

# BRITAIN REFUSES PEACE

## HITLER SAYS NAZIS READY FOR 7-YEAR WAR

### Promises Order, Law for Poland With Soviet Aid

Fuehrer in long Danzig speech asserts he has no war aims against Allies, but they refused to permit peace

### AVERS POLAND NEVER TO RISE AGAIN

Admits publicly for first time he does not want Russian Ukraine, despite Mein Kampf; Germans enthusiastic about winning, he says

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

Danzig, Sept. 19 (AP)—Adolf Hitler served notice on Britain and France today he was prepared to wage a seven-year war if necessary and asserted that Germany and Soviet Russia, Europe's "two greatest nations," would re-establish "law and order" in Eastern Europe.

The Fuehrer in an hour and four-minute speech told the Western Allies—Britain and France—he had "no war aims" against them, but declared that Poland, as created by the Versailles treaty, "never again will rise."

Frenzied Welcome  
In one of his best oratorical efforts, Hitler spoke in the medieval Artushof as the crowning event of his first visit to Danzig since he brought the former Free City on the Baltic "back home into the Reich." The wildly cheering populace accorded him a frenzied welcome.

Dwelling at length on Nazi relations with Germany and France, he said, "I have always endeavored to bring about friendly relations."

"In the west and south," he declared, "Germany made important concessions hoping to bring about definite peace in Europe. We believe we would have been successful had our war agitators not always upset our efforts."

Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia are in agreement that the post-Versailles Poland shall not be revived, he asserted, adding that they were "the only ones entitled to re-establish law and order in Eastern Europe."

Taking notice of British assertions that the war might last for three years, the Fuehrer shouted:

"It will be dependent upon us if the war lasts that long."

"If it should last three years the word capitulation will not stand at its end, nor will it stand at the end of the fourth, fifth, sixth or seventh year."

They (the Allies) are not facing a Germany of Bethmann-Hollweg (German chancellor when the World War began), but a Germany of Friedrich time (Frederick the Great).

Spurns Ukraine  
Hitler said for what was believed to be the first time publicly, that he did "not want the Ukraine"—Russian territory which, on the basis of his book "Mein Kampf," many believed to be the ultimate object of his drang nach Osten—drive to the East.

Concluding his speech, Hitler admitted that the German people were "not displaying the same enthusiasm as in 1914, but down deep they have the enthusiasm to win the war."

He went into a long review of what he said were his attempts to reach a settlement with Poland without war, asserting:

"I attempted to find a way to connect East Prussia with the Reich and provide an outlet to the sea for HITLER"

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### Business Leader Says Peace Is National Aim

President of manufacturers declares industry also is opposed to profiteering

New York, Sept. 19 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers asserted tonight that "peace must be the national objective" and "industry opposes profiteering."

A statement issued by Howard Connelley, its president, on behalf of the industrial body, said:

"American industry hates war. War destroys lives. War wrecks homes. Economic chaos and years of crushing depression are its inevitable aftermath. It imperils representative democracy. . . .

"American industry wants peace. Peace must be the national objective. . . .

Problems Affect Us  
"The United States can stay out of war."

"Emotionalism can betray us into war."

"A public will to peace, coupled with wise public policies and action."

BUSINESS  
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### NAZIS THRUST IN WEST, BUT ARE REPULSED

Troops under cover of artillery barrage attack east of Blies River near Saarbruecken

### POSITION IS UNCHANGED

French assert Russian occupation of Poland does not affect war program

Paris, Sept. 19 (AP)—Under cover of a heavy artillery barrage German troops were reported tonight to have struck in the heart of the northern flank on the Western Front and been turned back by French forces.

The French general staff's evening communique described the place where a German attack had been turned back as "east of the Blies River."

### First Major Attack

The French general staff's communique said the Germans' "partial attack" was met and turned back during the night east of the Saar River. It was the first major attack by Germany on the Western Front since Soviet Russia invaded Poland Sunday, helping German frontal assaults to crush France's eastern ally.

The French general staff's evening communique described the place where a German attack had been turned back as "east of the Blies River."

The Blies River is about eleven miles east of Saarbruecken and flows northward from near the French town of Sarreguemines toward the German town of Blieskastel. Paralleling it about four miles distant is the Bickenalbe River, running northward from near the French town of Volmunster toward the German town of Zweibruecken.

The communique also said German aviation was active in the same region.

On the eve of the first session of the French cabinet since the government was formed September 13th, a semi-official statement declared "the occupation of a part of Poland by the Russian army can not affect in any way the position of the two great democracies"—Britain and France.

This was considered the French government's method of making known its determination to carry on the struggle in spite of the Russian drive and the apparently imminent end of Polish resistance.

The suspense which has been hanging over the western front for 48 hours, while Poland's defenses were crumbling under the double blow, was broken just before dawn today by the German assault.

French advisers said the field gray clad German infantry charged in the no-mans-land between Germany's Siegfried Line and the Maginot Line at a point just within German territory. The action was at a point where the French have "trench and pill-box system of fortifications toward the important industrial town of Saarbruecken."

Heavy Artillery Barrage  
The attack was said to have been executed under cover of a heavy artillery barrage by several German companies numbering about 140 men each.

French troops, who have been digging in as fast as they gained ground during the first two weeks of the war, were reported to have repulsed the attack with machine-gun fire from newly-prepared positions.

The main line of this 100-mile flank, which bulges slightly into Western Germany between the Rhine and the Moselle rivers, was unchanged.

Military observers said the real significance of the attack lay in the indication that the Germans now were attempting to raid the French lines and take prisoners, apparently in preparation for a large-scale offensive.

Heavy German reinforcements of infantry, armor and aviation were reported streaming west now that the Polish lines have been slashed to pieces. With only a few knots of resistance remaining to be reduced in the east.

On the naval front, where France and Britain have been waging a severe campaign against Germany, French dispatches claimed several successes.

Subs Sent to Bottom  
In addition to a German submarine reported sunk last night in the Atlantic, a semi-official statement said "four or five" similar craft had gone to the bottom under attacks of French warships.

"The submarine warfare has begun under excellent auspices and the results obtained at the start of this year."

NAZIS  
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KLEIN-WEIL FOR CHEVROLETS  
New cars, used cars, service and parts of all kinds on the way downtown.

KLEIN-WEIL, Main at Barker—Adv.

### Ship Line Bars Germans



Baroness Frederica Oppenheim, seen on shipboard in New York Harbor with Capt. Attilio Frugoni of the Italian liner Rex, was one of 30 passengers with German passports refused permission to sail, on last minute orders from the line's Genoa office. The orders were believed intended to avert the possibility of British search of Italian ships on the high seas. Associated Press Wirephoto

### PRESIDENT TO GIVE CONGRESS NEUTRALITY VIEWS TOMORROW

Roosevelt now drafting message which he says will be short

### ITALY APPEARS AS LEADER OF NEUTRAL BLOC

Balkan group, striving to avoid war, looking to Rome for guidance, protection

Rome, Sept. 19 (AP)—Italy, continuing preparations for "possible war but preserving her non-belligerent status," appeared tonight to be assuming the leadership of a great neutral bloc in Southern Europe stretching from the Atlantic to the Black Sea.

Reports from Balkan capitals indicated those states, striving to keep out of the European war, were looking more and more toward Rome for leadership and protection. A new tightening of Italian-Spanish relations also was reported among diplomats.

No War Planned Now  
Authoritative Italians said it was only natural that Italy, the most powerful European nation not involved in the war, should assume the role of guiding Southern Europe, for the present at least.

Indications increased, meanwhile, that Italy had no idea of entering the war in the near future.

Italian ships are on all seas. The appointment of Giuseppe Bastianini, hitherto undersecretary for foreign affairs, as ambassador to London was accepted as evidence that Italy

ITALY  
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NEUTRALITY  
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### SOVIETS REACH WILNO; ESTONIA THRUST FEARED

Troops reported nearing Lwow in South where occupation is expected to end

### GULF CONTROL AT STAKE

Russia believed to want a Baltic Sea base in order to dominate Gulf of Finland

Moscow, Sept. 19 (AP)—The Soviet Russian army rolling westward through Poland was reported authoritatively tonight to have occupied the city of Wilno, about 85 miles into Northeast Poland, and to be approaching the industrial city of Lwow, some 90 miles in from the frontier in the southeast.

Just how far into Poland the Red armies planned to go was not definitely known, but it is understood the invasion probably would halt on a line running roughly from Wilno to Lwow.

Mopping-Up Near End  
As the German-Russian campaign of mopping up in Poland seemed to be nearing an end, the possibility that Soviet troops might march into the Gulf of Finland, Estonia, now has a number of fortified islands in the gulf as well as shore batteries controlling certain large sectors.

Estonian circles in Moscow insisted, however, there was not a single conflict in the relations of their government with the Soviet Union.

They emphasized that their guards had tried to prevent the escape of the submarine and denied there was any connivance.

Peace May Be Asked  
Sources close to the German embassy predicted that the Reich, with the Polish campaign nearly over, might make a fresh approach to France and Britain for peace.

(Adolf Hitler in a Danzig speech said he had "no war aims" against the two western powers.)

These quarters said Germany now was transferring numerous airplanes and troops from the Polish to the Western Front.

Rumors that the British and French governments had presented a protest against Russian occupation of Polish territory could not be immediately confirmed.

A communique from the Soviet general staff reported that Russian forces continued to "elect troops of the Polish army" as they advanced westward.

A dispatch to the army newspaper, Red Star, disclosed that the process of liquidating huge estates in the Ukraine and White Russia already was under way.

Army commanders were reported to be instructing peasants to "take the land for the people," and to turn their cattle into the landlords' pastures.

Tass, official news agency, said that the advance of the Russian armies was received by joyous crowds which lined the roads and that girls decked the tanks and horses with flowers. The agency reported "stirring meetings" of the populace and Soviet army units.

Young Jockey Is Seriously Injured in Rockingham Fall

Salem, N. H., Sept. 19 (AP)—Jockey Dee Packer, nineteen, was critically injured today when the horse he was riding in the first race at Rockingham Park, Gold Saxon, stumbled and fell.

At the Clover Hill Hospital in Lawrence, Mass., it was said he suffered concussion of the brain and friction burns.

Packer, whose home is in Monrovia, Cal., made his racing debut yesterday.

Cargoes of Two U. S. Craft Are Taken by British

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 (AP)—The state department was informed by the American embassy in London today that the cargoes of two American freighters have been seized by the British.

The freighters are the Saccarappa and Shikshinay, which sailed from Savannah, Ga., reportedly bound for German ports.

The state department, it was reported, does not at this time contemplate diplomatic action regarding the seizure. An official said Secretary Hull was studying these and other recent cases and has not yet formulated his policy with regard to them.

### Determined "No" Will Be Answer To Hitler Plea

Official communique charges Fuehrer's Danzig speech is filled with crass misstatements on events leading up to war

### HITLER'S BROKEN PROMISES REVIEWED

Statement asserts London can hardly accept dictator's declaration Germany has no further aspirations in West

London, Sept. 19 (AP)—Authoritative quarters reiterated Britain's determination to say "no" to any Nazi peace offer tonight as an official communique charged Adolf Hitler's Danzig speech was "full of gross misstatements."

The statement gave a lengthy review of "the tale of Herr Hitler's broken promises" and said "we can scarcely expect Great Britain to believe that German aspirations are limited and that Germany has no further aspirations in the West."

Sea Toll Continued  
Sea warfare continued its toll of British shipping, the ministry of information announced today, two trawlers, the Lord Minto and Arlton, had been sunk and their crews rescued by a third trawler. Three other merchantmen were said to have eluded submarine attacks.

The admiralty announced approximately 681 survivors were accounted for of 1,260 aboard the aircraft carrier Courageous, torpedoed by an enemy submarine Sunday night.

The admiralty added that the Courageous losses might be less than the 579 indicated in preliminary checks. It also reported that the cruise steamer Paris, damaged with the loss of one sailor, had been salvaged.

Referring to reports that the German liner Scharnhorst at Kobe was being converted into a warship, the ministry of information said Britain had been informed by Japan that arming of German craft in Japanese harbors would not be permitted.

An authorized interview with John Smith, nineteen, who dropped the first British bomb of the war disclosed the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee was the principal victim of the raid on Kiel September 4th.

Third Report Today  
Prime Minister Chamberlain, who has asserted repeatedly that "Hitlerism must be smashed" if there is to be lasting peace in Europe, will give his third report on the war to Parliament tomorrow.

Considerable interest was centered on his appearance in the light of Hitler's statement in his speech today that Germany and Soviet Russia would determine Poland's future.

"It is surprising that a man in his responsible position should venture to convict himself so palpably out of his own mouth," the official British statement said of Hitler.

Commenting on Hitler's statement that he could not understand why the Polish government rejected his proposals, the 3,000-word statement said:

"The answer is that the Polish government had before their eyes the shameful betrayal of the solemn assurances given by the German government at Munich."

They knew that these demands

POLES FIGHT ON  
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BRITISH REPLY  
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Losses Believed Heavy  
The German communique said "dissolution and capitulation of scattered or encircled remnants of the Polish army are progressing rapidly."

"The battle of the Bzura River is over."

"Up to now, 50,000 war prisoners have been taken and immense booty captured. The final amount cannot be estimated."

Losses were believed heavy on both sides.

The tersely-worded announcement referred to a nine-day engagement along the Bzura north of Lodz, a textile manufacturing center and the second city in size in Poland.

Lodz is about 75 miles southwest of Warsaw and the German triumph in the Lodz area apparently relieved thousands of Nazi troops for the attack on the Polish capital, from which the government of President Ignace Moscicki fled several days ago.

The German high command de-

U. S. Will Look After Prisoners in Germany

Embassy and consulates will carry out inspections permissible under pact

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19 (AP)—One of the extraordinary duties thrust upon the American government by the war is to see that British and French prisoners of war get fair treatment in Germany.

In consenting to represent British and French interests in the Reich, the government also agreed to look after the condition of the prisoners from those countries.

Treaty Signed in 1929  
The American embassy in Berlin and various consulates will carry on the necessary inspections which in time may embrace tens of thousands of men. They will expect German treatment to follow the provisions of a treaty regarding prisoners of war signed in Geneva in 1929 by Germany, Great Britain, France, the United States and 43 other nations.

Under this agreement prisoners are given a wide range of rights over which the "protecting power"—in this case the United States—has the duty of inspection.

Prisoners of war must at all times be humanely treated and protected. Reprisals against them are prohibited.

No coercion may be used to obtain information about their army or country.

All their personal effects, including money, remain their property. Prisoners may not be placed in prisons but in buildings or barracks affording all possible guarantees of healthfulness. Their living quarters, food and water must be equal to those of troops at German base.

PRISONERS  
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## GERMANS HELP SOVIET ADVANCE WITH AIR RAIDS

Fleeing Poles wander in woods, countryside; wolves come from forests to villages

Copyright, 1939, by the New York Times  
Rome, Sept. 19.—Dispatches from Italian correspondents at the German-Soviet frontier describe the confusion of the Polish army and add that the Germans have helped

the Soviet advance. The Messagero correspondent, writing yesterday morning says:

"All cities on the border between Rumania and Poland have been bombed intensely by the German air force," thus preparing for the Soviet advance.

A further dispatch says that the weather in Poland has changed and that it has been raining steadily since Saturday.

### Roads Sea of Mud

"The rivers are swelling," it says, "the dust on the roads has become a sea of mud."

"If this situation is less comfortable for the Germans it is downright tragic for the fleeing Poles, and catastrophic for the population. Houses have been burned, forcing the people to wander in the countryside and woods.

"Carts, unable to ford the rivers, sink into the mud. Groups of families, sometimes only women and children, remain isolated in deserted sections of the land, exposed to the rain and without food or fire, like persons shipwrecked in mid-ocean."

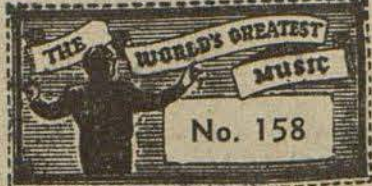
Moreover, the writer says, the wolves, driven out of the woods, have appeared among the ruins of villages.

A special correspondent of Stefani Agency in a dispatch dated "From the Polish Front," reports the arrival of large numbers of prisoners at camps in Germany and says that Polish prisoners now total more than 100,000 with another 100,000 expected shortly. The dispatch adds that the Germans separate prisoners of German blood from the others and send the former to other concentration camps whence as soon as their past is checked up will be returned to their families.

### Seek to Enter German Army

"Many Polish prisoners of German blood are asking to be enlisted in the German army. The prisoners are very badly equipped and a great many do not know why they were sent to war. Examination shows the profound ignorance of the majority of Polish farmers who through propaganda, were taught to believe that they would have made a military walk to Berlin. The soldiers were told for instance, that the German tanks built of tin which bullets would perforate and therefore, they should not be afraid of them. Other

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soldiers had been convinced that large British forces had debarked at Orly and that a large Franco-British army was about to debark in Rumania to catch Germany from the rear.

"Prisoners from eastern regions welcomed the news of Russian intervention. They were outspoken to these journalists about maltreatment suffered on their farms by Polish landowners who were supported by the police. Dirty, ragged and full of insects, the prisoners, nevertheless, maintain a dignified behavior, with a trace of cockiness reflecting the national temperament."

The correspondent says that prisoners replied when Poland entered the war "absolutely unprepared militarily and spiritually... the third day of the conflict, many contingents were cut off from food supplies. When captured, nearly all the prisoners were hungry. Army units did not know what was happening within the country. No newspapers reached the front. Many officers had no military preparation, having been improvised."

### Minorities Problem Ignored

"The minorities problem has not been studied. Soldiers of Polish, German, Ukrainian, Russian and Jewish blood were found in the same battalions," the correspondent says. "Polish officers attribute the rapidity of the defeat to the fact that the Polish army was obliged to spread out to defend overlong frontiers." When asked why the Polish high command did not fall back on a shorter line of defense where it could offer better resistance, the officers replied, in this case Poland "should have abandoned to Germany those territories of defense over which we are waging war." Correspondent concludes, the prisoners do not complain about the food but are concerned over the fate of their families. They were most surprised to learn that the Polish government had fled to Rumania and thought that Moscicki and Beck were still in Warsaw.

## TRAFFIC DEATHS IN LONDON RISE WITH BLACKOUTS

Campaign is contemplated for making rule governing use of road more rigorous

Copyright, 1939, By The New York Times  
London, Sept. 19.—Widespread concern over an alarming increase in the number of traffic deaths and cases of injury directly attributable to the nightly blackout is being expressed here.

The system, in force since 1934, of compiling and issuing figures on highway casualties has completely broken down because of the pre-occupation of the police authorities with other matters regarded as more urgent. It is known, however, that the figures have risen sharply in most parts of the country, particularly in the London district, where in the first ten days of the war 38 persons were killed and 975 injured, compared with eight killed and 316 injured in the preceding ten days.

In view of this development, a new campaign is contemplated with the object of making regulations governing the use of the road more rigorous.

People here are beginning to complain that more lives are likely to be lost on the roads than in air raids and urge partial lifting of the blackout. Prime Minister Chamberlain, in his review of the war situation last week, replied that this danger arose from the fact that there had not been an air raid as yet and said the air ministry considered it too dangerous to make any major readjustments until actual air raid conditions had been experienced. Minor relaxations were permitted, however, in the limited use of torches for pedestrians and a little more light for motor cars.

Not all the emphasis is being placed on lighting restrictions, for there is said to be growing evidence of lack of care in driving by motorists and failure on the part of cyclists and pedestrians to realize the new dangers which have arisen through the general speeding up of traffic, largely because of urgent war work.

Though compelled to relax vigilance on minor breaches of the law, the police are preparing to curb this tendency by asking for full penalties for flagrant violations of road regulations.

### Goering Picture Freed

Pictures of Field Marshal Goering cannot be seized by bailiffs for payment of debts. This was a court decision in Neubrandenburg, Germany. The court was considering the case of a married man with seven children. It was held that Goering's picture was an incentive to the proper upbringing of the children.

## Empty Nazi Supply Trucks Help Refugees of Poland

Tens of thousands of hapless residents plodding homeward over dusty roads

By EDWIN SHANKE

Jaslo, Poland, Sept. 19 (AP)—Tens of thousands of hapless Polish refugees are plodding homeward wearily over the dusty roads along which they fled before the advancing Germans.

I saw this tragic picture while en route from Krakow to Jaslo, deep in Polish Galicia.

The refugees are emerging from forests and other hiding places, some 100 miles from their homes. Most of them travel afoot and some in rickety carts, but during the last few days German supply trucks, returning empty from the front, have given lifts to many.

I saw scores of women carrying babies in shawl slings, the men trudging along beside them with great packs on their shoulders—packs containing all their remaining possessions. Many of the children of walking age led the family cow, chewing her cud unconcernedly.

Some of the families stuffed their possessions into decrepit baby buggies, which often broke down. Nearly all the refugees were barefoot. At Tarnow, a city of 55,000 east of Krakow, hundreds of the homeless Poles congregated all day opposite the local German commander's headquarters to wait for empty trucks returning from the front. On their arrival they are mobbed by the refugees.

Especially anxious to take care of

women and children, the German soldiers keep the men away from the trucks until the others are inside.

German officials said many Polish soldiers were among the refugees. They were men who, through the lightning advance of the German army, became separated from the main body of the retreating Polish army. Thereafter they worked their

## STUDENTS AROUSED

Threaten another walkout unless football is restored

Cuba, Ill., Sept. 19 (AP)—Striking students of Cuba High School agreed to return to classrooms today but threatened to renew their walkout tomorrow unless the school board restored football to the list of extracurricular activities.

Yesterday 135 students, a large share of the enrollment, went on strike, refused to attend classes and paraded with signs reading "No football, no school." Football was dropped six years ago for economy reasons.

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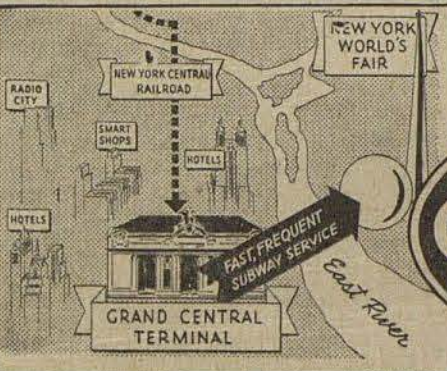
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