

# Uncensored Story: Polish Town Aflame From Nazi Bombs

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

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against the Germans, and, in all cases that I observed, the morale of Jewish shops that sell cheap cotton goods and second-hand furniture.

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 on, 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 10 and 12 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 the road 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 west of 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 a front for 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.

## 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 adhesive 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?"

## Nine Planes Drop Bombs

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 persons ignored the alarm—the wdo 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

## IN INDIANAPOLIS

### Here Is the Traffic Record DEATHS TO DATE

County City

1938 ..... 65 48

1939 ..... 64 40

Sept. 8

Injured ..... 2 Accidents ..... 11

Dead ..... 0 Arrests ..... 68

FRIDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Con- Fines Tried victims Paid

Speeding ..... 3 3 \$37

Reckless driving ..... 3 2 4

Falling to stop at ..... 4 4

Disobeying traffic signal ..... 1 1

Drunken driving ..... 10 5 113

All others ..... 29 16 29

Totals ..... 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, 23, of 470 Carrollton; Mildred Kelley, 23, of St. Francis.

John R. Battain, 23, of 735 W. New York.

Violet Humble, 44, of 755 W. New York.

George Guckenberger III, 22, of Norwood.

O. Virginia Mary Wheeler, 22, of 867 Central.

## BIRTHS

Boys

Robert, Louis McCormick, at St. Francis.

Fred, Francis, Marsh, at St. Francis.

John, Ruth, Emily, Norris, at St. Francis.

Ralph, Herman, Mary Smith, at St. Francis.

Isabel, Narcissus, at 134½ N. Arsenal.

## Girls

Alvin, Mary Jason, at 2931 Columbia.

Leonard, Ethel Kinnell, at 424 S. Noble.

Elmer, Ethel Julian, at 116½ Delos.

Mabel, Dorothy, at 104½ W. Michigan.

Son, Ruby Mathews, at 834 S. Senate.

Ray, Madella Pittman, at 817 E. Ohio.

## 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."

Times-Acme Radio photo.

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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. 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

Her Goering's prediction that Germany would subdue Poland within a week agreed with communiques 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.

Hoover 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 raising 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 communiqué 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 anti-aircraft forces and anti-aircraft fire, it was claimed.

Frontiers Ours Forever

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)

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 9 (U. P.)—Parliament continued to 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.

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

## Canada Studies Its Part in War

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## ITALIANS ASSUME POLES CONQUERED

(Continued from Page One)

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.

News papers said 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 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 because 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. Friday) in the center of the city. Groups of both uniformed and ununiformed men are entraining 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 horses.

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.

## Duke to Return



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

Within the salient, the French took numerous villages, including Carlsbrunn, which gives its name to the Carlsbrunn-Warnsdorf forest; Lauterbach, Lauterbach, Rosel and St. Rosel, 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 Warnsdorf Forest salient, the French removed one of the principal obstacles between the front and the Saar River which, inside Germany, parallels the border between Saarbruecken and Treis.

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

Dotted With Railheads

Except for the Warnsdorf Forest the territory between the frontier and the Saar River is dotted with valleys and small woods. There are several important railheads in the area, including Dillingen, Rehlingen and Metz.

The German West Wall is situated approximately five miles north and east of the Saar.

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 to-day 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 forces are intact.

The commentator declined to speculate on the time at which the breakthrough attack might be expected.

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

Moroccans Join in Attack

Red-pantaloons 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 Sa