

Poland Collapses Between 2 Foes; Allies to Fight On

Stalin and Hitler Agree to Divide Spoils; Polish Government Flees to Rumania; Smaller Nations Frightened.

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Allied powers would lead to a new peace proposal by Adolf Hitler—possibly through Italian Premier Benito Mussolini or through Joseph V. Stalin of Russia—generally was indicated in Berlin. But such a peace offer would be made, it was emphasized, on the basis of a great Nazi triumph in Europe and an alignment of powers on an unprecedented scale against Great Britain and France.

"What are Britain and France fighting Germany for, anyway?" was the question posed in Berlin.

Allies Say 'We Will Fight On'

In both London and Paris, the press again emphasized that such a move would be rejected and that the Allied Governments were in the fight until Hitlerism was crushed.

The Soviet troops had been ordered into Poland on "a mission of emancipation" Saturday night.

German armies, pushing eastward to meet the Russians, were crushing the remnants of Poland's fighting force in a vise that stretched to Brest-Litovsk in the north and Drohobycz, east of Lwow, in the south, while word was expected momentarily in Berlin that Nazis were storming Warsaw.

The Polish Government, harassed by advance Nazi columns and menaced by Nazi bombs exploding close to the Rumanian frontier, fled toward Bucharest in the hope of continuing to France.

Bitterness against what was termed Stalin's "betrayal" of Poland grew in Britain and France, but it was indicated that both Governments still held hope that a Nazi-Communist war bloc could be averted and that Hitler might yet find it advisable to leave the bulk of his Eastern Front troops in Poland. Large numbers of Nazis, however, already have been transferred to reinforce the Westwall facing France where official communiques said that "all was quiet" during the last 36 hours on the Western front.

What Does Stalin Want?

Technically, both Britain and France were pledged to declare war against Russia on the basis of their mutual aid pacts with Poland and regardless of the Moscow announcement that they were remaining "neutral" in the European war while moving into Poland to protect the Ukrainian and the White Russian minorities.

But in fact it was not considered likely that either London or Paris would take such action, as it could be of no help at present to the crushed Poles and might end whatever chance there may be of preventing a combination—envisioned by many Nazis—of Germany, Russia and Japan against the so-called Western democracies.

PRISON KIDNAPING TRIAL OPENS TODAY

VALPARAISO, Ind., Sept. 18 (UPI)—Richard Sweet, convict at the State Prison, Michigan City, was to go on trial today on a charge of kidnapping Mrs. Ruth Joiner, 29, a year-old Crawfordville welfare worker, during an attempted escape last June.

INDICTED IN SLAYING

Edgar G. Allen, 43, of the 700 block S. Emerson Ave., a restaurant proprietor, was indicted on a first-degree murder charge by the Marion County Grand Jury today in connection with the fatal stabbing of Nunzio Giaraldo, 28, a waiter, Aug. 7. Five other persons were indicted by the jury, and 23 persons were discharged.

LANDON TAKES SEAT AT TALK ON NEUTRALITY

He And Knox Accept F. D. R. Invitation to Pre-Congress Conference.

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would make it advisable for the United States to stand fast in the Philippines instead of steadily withdrawing to permit independence of the Islands in 1946.

It is suggested that the Philippines under American domination would aid Great Britain, France and the Netherlands and hamper Japan in the development of a Pacific-wide contest of strength.

President Roosevelt's preliminary preparedness moves are under fire in what appears to be a first maneuver toward contesting legality of the appointment of his Resources Advisory Board headed by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corp.

Resources Board Scored

"Remarkable things have happened," Senator Bennett Clark (D. Mo.) said in a statement opposing repeal of the arms embargo. "Already—by what authority of law is not clear—a War Resources Board has been set up with its dominant personnel closely affiliated with J. P. Morgan & Co., to seize control of all the resources of the country."

Anti-proteering sentiment is developing among Congressmen. Legislation may be sought on Capitol Hill despite Mr. Roosevelt's desire to limit special session activity to neutrality and, possibly, provision for maritime war risk insurance.

Leaders of the so-called Senate Isolation Bloc forecast a long session although they deny any intention to filibuster the Administration's neutrality bill.

The hub of neutrality dispute now is whether it would be more impartial to keep the present law with its arms embargo or to repeat that section to permit sale of arms, munitions and other implements of war to all who can pay cash here and provide transportation for their goods.

Senator Borah and his supporters contend that such an amendment would, in fact, mean American intervention in Europe's war on the side of Great Britain and France.

Allies Control Sea

Those nations, by naval powers, are presumed to control the sea and to be able to come here at will to buy whereas Germany and any allies she might have would be unable to penetrate the British blockade to purchase our goods.

Father Charles E. Coughlin said in his Sunday broadcast in Detroit that repeat of the arms embargo and the substitution of a "cash and carry" law would be the first step toward war. He urged his listeners to send "hundreds of thousands" of letters and telegrams protesting to Congressmen.

The board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce, meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., called on Congress today to emphasize by law and resolution its determination to keep the United States out of war, unless it is attacked.

BUDGET BOARD SEEKS FEE DATA

Votes to Ask State's Aid In Checking Collections Of 2 County Offices.

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many politicians clamoring for the job.

Mr. Koesters commented that the Treasurer has control over about \$3 million dollars in tax money each year.

"The money this official makes is more than the City superintendent of schools gets," Mr. Albershardt interrupted.

County Clerk Charles R. Ettinger told the Board he did not know how much the fees he receives would total. "I have been clerk only six months," he said.

When the resolution was introduced, Harvey B. Hartschok, schools representative on the board, said he favored the action if it would bring about a reduction of taxes, but opposed it if it were "just for the purpose of creating publicity and creating a stir."

"The information as to the amount of fees collected," Mr. Albershardt replied, "will be of value to us in determining cuts in these budgets. We could cut allowances made for deputy hire, perhaps."

Joseph A. Naughton, board member, said that "if these fees were diverted to public funds instead of being pocketed, there would be a tax reduction."

Board members studied the budgets of the Sheriff, Recorder and Coroners this morning. The Public Welfare budget was to be studied this afternoon.

RHINE FRONT QUIET FOR LAST 36 HOURS

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were preparing their next move against the German positions.

An authoritative commentator said German artillery had pounded roads and fortifications behind the French lines throughout the night but that the infantry had remained in its positions.

French sources said British propaganda tracts dropped over Germany had been found on German prisoners taken by the French.

The continued arrival of German reinforcements from Poland, it was understood, had caused the French High Command to strengthen its lines with more men and more equipment in preparation for their next push.

General Edward Daladier visited the front yesterday and inspected in detail advance positions on German soil.

He was particularly encouraged by the small proportion of losses of the French to those of the Germans.

General Daladier said on his return that he had been impressed by the remarkable courage and resolution of French troops in the line. He said he found one complaint that the advance posts were so far in advance of the field kitchens that soup got cold before it reached men. This, he said, would be a break for the Rumanian border.

Our Comrades

Some refugees reported that the Russians they had met on the roads had told them, "we are coming to fight the Germans," and others said the Russians addressed them as "Nashi Tovarishchi"—"Our Comrades."

There apparently had been no resistance by Polish troops in the northeast. The Polish soldiers crossing the border brought much heavy equipment, including tanks, anti-aircraft guns and searchlights.

They said they wanted the Rumanians to have it.

Several Red Cross vans that came over had the marks of shrapnel on their sides.

Along the roads on both sides of the border were thousands of civilians waiting to cross or to be assigned quarters in Rumania. They squatted in the ditches and fields.

On one peasant cart was a rabbit. Stylishly dressed women sat on sacks of corn in wagons caught in the crush of vehicles.

Fire Trucks From Krakow

(At Bucharest it was reported that refugees included many Roman Catholic priests and nuns. It was announced officially there that the Soviet Government had assured Rumania Next?

It was believed that if the report of a German bomb falling in Rumania was correct, it had been accidentally caused because at Bucharest, where King Carol was closeted with his advisers all day yesterday, there was every evidence that Rumania and Germany remained on friendly terms. A large German trade delegation has been at Bucharest recently arranging quotas between the two countries and the discussions were said to have proceeded smoothly.

Bucharest reports said that the entry of Russian troops into Poland had caused some apprehension among Rumanians, because 1,000,000 Polish soldiers in the Bessarabia and Bucovina districts of Rumania and Russia never has recognized Rumania's annexation of Bessarabia. This apprehension, however, was said not to have been shared by the Rumanian Government, especially after Russia's promise to recognize this country's integrity.

Little information was reaching here of the plight or location of the main body of the Polish army, now harassed from both the West and East.

Russian and German Soldiers Meet; Time to Make Peace Now, Nazis Say

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ments, the statement said, have agreed that:

1. The Polish state, from the moment of its creation after the World War, lacked the natural conditions of statehood.

2. The Polish state collapsed through its own incompetence.

Talk of "Corporate People"

3. Germany and Russia must reorganize the various nationalities of Poland by "the creation of political bodies of people." (This apparently referred to the return of White Russians and Ukrainians to Russia and of pre-1918 German areas to the Reich, but whether it also means that a small buffer state of Poles would remain was not known.)

4. The task of Germany and Russia is to establish a complete, new settlement of their spheres of influence, securing peace and order.

5. Anglo-France claims that they should assist Poland, but have proved groundless an their alliance with Poland no longer exist.

6. Britain and France are now confronted with the question: What is their objective in fighting Germany?

The statement followed announcements by both the German and Russian Governments that in their joint invasion of Poland they would preserve "the letter and spirit" of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact.

The German press hinted that if any of Poland is to be saved from the present wreckage, it will be a tiny and purely Polish rump state in the Warsaw region—controlled as Slovakia is controlled, from Berlin.

The editor of the editorials was that the Polish war was virtually at an end and that the time of reconstruction was at hand. German troops, it was said, have now reached a line roughly approximating the boundary of White Russia and the Polish Ukraine.

The German press, meanwhile, hinted strongly that the Reich would soon seek a peace based on the accomplished conquest of Poland.

The Boersen Zeitung in an editorial similar in content to those in

Sunken Polish Vessel Blocks Port of Gdynia



The above photo, passed by censors and sent to New York by radio from Berlin, shows an unnamed Polish steamer that has been sunk.

MOSCOW DRAWS RUSSO-GERMAN MAP OF POLAND

Blocks Off Ukraine Area as Territory Requiring Its Protection.

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announcing to the Red Army that neither Germany nor Russia would contradict the letter or spirit of the German-Soviet non-aggression pact.

The aim of both, the communiques said, is to establish order in Poland and aid reconstruction of a Polish state. The best interpretation of this announcement was that Germany and Russia had agreed on creation of a buffer state between their frontiers.

Soviet Russian troops have occupied Vilna, important city 225 miles northeast of Warsaw, and two other Soviet columns are moving along railway lines in the direction of Pinsk, only major city in the Polish Pripyat marsh regions, the Agency Radio reported from Riga today.

The line drawn on the map published by Izvestia extended from the East Prussian frontier through Brest-Litovsk, Brest-Litovsk, Vladimir, Valinsk and Lvov to the Carpathian Mountains on the Slovakan frontier near the junction of the Polish-Rumanian frontiers. This would be an almost straight line cutting off the eastern third of Poland and apparently roughly paralleling the pre-World War Russian frontier.

Division Plans Uncertain

The indication was that Soviet troops were expected to occupy the territory of Poland up to the line drawn on the map, which took in all of Western White Russia and the Western Ukraine. Germany presumably would be given a free hand in the remainder of Polish territory.

Diplomatic circles believed that the White Russian and Ukrainian areas would be made separate republics of the Soviet Union, similar to other Soviet republics.

The official Tass News Agency reported that in the result of a broadcast speech yesterday by Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, explaining Russia's motives in marching into Poland after a German Army had invaded it from the west, telegrams flooded into Moscow supporting the Government.

He denied reports that German mediation prompted the truce. He forecast that the truce and the Russian Army's entrance into Poland would be reflected in the Far East by weakening the Chinese Government.

The spokesman said that it was reported that a conference between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, showed "useful" results.

ROB MACE POST OFFICE
LAWRENCE, Kans., Sept. 18 (U. P.)—Samuel F. McCoy, postmaster at Mace near here, discovered today that yeggs blew open the post office safe last night and escaped with an undetermined amount of loot.

Strauss

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