

POLISH ARMIES FIGHT ON

Britain to Spurn Peace, Fight to Finish

Both Government, People Revolted By Russian Move

Ministry of information communique asserts invasion of Poland cannot be justified by arguments issued by Moscow

COMMENT STILL SPARSE AND GUARDED

Red army's occupation move causes grave concern in military, diplomatic circles; effect on Balkans, Western Front watched

By RAYMOND DANIELL

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London, Sept. 18.—Apparently following the theory that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," the British government is showing every indication today of refusing to recognize Russian sovereignty of occupied Polish territory and letting it go at that at least for the present.

Britain's government and people are revolted and indignant at what is regarded as a second betrayal of Josef Stalin, but there seemed few practical alternatives to the adoption of the American state department's policy under Secretary of State Stimson toward Japan's conquest of Manchuria.

No Change in War Plans

Certainly the Russian move which was not entirely surprising here will not make any difference in allied determination to fight the war to a finish. The ministry of information issued the following statement: "The British government have considered the situation created by the attack upon Poland ordered by the Soviet government. This attack, made upon their (majesty's) government) own ally at the moment when she was prostrate in face of overwhelming forces brought against her by Germany, cannot in the view of his majesty's government be justified by the arguments put forward by the Soviet government.

"The full implication of these events is not apparent, but his majesty's government take the opportunity of stating that nothing that has occurred has made any difference to the determination of his majesty's government, with the full support of the country, to fulfill their obligations to Poland and to prosecute the war with all energy until the object has been achieved."

BRITAIN

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Duke of Windsor Will Go to France As Major General

London, Sept. 18 (P)—The war office announced tonight that the Duke of Windsor shortly will proceed abroad as a major general in the British expeditionary force.

King George, the war office announced, accepted temporarily his brother's resignation as field marshal in order that he might serve actively in the lower rank of major general. The appointment was effective as of September 30, the day Britain declared war.

Windsor returned from France September 12th after almost three years of self-imposed exile, accompanied by his Maryland-born wife for whom he relinquished his throne.

SCHWAB, STEEL MAGNATE, DIES IN NEW YORK

Bethlehem chairman victim of heart ailment; in ill health five years

New York, Sept. 18 (P)—Charles M. Schwab, 77, chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, died tonight at 8.30 p. m. (EST) at his Park Avenue apartment.

Schwab returned here recently from Europe. He had been in ill-health several times within the last five years. His wife died January 12th at the age of 79.

Two months after her funeral, he closed his home which for decades has been a landmark on Riverside Drive. At the same time he closed his other homes at Loretto, Pa., and Bethlehem, Pa., and a month later put the Riverside Drive mansion up for sale.

One of Wealthiest

Schwab was considered one of the wealthiest men in the United States. Executors of Mrs. Schwab's estate estimated the value of the Loretto home at \$3,000,000.

He returned from Europe a sick but cheerful man. At that time it became known that he was afflicted with a serious heart ailment.

In 1932 he relinquished the presidency of the American Iron and Steel Institute, a step in the gradual slowing down of the steel magnate. "I want more time to play," said Schwab. "I want more leisure to enjoy life to the fullest." Then he turned over many of his tremendous holdings to trustees.

In late years Schwab found great recreation in contract bridge. An inveterate optimist, Schwab professed to see hope for recovery throughout the depression. On one occasion, however, he remarked soberly that it seemed there were no millionaires left in the world. He said rich men were afraid to look in the books lest they find themselves penniless.

Most of Schwab's summers in recent years were spent in his Loretto home. He frequently sought the Riviera during the winter months. He crossed the Atlantic 170 times.

438 ON SHORE AFTER SINKING OF BIG CARRIER

British admiralty issues incomplete survivor list after Courageous sunk by U-boat

FORMER EQUERRY SAVED

Captain still among missing; sailors tell stories of heroism and fortitude

London, Sept. 19 (Tuesday) (P)—The British admiralty issued today a list of 438 survivors of the torpedoed aircraft carrier Courageous, first warship casualty in the war with Germany.

The admiralty emphasized that the list was not complete. The ship's company numbered slightly more than 1,100 when she went down at an unnamed spot yesterday.

Believe Sub Sunk

About 400 of the survivors were landed in England tonight by destroyer, some of them telling vivid stories of the sinking.

The British declared their belief the attacking submarine had been sent to the same grave with the Courageous, by a spirited onslaught from British destroyers.

The first list of survivors included Com. E. M. C. Abel-Smith, former equerry to King George, the ship's chaplain, the commanding engineer and various officers.

Com. Abel-Smith was appointed to the place six weeks ago. Com. C. W. G. W. Woodhouse also was among the survivors, but there was no immediate mention of Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones, who was last reported by survivors on the bridge directing his men to abandon ship.

The ship had two commanders, Abel-Smith for the arm, Woodhouse for the executive, while Capt. Makeig-Jones was in direct command of the ship.

The survivors reported crewmen sang and cheered while they swam after the Courageous foundered.

Nation Is Shocked

This loss of a powerful unit of the world's greatest navy shocked a nation already angered by the loss of 24 merchant ships—among them the liner Athenia—in what the British government described as unrestricted submarine warfare.

Besides those brought to England on a destroyer, other survivors were reported aboard other vessels, including an American freighter.

The admiralty's communique on the sinking of the Courageous, first British warship to go down in the two weeks of war, was barren of detail. It said only the Courageous had "been lost by enemy submarine action," that an undisclosed number of survivors had been picked up by destroyers and merchant ships and that the submarine was "heavily attacked by destroyers and is believed to have been sunk."

"There were two distinct bangs at intervals of about a second," related one of the survivors.

"After that there were a few minor explosions and most of the crew jumped into the water. The order to abandon ship came within five minutes and the Courageous foundered 30 minutes after the first explosion."

438 ON SHORE

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ESTONIA MAY BE TAKEN OVER

Russian fleet order indicates action against neighbor

Moscow, Sept. 19 (Tuesday) (P)—The Soviet Russian Baltic fleet is "taking measures" against Polish submarines believed hiding in Baltic waters, the official news agency, Tass, announced today.

The announcement strongly indicated the steps being taken by the Soviet Baltic command were aimed specifically at Estonia, one of the small Baltic States north of Poland and adjoining Russia.

"On September 18th a Polish submarine previously intruded in Tallinn, port of Estonia, escaped and disappeared in an unknown direction," said Tass. "This is believed to be a case of abetment on the part of Estonian authorities. The command of the Soviet Baltic fleet is taking measures against the possible diversion of the part of submarines hiding in Baltic waters."

"As reported from Leningrad, according to reliable information, Polish submarines are hiding in ports of the Baltic states and find there covert support on the part of certain government personages," the Tass statement began.

"According to information available, besides Polish submarines, also submarines of certain other states are hiding in those ports."

The statement then continued with its references particularly to Estonia.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE

VAN DYKE CAB. MA. 2625—Adv.

Lubitsch, Daughter Reunited



Ernst Lubitsch, film director, was the happiest man in Hollywood yesterday. He was reunited with his eleventh-month-old daughter, Nikola, the youngest person aboard the British liner Athenia when it was sunk. The child's nurse, Lina Strohmeyer, rescued her. (P) Wirephoto

German's Voice War Optimism

Drift of events arouses nation's confidence in further course of events

By GUIDO ENDERIS

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Berlin, Sept. 18.—The opening of the third week of the state of war with Britain and France found German confidence in the further course of events and the ultimate outcome of the issue buttressed by an unswerving optimism.

With the conclusions of the Polish campaign, made imminent by the advent of Russian arms on Polish territory, an active reality, the full weight of German defenses are now made available for any exigencies that may arise on the Western frontier. The complete composure with which a possible attack on that sector on a mammoth scale is being awaited, suggests one of the enigmas

If not anomalies of the situation and the continued absence of active hostilities along that wide front remains the topic of neutral speculation. It also remains the source of futile optimism.

Physical projection of Russian armed forces into the Polish conflict must be treated as constituting the first tangible political and military evidence accruing from the Russo-German anti-aggression pact. The true of Soviet and Japanese troops along the Mongolian frontier is also considered an increment to the prestige of German diplomacy, probably not so impressive, but no less effective. Its far Eastern ramifications

GERMAN PEOPLE

Continued on Page Four

F.D.R. Is Shocked By War Bombings

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 (P)—President Roosevelt told the president of Poland tonight that he was "deeply shocked" at reports that Germany bombed open towns and villages in Poland.

He called again upon belligerent nations to renew their orders prohibiting the bombing of civilians from the air.

In a telegram to President Moscicki, Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged receipt of a message from the Polish president stating that "for some days past German aircraft have deliberately and methodically been bombing Polish towns and villages

which contain no conceivable military objectives."

Mr. Roosevelt said, "I have been deeply shocked . . . 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."

Mr. Roosevelt referred to a telegram from Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, American ambassador. One of these communications said:

"Although they are ostensibly appearing to follow the principle of limiting bombardments from the west sector was quiet."

Col. Lipinski claimed the Poles had taken many prisoners.

Yesterday, he asserted, German artillery had shelled the center of the city.

"And yet," continued the radio announcement, "we have comparative order here."

"We have lived through yesterday and today despite bombing, machine gunning and shelling."

"Day before yesterday we thought the great onslaught had broken Warsaw's spirit, but . . ."

Here the radio speech was broken off.

The broadcast was the first heard from the Warsaw radio in many hours. It was silent all Sunday night.

U. S. Ship Saves 53 Survivors Of Airplane Carrier

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 (P)—The maritime commission said today its freighter Collingsworth had rescued 53 survivors of the torpedoed British airplane carrier Courageous.

The commission's information came in a brief message from Capt. Reynolds of the Collingsworth. It said:

"Rescued 53 survivors of H. M. S. Courageous. Later evacuated all to other vessels. Now proceeding."

The commission did not give the location of the Collingsworth other than the North Atlantic.

ITALY IS WARY AS SHE AWAITS CLARIFICATION

Rome wants to know how seriously Balkans will be affected, reaction against Russia

RUMANIA BELIEVED NEXT

Outright invasion or threat of force expected to make Bucharest yield

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

Copyright 1939 By The New York Times

Rome, Sept. 18.—Italy was watching and waiting today for the situation in Poland and the Balkans to clarify before taking any decision. It is only after Poland has been entirely conquered and Russian aims have been made clear that Italy can know how seriously the Balkan countries, particularly Rumania, are being threatened.

It is expected that the next move will be against Rumania either in the form of outright invasion or by a threat of force that might induce Bucharest to yield without military action, but until that takes place nothing can be done. Italy is also waiting to see whether England and France will declare a state of war against Russia. Yesterday that was considered inevitable, but today there are some doubts here.

Rigid in Neutrality Stand

So rigid is this attitude of neutrality and watchful waiting that the newspapers have not been allowed to make the slightest comment on the Russian invasion, Virginio Gayda for instance performs the feat today of writing a column editorial in the Giornale d'Italia about the collapse of Poland without any mention of Russia.

There is plenty of diplomatic activity going on but that too is being kept secret. Since Italy's situation is singularly delicate and the authorities fear that false interpretations might be placed upon constant references to interviews with Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano, foreign newspapermen have been asked to avoid mentioning them unless officially divulged. A notice was posted in the foreign press office today reading "From now on communique will be issued concerning talks which Count Ciano may have with foreign diplomats. Only after these communique, will the information be official. Newspapermen were asked to take note of the above. The foreign press bureau at the ministry of popular culture counts upon adhesion of its colleagues to this rule."

It should be stated in all fairness

The communique betrays eagerness to assure the world there will be no collision between the Russo-German forces. The communique declares neither Russian nor German troops are pursuing any aims contrary to their non-aggression pact. It states it is the intention of the troops to bring "order and reassurance to Poland, to help the Polish people confronted with a collapse of their state" reconstruct it and make the future existence of the state possible.

In authoritative British circles today, although comment is naturally reserved pending instructions from London, the tendency was to take a calm, practical view of the situation created by Russia's invasion of Poland. It seems clear that neither Russian nor sentimental considerations are likely to influence a decision whether or not relations with Russia will be broken off. Action is likely to be limited to a protest and a refusal to recognize Russia's right to assume "protection of White Russian and Ukrainian minorities of Poland, reserving the right to reopen the question later."

Advantage Not Apparent

It is hard to see what advantage the democracies can gain from a declaration of war against Russia, which anyway could not help Poland. On the other hand it might drive the Soviet Union really into arms with Germany. There is no tendency in authoritative British

REICH, RUSSIA

Continued on Page Two

WARSAW RADIO AGAIN SILENT

Announcer cut off, but reason is not known

Budapest, Sept. 18 (P)—The Warsaw radio became silent suddenly at 10.10 p. m. (4.10 p. m. EST) tonight as Col. Vlacav Lipinski was telling of fighting against German besiegers in the Polish capital.

He had said fighting in the Praga district of East Warsaw was violent last night with heavy shelling. The west sector was quiet.

Col. Lipinski claimed the Poles had taken many prisoners. Yesterday, he asserted, German artillery had shelled the center of the city.

"And yet," continued the radio announcement, "we have comparative order here."

"We have lived through yesterday and today despite bombing, machine gunning and shelling."

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Three Battered Groups Continue To Push Conflict

Soldiers still hold Warsaw, fight along Bug River north of Pinsk, and defend Lwow area from sector on San River

ALL WITHOUT GENERAL STAFF GUIDANCE

Smigly-Rydz flees into Rumania with 100,000 refugees; observers say Polish combatant loss low, between 50,000 and 100,000

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

Cernauti, Rumania, Sept. 19 (Tuesday, 1 a. m., 7 p. m. EST, Monday) (P)—Three widely separated Polish armies, badly battered and almost surrounded, today were reported continuing to fight against overwhelming German armies despite the flight of the Polish government from the nation.

Advices received at this border town showed the Polish armies were entrenched as follows:

Warsaw Holds Out

1.—In Warsaw and west of the city, still holding out after a twelve-day siege.

2.—Along the Bug River north of Pinsk and in the Bialystok sector.

3.—Along the San River west of Lwow, the capital of the Ukraine territory now being invaded by the Russian and German armies.

As the Polish president, Ignace Moscicki, Foreign Minister Jozef Beck and Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, Polish army commander crossed the border, the Cernauti chief of police estimated that at least 100,000 refugees had fled Poland for safety in Rumania.

The Polish infantry and artillery were said to be fighting practically without aerial assistance as most of the Polish airforce has been destroyed or interned in Rumania. The three armies were said to be resisting the Germans as individual units, without unified direction from the Polish general staff.

Observers here said the opening days of the Polish-German war were made up of long distance warfare.

German planes have bombed troops and communications in cities far behind the battle lines while most of the German advances have been achieved by motorized and mechanized units speedily encircling towns and cities rather than by direct frontal attacks.

Combatant Losses Small

Polish staff officers and foreign military observers estimate that—because of that type of warfare—Polish combatant losses have been more than 50,000 to 100,000 killed.

Before the war the Poles figured they could lose a million men before Warsaw could be taken.

German losses were estimated by the same observers at between 35,000 and 50,000 killed.

As the Polish leaders crossed the border, they were reported on their way to Bucharest from where, it was said, they planned to go to Paris.

Moscicki entrained for Craiova, near the Bulgarian frontier, while Beck motored to the Siascul-Moldova district in Marshal Smigly-Rydz to Bialka in the Carpathian Mountains.

There was a bitter argument between Beck and Smigly-Rydz at the station during the farewell to Moscicki. The army chief stalked

POLAND

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Russia False, Cowardly, Asserts Vatican Paper

Soviet chose false pretext, performed uncourageous deed, says publication

By HERBERT L. MATTHEWS

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Vatican City, Sept. 18 (P)—Russia is called false and cowardly in a strong editorial of condemnation today by Observatore Romano for her invasion of Poland. Equally strong is its defense of Poland and the menace to Catholicism represented by the war.

It is rare, indeed, for the Vatican City newspaper to take such positive stand and considering its close connections with the Papal secretariat of state, one must take this as the nearest thing to a pronouncement of the Holy See's position, yet made. It is emphasized by the fact that Cardinal Hinsley, primate of Poland, arrived in Rome today and will shortly see Pope Pius. There can be no question of the Pontiff's grief and

horror over what has happened to Poland.

Not Unexpected

"The Soviet action has not come unexpectedly," writes Count Dalla Torre, director of Observatore Romano, in his editorial. "It was everywhere feared. But Russia chose a false pretext and performed a deed that was not courageous."

"While the world watches this spectacle with a heart that despairs of any remaining sentiment of respect for promise of homage to the right of civil generosity, it is asked, whether, beyond the avowed aims of Russia's warlike neutrality, there are not others which may extend the flame of war and whether there is not some preparation to carry the

VATICAN

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Expert Denies Soviets Have 4 Million Troops

Authorities also assert total of nations' warplanes has been exaggerated

By LOWELL LIMPUS

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New York, Sept. 18.—Competent military authorities don't believe

Deaths

Bailou, Clara M.
Bayer, Clara A.
Booth, Caroline
Donohue, Daniel F.
Essick, Sophia E.
Evans, C. Mendel
Evans, Sarah A.
Gillespie, William
Hines, Frances C.
Hines, Charles B.
Hunderman, Charles
Hunter, Bertha M.
Mann, Richard W.

Miller, Frances
Morse, George L.
Now, Frederick W.
Punkett, R. T.
Schwach, Frank
Shaffer, Thomas J.
Skuse, Adelle Byron
Terwilliger, Ernest
Tomasulo, Anthony
Trautman, Emil
Tyrrell, E. J. Sr.
Waldow, Frank C.
Weezer, Paul Allen

3,600 Russian Planes

One of them laid the totals right on the line today as follows: The Red army can't throw more than 3,600 planes and 750,000 men into action during the next two months.

Germany hasn't more than 3,000 combat planes and 2,500,000 soldiers

EXPERT DENIES

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Death Notices on Page 20

Read Buffalo's FIRST Newspaper of the Day

THE COURIER-EXPRESS

War Babies Fall With Thud on Share Market

Prices drop \$1 to \$7 a share; traders confused by Russian invasion

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Stock Market's "war babies" fell with a thud in Wall Street today. Share prices which were soaring a few days ago, dropped \$1 to \$7 in many instances, the sharpest average loss since last April. Brokers said many traders, who last week felt certain of a "long war" bringing much business to the United States, were confused by the Russian move into Poland, and discussions of the possibility of a "peace" move on the part of the totalitarian states. Sensitive commodities generally turned downward along with stocks. Wheat at Chicago lost 1 1/2 to two cents a bushel, cotton at New York 65 to 90 cents a bale, and wool, rubber, sugar, hides and several other staples in which there is organized futures trading, were lower. Leading stocks dropped \$1 to \$6 in active selling at the start, came part way back during the middle of the day, as trading slackened, but dipped sharply again in a flurry just before the close. Transfers came to only 1,733,630 shares, however, making it the second smallest five-hour session so far in September. The average of 80 representative issues declined \$1.50 to \$50.80, largest drop since last April 8th. The average of 30 industrials alone dipped \$2 to \$72.80, off \$3.40 from last week's high, but still up \$7 from the level of August 31st.

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FOR YOUR DIAMONDS
AND OLD GOLD! HIGHEST PRICES!
GAMLER'S 522 MAIN
Cor. Genesee

Hand Grenade Explosion Kills Five Spanish Soldiers
Madrid, Sept. 18 (AP)—A hand grenade exploded in the Casa Del Campo mines today, killing five soldiers of the Engineers Corps engaged in clearing the place of explosives left during the Spanish civil war.

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Buffalo Owned—Buffalo Operated

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For, when it comes to fabric excellence and tailoring merit, they enjoy the highest quality rating in the field. It takes only one glance to tell you that the woollens are superb...and it takes only a moment's "try-on" to give you a sense of comfort, perfection of fit, and smartness of line that you just can't get in clothes less fine. Hickey-Freeman suits at \$55. New Hickey-Freeman Top-coats \$55 to \$75.
Popular Men's Store, Second Floor

BRITAIN WILL SPURN PEACE, FIGHT OUT WAR

Determination to push conflict to finish unchanged by Russian invasion

Continued from Page One

While there is no question but what the Red army of occupation in Ukrainian White Russian areas of Poland caused grave concern not only in military circles but among diplomats as well, comment thereon is sparse and guarded. It was pointed out that in a matter so vitally affecting allied interests, fuller information is desirable and consultation with France is essential before making a statement of official British policy.

Full Airing Wednesday

However, Wednesday when Sir Neville Chamberlain reports to the commons on the progress of the war of last week, the whole subject of Russia's status in the present conflict between France and Great Britain and what is left of Poland and Nazi Germany will be discussed. The opposition party is reported to be planning a series of questions not only regarding Russia's malevolent neutrality, but about the reasons why Great Britain failed to render more effective multilateral assistance to Poland after guaranteeing her independence and integrity last spring.

Meanwhile, as the ministers formulate their statement of the government's position, it was regarded as significant that the Polish government through its ambassador here contented herself in branding Russia as a treaty violator rather than as a joint aggressor with Germany, which would have entitled the stricken country to call upon the Allies for help.

Had she done so it is unlikely that it would have made any difference as the British reply probably would have been about the same. It is said here that Great Britain already is giving its best toward Polish salvation through the blockade of Germany and co-operation with the French on the western front. The best way of helping Poland, according to the British view, is to concentrate every ounce of effort toward defeating Germany and ending Hitlerism.

Taking on another enemy like the powerful Soviet with its great air force and large submarine fleet, it is pointed out, could scarcely contribute toward a quick decisive victory for which the British continue to hope while planning for a long war.

Balkans Are Watched

The effect of the Russian entry into Poland is being closely watched for the effect on Balkan neutrals as well as on the Western Front in France where it is expected a large part of the German army formerly engaged in the fighting Polish campaign soon will be concentrated.

Opinion in semi-official circles is that Russian intervention will tend to freeze Rumanian neutrality, since it is expected the Red army will occupy the territory forming a screen between the Nazis and Rumania which was recently subjected to strong German pressure. Bulgaria at present seems committed to a policy of neutrality. Despite rumors from German sources that Turkey is being wooed away from her western allies the British feel secure in the belief that that country can be depended on to remain steadfast. It was said authoritatively one of the secret clauses of the Russo-German non-aggression treaty provided that any hostile move by Germany toward Turkey would be taken by Russia as justification of nullification of the whole compact.

While Britain keeps a watchful eye on the Russian move, she is porting herself in a long laid low by the Germans, hope persists that the traditional enmity of the Muscovite and Teuton will reassert itself now that the collapse of the buffer state brought them into proximity again.

No Masterful Strategist

In an editorial today, the London Times suggests that Stalin's move was less like that of a "bold and masterful strategist than of an over-ambitious conspirator distrustful of his accomplice but compelled by one false step to continue along a dubious path."

It is suggested here that while Poland as a sovereign state collapsed, its army disintegrating, and its government seeking asylum beyond its borders, it will continue to be regarded as a nation here. The Polish ambassador to London is expected to continue to represent his government which following the precedent of Belgium in 1914 probably will reassemble on ally soil in France or in the friendly territory of the Near East.

In France there is a large Polish colony from which a Polish legion might be recruited to be hurled against the Germans on the Western Front. International law forbids refugee Polish leaders continuing to function as a government on the neutral soil of Rumania.

Peace Move Expected

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18 (AP)—officials are prepared for a Hitlerian peace move soon in which the United States may be asked to play a part.

There are many indications that Germany after overrunning Poland will offer to end the war with the Western Allies. Hitler may put it up to them that he is willing to withdraw from all Poland except that which belonged to Germany before the World War, and is willing to guarantee France's borders for any period of years or forever. He may seek to make it appear that responsibility for continuance of the war lies on their shoulders. He may warn them that if they choose war, Germany is prepared to resist for ten years, or perhaps some multiple of ten years.

Duce May Be Buffer

In the opinion of persons here who should know, it is possible that Hitler himself will not present these terms of peace. He will look about for someone, some neutral, to do it

To help you over these DIFFICULT DAYS
Try Chichester's Pills for functional periods and discomfort. Usually give quick relief. Ask your druggist for.

It's Fire-Alarm Sid Now



Sidney Wooderson, right, the world's record mile runner, and his brother, A. T. Wooderson, left, are members of the London auxiliary fire service, behind-the-front unit. Here they stroll to their station.

Associated Press Wirephoto

438 ON SHORE AFTER SINKING OF BIG CARRIER

British admiralty issues incomplete survivor list after Courageous sunk by U-boat

Continued from Page One

The ship heeled so badly some lifeboats could not be used. One officer reported Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones last was seen on the bridge ordering his men to abandon ship.

The number of survivors of the ship's company of slightly more than 1,100 could not be determined until other vessels have reported the number they picked up.

One survivor said those members of the crew who could not swim supported themselves with pieces of wood and rafts until they were rescued.

Quickly Founders

"She immediately began to list to port," he said, "and within five minutes the captain gave orders to abandon her, and after her bows had submerged and her stern had cocked up into the air she actually foundered within fifteen to 30 minutes after being hit. Some boats on the starboard side were got out, but those on the port side could not be used as she heeled over too quickly."

Lists of the survivors were posted and joy and tears were mixed in the crowds around the bulletins. There were joyful reunions and there were relatives who turned away in tears of disappointment.

Survivors said the Courageous was struck without warning, although the submarine was quickly spotted after the attack.

There was a moderate sea and it was still daylight. The captain's secretary said he reached one of the destroyers after swimming 40 minutes. "Everybody behaved with calm and men cracked jokes," he said. "There was no panic or disorder."

How a German undersea boat could have slipped past the screen of destroyers which ordinarily protects the floating airbases that mother the "eyes of the fleet" was not explained officially.

Neutral observers conjectured a submarine could have slipped upon the Courageous and her destroyers by a dangerously deep dive and then attacked in full knowledge that her chances for escape were slim.

Reduced Complement

The ministry of information said the full complement of the Courageous, plus the personnel of the fleet arm — normally 48 planes — was "about 1,200 officers and men. When sunk she had a reduced complement of aircraft and therefore presumably a somewhat smaller crew."

Where the Courageous went down was not disclosed. The admiralty said she had been "performing very good service in protecting ships of the mercantile marine against U-boat attacks."

This was taken to mean she had been convoying merchantmen as well as carrying planes in Britain's effort to drive enemy submarines and shipping from the seas.

The loss of the Courageous, while for him, Mussolini is considered likely to be the man.

But a peace proposition supported by several influential neutrals would be more effective than if it were championed by only one, and thus, in the opinion of some well-informed persons, Uncle Sam's assistance may be sought.

1,892 FLEEING EUROPEAN WAR, REACH AMERICA

Two ships reach New York; one brings 32 members of torpedoed craft's crew

New York, Sept. 18 (AP)—The rush to escape Europe's war increased in pace today as two more United States ships brought in 1,892 passengers, most of them Americans.

Carrying several hundred more than capacity, many of whom slept in hastily-built dormitories in lounges and the swimming pool, the United States liner Washington arrived with 1,746, including many celebrities.

The American Shipper of the United States Lines docked with 146 passengers. Thirty-two were crew members of the torpedoed British freighter Blair Logie, rescued from life boats 200 miles off the Irish Coast a week ago.

Aboard the Washington were Mrs. Joseph P. Kennedy, wife of the United States ambassador to England, and three of her children; Senator Robert F. Reynolds (Dem. N.C.); Thomas Mann, exiled German author, and violinist Fritz Kreisler.

In a prepared statement, Senator Reynolds urged congressmen to forget partisanship and work to keep this country out of war.

"We must achieve that end by making ourselves so strong that no nation will seek a quarrel with us," Capt. Daniel B. McAlpine, 65-year-old master of the Blair Logie, said the submarine commander made sure all his crew were safe in lifeboats then fired three rockets to bring help.

Dr. Mann, with his wife and daughter, Erika, were in Sweden when war broke out. They caught the last commercial plane which flew to London.

On its eastbound trip, the Washington picked up 33 of the crew of the torpedoed British freighter Olivegrove. In Southampton, Capt. Giles C. Stedman said, the vessel was detained by the British while 21 German members of the crew were questioned. All but one, a cook, were permitted to return to ship.

a severe blow, left Great Britain with six other, newer aircraft carriers—The Albattross, Ark Royal, Eagle, Furious, Glorious, and Hermes. Five more are under construction.

A communistic tonight reviewing England's air patrol of the sea said "many submarines" have been found and attacked, some sunk and others severely damaged "with little opposition from the German airforce."

Plane Sinks Sub

The communistic also gave an eyewitness account by a British flier telling how he sighted a submarine two miles away, approached under cover of a cloud and sank the craft with bombs.

The scene of the battle was not disclosed. He said he opened fire at a man on the conning tower. His first bombs hit the water fifteen to twenty yards ahead of the submarine as it rapidly submerged, and the explosions blew her back to the surface, he said. His account continued:

"The nearest bomb of my second salvo was a direct hit on the submarine's periscope and there was a colossal explosion and her whole stern lifted out of the water. She dove into the sea at an angle of 30 degrees.

Janes Fighting Ships, authoritative volume on fleets, describes the Courageous as a converted cruiser first built in 1916—the oldest but one of the largest of the British aircraft carriers. The August navy lists gave her commander as Capt. W. T. Makeig-Jones.

It was recalled that the first British warship sunk by a German submarine in the last war was H.M.S. Aboukir.

REICH, RUSSIA SEEN PLANNING POLISH STATE

Joint communique says advancing armies hope to assist Poles in reconstruction work

Continued from Page One

circles to believe the version that Russia's latest move was planned at the time of signature to the Russo-German pact. On the contrary, emphasis is laid on the fundamental mutual distrust of both parties to this pact.

The probable course of events, as well-informed Britishers in Moscow now see it, is that Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop promised that in event of war German troops would not approach Russia closer than the line running through Brest Litovsk and Lwow. When the Soviets saw the German columns nearing this line they decided to act. After secretly mobilizing reserves, they notified the Germans—probably about the date of Pravda's article attacking Polish treatment of Ukrainians and White Russians—they intended to occupy the areas inhabited by them. The Germans had to put their best face to this and pretend the move was made with their full approval and seek now to suggest warmest co-operation between themselves and the Russians. Even after today's "joint communique" the British are entirely skeptical.

Joint Protest Expected

It is anticipated that the British and French, supported by others, will make a joint demarche protest. Poland is going to recall her embassy after presenting a strong note breaking off relations with the Soviet. The whole staff will leave tomorrow southward for Rumania or, if infeasible for Turkey, thence Paris, Czechoslovak Minister Fierlinger so far has not had any communication with the Soviet for official office to confirm the Berlin broadcast assertion that the Soviet Union is recognizing Slovakia—which would of course, displace him.

Russian Red army communique, broadcast last night and published today, shows that the Red army advanced an average of 40 miles the first day. Since this is two or three days' march for the infantry, it is assumed that either cavalry or mechanized forces were employed.

A German military attaché accompanied the troops. When other attacks applied for the same privilege they were put off by the excuse of no fighting, therefore no need to go. Neutral attaches, however, intend on renewing these demands tomorrow. It is true there was no serious fighting. This correspondent has ascertained that the Polish defenses were not manned, that only occasional companies of border guards were met with whom, in some cases, shots were exchanged.

It is believed the Russian advance will halt along the line running through Brest Litovsk and Lwow, but possibly the latter city will be excluded. This would be approximately an ethnographic frontier. It is the line of the Bug River which has been proposed since 1920 as the provisional Russo-Polish frontier. Truce negotiations failed, and subsequently the Poles drove out the Russians who were preoccupied in fighting Gen. Wrangel to the frontier they crossed yesterday.

Political Gains Seen

Militarily, the Russians hardly improved their situation vis-a-vis Germany by the move, as it would be a long business to fortify the new line. The old frontiers are fortified. Politically, however, the Soviet Union reckons a considerable gain. Apart from the fact the German army to Central Europe and the Hungarians' own action in seizing Rumania last March which has given them the Red army as next door neighbors.

With Rumania, too, Russia is now acquiring a frontier, not marked by the barrier of the Dniester River. Incidentally it bars Germany from further advance into Rumania, unless, with Russia's co-operation, she is again shut off from Rumanian oil-wells, except via Hungary.

It is however, not Benes but Nazi Germany which brought the Communist army to Central Europe and the Hungarians' own action in seizing Rumania last March which has given them the Red army as next door neighbors.

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VATICAN

Continued from Page One

struggle from the political military field over to that of ideological moral and social conquests.

"Recourse to force is beginning to unveil its incalculable fearful consequences. . . . In seventeen days it has monstrously magnified and disfigured the situation. The sword drawn to cut the Gordian knot remains caught in the growing tangle. . . . One of the saddest episodes in the political history of all times which cannot be eradicated from the world's conscience after a century and a half is being repeated. Finis Poloniae? No. Because the world has not forgotten Poland. Justice and human nobility proclaim it. It has been said that the people who do not defend themselves do not deserve to live. It is all the more true, therefore, that those who do defend themselves do deserve life and it is certain that Poland deserves it doubly in her heroic double defense. It is felt and believed by all those who share the same holy faith as the Poles and know the danger which threatens Catholicism is the fate of their country. Such is the threat and light of the civilization of Europe and the world."

Strictest Impartiality

It was confirmed today that the Holy See is going to await developments and meanwhile continue its attitude of strictest impartiality. Much worry, since it is against the church's tradition to take sides in such a great conflict. Moreover, any future peace or humanitarian moves by the Pope are going to be embarrassed by the fact that Russia has no representation at the Holy See in Moscow.

In Vatican circles today it was said that the Pope now feels his warning that "nothing is lost by peace, everything can be lost by war" has been proved and sensationally verified by the Russian intervention.

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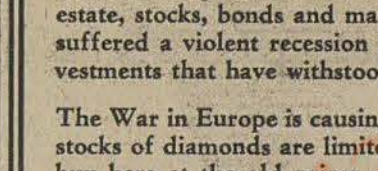


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REPORT HITLER WOULD END AID FOR GEN. CHIANG

Japanese press says Fuehrer has asked Stalin to cease supporting Chinese leader

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Tokyo, Sept. 18—Japanese press reports from Rome declare Chancellor Adolf Hitler has requested Joseph Stalin to cease supporting Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's regime in China. These reports are not authoritatively confirmed, and the suspicion that they originate as German propaganda is not lessened by whispers that Maj. Gen. Eugen Ott, the German ambassador here, has been advising Berlin in that sense.

Gen. Count Juchi Terauchi has arrived in Berlin at Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop's invitation, according to the Japanese press, which expects he will meet Chancellor Hitler in Poland and thereafter visit Moscow. Gen. Terauchi's movements are unofficial, but reports indicate that German efforts to resuscitate relations with Japan are meeting with some success.

Japanese correspondents in Rome interpret the German moves as part of a scheme to remove Japanese from the Soviet regime in order to free her to act against Great Britain in Asia. The Germans are making great efforts to recover Japan's friendship by showing that Germany is actively supporting Japan's efforts to conclude the China war.

Hungarian Gossipers Interned

Budapest, Sept. 18 (AP)—Twenty-eight persons, including several Hungarian newspapermen, were given indefinite internment sentences today on charges of "gossiping about the war."

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