

# GERMANS DRIVEN BACK AT WARSAW; BAYONETS CHECK NAZIS IN WEST

## 2 HURT BY STORM IN W. N. Y. AREA; BOATERS SAVED

### Lockport Woman Struck by Falling Limb, Jamestown Resident Burned by Light- ning; Damage Is Heavy.

Striking with little warning, a violent wind and rain storm lashed several Western New York counties Sunday afternoon, causing the injury of at least two persons, endangering the lives of others when boats capsized and leaving a trail of damaged property, wrecked power and communication lines and severe losses in fruit-growing districts.

While the wind reached a velocity of 52 miles an hour in Buffalo, it struck with even greater violence north of the city. Rain fell in blinding torrents and hail was reported at some points. A dozen persons, including several Buffalo residents, were rescued from Lakes Erie and Ontario and Niagara River when their boats were overturned.

#### Caused by Wind Shift.

The storm broke at 1:30 o'clock and was described by Senior Meteorologist James H. Spencer as a "windshift storm" of almost "tornado proportions." It was caused by cold northerly winds undergirding moist, warm air, resulting in great turbulence in the air. The temperature dropped ten degrees to 56 degrees within a half hour. Reported injured as a result of the storm were: Mrs. Gertrude Dennison, 40, of 433 Prospect st., Lockport, who is in critical condition after being struck by a large limb ripped from a tree. She suffered a skull fracture; Miss Sarah H. Myers, of 497 Willard st., Jamestown, whose leg was burned when lightning struck and wrecked the chimney of her home.

#### Buffalonians Among Rescued.

Among the rescues was that of six persons, including three Buffalonians, after two boats capsized in Lake Ontario near Niagara Reef, a mile from Youngstown. The boats were among about 60 fishing craft endangered in that area by the storm. The rescued are: Howard McGill of Hinman st., Roy and Howard Day of 118 Leroy ave., Lawrence Johnson, River rd., Youngstown; Anthony Albanese, Niagara Falls; Ralph Nafus, member of the U. S. Border Patrol. Mr. McGill and Roy Day were taken from the water by Frank Garbett of Niagara-on-the-Lake who was fishing nearby. Alan V. Parker of Lewiston Heights pulled Howard Day from the water and took him to the Youngstown Yacht Club on his way to "Miss Niagara." All were resuscitated. The other three who were plunged into the water when their craft overturned were rescued by members of the U. S. Coast Guard.

#### Coast Guard Kept Busy.

Both boats were recovered by the Coast Guard. About 50 other boats, which were unable to return to shore because of the high wind, driving hail and poor visibility, were guided to safety by the Coast Guard. A life boat, surf boat and picket cruiser were sent to the scene by the Coast Guard.

Niagara County was particularly hard hit by the storm and the damage was great. Trees, telephone and telegraph poles and several small buildings were blown down or damaged in Niagara Falls and vicinity. Much of this type of damage was along the River rd. between North Tonawanda and the Falls.

(2 Hurt as Gale, continued on Page 14, Column 2.)

## HOPKINS SLIGHTLY BETTER

ROCHESTER, Minn., Sept. 11 (P).—Harry L. Hopkins, secretary of Commerce, ill in St. Mary's Hospital here, was reported by his physician today to be "somewhat improved." He had a "brief temporary upset" Saturday night.

## WOMEN RUN STREET CARS

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (P).—Effective today, women replaced men as street car conductors in Flensburg, German city on the Danish border.

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## Latest News Bulletins

**BERLIN TO RATION BREAD**  
BERLIN, Sept. 11 (U.P.).—The Official Gazette announced today that bread would be rationed starting Sept. 25. Bread will be issued only on ration cards similar to those already used for other foods.

### SYLT IS EVACUATED

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (P).—Inhabitants of the fortified German island of Sylt, subjected to a heavy bombing attack last Friday, left the island today. Sylt is the site of an important German anti-aircraft defense fortification.

### MEXICO SETS UP PATROLS

MEXICO, D. F., Sept. 11 (P).—The Mexican navy was ordered today to patrol the Gulf and Pacific coastlines to prevent entry of belligerent warships into Mexican waters.

### PRISON FOR POLES

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (P).—The correspondent of the Copenhagen newspaper, Ekstrabladet, reported today Germany is establishing a prison for Polish prisoners of war in the barracks town of Itzehoe, South Schleswig. The capacity of the prison, it was said, will be 1000 men.

### KING THANKS INDIA

SIMLA, India, Sept. 11 (P).—King George VI, in a message thanking the princes and people of India for their support, declared today that "Britain is not fighting for selfish ends, but for a principle which is vital to the future of mankind."

### ITALY MAY STAY NEUTRAL

PARIS, Sept. 11 (U.P.).—Andre Francois-Poncet, French ambassador to Rome, today reported to French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, according to official sources, that the chances are good of Italy remaining neutral in the European conflict.

## STOCKS RESUME RISE

Issues Skyrocket to New Peaks in Heavy Trading.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (P).—War stocks today boomed to new peaks for the upswing. Trading was heavy.

Bethlehem Steel, opening on a block of 6000 shares, added \$4.25 to its gains of more than \$20 last week. It sold at \$93, its highest price of the current move. U. S. Steel on a block of 7000 shares touched a 1939 peak at \$70.50, up 62 cents, then quickly soared above \$72.

Motor, copper, electrical equipment and chemical stocks continued to follow the steel forward, gaining a few cents to more than \$1 a share. The Stock Exchange ticker had difficulty keeping pace with the busy dealings. War buying in commodities was less hurried. Rubber and cotton futures were up, but sugar, a spectacular gainer at the outset of the boom, started about unchanged to a little lower.

Corporate bonds followed stocks higher for the while, while U. S. Government obligations wobbled.

## Bendix Strike Is Settled;

Thousands Return to Work

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Sept. 11 (U.P.).—Settlement of a 10-day strike at the Bendix Products Corporation plant here reopened jobs today for 19,300 men in Detroit, Milwaukee and Kenosha and the Packard Motor Car Company in Detroit halted production because of the strike. The strike was called at the Bendix plant by local No. 9 of the United Automobile Workers' Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in demand for settlement of grievances and a contract, it had kept the plant idle since Aug. 31, affecting 3000 men.

As a result, plants of Nash-Kelvinator Corporation subsidiaries in Milwaukee and Kenosha and the Packard Motor Car Company in Detroit halted production because of the strike. The strike was called at the Bendix plant by local No. 9 of the United Automobile Workers' Union, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, in demand for settlement of grievances and a contract, it had kept the plant idle since Aug. 31, affecting 3000 men.

## Miss America of 1939 Uses

Title to Help Sick Mother

DETROIT, Sept. 11 (P).—The Detroit brakenman's daughter who became "Miss America, 1939," was getting over being "tickled pink" at winning the title and was looking for ways and means today to make enough money to pay for her mother's hospital bills.

She telephoned her mother Sunday to tell her about winning the title. She entered the beauty pageant as "Miss Michigan" and was a popular choice among 41 other contestants for the coveted crown. Miss Donnelly was designated the second most congenial girl in a ballot taken by the group last week.

## PARIS REPORTS LOCAL ADVANCE IN SAAR DISTRICT

### Night Called "Calm" Despite Reich Counter-Attacks; Reynaud Says Berlin Is Very Vulnerable Financially.

PARIS, Sept. 11 (P).—The heavily entrenched French and German Armies struck at opposite ends of a 100-mile sector between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers today as the western front seesawed back and forth. A communique today from the French general staff announced:

"The night was calm throughout. Our troops were able to effect a local advance."

The new zone of attack was on the eastern end of a line from the Plateau of Bitch down into Germany's Palatinate area, between the little Saar River and the Vosges Mountains. French troops were reported to be using bayonets to hold back German counter-attacks.

Parisians got another taste of war atmosphere Sunday when an air alarm—the first since the introduction of the new policy of sounding a warning only in "imminent danger of attack"—sent them to the underground refuges for an uneventful 67 minutes.

#### French Hold Fast.

At the triangle formed by the junction of the Moselle and Saar Rivers, where the Germans counter-attacked the French were reported holding fast. The Germans were attacking from the shelter of the coal mine shafts of the Saar Basin. When on the defensive, they were reported to be using machine guns operated electrically by remote control.

Military movements were broadening out with whole woods, heights and villages at stake. Aerial scouts who had been following German movements also brought back reports that German troop movements in the Saar area were "boisterous" by French raids on communication lines.

Reports from the Eastern Front said the Polish forces were reforming their lines along the middle portion of the Vistula River. There, French advisers said, "the situation seems less grave."

#### War-time Cabinet Formed.

Premier Edouard Daladier, meanwhile, proceeded with the formation of a wartime cabinet. The premier conferred at the War Ministry with Marshal Henri Petain, who returned from his post as ambassador to Spain.

Military experts meanwhile expressed gratification over the French capture on Saturday of the Warfield Forest. By gaining possession of this piece of high ground, they believed, the threat to railway communications between Metz and the frontier had been removed.

On the economic home front, the big event was the broadcast by Finance Minister Paul Reynaud explaining wartime financial measures.

#### Reich "Economically Vulnerable."

M. Reynaud told the nation that in 1918 "the issue of war did not hang on the position of little flags stuck on a map. German armies still occupied five French departments. But the German morale was broken because the economy, finances and money of the enemy were literally exhausted."

(French Use Bayonets, continued on Page 4, Column 2.)

## WAR TALK FORBIDDEN

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 (P).—"Attention waiters—absolutely no war discussion with our patrons!" reads a sign in a restaurant on San Francisco's famed Fisherman's Wharf.

## Some Success Indicated.

No details were given in a laconic communique which said "it appears that German submarines are now operating far afield." But the Ministry of Information said the Admiralty had received "numerous reports" of operations against German submarines and "probably some have been successful."

(Britain Loses, continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

## 40 DIE IN THEATER FIRE

ATHENS, Sept. 11 (P).—A fire in a movie theater killed 40 persons, mostly children, today on the Island of Lemnos in the Aegean Sea near the Dardanelles. Eighty other persons were injured.



German Mop-Up Squad Goes to Work

Civilian snipers have proven to be the biggest headache to German troops occupying conquered Polish territory. So while divisions of Nazi soldiers continue to press their way deeper into Poland, mop-up squads like these remain behind to break their way into Polish homes with axes in a concentrated effort to round-up all civilians bearing guns.

## 12th British Ship Is Sunk; War on U-Boats Intensified

### Admiralty Indicates Some Success in Naval Campaign Against German Submarine Raiders.

LONDON, Sept. 11 (P).—Great Britain intensified her naval and economic warfare against Germany today, having lost 12 merchantmen in the first eight days of what the Cabinet regards as a war that will last at least three years. Public opinion also seemed inclined toward preparations for a long war and scorned what were presumed to be German intentions of offering peace after a lightning conquest of Poland.

The press almost unanimously backed up the Cabinet's decision to base its policy on the premise of a three-year war. Regarding the announcement as Britain's "withering" answer to a "peace feeler" in German Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's speech Saturday.

Furthermore, dispatches indicated the final blows against Poland were not imminent. War correspondents, whose reports just are beginning to reach England, stressed Poland's army still is intact, and that withdrawal always has been part of the Polish plans.

#### 12th U-Boat Victim.

The 12th British ship sent to the bottom was the 8640-ton Magdapor. The Ministry of Information announced her sinking Sunday night with an unaltered number of casualties. The 2796-ton Goodwood was reported by the British Press Association Sunday to have been sunk in the North Sea, and the Information Ministry added the name of the 4086-ton Rio Claro, sunk Wednesday, to the official list.

A fishing vessel was said to have rescued the crew of the Goodwood, many of whom were reported hurt. The crew of the Rio Claro was said to have been landed in the Azores by a Netherlands vessel.

#### The Government's answer was twofold. It swung into an "unremitting" campaign of "attacks and counter-measures," and, secondly, extended machinery for its "contraband control" through stations in Gibraltar and Alexandria, at both ends of the Mediterranean, and on Ceylon in the Indian Ocean.

#### Some Success Indicated.

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(Britain Loses, continued on Page 2, Column 3.)

## Admiral Leahy Takes Oath As Porto Rico's Governor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 11 (P).—Admiral William D. Leahy, retired chief of U. S. Naval operations, took oath today as governor of Porto Rico. He succeeds an Army man, Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, whose resignation was effective Aug. 31.

Ship whistles signaled the admiral's arrival in the harbor this morning. In his inaugural address, Admiral Leahy dedicated his efforts to the welfare of the people of Porto Rico.

## FIGHT TO SEIZE CAPITAL BRINGS STIFF RESISTANCE

### Germans Haul Up Big Guns as Planes Continue Bombardment; Hopes for Peace on Western Front Doomed.

(Pictures on the Picture Page.)

BERLIN, Sept. 11 (P).—A German supreme high army command's communique acknowledged for the first time today that a major battle is in progress in Poland. Until now, resistance by the Poles appeared to have been broken easily. The fight for possession of Warsaw seems only to have begun.

In the West also, fighting appears gradually to be getting under way as demonstrated by the communique's report that an abandoned airfield at Saarbruecken had been bombarded.

While the Army high command foresaw early collapse of Polish resistance, first official reports of fighting on the Western Front apparently doomed popular hopes that the Reich might yet negotiate peace with France.

#### Guns Moved Up.

Hard on the heels of a communique reporting the fall of Lodz, Poland's greatest textile center, came word earlier that German motorized forces were waiting in the suburbs of Warsaw for artillery to pave the way for a final assault on the capital. The air force was reported carrying on operations far beyond Warsaw, destroying bridges and communication lines.

For the first time the high command reported skirmishes between French and German outposts of the Maginot and Siegfried Lines. A French vanguard was said to have suffered heavy losses in an unnamed sector, but no mention was made of how the Nazis fared.

The Germans apparently were trying just as hard to divide the French and British as the latter were attempting to keep Italy from fighting beside the Reich.

#### Hall Soviet Mobilization.

News of the mobilization of Russian reservists was welcomed, but even greater stress was placed on military leaders for resuming railway communications between the Reich and the Soviets. Germany has counted on Russia to supply a considerable share of raw materials with which to carry on the war.

(Nazi Peace Hopes, continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

## MAN SAVES TWO IN LAKE DESPITE LOSS OF FOOT

### Buffalonians Hurt as Boats Collide on Chautauqua.

Special to the Buffalo Evening News.

JAMESTOWN, Sept. 11.—Despite severe injuries, Richard W. Turner, 26, of 58 Days Park, Buffalo, Sunday night saved the lives of his mother and a companion when a speed boat crashed into the outboard they were riding on Lake Chautauqua, hurling them into the water.

His left foot cut off at the ankle by the churning motorboat propeller, Mr. Turner held his mother, Mrs. Anna Turner, of 10 Cookman ave., Chautauqua, and Miss Hazel K. Mapes, 24, of 35 Livingston ave., Buffalo, afloat until the speedboat came about to their assistance.

Mr. Turner directed the rescue operations, assisting in getting his mother and Miss Mapes aboard the large boat before being helped aboard himself. All three were taken to W. C. A. Hospital here, Mrs. Turner suffering from shock and Miss Mapes from deep lacerations of the left calf and left thigh.

Authorities said Mr. Turner was operating a rowboat with an outboard motor attached 200 feet off the Chautauqua Sports Club landing when the accident occurred.

Mr. Turner said he was trying to signal to the approaching motorboat with a flashlight when the light slipped from his hand. He was still groping for it when the motorboat hit.

John Milligan, 14, of 35 Rumble ave., Chautauqua, was piloting the 19-foot speedboat, with Nevlin Harger, 14, of the same address as a passenger.

## Paris Regains Some Gayety Despite Grim War at Front

### Music Halls Reopen Doors and Call Back Performers —Cafes Seek to Lure British Tommies.

PARIS, Sept. 11 (P).—Parisians, never ones to cry over the good old days, are already swinging into the new wartime stride. Many enterprises which were forced to close when their staffs were mobilized are reopening with older men.

The music halls, which locked their doors for the same reason, are calling back retired troopers of yesteryear. They hope to be running full tilt when the soldiers return on their first furloughs.

There is a great demand, incidentally, for comedians who can imitate Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. "Les Tommies" are the topic of the hour, now that British soldiers are once again helping France

## War at a Glance

German and French armies see-sawed inconclusively on the Western Front today while a major battle was waged in the East for Warsaw. The Polish capital, in its fourth day of siege, remained in Polish hands despite the battering German attack.

For the first time the German army high command admitted "a great battle" was in progress. A communique said this was meaning "its climax," the destruction of the Polish Army west of the Vistula River.

Budapest dispatches said planes, tanks and artillery were being massed for a quick drive on Lwow, in southeast Poland, to cut communications to Rumania.

On the Western Front heavily-entrenched French and German forces struck at opposite ends of a 100-mile sector between the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

The French reported that the front was generally quiet, but that they had scored one "local advance." This was on the eastern end of a sector between the Saar river and the Vosges mountains. At the western end of the Saar Basin line, where the first French advances were made, French were said to be holding off German counter-attacks with bayonets.

Germany said French artillery was firing on the Saarbruecken airfield and said three French planes had been downed.

Many observers believed that no knockout blow had been dealt, and that the Polish army even though the lightning German assault packed terrific force.

The Polish general staff in a communique said the Germans were continuing relentless bomb attacks around Warsaw, where 40 air raids were reported Sunday. A similar attack seemed in store for Lwow, capital of the Polish Ukraine, and redoubled defense measures were started.

Britain intensified her naval and economic warfare against Germany, having lost 12 merchantmen in the first eight days of war.

The German Army's announcement of fighting on the Western Front was a blow to popular hopes in Germany that peace might yet be negotiated with France.

Paris underwent its fourth air raid alarm, but no raiders appeared. Premier Edouard Daladier, preparing a war cabinet, conferred with Marshal Henri Petain, who was reported to be resigning as premier.

Marshal Petain might become war minister and Premier Daladier might combine the foreign ministry with the premiership. British public opinion seemed inclined toward preparing for a long-term war which the cabinet regards as likely to last three years.

Canada offered her resources to Britain after declaring Sunday a "state of war with the German Reich."

## Man and His Garage

### Carried 75 Feet by Wind

SYRACUSE, Sept. 11 (P).—Carl Stemmler suffered only a broken whisker Sunday when he was whisked 75 feet through the air while he clung to the door of his one-car garage. Mr. Stemmler was just closing the door when a severe gust of wind picked up the garage and carried it aloft during a storm that swept this area. The man was injured when he was crashed to the ground with the garage in a neighbor's yard.

Another garage nearby was blown into the side of a house, causing considerable damage to the house and wrecking the garage.

## BOY SURVIVES PLUNGE

ELDON, Mo., Sept. 11 (P).—James Thompson, 18, was playing on Bagnell dam Sunday. His foot slipped and he plunged 35 feet, struck the concrete spillway, then fell 75 feet into the water. His left hip and elbow were broken but he managed to keep afloat until rescued.

## Pilot Rescued as Speedboat Sinks in Welland Canal

Special to the Buffalo Evening News.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 11.—Jack Woods, Port Colborne speedboat enthusiast, was rescued Sunday from the Welland Canal by militiamen guarding the waterway after his boat had sunk and two companions had swum to safety.

The 98-horsepower craft took water in heavy seas outside the Port Colborne breakwall and steadily settled as the owner tried to bring it in. Two hundred yards from dock it sank. Len Rusworth and Jeff Jones, passengers, who struck out for shore with Mr. Woods, reached their goal without mishap but the boat's owner was dragged the last few yards in a half-conscious condition after a militiaman had extended to him a belt attached to a service rifle.

## 24-HOUR TEMPERATURE

1 P.M. 68	9 P.M. 60	5 A.M. 51
2 P.M. 58	10 P.M. 58	6 A.M. 50
3 P.M. 55	11 P.M. 57	7 A.M. 50
4 P.M. 58	Midnight 56	8 A.M. 51
5 P.M. 66	1 A.M. 54	9 A.M. 53
6 P.M. 66	2 A.M. 53	10 A.M. 55
7 P.M. 63	3 A.M. 52	11 A.M. 57
8 P.M. 62	4 A.M. 52	Noon 58



# CANADA TO RAISE FUNDS FOR WAR

Heavy Tax Increases to Be Voted as Dominion Enters Hostilities.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (U.P.).—Canada at war with Germany today and Parliament met to devise means of paying the bill. The House of Commons receives the government's war budget. Heavy tax increases were certain, affecting probably corporations' excess profits and capital gains. The income-tax rate was expected to be increased as were taxes on tobacco, alcoholic beverages and other luxuries.

It was expected that the government's war appropriation request would be for \$100,000,000, considered nominal. The World War cost Canada \$2,000,000,000.

The dominion's declaration of war put her at Britain's side in her war on Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. The declaration was signed personally by King George VI in London. He had appealed to the dominions Sept. 5 to "make this cause their own." It also was signed by Gov. Gen. Lord Tweedsmuir and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

No Conscription Planned.

The cabinet approved the declaration after Parliament had adopted Lord Tweedsmuir's "speech from the throne," in which he said that a "state of war now exists."

The Prime Minister, in telling Parliament of the government's plans to aid the Allies, announced plans of sending supplies and trained air pilots to Britain and France and for protecting British and French interests in the Western Hemisphere.

He said no conscription was contemplated. However, volunteers between 18 and 41 years are being accepted for overseas service. No recruiting in the United States is planned, the government said, but officials would not say whether Americans would be allowed to enlist in Canadian regiments as they did in 1914. Recruiting for foreign countries in the United States is prohibited by President Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation. The adoption of Lord Tweedsmuir's speech, was almost unanimous.

Four Opposed.

J. S. Woodsworth, veteran leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, broke with his own followers. Three French-speaking members from Quebec also voiced their opposition.

Ligouri LaCombe and Wilfred LaCruz moved and seconded an amendment expressing regret the government had not seen fit to advise the governor general that Canada could not participate in the war. Only they supported the amendment when the vote was called. Earlier Maxime Raymond spoke against participation.

During the World War, Canada enlisted 610,000 men for service and the expeditionary force eventually reached 450,000.

Arms Embargo Applied To Canada by F. D. R.

BUFFALO EVENING NEWS Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The arms embargo and the other provisions of the Neutrality Act were

# Balkans Are Factor in Moving of Supplies to Germany



What the Balkans do this Winter about sending supplies to Germany or permitting them to pass through from Russia will be of vital importance in the war. Factors in the situation, shown in the map, are:

1—Direct railroad connections from Russia to Germany go through Poland.

2—Part of the direct water route from Russia to Germany (via the Baltic) is not navigable in the winter.

3—Great Britain is trying to keep Germany from receiving supplies from across the sea.

The map shows rail connections and waterways for such supplies.

# Canada's Declaration of War

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Following is the text of the royal proclamation issued Sunday declaring Canada at war with Germany:

Tweedsmuir (L.S.)

CANADA

George the Sixth by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British dominions beyond the seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern.

Greeting:

A PROCLAMATION

Ernest LaPointe Attorney General, Canada.

Whereas by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada we have signified our approval of the issue of a proclamation in the Canada Gazette declaring that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939;

Now, therefore, we do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists, and has existed in

our Dominion of Canada as and from the tenth day of September, 1939.

Of all which our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our right trusty and well-beloved John Baron Tweedsmuir of Elstfield, a member of our most honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order, member of our Order of the Companions of Honour, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, and in the third year of our reign.

By command,  
W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Prime Minister of Canada.

# BRITAIN LOSES 12TH SHIP

(Continued from Page 1.)

It announced a convoy system soon would be operating "with the result that U-Boat sinkings will tend to decrease."

The government still was concealing its military program, confining most communiques to naval and aerial operations and civil defense. The Information Ministry told the nation last night the Polish army had shown "no sign of crumbling under German pressure in the East."

# Nazi Claims Challenged.

It declared German troops had not succeeded in entering Warsaw, and added: "It is too soon as yet to talk of what will happen to Warsaw during this early stage of the war. What is certain is that the Polish army is firmly in being and that it is showing qualities which are evoking universal admiration."

The Times of London called Marshal Goering's speech "clumsy and rather uneasy." It charged he "aimed at gulling the Western powers into a dishonorable peace after the consummation of the crime against Poland."

The last week-end with unlimited gasoline—rationing starts next Saturday—brought out motorists in such numbers that roads and resorts were jammed. Crowds thronged also into churches, parks, movies, football games and the Whipsnade Zoo. "Evacuation widows" walked, bicycled, thumbed rides, drove and jammed trains to see their wives and children for the first time since they were removed from London.

# Canada Able to Furnish 90,000 Soldiers at Once

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (U.P.).—The Statesman's Yearbook for 1939 indicates Canada could raise a trained military force of approximately 90,000 men for war within a short time. The Dominion's active militia is listed at only 4000 officers and enlisted men, but the non-permanent militia totals 7050 officers and 79,440 men of other ranks who have received some military training.

(Censorship regulations in Canada forbid the communication of present military figures.)

Perhaps the most effective help the Dominion could give England would be in the air. The permanent active Royal Canadian Air Force totals 525 officers and 4500 airmen, and the non-permanent air force, 220 officers and 2000 airmen.

The Canadian Navy which will guard Newfoundland and other French and British possessions consists of 137 officers and 1582 enlisted men who are stationed on six destroyers and seven mine sweepers.

# Recruiting Speeded In Niagara District

Special to the Buffalo Evening News.

WELLAND, Ont., Sept. 11.—The Niagara District reaction to Canada's formal declaration of war on Germany brought forth brisk recruiting in the Lincoln and Welland regiments. Capt. Harry Stephen, officer commanding the unit stationed at the Fairgrounds here, reported the battalion was now at practically full strength.

Two tourists from Cleveland, en route to the New York World's Fair, enlisted here Sunday on learning of Canada's action. They claimed to be British subjects.

# Brussels Avoids Alliances

Policy of Political and Military Independence Adopted to Prevent Quarrels With Neighbors.

Special Cable to the Buffalo Evening News and Chicago Daily News.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11.—Nearly three years before the present European war broke out, Belgium decided to follow a course of absolute neutrality. On Oct. 14, 1936, King Leopold made a speech that marked the beginning of a new epoch in the history of his country. He said among other things: "Any one-sided policy would only weaken our position outside the country, and, rightly or wrongly, would create further dissension at home. Even in case of a defensive treaty... we would have to pay the first attack. It is true that, once we were overrun, the intervening powers would assure the final victory, but the fight would devastate the country far beyond the destruction of 1914-18."

For this reason we must follow a purely and entirely Belgian policy. This policy must aim to prevent the quarrels of our neighbors."

The young king's speech signalled the beginning of the second period of Belgian neutrality. (The first began in 1831 and ended with the Great War)—for which the Belgians prefer the term, a "policy of independence."

TODAY WE ASK: Why did Leopold depart from the policy of alliance with France?

One reason for the king's decision undoubtedly was the fear that a French alliance would only complicate the already difficult question of Flemish and Walloon populations living together within the kingdom.

Still another reason was that from history the young king knew that Belgium often had been the battlefield between France and her enemies. The horrors of 1914-18 were witnessed by the young king himself. His reasons for wanting "no more war on Belgian soil" were undoubtedly justified.

But still further, all the small countries, including Belgium, watched with uneasiness the coming to power of the National Socialists in Germany. Living near Germany most of the small nations understood clearly the meaning of the advent of Hitler. Pilsudski of Poland and King Alexander of Yugoslavia tried to persuade England and France to make a preventive war.

WHEN THIS was refused the small countries started to follow either a pro-German or a completely neutral policy. Belgian politicians began to counsel caution and to advocate that the policy of alliance with France was dangerous.

In April, 1937, France and England gave their consent to a one-sided guarantee of Belgian independence and territorial integrity without asking any reciprocal arrangement. And in October, 1937, Germany offered her a similar guarantee.

Could the Western democracies blame Belgium for following such a timid policy? They tolerated Hitler's growth despite the provisions of Versailles; they tolerated German rearmament; the occupation of the Rhineland, and Italy in Abyssinia.

# Buffalonian to Speak

At 4-State G. O. P. Rally

Special to the Buffalo Evening News.

VIENNA, Ill., Sept. 11.—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Homer E. Caphart of Buffalo and Indiana will head the array of speakers at a four-state Republican rally to be held here Sept. 30. Illinois, Indiana, Missouri and Kentucky state organizations are sponsoring the meeting.

The Johnson County (Ill.) Republican Committee, of which Dr. L. L. Jackson is chairman, and the Illinois Republican State Committee will be hosts. Program plans call for coast-to-coast broadcasts of the Taft and Caphart addresses.

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