000 from the present 18,500 total.

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ITALIANS ASSUME POLES CONQUERED

ROME, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—The Italian press assumed today that Warsaw had fallen to Adolf Hitler and saw a virtual end to his Polish campaign.

Newspapers said that although Poland still holds two-thirds of the country, that part hardly is worth taking. They doubted that the Poles would continue to resist.

The morning Messaggero said the "fall" of Warsaw was of great "moral" and "strategic" import, and added:

"With the fall of the capital, all the country really inhabited, developed and organized has fallen into German hands."

Premier Benito Mussolini loomed as a moving force behind efforts to organize a Balkan peace front. Diplomats asked the states individually to declare neutrality and to patch up their perennial rivalries and quarrels.

It was understood generally that Italy wants Hungary included in the Balkan bloc, although Hungary, as a "revindicationist" and non-Balkan state, always has been aloof from Balkan entanglements.

Canada Studies Its Part in War

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—Parliament continued debate today on Canada's position in the European war as the Government sought approval of plans which do not call for a formal declaration of war on Germany.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King outlined this program of the Government.

1. Provide for the defense and security of Canada.

2. Contribute as far as possible to the defense of British and French territories in this hemisphere.

3. Co-operate in Britain's "economic war" against Germany.

4. Maintain a constant supply of munitions, manufactures, raw materials and foodstuffs to the Allies, but forego national conscription at this time.

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Parliament was expected to vote on the program tonight or Monday.

Rival War Claims

GERMANY—Marshall Goering, second in command to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, told the German people Germany will subdue Poland within a week and will be able to move more than 1,000,000 men to the Western Front. At the same time Goering said Germany wants nothing from France and will not attack the French, but will defend itself. Germany claimed that her troops had entered Warsaw, had advanced to within 50 miles of Lublin, the temporary Polish capital, and to be in control of about one-third of Poland, in the west.

ALLIES—Polish Embassy at London declared that reports of the fall of Warsaw are absolutely false. The Embassy said the Germans have been pushed back north of the city and the threat to the French is less acute than yesterday. French announce their troops have captured the Warndt Forest in Germany territory in their advance toward the Limes Line.

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Homes, like growing crops, flourish best where conditions are most favorable for growth.

Millions of dollars are placed in circulation annually by Railroadmen's through loans to Marion County home owners, for building, buying and remodeling their homes.

This helps build payrolls for our citizens. It improves property values and general business conditions. It creates liberal earnings for the thrifty savers whose money is thus put to work.

The soil is fertile for homes and home owners in Marion County. Why not Build or Buy a Home in 1939?

Save where funds up to \$5,000.00 are insured against loss.

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COMMERCIAL BANKING SAVINGS • TRUSTS CITY-WIDE BRANCHES

Member Federal Reserve System Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MADISON VOLUNTEER FIREMAN INJURED

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 9 (U. P.).—John Schoenstein, 20-year-old volunteer fireman, was recovering today from injuries received while fighting a fire which destroyed the Meese, Inc. plant here yesterday.

Mr. Schoenstein suffered skull injuries when bricks from the crumbling walls of the building fell on him. Fire damage was estimated by company officials at approximately \$100,000.

'YOU BEGAN IT,' GOERING TELLS CHAMBERLAIN

High Command Puts Troops 50 Miles From New Polish Capital.

(Continued from Page One)

any. Here are two great peoples, Germany and Russia, and they are not stupid enough to fight for Britain's profit.

"What if our textiles are not so good? We can walk around in swimming suits in war. Our soap is not so good. So we can walk around with dirty hands."

"As far as the United States is concerned, our trade with them is small enough. We can do without that. Rumania and Yugoslavia remain neutral because they know what will happen to them if they fight against us."

Army Reports Advances

Herr Goering's prediction that Germany would subdue Poland within a week agreed with communications issued by the Reich high command on the Eastern Front. They announced that their troops had reached Sandomierz, only 50 miles southwest of Lublin, Poland's provisional capital.

Berlin said German troops were in the outskirts of Warsaw and fighting their way into the heart of the city.

Herr Goering claimed that the Polish Army fighting in the Radom sector, 60 miles due south of Warsaw, was in "full dissolution" and that the Polish troops were throwing away their arms.

The Nazi official declared that every man, woman and child and even old men and old women will be placed in national defense service.

Girls to Be Mobilized

The Defense Ministry today issued a decree labeling the enlistment of girls in the labor service to 100,000. Single girls from 17 to 25 not otherwise employed will be mobilized for agricultural labor service, the decree said.

Three French scouting planes were shot down by German anti-aircraft fire today, an Army announcement said.

Earlier the Army had announced shooting down two French and one British plane. Five men who parachuted to earth from the British plane were reported captured.

One French plane, the command said, had been forced down at a German airfield and three French officers were captured.

The scout planes shot down today were part of a French squadron which attempted to reconnoiter over German territory, the Army said. They were repulsed by German scout forces and anti-aircraft fire, it was claimed.

'Frontiers Ours Forever'

Other official dispatches from the Eastern Front said that the Germans have driven the Poles back across the Narew River and have reached Wyszow on the Bug River, 20 miles north of Warsaw.

There was no official admission of activity on the Franco-German front.

Military regulations today were repealed upon recommendation of the German Army high command in all eastern frontier provinces except for a small district in Silesia, north of the Oder River.

It was announced that military regulations no longer were necessary in the eastern frontiers "now are guaranteed for all eternity."

Sirens Rout Thousands

Meanwhile, Berlin got a war scare when air raid sirens began screaming at 3:37 a. m. (8:37 p. m. Indianapolis time). The routing of thousands of residents from their beds and sending them in flight to shelters. Although there were no sounds of airplane motors or guns, the "all clear" signal was not given until 4:22 a. m., at which time Berliners had a part of their night's sleep.

The apparent cause of the alarm was another "leaflet" said by British airplanes. The War Office announced later that British leaflets had been dropped at Kassel, 150 miles inside the German border, at 4:50 a. m.

It was announced that an air raid alarm also had been sounded at Hamburg between 3 and 4 a. m., although no raiders appeared.

Duke to Return



LONDON, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor will arrive in England Monday or Tuesday, it was learned today from a trustworthy source. They are en route to Paris from Cannes, where they will spend the weekend packing their possessions. It was believed they will stay at the residence of the Duke of Kent in Belgrave Square, London.

FRENCH CLAIM A 'BIG VICTORY' IN SAAR BASIN

High Command Puts Troops Within Striking Distance Of Nazi West Wall.

(Continued from Page One)

the salient by a swift drive north-westward from Forbach, following the Little Rosel River to the Saar.

Within the salient, the French took numerous villages including Carlsbrunn-Warndt forest; Lauterbach, Ludweiler, Gross Roseln and St. Nikolaus, all of which the Germans had evacuated.

The forest, filled with buried mines and tank traps was being mopped up this morning as new French lines were established on the wooded northern bank of the Saar.

By wiping out the Warndt Forest salient, the French removed one of the principal obstacles between the frontier and the Saar River which, inside Germany, parallels the border between Saarbruecken and Trier.

Besides straightening out the French line, the advance gave the French access to easier ground.

Dotted With Railroads

Except for the Warndt forest the territory between the frontier and the Saar River is dotted with valleys and small woods. There are several important railroads in the area, including Dillingen, Rehlingen and Merzig.

The German West Wall is situated approximately five miles north and east of the Saar. Control of a five-mile strip between the frontier and the Saar west of the Rosel would give the French access to numerous small valleys and local railroad lines extending into the German Rhine.

An authoritative commentator said of this morning's communique that the French forces were gradually approaching the West Wall at various points but that French action had not yet reached the attacking phase from the technical viewpoint. He described the French operation as still in the concentration stage of establishing contact with the enemy.

The commentator said the French forces were employing cavalry as well as tanks, infantry and automatic arms in mopping up operations between the Maginot Line and the West Wall.

The commentator declined to speculate on the time at which the break-through attack might be essayed.

French airplanes, he said, were actively co-operating with the ground forces in reconnaissance, gathering data for eventual big operations.

MOORCANS JOIN IN ATTACK

Red-pantalooned Moroccan shock troops have now joined men of the metropolitan French Army in the steadily developing attack, it was disclosed.

Neutral sources in Luxembourg, immediately northwest of the active area, said the French were now half way to Neunkirchen, 15 miles northeast of Saarbruecken. It was reported that Neunkirchen had been evacuated.

It was reported that the French were using great numbers of tanks and big squadrons of bombing planes to aid the infantry in blasting the Germans from their positions.

Strong fleets of tanks were reported to have overwhelmed German troops in their pill boxes on the wooded slopes of Mt. St. Armand and to have succeeded in ripping open the German barbed wire entanglements so that infantry could advance. Some tanks were blown up by land mines, it was indicated.

The tough Moroccan troops won warm praise from the French command.

On the right wing of the French attack, there was active fighting in the Hunsrück, the hilly forest along the German side of the frontier. According to advices from Luxembourg the Germans were compelled to evacuate civilians from the villages of Buselberg, Fischbach, Effenbrunn, Schönauf and Otterbach.

The Government by decree increased the "national extraordinary contribution" of supplementary income tax from 2 per cent to 4 per cent today for persons over 18 or more than 49 years of age, effective Jan. 1, 1940.

POLES' ACCESS TO SEA CUT OFF

Defenders Admittedly in Critical Situation; Extent Of Losses Unknown.

By WEBB MILLER United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—Germany's swift eight-day campaign in Poland, during which 10 major columns have thrust at top speed into the country, left the Poles today in an admittedly critical situation.

With their access to the sea cut off; the bulk of their industrial regions overrun, severing their access to munitions, and roughly one-third of the most productive area invaded, opportunities for effective resistance had been drastically reduced.

Hope Polish Forces Intact

Information available here is that thus far there has been no major engagement.

This leads some Allied military experts to hope against hope that the bulk of the Polish forces are intact.

Yet it remains to be seen whether the Poles can manage to extricate their army before the German pincers bite together at Warsaw.

Future announcement of the number of prisoners taken by the Nazis will reveal that.

No Vast Losses Revealed

About the only bright spots from the allied viewpoint are that the Polish front will be about halved in length and the Poles, instead of being encircled on three sides, will be in position to meet the Germans frontally.

German claims thus far do not reveal any vast losses of Polish guns or other military material, which leads Allied military men to think that the Poles have succeeded in withdrawing the bulk of it.

RUSSIA SENDS MORE TO POLISH FRONTIER

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (U. P.).—Russia has started calling an unknown number of reservists to the colors, it was disclosed today, and groups of both uniformed and ununiformed men are enlisting at the White Russian station from which trains leave for the Polish frontier.

It was indicated that technicians, particularly chauffeurs who are reserve tank drivers, were being called. Some were merely registered and sent back to their jobs, others were taken immediately into the army. Doctors and nurses also were registering.

The Government also requisitioned some automobile plants and some homes.

It was believed that the Government's calling up of troops might be merely a precautionary measure. But there seemed little room for doubt that it was concentrating troops on the western frontier.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record DEATHS TO DATE

County	City	Deaths
1938	65	48
1939	64	40

Sept. 8

Injured 2 Accidents 17

Dead 0 Arrests 68

FRIDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Con-Fines Tried Victims Paid

Speeding	Reckless driving	Falling to stop at through street	Disobeying traffic signal	Drunken driving	All others
3	3	2	1	10	5
537	2	7	1	113	20
16	2	7	1	113	20
50	31	\$184			

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.)

Charles Gordon Stringer, 25, of 4704 Carrollton; Mildred Kelley, 29, of 3772 Central.

John R. Batten, 83, of 733 W. New York; Violet Humble, 64, of 733 W. New York.

George Quisenberry III, 22, of Newwood; Virginia Mary Wheeler, 22, of 2676 Central.

BIRTHS

Boys

Delbert, Louise McCormick, at St. Francis.

Fred, Frances Marsh, at St. Francis.

Robert, Ruby Ellis, at St. Francis.

Ralph, Delia Norris, at St. Francis.

Norman, Mary Bernth, at St. Francis.

Isaac Narcissus Haskins, at 1548 1/2 N. Arsenal.

Girls

Alvin, Mary Jackson, at 2351 Columbia.

Edward, Sarah Kinnitt, at 424 S. Noble.

Elmer, Ethel Julian, at 1145 Deloit.

Walter, Dorothy Crutch, at 414 S. W. Michigan.

Don, Ray Matthews, at 624 S. Senate.

Ruby, Madeline Pittman, at 517 E. Ohio.

Deaths

Margaret Kelly, 78, at 6523 College, chronic nephritis.

Jennie Anderson, 77, at 253 N. Addison, chronic myocarditis.

Ellie Parker, 74, at 2463 Kenwood, arteriosclerosis.

Kenneth Suberlin, 12, at Riley, general peritonitis.

Katherine Decker, 44, at 120 W. 41st, carcinoma.

Sarah Jackson, 83, at 3509 Park, uremia.

John Lewis, 60, at 1200 W. 41st, pneumonia.

Lula Carney, 46, at 313 W. 12th, pelvic abscess.

Ola Vorhis, 16, at Flower Mission, pulmonary tuberculosis.

Laura Miller, 70, at 5159 N. Capitol, cerebral hemorrhage.

Samuel Miller, 70, at Methodist, septicaemia.

Louella Berry, 1, at 1317 W. 23d, bronchopneumonia.

Emil E. Gerth, 79, at 3946 Park, cerebral hemorrhage.

Charles E. White, 33, at City, carcinoma.

Charles E. Weber, 33, at 4056 Otterbein, carcinoma.

Harvey H. Gardner, 69, at City, carcinoma.

FIRE

Thursday

7:48 P. M.—510 North St., residence, cause unknown.

Friday

9:30 A. M.—229 E. 19th St., apartment, defective wiring.

11:45 A. M.—360 E. St. Clair St., pile of used lumber, cause unknown.

12:00 P. M.—4009 W. 41st, garage fire.

3:33 P. M.—3455 Winthrop Ave., garage, trash fire.

4:11 P. M.—4108 N. Pennsylvania St., residence, burning paper in furnace.

4:17 P. M.—1226 E. 41st St., shed, sparks from bonfire.

7:41 P. M.—4008 E. Ninth St., grass fire.

4:38 P. M.—3754 N. Capitol Ave., wooden structure, cause unknown.

4:38 P. M.—1806 Madison Ave., garage, cause unknown, \$200 loss.

4:50 P. M.—1806 Madison Ave., garage, communication from 1806 Madison Ave., \$200 loss.

6:17 P. M.—738 S. Delaware St., Eli Lilly Co. laboratory, \$281 loss.

7:33 P. M.—1238 Carrollton Ave., apartment, cause unknown.

11:14 P. M.—Pershing and W. 10th St., cause unknown.

11:49 P. M.—Michigan St. and Holmes Ave., cause unknown.

12:28 A. M.—State and Indiana Aves., automobile, cigarette on cushion, \$10 loss.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

United States Weather Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS FORECAST: Partly cloudy early tonight, followed by fair over Sunday. Slightly cooler Sunday.

Sunrise 5:20 Sunset 6:04

TEMPERATURE

Sept. 8, 1938

6 a. m. 66 1 p. m. 80

BAROMETER

6:30 a. m. 29.97

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7 a. m.00

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 32.74

Excess since Jan. 18.50

MIDWEST WEATHER

Indiana—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow except showers in north portion tonight and tonight, cooler in south portion tomorrow.

Illinois—Generally fair tonight and tomorrow except showers in north portion tonight and tonight, cooler in south portion tomorrow.

Lower Michigan—Mostly cloudy, showers tonight and probably in east portion tomorrow morning, cooler tomorrow night.

Ohio—Local showers, slightly warmer in north portion tonight; tomorrow generally fair except showers near Cleveland tonight and tomorrow morning, cooler tomorrow night.

Weather in other cities 6:30 a. m. Temp. Wind.