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GERMANY WARS ON POLAND; BOMBS RAIN ON WARSAW

FDR Urges Pledge On Bombings

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt today asked all potential participants in a European war to pledge themselves against bombarding civilian populations or unfortified cities from the air.

The chief executive's appeal was sent at 4.30 A. M. E. S. T., to the governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Poland.

"The ruthless bombing from the air of civilians in unfortified centers of population during the course of the hostilities which have raged in various quarters of the earth during the past few years which have resulted in the maiming and in the death of thousands of defenseless women and children," the President said, "has sickened the hearts of every civilized man and woman, and has profoundly shocked the conscience of humanity.

"If resort is had to this form of inhuman barbarism during the period of the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted, hundreds of thousands of innocent human beings who have no responsibility for, and who are not even remotely participating in, the hostilities which have now broken out, will lose their lives.

"I am therefore addressing this urgent appeal to every government which may be engaged in hostilities publicly to affirm its determination that its armed forces shall in no event and under no circumstances undertake the bombardment from the air of civilian populations or of unfortified cities, upon the understanding that these same rules of warfare will be scrupulously observed by all of their opponents. I request an immediate reply."

LONDON BEGINS EVACUATIONS

LONDON (AP) — (Passed through British Censorship) — London sent away its children and turned its face to the grim prospect of war today as more than a million youngsters, beginning at dawn, left the metropolis for safety in the English countryside.

Within the next few days more than 3,000,000 persons will have been sent from the various key cities. Today's withdrawal jammed surface traffic throughout London's business section and touched the busy "city" streets with sadness.

At the Liverpool Street and London Bridge Stations, in the heart of London's poorer sections, children were in line, with their mothers near by, from early morning.

There were 3,000 children in one line at London Bridge, which gave its name to a children's game.

Each had a gas mask slung over his shoulder and even the smallest among them clutched a big canvas duffel bag containing blankets and clothes. From the tops of some bags dolls peered out. One boy dropped his bag and a box of lead soldiers spilled out onto the platform.

European Shortage Of Money No Bar to War

NEW YORK (AP) — How can Europe finance a war?

It is difficult for the layman to understand how nations wallowing in debt, budgets unbalanced, gold reserves depleted, and currencies depreciated, can pay the fantastic costs of war.

True, international credit today is at a low ebb, and definitely not what it was in 1914, but authorities agree that is no deterrent to war.

Money is but a medium of exchange, and credit a medium of deferred exchange, and when they don't work according to conventional banking practice, governments under pressure of war adopt unconventional methods of securing that the exchanges of goods and materials are made, perhaps with disastrous results eventually but they do it.

When Will Bombers Strike London?

British soldiers are shown here manning the sandbag barricades placed about London in preparation for the expected air bombardments by Nazi raiders, as German war legions crossed the Polish border in a widespread offensive to gain control of the Polish Corridor after Danzig declared itself returned to the Reich.

British, French Fear Linked Reich, Soviet

MOSCOW (AP) — Great Britain and France, says Premier Viacheslaff Molotoff, balanced their desire for Soviet Russian help against their fear of strengthening the Soviet union and their fear prevailed.

This was the explanation in part, offered last night by the premier-foreign minister for conclusion Aug. 24 of the Russian-German nonaggression pact which doomed the projected Russian - British-French mutual assistance pact after more than four months of negotiation.

The Russian parliament applauded Molotoff's explanation and unanimously ratified the pact with Germany, erstwhile bitter opponent of the Soviet union.

(Informed quarters in Berlin indicated that a Russian mission was on its way there possibly to conclude a military accord with the Reich. Molotoff made no mention of this.)

Molotoff said it was only after the Russian government was convinced that negotiations with Britain and France were futile that Moscow turned to Berlin.

Duty to Guard Interests

"It is our duty to defend the interests of the Soviet people particularly since we are convinced that the interests of the U. S. S. R. coincide with the interests of the peoples of other states," he said.

"x x x the question arises: Why cannot the U. S. S. R. allow herself the same privilege as Poland and England allowed themselves long ago? (A reference to the now annulled Polish - German nonaggression pact and the peace declaration between Britain and Germany which Prime Minister Chamberlain took home from Munich.)

"Finally there are wiseacres who construe from the pact more than is written in it. For this purpose all kinds of conjectures and hints are mooted in order to cast doubt on the pact in one or another country.

"But all this merely speaks for the hopeless impotence of the enemies of the pact who are exposing themselves more and more as enemies of both the Soviet union and Germany, striving to provoke war between these countries.

Polish Ban Scored

Molotoff declared that Polish insistence, with British support, that Russian troops be barred from crossing Polish soil was a principal factor in the breakdown in mutual assistance negotiations.

He declared that the projected mutual assistance pact could have been "significant only if military cooperation were possible."

"But the negotiations and the staff talks proved not only that, but also that England far from objecting to the Polish stand, supported it."

Thus Russia turned to Germany, he said — a Germany which abandoned her anti-Soviet policy and offered the most favorable trade treaty ever made at a time when other countries plotted to involve us in war."

He derided British-French arguments that Russia should side with London and Paris against Berlin x king "x x x it [illegible] that we do not have to get involved in war either way?

"If these gentlemen feel such a strong desire to fight let them fight without us and we shall see what sort of soldiers they make x x x."

BRITISH SEEK ITALIAN AIM IN OUTBREAK

ROME (AP) — Sir Percy Loraine, British ambassador sought an interview with Foreign Minister Count Ciano today for urgent discussion on the intention of the Italian government in view of the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities.

Italy seemed undetermined in the situation brought about by swiftly moving events since the period of extreme tension began over a week ago.

While the nation took resolute measures to be ready in case of war there were indications she was overwhelmed by the latest events and was not quite sure of her course.

England Takes News With Deepest Gravity

LONDON (AP) — (6:46 A. M.) — (Passed through British censorship) — Great Britain, standing pat on her pledge to fight for Poland's independence, received the news of Germany's latest moves in the European crisis with the deepest gravity today as the nation moved [illegible] a full war [illegible].

Government offices, after a night marked by intense activity, were empty of officials authorized to speak when news of Hitler's instructions to the army was received. But this, together with the radio announcement of the German navy's blockade of the Polish port of Gdynia, created a stir among those on duty.

FDR WITHHOLDS INVOCATION OF NEUTRALITY ACT

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt reserved his decision today on whether to invoke the neutrality act or call Congress in session, awaiting the next turn of fate in Europe.

A responsible official represented him as feeling that fighting would have to go beyond border warfare between Germany and Poland before the administration took either of the grave steps.

Mr. Roosevelt's first reaction was to appeal to European powers not to bomb civilian population and unfortified cities.

To Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy and Poland, he addressed before daybreak identical messages asking each for a public pledge that it would not bombard civilian populations and unfortified cities "during the tragic conflagration with which the world is now confronted."

Otherwise, Mr. Roosevelt said, "hundreds of thousands of innocent human being who have no responsibility for and who are not even remotely participating in the hostilities which have now broken out, will lose their lives."

World War Weapons Basis of New Clash

WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite popular talk of death rays and germ bombs [illegible] in any new European war probably will die by the same types of weapons used in the last.

Information available at the war department does not disclose the invention of any startling armaments since the frenzied 1914-18 experimentation period, though many improvements have been made.

Out of the Spanish civil war, proving ground for new armaments, came news of only one wholly novel defensive device, and that was a crude almost primitive, anti-tank grenade.

Poorly-armed Spanish soldiers, when under attack by tanks sometimes filled bottles with gasoline, rapped them in gas-soaked rags, ignited the rags, and hurled the flaming bottles at the steel juggernauts.

When the bottle burst and the flaming gasoline spread, the tanks became rolling ovens.

DEFENSE LEAGUE MOBILIZED

BERLIN (AP) — Germany's air defense league was mobilized early today. Men and women wearing overalls and steel helmets and with gasmasks slung over their shoulders guarded private industrial buildings. Emergency fire squads in private apartment houses also were mobilized.

PLAN NEUTRALITY

BUCHAREST (AP) — King Carol called a crown council today to proclaim neutrality. It was expected the government would order general mobilization to protect the frontiers.

King Orders Full British Mobilization

LONDON (AP) (Passed Through British Censorship) — King George today signed an order for complete British army, navy and air force mobilization after the Polish ambassador had called on Britain to help Poland against Germany.

The momentous Polish step in invoking the British-Polish mutual assistance treaty was made on the grounds of German aggression against Poland.

The Polish ambassador, Count Edward Raczynski, delivered his country's appeal in a call on Lord Halifax, British foreign secretary.

This visit followed upon official reiteration that Britain and France were determined to fulfill their obligation to Poland.

The British Parliament had been summoned for 5 P. M. (Noon EST); the cabinet had been in session and King George had summoned the Privy Council as fateful events swiftly developed after German troops and war planes invaded Poland.

(The treaty Poland invoked was signed just one week ago today. It provides "should one of the contracting parties become engaged in hostilities with a European power in consequence of aggression by the latter against the contracting party, the other contracting party will at once give the contracting party engaged in hostilities all the support and assistance in its power.)

Doctor Kordt, the German Charge D'Affaires, called at No. 10 Downing Street at 10:44 A. M.

Makes Declaration

Prime Minister Chamberlain today made a fateful declaration before Parliament of Britain's policy in the new European catastrophe.

Mr. Chamberlain began his address to the House of Commons at 12:03 P. M. (EST).

"I do not propose to say many words tonight; the time has come when action rather than speech is required," Chamberlain began.

"The responsibility for this terrible catastrophe," he went on "lies on the shoulders of one man."

The Prime Minister said that 12 months ago he had "prayed that the responsibility might not fall on me to ask this country to accept the awful arbitrament of war."

"At any rate I could not wish for conditions in which such a burden should fall upon me, clearer than they are today as to where I stand.

"The German Chancellor has not hesitated to plunge the world in misery in order to serve his own [illegible]."

Mr. Chamberlain said German [illegible] had been informed that if the [illegible] voted in [illegible] Britain and [illegible].

Wounded Soldiers Are Brought to Hospital

GLEIWITZ, Germany (AP) — An army ambulance carrying wounded soldiers arrived at the emergency hospital here today at 9:10 A. M. (3:10 A. M., EST).

The men, carried in a ambulance on stretchers. One had on first aid field bandage. It could not be ascertained where the ambulance came from.

At about 9:30 a half-mile long truck train manned by the engineering corps drove through the heart of the city with pontoon bridge building material. In the train were caterpillar tread 20-ton tender motor vans.

Obviously the train had been on the road for a considerable time. All equipment was thickly covered with gray mud.

A scouting plane of the airforce was patrolling an area over Gleiwitz.

Early today Gleiwitz resident reported artillery fire was heard "in the distance" a few miles from the Polish-Silesian border.

TREASURY REPORT

WASHINGTON (AP) — The position of the treasury on Aug. 30: Receipts, $10,335,677.81; expenditures, $16,306,360.46; net balance, $2,306,491,907.14.

Britain, France Issue Last Warning to Reich As Nazi Army Advances

BERLIN (AP) — The Army's high command issued a communique at 5:45 P. M. (11:45 A. M., EST) which said the German army which advanced on Poland from East Prussia is "deep in Polish territory" and that the air force is "controlling Polish air."

The communique said advances of German troops and air force which started from Pomerania, Silesia, and East Prussia this morning, were well under way toward their objectives.

German troops were reported advancing toward Neumark and Suche from Maerisch-Ostrau. They crossed the Osla River near Teschen, the communique said. The communique said the troops reached Netze River near Nakel in the Polish Corridor and that a battle was raging near Grudziacz.

It was also officially announced that the German Cadet training cruiser Schleswig Helstein anchored in Danzig Harbor opened fire on the Polish munitions dump at Westerplatte.

Warsaw Calm in Raid

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

WARSAW (AP) 5:35 P. M., 11:35 A. M., EST) — German war planes swooped over Warsaw this afternoon in an air attack in advance of three German armies invading this country.

I am telephoning this dispatch to Budapest with the phone in one hand and a gas mask in the other. From where I am I can hear the wail of power-driving fighting ships and can see 14 German bombers slowly, steadily following the course of the Vistula River, Poland's outlet to the sea. Apparently they are attempting to destroy all bridges.

The raid began at about 1:30 P. M. (10:30 A. M., EST) and is still continuing more than an hour later. The German air raiders now — 5:35 P. M., 11:35 A. M., EST — are coming back after making a wide circle. They apparently are heading toward government buildings in the center of downtown Warsaw. I can see puffs of anti-aircraft fire. Although the raid is still on, there is no panic.

Fights For Corridor

BERLIN (AP) — Adolf Hitler declared to the German nation today he would achieve the return of Danzig and Pomorze (Polish Corridor) and halt Polish attacks on Germans or die fighting.

As a sign of his determination to "live henceforth more than ever for Germany alone," the Fuehrer and his adjutants appeared at the momentous session of the Reichstag in grey army uniform.

"I am putting on the uniform and I shall take it off only in victory [illegible]" [illegible] passioned 36-minute speech.

The Fuehrer dramatically [illegible] his wishes as to his successors in the leadership of the Reich, Field Marshal Hermann Goering and Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, were first and second [illegible] respectively.

After Goering and Hess, Hitler said, the successor would be [illegible] men chosen as the [illegible] by the senate of the Nazi party.

Italian Aid Not Expected

Germany does not count on Italian aid, [illegible] while on the other hand [illegible] Russia now is the Reich's eternal friend.

"A [illegible] Hitler's speech [illegible] that [illegible] thanked Italy for [illegible] and [illegible] "I will carry out this task [illegible]."

In essence, Hitler's speech was a reiteration of the German plea that every attempt at peaceful revision of "intolerable conditions" had failed and that Germany's demands were "modest and loyal" but that the reply of Poland and the western powers was only provocation.

(Continued on Page 8)

Unfavorable Reply Seen

LONDON (AP) — Great Britain and France have sent their last warning to Germany, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the British Parliament tonight.

"If the reply to this last warning is unfavorable, and I do not suggest that it is likely to be otherwise," Chamberlain said, "His Majesty's ambassador is instructed to ask for his passport."

In the statements, Chamberlain said he had informed Hitler that they [illegible] Germany's actions as [illegible] in Poland and that this [illegible] the implementation of [illegible] French agreement to [illegible] assistance of Poland.

[illegible] Germany was prepared [illegible] to withdraw its troops [illegible] Poland Great Britain would [illegible] at once to the small- [illegible].

Official information indicated Nazi troops were driving in three [illegible] first from East Prussia and Dzialdowo and Mlawa; second from Pomerania against [illegible] the narrowest part of [illegible] the disputed [illegible] third from Breslau against K[illegible] believed to have been [illegible].

Bomb Attack Fail

There were reports here that German planes attempted to bomb the Polish port of Gdynia, but that the bombs fell into the sea.

Initial attacks on Westerplatte in Danzig, where Poland has maintained an ammunition depot, were announced repulsed by Polish troops.

It was reported that Grodno on the East Prussian frontier, had been bombed and that Katowice was heavily bombed although there

(Continued on Page 8)

Late Bulletins On European Crisis

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt told reporters today that he believed the United States could stay out of the European conflict and the administration would make every effort to keep this country out. In response to a press conference question about whether America could keep from being involved the President authorized a direct quotation that "I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can and that every effort will be made by the administration so to do."

BERLIN (AP) — The army's high commander issued a bulletin at 5:45 P. M, 11:45 A. M., EST) which said advances of German troops and air force which started from Pomerania, Silesia, and East Prussia this morning were well under way toward their objectives.

OTTAWA, Can. (AP) — The Canadian government today placed all militia and naval and air forces of the Dominion on an active basis under proclamation of the war measures act of 1914.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Adolf Hitler sent President Roosevelt today his reply to the President's appeal for peace last week. The German Embassy forwarded it to the state department this morning and the department was expected to make it public shortly. A well-informed person described the reply as being "very positive."

FRANCE ORDERS MOBILIZATION FOR TOMORROW

PARIS (AP) — France today ordered general mobilization decreed a state of siege and summoned parliament to meet tomorrow in reaction to Germany's invasion of Poland.

The mobilization means that every able bodied Frenchman is called for military service and experts estimated it would put a total of eight million men under arms.

Mobilization date is tomorrow.

The state of seige was proclaimed throughout France and Algeria by an emergency cabinet meeting.

The French government in a communication broadcast to the nation, placed blame for the outbreak of hostilities on Germany.

The statement declared Germany "with no provocation on behalf of the Poles" crossed the frontier early this morning at the same time bombing Polish cities.

This attack, the statement added, was being prepared last night even while Germany was seeking [illegible] to throw the blame on Poland.

The French added that Germany never put its proposition to Poland in a valid diplomatic fashion and never tried to carry on normal diplomatic relations with Poland.

CITES STATE OF WAR

[illegible]

HOLDOUT GIVES IN

ALBANY (AP) — The W. H. Mickle [illegible] is going in for electric [illegible] until now it had [illegible] for old-age gas fixtures. Once [illegible] horse and wagon method of delivery for an automobile.