

# Hitler Asks Peace On His Own Terms In Speech at Danzig

## Threatens 500-to-1 Reprisals if Allies Bomb German Cities; Blames Britain for Starting Present War.

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said, speaking scornful words about the decision of the British Cabinet to plan for a war of three years duration.

"So there are people who now say: 'Let us make war for three years,' Herr Hitler said. "Those who drive millions to death have no conscience. If this war should last three years, we will have something to say about that, too, and at the end of that time there will not come the word 'capitulation.'"

"The length of the war depends, also on Germany," Herr Hitler said. "In the third, fourth, fifth or sixth year of war, we will not capitulate."

### Blames Great Britain

Herr Hitler sought to place most of the blame for the war on Great Britain. He said that France had been ready for a peaceful settlement of the problems in Eastern Europe, but that the British had "sent an ultimatum." He was referring to the British demand that he remove his troops from Poland or risk war.

"The English statement that we are waging a war only against my regime I personally take as a compliment," he said. "I am proud to be the object of their attack."

"Russia remains what she is," Herr Hitler said. "Germany remains what she is. Neither of us wants to sacrifice a single life for the interests of the Western powers. We know well that we can best take care of our interests in the two greatest nations together. . . . All parts of the Reich are now united."

### Calls Churchill by Name

He mentioned his three outstanding adversaries in Great Britain by name—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; Anthony Eden, Dominions Secretary; and Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty.

"You remember my Saarbrücken speech wherein I referred to the danger of a system in which war mongers such as Churchill, Eden and Duff Cooper could come to power over me," he said.

Herr Hitler spoke slowly and calmly at the start of his speech when he was reviewing the Versailles Treaty and the events of the last six months.

But he became sarcastic and ironic whenever he mentioned Great Britain and France. When applause broke out, he waited until the last sound of it died away before resuming. His voice became almost tearful when he mentioned the sacrifices made by Germany since the outbreak of the war.

While Herr Hitler was entering the city for his hour triumph, German and Polish soldiers were fighting in the outskirts of Gdynia, a scant 15 miles away.

A group of foreign newspaper correspondents were taken in the morning to a point of vantage from which they watched 2000 Polish troops, barricaded in an officers' school and radiating building, resisting an assault by an undisclosed number of Germans.

The buildings in which the Poles were barricaded were subjected to

# Soldiers Honor Fallen French Aviators



This picture, according to the German censor, shows German officers, including aviators, attending the funeral of French flyers shot down near Saarbrücken during an attack on the Western front. This photo was radioed from Berlin to New York.

## Western Front

(Continued from Page One)

vance of French troops being brought up to relieve men in the front lines.

(Sometimes such reliefs are an indication that a big attack is in prospect, but at other times they are purely routine.)

Premier Daladier convened a Council of Ministers of the new government for 10 a. m. Wednesday at Elysee Palace to review the politico-military situation in the light of Russia's intervention in Poland.

According to semi-official sources, France will adopt an attitude of watchful waiting toward Russia, continue diplomatic relations with her and strive to separate Russia and Germany by making no move to encourage a close friendship between them.

Intense diplomatic activity was under way today. Robert Coulondre, chief of M. Daladier's Foreign Office, received the Belgian Ambassador, Pol de Tervin, and the Turkish Ambassador, Behic Erkin, the Polish Ambassador, Julek Lukasiewicz, conferred with Foreign Office officials. M. Daladier conferred with Leon Blum, Socialist Party leader.

It was learned that the Germans had strongly reinforced their positions defending Saarbrücken, key city of the rich Saar industrial coal mining valley, to forestall any French attack in force.

There was increasing small-scale activity all along the Saar valley front, marked by intermittent but severe artillery, both on the German and the French side, to keep men from revoking the advance posts.

Patrol activities were a chief activity in advance positions, with clashes on a small scale when patrols met in the wide no-man's-land.

This meant a definite feeling out of positions.

## Time to Get in Position

An authorized source said that France's air force was now completely decentralized and at combat posts.

It was believed but not confirmed that a large part of the British Royal Air Force in France was now in place.

It was understood that the Allies had feared that there might be heavy German bombardments of air centers in France before there had been time to disperse them in combat fields. The German operations in Poland gave them time to get in position.

## RECALLS HITLER HUMANE PLEDGE

### F. D. R. Replies to Poland; Plans to Appear in Person Before Joint Session.

(Continued from Page One)

operation to the President in his efforts to keep this country at peace. Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, president of the conference, said he expected the mayors to carry the pledge to the White House later today.

The telegram to the President of Poland was dispatched through the Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. Loeferer, and was given wide publicity because copies were sent to American diplomats throughout the world.

The President's message was made public after the State Department had indicated that it would make an official contact with the refugee Polish Government and refuse to recognize the conquest of Poland.

First Appeal Sept. 1. On Sept. 1—a few hours after the German Army began its invasion of Poland—Mr. Roosevelt appealed to all belligerents to confine aerial bombardments to military objectives. Germany, Poland, France and Great Britain replied, saying they would not bomb civilians.

Last night the President made public a telegram from Mr. Moscicki in which the latter charged that "for some days past German aircraft have deliberately and systematically been bombing Polish towns and villages which contain no conceivable military objectives."

Mr. Moscicki reported that "among the civil population there are thousands of dead and wounded."

Replying to the Polish President, Mr. Roosevelt said he had hoped that after the pledges of the belligerents "the world would be spared the horror of witnessing during this war the bombing of open towns and villages and the slaughtering of thousands of innocent and defenseless men, women and children."

"I have been deeply shocked," he said, "by the statements contained in your telegram as well as by reports received from other sources, including officials of this government in Poland at the scene of hostilities."

"It is my earnest hope that the Governments of the belligerent countries will see the necessity of prohibiting the practice of bombing civilians in unfortified centers of population from the air, and that they will take measures to assure themselves that their respective air forces are showing that regard for the lives of noncombatants which their replies to my appeal of Sept. 1 have led the world to expect."

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## Eastern Front

(Continued from Page One)

Lemberg, third largest (population 317,000) and had only now been dislodged from the area of Lodz, the second largest, 653,000.)

The Polish army had been bereft of its Government, which fled to Rumania, and its commander-in-chief, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, who followed the Government, but it was dividing sections of the sea bed where they are now lying. Others have been severely damaged.

"German commanders wait from hour to hour for news of these underwater vessels, which will never return."

The statement added that the British planes had met little opposition from the German air force.

The young South African pilot sighted a submarine at two miles and quickly went into the clouds so he could attack it from the rear. He emerged at 1500 feet, identified the submarine as German through field glasses and firing a few rounds from his machine gun gave the submarine a chance to identify itself.

It did not respond and he dived toward it, firing at a man on the submarine's conning tower. He had dived 1000 feet when the man disappeared and the submarine started to dive. He bombed it and the submarine, half submerged was blown back to the surface. He straightened out, rose in a turn, dived again and bombed the ship some more. He hit it, he said, directly on its port side.

"There was colossal explosion," he said. "Her whole stern lifted out of the water. She dived into the sea at an angle of 30 degrees."

Stand on Russia Awaited. Britain's stand in connection with the Russian advance into Poland will be explained tomorrow in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

It was understood that the Government did not intend to recognize a state of war against Russia.

But the Government had been pledged to fight on for Polish independence, to fight until Hitlerism was smashed, and it had made known that one of its war aims was the re-establishment of Czechoslovakia.

The Polish Government is considering moving to London to preserve its identity on allied soil and co-operate with the British and French Governments in prosecuting the war for its freedom, it was understood today.

ONE-CENT FINE LEVIED. DARTINGTON, S. C., Sept. 19 (U. P.).—A record fine was paid by a white man who was found guilty of allowing stock to run at large. The judge sentenced the man to serve one hour in jail or pay one cent fine. The defendant paid the fine.

# 579 MISSING IN TORPEDOING OF BRITISH CRAFT

## Royal Air Force Joins in Relentless Warfare on Nazi Submarines.

(Continued from Page One)

stand had been attacked by U-boats but escaped, the City of Paris with damage.

The Daily Herald reported that the Courageous had sunk, with its destroyer escort, itself several submarines.

(The French High Command, in its official war communiqué last night, said: "Our naval staff successfully attacked an enemy submarine.")

Details were issued of the sinking of one German submarine by a young South American member of the Royal Air Force coastal patrol.

It was disclosed also that British submarine-hunting airplanes had met German planes in two encounters and had emerged without casualties.

Air Supremacy Claimed. The Information Ministry in a special statement outlining the operations of the coastal command airplane squadrons, said:

"Many submarines have been observed and reported and many have been attacked, some of which will never appear again from the bottom of the sea bed where they are now lying. Others have been severely damaged."

"German commanders wait from hour to hour for news of these underwater vessels, which will never return."

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# Schwab Dead



Charles M. Schwab... 'Bethlehem Steel magnate.'

## STEEL MAGNATE 77 AND LONELY

### Heart Ailment Is Fatal to Head of Bethlehem in Park Ave. Home.

(Continued from Page One)

steel industry's greatest era of expansion was the ideal of many businessmen. It was a rise from a grocery clerk earning \$2.50 a week and his board to one of the world's wealthiest men. His life was full of good fortune. He was born in Williamsburg, Pa., Feb. 16, 1862.

"More Than Even Break." "Luck, opportunity, chance—call it what you will," Mr. Schwab said in 1928. "There is certainly something that gives some men more than an even break."

He entered the steel business as a stake-driver because the superintendent of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., liked him and his flair for mathematics. In three years, he was chief of the mill's engineering force. Andrew Carnegie "found" him, pushed him, and when he was 35 he was president of Carnegie Steel Co.

His half-hour speech at a dinner of capitalists in New York in 1900 started the U. S. Steel Corp. During three years as U. S. Steel president, he acquired the Bethlehem Steel Works, valued at \$15,000,000. He resigned to concentrate his energies to Bethlehem and built it until in 1930 it was a \$719,760,397 corporation whose gross sales were \$258,979,233.

Spurned Reich Offer. The World War was a vital factor in Bethlehem's growth. In 1914, Mr. Schwab revealed that Germany had offered him \$100,000,000 to forfeit on his contract and refuse to sell his steel to Britain, but instead he sold the Allies all the steel Bethlehem could make.

Mr. Schwab, who liked to call himself "the old steel puddler of Pittsburgh," said recently: "I am a dreamer. I am a sentimental man in business or in private life. I've been smart in picking men and encouraging them. I'm proud of that great company called Bethlehem. That company is my child, the soul of my life. It is my monument."

# ALLIES REPLY WITH BIG GUNS IN SAAR BASIN

## British War on U-Boats; Europe-Asia Division Talked at Berlin.

(Continued from Page One)

inch guns to shell the Allied positions in German territory. But the French, edging slowly forward, had infiltrated into the advance fortifications and it appeared that a major attack might not be long delayed.

### U-Boat War Pressed

On the sea, both British and French forces reported new successes in attacks on German submarines which yesterday struck the first blow at Britain's Navy by sinking the big airplane carrier Courageous with a loss of about 579 dead or missing.

Royal Air Force planes reported many attacks on German U-boats, some of which an official announcement said were successful. The Germans said, however, that the submarine which torpedoed the Courageous had escaped successfully from the depth bombs fired at it and had reported its feat to the High Command.

Two more British trawlers were sunk by torpedoes, official sources in London believed, by the convey and aerial counter-attack system was described as working satisfactorily.

Moscow continued to take the attitude while its armies pushed almost 100 miles deep into Poland along a 500-mile front that Russia was neutral in the European war. The official Soviet news agency reported that the White Russians and Ukrainians in Polish territory greeted the Red Army with shouts of joy, tearing down Polish flags to run up the red banner.

### Report Plan to Share World

But in the Allied capitals there still was grave doubt as to the final outcome of the meeting of German and Soviet troops in Poland, where the Nazis indicated a buffer state might be created between the two powers after each had taken a slice of Poland.

At the best, London and Paris hoped that Josef Stalin would betray Herr Hitler as the British and French charged he betrayed Poland. At the worst, they feared that the Nazi forecasts of a great bloc stretching from the Rhine River to the Pacific would divide the world among Germany, Russia and Japan.

These grandiose plans for world conquest were hinted by some Nazis as creating three main spheres as Europe—Dominated by Germany, Eastern Asia—Dominated by Japan, India and Afghanistan—Dominated by Russia.

## JAPANESE FLIERS HOP FROM AMERICA

MIAMI, Fla., Sept. 19 (U. P.).—Seven Japanese good-will fliers on an aerial cruise around the world left the airport at 6:20 a. m. today headed for Central and South America.

The fliers, representatives of the newspapers Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi, lifted their twin-motored "Nippon" from Miami Municipal Airport after an overnight visit. They expected to reach San Salvador today. Stops will be made at cities of Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil. The itinerary calls for a crossing of the Andes Mountains.

They will fly from Brazil to Africa and back to Japan via India.

## Here Is the Traffic Record

### DEATHS TO DATE

County	City
1938	64 40
1939	65 49

### Sept. 18

Injured ..... 5 Accidents ..... 16

Dead ..... 0 Arrests ..... 10

### MONDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Con- Fines  
Tried victims Paid

Speeding ..... 5 9 \$35

Falling to Stop at

Reckless Driving 2 2 0

Through Street 6 6 17

Disobeying Traffic

Signals ..... 5 5 12

Drunk Driving 2 0 0

All Others ..... 44 41 65

Totals ..... 68 63 \$145

### MEETINGS TODAY

Rotary Club, luncheon, Claypool Hotel, noon.

Marion County Democratic Women, luncheon, Hotel Washington, 10 a. m.

Lions Club, dinner, Claypool Hotel, 8 p. m.

Gays Club, luncheon, Spink-Arms Hotel, noon.

Mercator Club, luncheon, Hotel Lincoln, noon.

Knight of Columbus, luncheon, Board of Trade, noon.

Lutheran Service Club, luncheon, Canyon Cottage, noon.

Fine Paper Credit Group, luncheon, Mrs. Grille, the William B. C. C. A. noon.

Indiana Men's Club, luncheon, Y. M. C. A. noon.

University of Michigan Alumni, luncheon, Board of Trade, noon.

Amesbury Club, luncheon, Columbia Club, noon.

University of Chicago, luncheon, Columbia Club, noon.

At 8 p. m., dinner and meeting, Hotel Washington, 8 p. m.

Alpha Delta Omega, meeting, Hotel Washington, 8 p. m.

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## MARRIAGE LICENSES

(These lists are from official records in the County Court House, 314 Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. There is no responsibility for errors in names and addresses.)

Hanson M. Whitcomb, 22, of 2212 Thorpe, Aime Mae Luch, 22, of 1925 E. Pershing.

Robert M. Pruitt, 24, of 917 Hobbs, Robert M. O'Bannon, 24, of 2612 Boulevard.

Robert C. Mullis, 24, of 1008 S. South, Ernest Ludwig, 27, of 1848 N. Rural.

Lester Berne, 27, of 1008 S. South, Thelma Lucille Eskridge, 30, of 858 N. New.

Joseph Earl Goldman, 21, of 244 N. Polaris, Naomi Ruth Goldman, 18, of 1102 N. King.

William E. Van Camp, 27, of 4034 Eastern, George E. Van Camp, 27, of 4034 Eastern.

Richard E. Van Camp, 27, of 4034 Eastern, Richard E. Van Camp, 27, of 4034 Eastern.

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## FIRES

Monday

10:33 A. M.—3438 E. McClary St., residence, apart from stovepipe, \$25 loss.

1:49 P. M.—1727 N. Delaware St., residence, apart from stovepipe, \$10 loss.

3:03 P. M.—28 S. Delaware St., vacant building, apart from stovepipe, \$10 loss.

3:08 P. M.—404 W. Madison Ave., residence, cause unknown, \$500 loss.

3:10 P. M.—Elmwood and 24th St., grass fire, \$10 loss.

3:22 P. M.—Hovey and 22d St., dump, cause unknown, \$15 loss.

3:30 P. M.—300 E. Drive, Woodruff Place, auto, apart from stovepipe, \$30 loss.

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