

History At A Glance: Germany Expands Again



These four maps show the many changes that have been made in boundaries of Germany and her neighbors in a quarter of a century. At upper left is the Kaiser's Germany of 1914; at upper right, the post-Versailles Germany of 1919; lower left is Hitler Germany of 1938 after Munich and the absorption of Austria and Czechoslovakia. Lower right is Germany of today—showing the new Russo-German boundary as outlined in an official map issued in Berlin.

Oct 3, 1939

U. S. TO REGARD POLISH RULE AS STILL EXISTING

Mere Seizure of Territory Does
Not Extinguish Legal Exist-
ence of A Government.

HULL MAKES STATEMENT

Germany and Russia Received
the Information Through An
Emphatic Notice.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. (AP) —
Germany and Russia received em-
phatic notice today that the United
States did not recognize their parti-
tion of Poland.

Secretary of State Hull, in a
statement, said this government
would continue to regard the Polish
government as in existence.

"Poland," he said, "is now the
victim of force used as an instru-
ment of national policy. Its terri-
tory has been taken over and its
government has had to seek refuge
abroad.

"Mere seizure of territory, how-
ever, does not extinguish the legal
existence of a government."

Pointing out that "more than 20
years ago the United States recog-
nized, and has since maintained dip-
lomatic relations with, the Polish
government," Hull announced that

(Continued on Page Six.)

From Garbage—a \$25,000 Ring



The 14-carat square-cut diamond, set in platinum and shown below, is
valued at \$25,000. Mrs. Robert Stranahan, of Toledo, O., went to a New
York City beauty shop for a manicure, left it in a tray which was dumped
into the trash can. A truck had picked up the garbage, and radio police
stopped it before the stuff was dumped into a scow for disposal at sea. Two
hours of search by the policemen resulted in recovery of the ring.

U. S. TO MAKE TRADE TREATY WITH BRAZIL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. (AP)—The
State Department announced to-
night it would open negotiations for
a reciprocal trade agreement with
Chile.

Public hearings on the agreement
will start here November 27. Per-
sons interested must submit briefs,
or applications to be heard, before
November 11.

Secretary Hull published a list of
26 products on which the United
States may reduce tariffs, in return
for similar concessions by Chile.

Oct 3, 1933

BRITISH SHIP SUNK OFF BRAZIL'S COAST

Dispatch Quoted Survivors As
Asserting Attacker Was
A Submarine.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2. (AP)—
The Brazilian government news
agency, Agencia Nacional, reported
tonight the British freighter
Clement was sunk by a submarine.

This account differed from Recife
advices, based on an account of sur-
vivors, that the freighter was at-
tacked by the cannon of an armed
German raider, and from official
British reports that a cruiser or
pocket battleship had made the at-
tack.

A Swedish captain of the pas-
senger ship Argentina, which ar-
rived here yesterday, said he saw a
German cruiser headed in the direc-
tion of Africa near Recife. Shortly
afterward, he added, he saw a Ger-
man submarine going in the same
direction.

Although first reports said 11 sur-
vivors in a lifeboat landed at Maceio,
about 300 miles north of Bahia,
Agencia Nacional said 16 reached
Maceio aboard the Brazilian ship
Itatinga. The Agencia Nacional did
not mention any arriving lifeboat.

The agency's dispatch from
Maceio quoted the survivors as as-
serting the attacker was a sub-
marine. The ship was said to have
been sunk after the crew entered
lifeboats at the order of the German
commander. The submarine fired
20 shots.

The commander of the Itatinga
related that he searched fruitlessly
for other lifeboats after picking up
one boatload.

The dispatch said British and
Brazilian authorities boarded the
Itatinga at Maceio and the ship
sailed yesterday afternoon for
Bahia, taking the survivors who will
be placed in care of the British con-
sul there. The dispatch said the
rescue took place yesterday morn-
ing.

SNOW AND SLEET IN SOUTHWESTERN PA.

Cold Wave Came On Heels of
Drenching Rains That Broke
A Drought.

(By The Associated Press)

Topcoats and blankets came out
of the moth balls in Pennsylvania
on Monday as the mercury flirted
with the freezing mark and snow
and sleet fell in southwestern coun-
ties.

The cold wave, pushing the tem-
perature to a low of 36 degrees in
Cresson, Cambria county, came on
the heels of drenching rains that
broke a three-month-long drought
and brought cheer to farmers plant-
ing winter wheat.

Blustery winds swept sleet over
Allegheny and Cambria counties and
a few flakes of snow drifted with
the sleet in Cambria.

Generally, the temperatures hung
close to 40 degrees and still further
drops were expected, especially in
mountainous areas, on Tuesday.

Chilling rains in eastern Pennsyl-
vania pushed up the Susquehanna a
foot at Williamsport, but had little
effect on streams and rivers in
western Pennsylvania.

A rise in the Susquehanna at
York permitted resumption of op-
erations at the York Haven power
plant, which had been closed for
about a week.

Rains fell steadily throughout the
eastern sections but a letup was ex-
pected Tuesday. Temperatures were
dropping steadily.

In Pittsburgh, Weather Observer
W. S. Brotzman said the dry ground
quickly absorbed the rains, prevent-
ing any run-off. He estimated plow-
ed ground had been soaked to a
depth of three inches but sod about
one or two inches.

He said the rains "definitely"
broke the prolonged drought, worst
since 1930, and further rains were
expected within a few days.

AMERICAS PLAN NEUTRAL WATER ZONE ACTIVITY

Republics Are Aroused By the
Sinking of A British Ship
Off Brazil.

DECLARATION APPROVED

Delegates Approved Broad Safe-
ty Program to Protect the
Shipping Routes.

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 2. (AP)—
A full plenary meeting of delegates
of the 21 American republics to-
night approved the Declaration of
Panama proclaiming a broad safety
zone in American waters for inter-
American shipping and a general
declaration of neutrality in the
European war.

Rushing to completion the entire
neutrality program for protection of
American interests, the delegates
asserted the declaration was a "com-
plement to the Monroe Doctrine" and
established for the first time a
"continental American seas."

The declaration said each Amer-
ican government, by common con-
sent, will serve notice on belliger-
ents in Europe's war of a fixed
neutral zone within which belliger-
ent activities will be regarded as a
danger to American peace.

A corollary doctrine included in
the general neutrality declaration
fixes uniform standards, rights and
obligations of neutrals with bel-
ligerents.

The measures are to be reinforc-
ed by a general economic program
to be formulated by a permanent ad-
visory committee in Washington.

Upon the motion of United States
Undersecretary of State Sumner
Welles the conference tonight un-
animously requested President Juan
Demostenes Arosemena, of Panama
to communicate the Declaration of
Panama to all the belligerent na-
tions in Europe.

The session approved a con-
tinental solidarity declaration in
which the American nations:

1. Reaffirmed "the declaration of
solidarity among the peoples of this
hemisphere proclaimed at the Lima
conference in 1938."

2. Pledged themselves to con-
(Continued on Page Four.)

AMERICAS PLAN NEUTRAL WATER

(Continued From Page One.)

serve and strengthen peace and harmony among the American republics.

3. "Formulated fervent hopes for cessation of the deplorable state of war" in Europe and for "a new reign in the world of peace, not of violence but of justice and right."

The declaration of "general neutrality" gave each country the right to decide its own way of making it effective. It said the nations will make their "rights and positions as neutrals fully respected and observed by all belligerents."

It provides that the American nations:

1. Shall not permit their respective territories, land, sea, or air, to be used as a base for belligerent activities.

2. Shall not permit inhabitants of their territories to affect the neutral position of the American nations by their activities.

3. Shall not permit enlistments or preparation of expeditions in favor of the belligerents on their soil, or the outfitting of ships for hostilities or establishment of radio or other belligerent communications systems.

4. Shall not admit belligerent warships to neutral ports or waters in numbers of more than three at a time and for not longer than 24 hours.

5. Shall demand that belligerent ships and aircraft seeking hospitals in American zones respect neutrality laws and regulations over the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents.

6. Shall regard flight of belligerent aircraft over American territory as an infraction of neutrality.

7. Shall be authorized to place guards aboard merchant vessels of belligerents in American ports. Exclusive delays in port are to bring internment.

8. Shall permit transfer of a belligerent vessel to a neutral American republic provided it is done in good faith and without a resale.

9. Shall not permit armed merchant vessels in their ports to carry more than four six-inch cannon on the prow. Such vessels shall not have reinforced sides or other equipment for offense.

10. May exclude belligerent submarines or admit them under the condition they enter afloat their flag.

This last point was in accordance with the Argentine viewpoint. The

inflicting great damage on shipping.

Immediately after the safety zone decision, the delegates met in a private plenary session, at which they approved a declaration of neutrality framed by a sub-committee at a two-hour session earlier in the day.

Luis Lopez Demesa, Colombian foreign minister and chairman of the sub-committee, said his group "worked like mad to complete the enormous task" of drafting the declaration of 20 articles.

The declaration includes a provision which would allow each nation to decide whether to admit submarines to its ports.

Other provisions call for establishment of a permanent neutrality committee of seven experts in international law; asks belligerent nations to respect the laws of neutrality; opposes contraband lists by belligerents and provides uniform standards of neutrality with liberty of action for each nation in accord with its own laws.

Approval of the safety zone came after a study of a map showing the geographic area affected by the restrictions of activities of the belligerent.

It was understood the approved project did not include any mandatory provisions in accord with the principle of consultation which provides that individual and collective action would be determined by each country on the basis of the best interests of the continent and themselves.

A Mexican proposal for another consultation of foreign ministers of the republics in Havana on October 1, 1940, also was approved.

Carlos Martins, Brazilian ambassador to Washington and head of his country's delegation, told the plenary session it was urgent for the nations to unite in one all-American policy, "safety of the continental seas."

"The Panama conference," he said "must ask and receive from all belligerents involved in the war, which does not include any American nation, assurances that the conflicting nations will abstain from any act or belligerent activities at sea within the limits of waters adjacent to the American continent which are considered useful or of direct primary interest by the American republics.

"We hope the belligerent nations and those who might in the future take part in the present war will see and respect the declaration made in Panama as a complement of the Monroe Doctrine."

OK 3, 1939

by be barred from American ports. Another resolution approved provided that the neutrality committee shall study the question of contraband lists. It expressed opposition to inclusion on contraband lists of foodstuffs, clothing and articles intended for civil populations of belligerents.

The "safety zone" for shipping excludes the territorial waters of foreign possessions in the Americas. The Argentine delegation in this connection reserved its long-proclaimed right to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, a British possession.

Subcommittee approval followed detailed study of a map submitted by the United States showing the geographical area in which belligerent activities such as raiding of commerce, would be barred by American naval patrols if necessary.

Approval of the declaration by the final public session of the conference tomorrow, which seemed certain, would establish for the first time in history the principle that neutral waters must be exempt from warlike activities.

The zone was understood to begin at Passamaquoddy Bay, at the Canadian-United States border in the Atlantic, embrace the Caribbean area and Panama Canal approaches in both the Atlantic and Pacific and to cover commercial shipping lanes of the entire South American continent.

In the Pacific it reaches out to include the Galapagos Islands 730 miles off the coast of Ecuador, and Guadalupe Island 200 miles off the coast of Southern California, and extends westward along the North America coast as far as the Juan de Fuca Straits at the United States-Canadian boundary.

The zone excludes only the territorial waters of foreign possessions in the Americas.

Minor modifications narrowed the zone near some South American coasts but did not affect the principle which provides that nations may establish coastal patrols when necessary.

Some delegates said only minor changes were made in the preamble of the general declaration of the conference's aims which last week set up the principle of a coastal patrol in American waters to avoid incidents threatening neutrality of the new world republics.

The report of the shelling and sinking of the freighter Clement by a German raider 60 miles from the coast of Brazil was received as the delegates studied the safety zone proposals advanced by various delegations. Some ranged to points near the coastline to at least 300 miles out in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"Sinking of the Clement shows safety zone must be more than 60 miles," delegates said just before the committee acted. "We will bear that in mind."

Other delegates recalled that the German merchant ships Carribea and Cordillers, both termed "large ships," disappeared after the war started. They expressed the opinion the vessels might have been converted into warships.

They recalled also the exploits of such German raiders as the Emden, and the Seader of Count Felix von Luckner during the World War when

...delegation in this connection reserved its long-proclaimed right to sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, a British possession.

Subcommittee approval followed detailed study of a map submitted by the United States showing the geographical area in which belligerent activities such as raiding of commerce, would be barred by American naval patrols if necessary.

Approval of the declaration by the final public session of the conference tomorrow, which seemed certain, would establish for the first time in history the principle that neutral waters must be exempt from warlike activities.

The zone was understood to begin at Passamaquoddy Bay, at the Canadian-United States border in the Atlantic, embrace the Caribbean area and Panama Canal approaches in both the Atlantic and Pacific and to cover commercial shipping lanes of the entire South American continent.

In the Pacific it reaches out to include the Galapagos Islands 730 miles off the coast of Ecuador, and Guadalupe Island 200 miles off the coast of Southern California, and extends westward along the North America coast as far as the Juan de Fuca Straits at the United States-Canadian boundary.

The zone excludes only the territorial waters of foreign possessions in the Americas.

Minor modifications narrowed the zone near some South American coasts but did not affect the principle which provides that nations may establish coastal patrols when necessary.

Some delegates said only minor changes were made in the preamble of the general declaration of the conference's aims which last week set up the principle of a coastal patrol in American waters to avoid incidents threatening neutrality of the new world republics.

The report of the shelling and sinking of the freighter Clement by a German raider 60 miles from the coast of Brazil was received as the delegates studied the safety zone proposals advanced by various delegations. Some ranged to points near the coastline to at least 300 miles out in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"Sinking of the Clement shows that the safety zone must be more than 60 miles," delegates said just before the committee acted. "We will bear that in mind."

Other delegates recalled that the German merchant ships Carribea and Cordillers, both termed "large ships," disappeared after the war started. They expressed the opinion the vessels might have been converted into warships.

They recalled also the exploits of such German raiders as the Emden, and the Seader of Count Felix von Luckner during the World War when those ships roamed far and wide

O.P. 3, 1939

Swift Method Of Quelling Red Uprising



Monte Pearson, left; Lefty Gomez, center, provided pulled muscle in right side heels in time and Bump Hadley, right, will follow Red Ruffing in starting world series games for Yankees.

OCTOBER 4, 1939

As Hitler And Stalin Put Through A New Deal For Eastern Europe

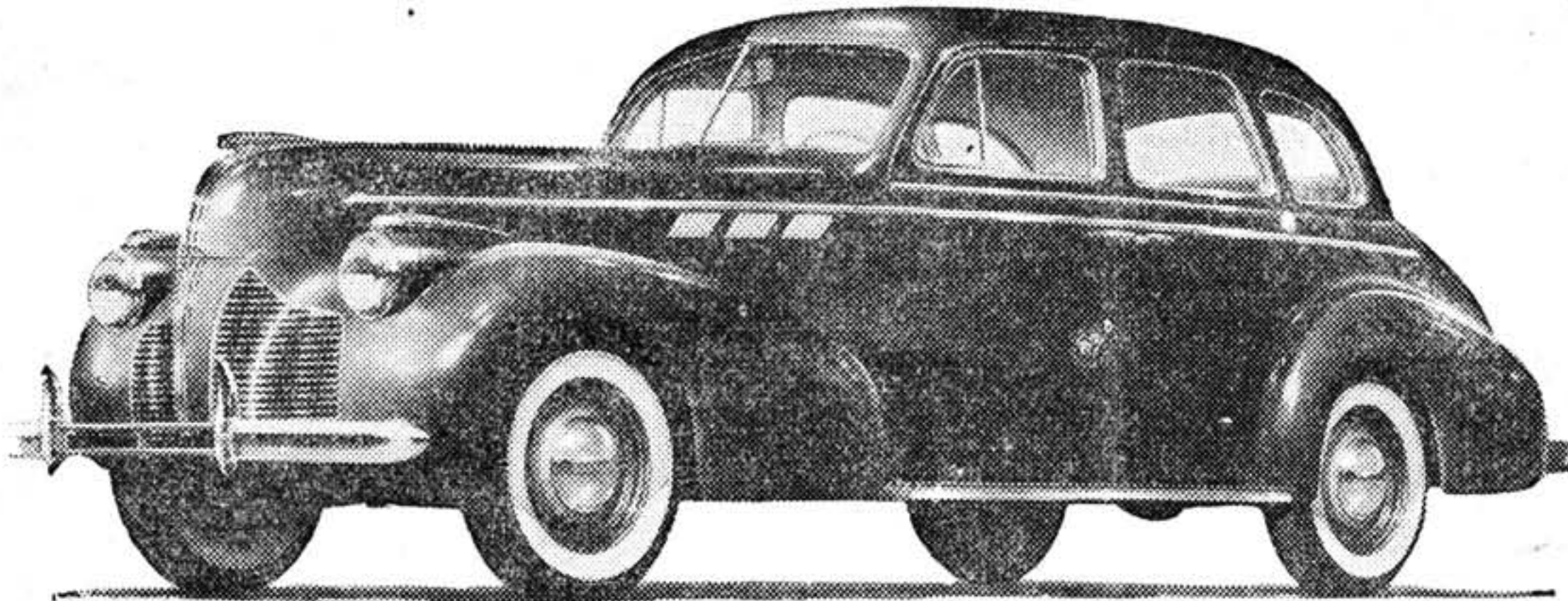


Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, Hitler's "pressure" salesman, is shown here as he signed the series of historic Nazi-Russian pacts that partitioned conquered Poland and gave the rest of the world an implied threat that Russia and Germany will join their military might unless France and Great Britain accept Hitler's peace. Standing left to right as von Ribbentrop signs are the Russian Ambassador to Berlin, Alexander Shkharthzef; Joseph Stalin (white coat), Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov and the German Ambassador to Moscow, Count Frederick von der Schulenburg. Man at extreme right is not identified. This picture was flown to Berlin on the same plane that carried von Ribbentrop home after the signing, and transmitted thence to New York by radio.

Oct. 4 1939

Pontiac Introduces Its New Models!

17 Of Them On Four Separate Chassis



The 1940 Pontiac Special Six, 117 inch wheelbase, 87 horsepower Four Door Sedan, is the newest entrant to the low-price field. New bodies and many luxury features, inside and out, distinguish the new line. Exteriors are ornamented by the use of double bar front bumpers, chromium belt mouldings, chromium trimmed windshields and windows, parking lamps mounted directly above the new Sealed Beam headlamps and chromium moulding on running boards. Front seats are 4 inches wider, floors 4 inches lower, and windshields have 11 per cent greater glass area for better vision.

Expanding its lines to cover the widest market in its history Pontiac enters the 1940 season with 17 body models on four separate chassis.

Its bid for the volume market is being made with a larger low-priced Special Six. Restyled DeLuxe Sixes and DeLuxe Eights take care of that large volume market just above the Special Six. Newest departure from previous years, however, is Pontiac's definite swing toward a still more exacting and discriminating field of buyers with a stunning new luxury eight, called the Torpedo Eight.

The Silver Streak, which six years ago earned for Pontiac the ecomium of The Most Beautiful Thing On

Wheels, remains the identifying mark. Added lustre has been given radiators, grilles, hoods, bumpers, fenders, running boards and headlamps. Much thought also was given to enhancing the attractiveness of the dash and instrument panels. Detailed specifications and engineering tests reveal the improvements in performance and car handling throughout as well as pointing out the increased room, added comforts and many new safety features.

The low-priced Special Six comes in five models, two and four door touring sedans, business and sport coupe and station wagon. A new chassis frame of the Pontiac straight X-type increases the wheelbase 2"

to 117 inches. Overall length has been increased 8 3/4 inches.

Bodies are completely new with more room in every direction. Floors are 4 inches lower, thus making the cars easier to step into. Windshields are 1 1/2" wider and 1" deeper, thus giving 11 per cent increase in glass area which adds to the visibility and safety in driving. Front seats are 4 inches wider, providing ample room for three passengers with much extra elbow room for the driver. Rear seats are 3 inches further forward from the rear axle, thus improving the ride.

The cars are now on display at Steckert Bros., 213 East Broad street, local Pontiac dealers.

Oct 5 1939

69 Miners Killed In Mexican Explosion

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—The National Mining Union today reported 69 miners were killed and two injured in a coal mine explosion near Palau, Coahuila State, yesterday.

An accumulation of gas was blamed for the blast.

The mine was operated as a cooperative by the workers.

Shots Force British Ship To Stop After Crash

THE HAGUE, Oct. 2 (A. P.).—A Netherlands naval guard boat, the Z7, was disclosed officially today to have fired warning shots to stop the 1004-ton British ship Lindisfarne last night after they had collided in Netherlands territorial waters off Hook of Holland.

After an official record was made, the Lindisfarne was permitted to proceed. The announcement said Z7 apparently was not damaged the Lindisfarne only slightly.

WARNING ISSUED TO AMERICAN VESSELS

(Continued From Page One.)

He informed future and past registrants (100 organizations already have registered) that their registrations would be cancelled if they violated any of these regulations.

During the day the State Department announced that two Americans, one of whom had been injured, were saved when the Norwegian ship Hoegh Transporter was sunk by a mine in Singapore harbor last night. They were Raymond Edmonds, Dallas, Texas, who suffered fractured ribs, and Sherman Plimpton, of Seattle.

Oct 5 1939

England Once Waged A War With France That Lasted 116 Years

By GLADWIN HILL

NEW YORK, Oct. 3. (AP)—How long the war will last is an enigma—Winston Churchill has mentioned three years and Hitler seven—but it might go on for a century. England has fought that long before.

She once waged a war with France for 116 years.

It was probably the longest war in history—and the strangest. It lasted through the reigns of five English kings. While the war was in progress, two of them married French princesses. The English held one French king a prisoner for four years. And the French lost an important battle to chivalry—and two

others to thunderstorms:

King Edward III of England started the war in 1337 after his French mother was maneuvered out of succession to the French throne.

He began with a propaganda campaign—at home, to rally national support. Considering the primitive facilities, he did very well; he had the war cause glorified by the ministers in Parliament, the sheriffs in the county courts, and the ministers in all the churches, and soon had the country behind him.

At the first big land engagement, in Normandy in 1346, the French were massacred because they ne-

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

Associated Press Reporter Sees Western Front War At Close Range

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Oct. 3.

(AP)—It's a "white war" they are fighting on the western front.

It is a cautious campaign of men pressing steadily but carefully on their adversary.

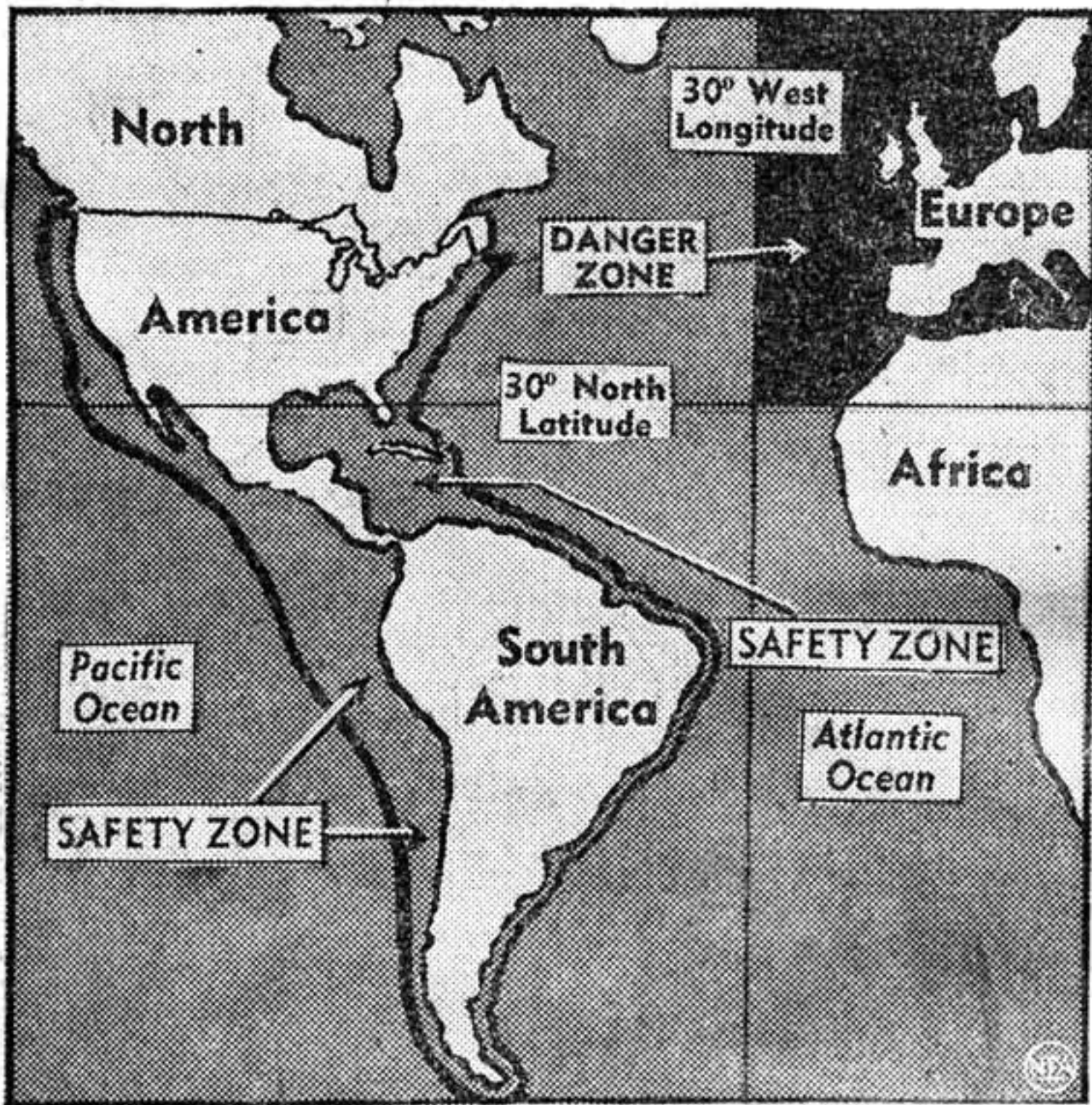
There are few wounded and fewer dead, in striking contrast to the heavy losses of the World War. But advances into the Saar basin vary from a few feet to several miles and the French command considers them important both strategically

(Continued on Page Five)

(The following dispatch gives the first authentic picture of the western battle front from the allied side. Henry C. Cassidy, the writer, has covered major news events in France for the past three years as a member of the Paris bureau of the Associated Press. He is a native of Boston, 29 years old, did his first newspaper work on the Boston Traveler and entered the Associated Press service in New Haven, Conn. Cassidy was one of a group of ten correspondents permitted to visit the French front.)

ETON, PA., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1939

'Danger Zone' And 'Safety Band'



As Secretary of State Hull defines war "danger zone", asks Americans to refrain from travel in area on ships of belligerents, Pan-American neutrality conference at Panama City draws theoretical "safety zone" in western hemisphere, declares warring nations barred from the territory. Above map shows approximate locations of both "danger zone" and "safety zone". Aimed at preventing incidents which might bring war to the Americas and protecting commercial traffic, the "safety zone" makes inland seas of the Carribean and the Gulf of Mexico.

REICH LOOKS TO U. S. AS PEACE MEDIATOR

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

(Noted foreign correspondent and for 27 years outstanding American political observer in Europe and the Far East.)

Special Cable to The Inquirer

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—With the fateful question of a general European war in the balance, there is a growing popular feeling which seems shared even in some circles close to the German Government, that American intervention for peace might save Europe from the shambled ruins of a long and bitter struggle.

To my surprise, there are indications in authoritative quarters that Roosevelt would be acceptable to Germany as a mediator to bring the British-Franco-German war to an end before it has developed into a conflict of such magnitude as to involve the greater part of Europe and possibly extend to Asia and Africa.

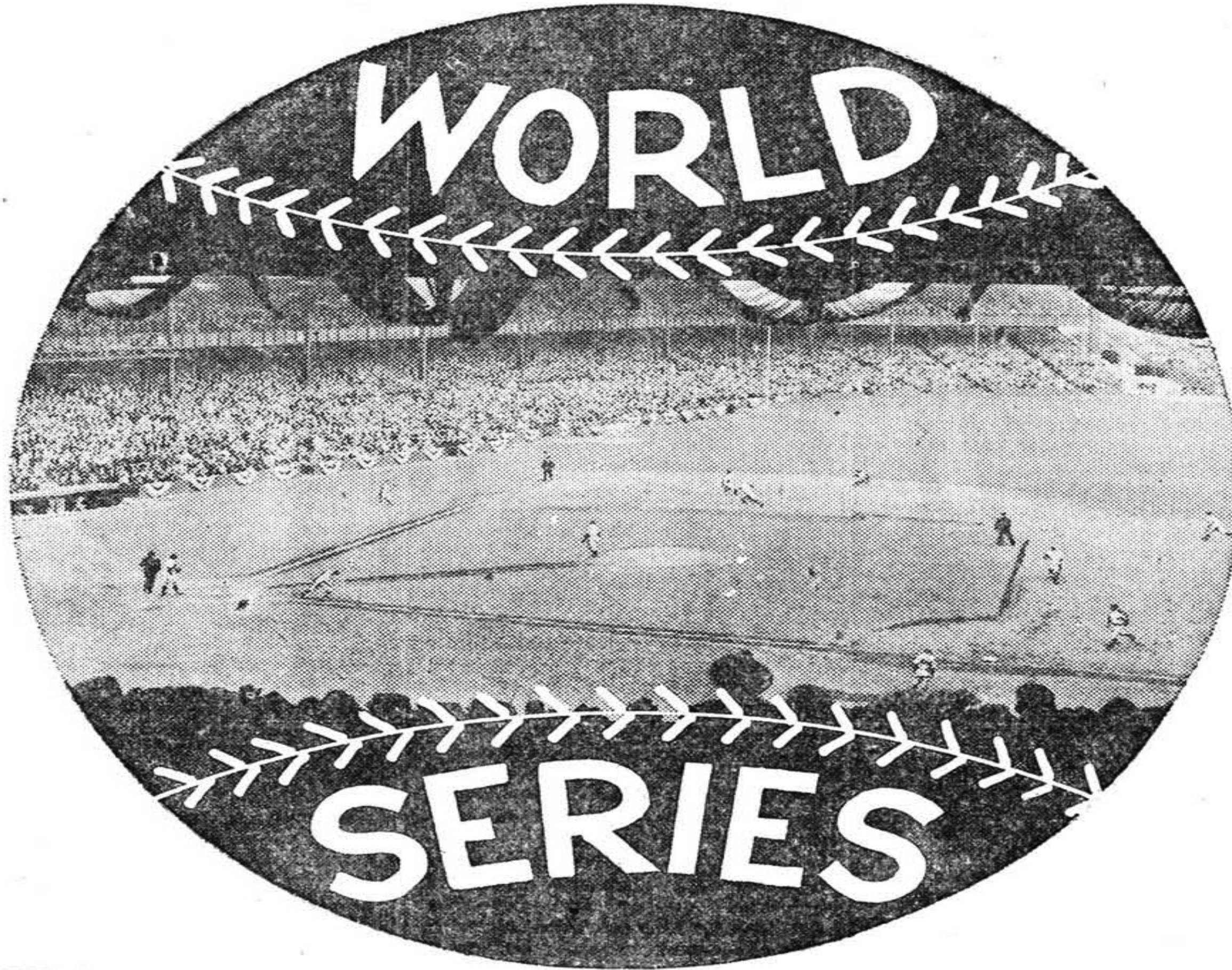
WOULDN'T REJECT BID

There is little doubt here that such a step by the President of the United States, if Roosevelt should find in the next few weeks that the time is opportune to make a new appeal to

Continued on Page 2, Column 1



Red Ruffing



Paul Derringer

Oct. 5, 1939

U. S. PEACE ROLE IS URGED BY AFL

Roosevelt Backed On Cash and Carry Proposal by Green

Continued From First Page

moves at the earliest possible moment.

"Inevitably the people of Europe will see sooner or later how futile war is. Yet neither side will want to be the first to suggest peace. That is where the United States can safely step in to bring both sides together. We could not do this if we entered the war ourselves."

ROOSEVELT SUPPORTED

Earlier, Green told the convention that involvement of this nation in the war would regiment labor and declared the Federation was willing to accept and support President Roosevelt's policy for repeal of the embargo and substitution of "cash and carry" in the sale of arms.

His declaration, greeted by applause from the jammed hall, brought forecasts that the delegates would support Green in indorsing the Administration's neutrality program.

Pointing to Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress, asking for repeal of the arms embargo against belligerents as a step to strengthen this nation's neutrality, Green said:

"We are willing to accept his word and give him support in his legislative program with the understanding that it is for the purpose of keeping the United States out of the European war."

DEMANDS SAFEGUARD

At the same time, Green demanded that Congress, in dealing with American neutrality and foreign policy, make it impossible "for America to be dragged into the European conflict."

Harking to this nation's experiences in the last war, Green said the United States entered it "with lofty hopes and high aims."

"I ask you what great principle was settled by that war? Did the war serve to end war? The answer comes from Europe now."

Woman in Auto Trails Thief For Blocks Until He Gives Up

In the way of equipment for foiling footpads, an inventory list of petite Ann Gurland would show: Courage, resourcefulness and plenty of sheer bulldog pertinacity.

These proved too much yesterday for a strapping Negro who assaulted Miss Minnie Jones, 65, of 4813 Regent st., and ran off with her pocketbook containing \$65 in cash and checks.

KNOCKED DOWN BY THIEF

Miss Jones, on her way to a bank on Baltimore ave. near 48th, is deaf, and so did not hear the approach of the thief, who knocked her down as she started to cross 49th st. at Warrington ave.

Miss Gurland, 25, who lives at 3853 Poplar st., was approaching the intersection in her automobile and saw the man, holding Miss Jones' pocketbook, run east on Warrington ave. and turn north into 48th st.

No policeman was in sight, so

Miss Gurland, after seeing other pedestrians going to the fallen woman's aid, set out after the fleeing thief. She turned into 48th st., caught up with the man, then slowly to keep pace with the running thief, followed him in her car, calling loudly: "Thief—stop him."

Block after block, as the man ran up one street and down another to shake her off, she followed him, shouting, until, near 45th and Baltimore, the thief gave up.

Throwing the pocketbook into the street, he dashed into a nearby store.

DRIVES TO POLICE

Miss Gurland stopped, picked up the pocketbook and noted the store. Then she drove straight to the police station at 55th and Pine sts.

A few minutes later she was back with Detective Robert Hopkins, who arrested the man identified by Miss Gurland. The suspect said he was William Adams, 56, of Market st. near 37th.

REICH LOOKS TO U. S. AS PEACE MEDIATOR

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND

Continued From First Page

end hostilities and begin negotiations for a general settlement, the aim to be "A hundred years of peace," would not be rejected by Berlin.

Surprising as this change of sentiment toward Roosevelt may seem at first thought, it is no more startling than other "face-about" observed here.

DENIES WORLD RULE AIM

Hitler, it is said in quarters which ought to know, will make it clear in his coming Reichstag speech that he is ready for peace on such a basis as will insure a peace of long duration, wherein the question of partial or general disarmament is not necessarily excluded.

In announcing he has no World-dominance aims or goal, and that he never entertained such ambition, nor any thought or wish to break up or lessen the prestige of the British Empire, Hitler, it is said, will warn against his sincere readiness for peace being interpreted as a sign of weakness.

(Copyright 1939)

HITLER STUDIES SPEECH

France Reports Spreading German Attacks on Northern Flank Repulsed.

WAR AT-A-GLANCE

(By The Associated Press)
LONDON—Chamberlain says "mere assurances" from Germany won't bring peace but declares readiness to receive any proposals which would achieve Britain's war aim to end "German aggression;" Lloyd George urges "very careful consideration" of any German peace overtures by way of Russia or Italy.

BERLIN — Hitler gives "serious" study to Chamberlain speech; Nazis say Britain determined to continue war; United States neutrality debate and Panama conference safety zone decision occupy foreign office.

PARIS — French high command reports spreading German attacks on northern flank of western front repulsed; report air successes in war's first month.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT — It's a "white war" with France waging cautious campaign.

ROME — Italy likely to remain aloof for the present from German-Russian peace offensive; Hitler expected to make peace proposals in Reichstag speech this week.

MOSCOW — Russia pushes negotiations with little Baltic; Lithuanian foreign minister arrives for conferences; Turkish delegation waits.

STOCKHOLM—Scandinavian countries show increasing anxiety over Russian moves and German campaign against Baltic shipping.

WASHINGTON — Roosevelt expresses belief efforts to curb war profiteering at present should be confined to study; indicates wider powers might be sought for Export-Import Bank to boost trade with Latin America.

Germany Cautions American Vessels

By PAUL W. RAMSEY

Continued From First Page

Philadelphia by collector of the Port A. Raymond Raff.)

RELAYS WARNING

"The United States Maritime Commission calls attention of American merchant vessels," said the bulletin, "to the following note received by the United States from the German Government:

"Neutral merchant ships have repeatedly attempted in the waters around France and England to evade the exercise of the right of German naval forces, granted by international law, of stoppage and search.

'SUSPICIOUS BEHAVIOR'

"Besides, they have repeatedly aroused suspicion of attack or unneutral acts, by improper behavior. The Government of the Reich, therefore, begs to call the attention of American merchant vessels traveling into the waters mentioned to the fact that, in their own interest, and in order to prevent confusion with naval or auxiliary ships of the enemy, especially at night, they should avoid any suspicious behavior, particularly change of course, use of the radio apparatus upon sighting German naval forces, zigzagging, screening lights, failing to obey a demand to stop and the acceptance of convoy by naval forces of the powers at war with Germany."

Receipt of the German communication was not announced by the State Department, the department which undoubtedly received it first, apparently from the American Embassy in Berlin.

NOT SENT BY EMBASSY

First indication newsmen had of its receipt in this country was the discovery that it had been sent out by the Maritime Commission. The German Embassy here said it did not transmit the warning to this Government.

It is the custom of the admiralties of all belligerent nations to warn neutrals of danger zones, particularly of newly laid mine fields. This information is regularly transmitted through the Maritime Commission to shipping interests.

RATIFICATION OF SOVIET-ESTONIAN PACT IS DELAYED

Russian Military Commission Has Returned to Moscow With An Agreement.

HITCH IN AIR BASE PLAN

Estonia, It Was Reported, Vigorously Opposed All New Russian Demands.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 4 (Wednesday) (AP)—Ratification of the Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact has been unexpectedly delayed, it was learned here today, despite the fact that today was the deadline for the formality.

A Russian Military Commission which was sent to Estonia has returned to Moscow without reaching an agreement on the Soviet naval and air base question.

Reliable reports here said that differences arose over Soviet demands that Estonia supply bases other than those provided for in the original Moscow agreement of last Friday. These were to have been on the islands of Dagoe and Oesel and at the mainland port of (Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Oct 5, 1939

VANDENBERG AND CONNALLY DEBATE ON EMBARGO ACT

Michigan Senator Says Act Is
Symbol of Non-Involvement
in Europe's War.

OTHERS ARE ALSO HEARD

Texas Democrat Says Keeping
the Embargo Is Helping
Hitler and Stalin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—The momentous Senate debate as to whether repeal of the arms embargo would lead this country into war or keep it out produced these opinions today:

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan: The arms embargo is an "indispensable symbol" of non-involvement in Europe's war.

Senator Connally, (D.-Texas): "Keeping the embargo is helping Hitler, Stalin and all the others spreading fire and the sword through Europe."

Senator LaFollette, (Prog.-Wis.): "Once we have taken sides through action by our government in order to make arms available to England and France, the pressure will be terrific to get us into the war."

Senator Johnson, (D.-Colo.): "If the American people will accept the great sacrifice called for in the Pittman bill (the administration's measure to repeal the embargo and require that all goods sold to warring nations be shipped in non-American vessels), a long and lasting peace will be their reward."

(Continued on Page Eight.)

BIG GUNS IN BATTLE OVER ARMS EMBARGO



Vandenberg



Connally

SUB LANDED MEN ON IRISH COAST

28 Survivors of A Greek Ship
Were Sent to Shore in A
Collapsible Boat.

LONDON, Oct. 5 (Thursday) (AP)—British circles appeared satisfied early today that the German submarine which appeared off the coast of Ireland to land survivors of a vessel it had sunk could not have been interned by Irish authorities. The submarine, described as the U-35, appeared suddenly off Dingle, lonely spot in county Kerry, Ireland, and hurriedly sent ashore in a collapsible boat the 28 survivors of the 4,990-ton Greek steamer Diamantis, which it had torpedoed and sent to the bottom off Land's End, at the southwestern tip of England.

Authoritative sources said belligerent ships could be interned on entering a neutral port only if there were sufficient forces, such as a warship, at hand to detain them.

"Obviously a submarine could not be detained merely by shouting at it to stop," one observer said.

The British Press Association said Irish civic guards saw the submarine, too late to detain it.

The survivors said they had been on the craft for 36 hours.

The Press Association, after relating that the survivors were sent ashore in a collapsible boat on a lonely part of the Irish coast, continued:

"The commander of the U-boat had obviously been cruising along the Kerry coast for some hours looking—
(Continued on Page Two.)

Oct. 6, 1939

Oct. 6, 1939

Man Behind The Mask



Bill Dickey, greatest catcher in baseball today, exerts a big influence on Yankees pitchers, and is one of the chief reasons why the Broadway Bombers go into the world series a substantial favorite over the Cincinnati Reds.

RUSSIAN-ESTONIAN PACT WAS SIGNED

Russia Gets Permission to Place 25,000 Troops at Strategic Points.

TALLINN, Oct. 4. (AP)—The Russian-Estonian mutual assistance pact, which permits Russia to place 25,000 troops at strategic points in Estonia, was ratified here tonight.

Letters of ratification were exchanged at the foreign office at 11 p. m., just one hour before expiration of the six-day period for ratification agreed upon with the signing of the pact in Moscow last Friday.

The Soviet minister, M. Likitin, drove up to the foreign office with the papers to be exchanged after a long delay, which was reported due to a hitch in delivery of the papers from Moscow.

Observers said the pact was ratified as agreed upon in Moscow. (Reports had been heard in Riga, Latvia, that the delay was due to Russian demands for bases other than those provided for in the pact, and in last-minute disagreement on the number of troops to be quartered at the new bases.)

The pact permits 25,000 Soviet troops to occupy the Estonian north Baltic islands of Dagoe and Oesel and the mainland port of Baltiski, and permits Russia to build air and naval bases at these points.

The new bases will allow Russia to control the Gulfs of Finland, Riga and Bothnia.

SOVIETS CALLED HIM



William Munters
Russia is conducting diplomatic moves in the Baltic, first dickering with Latvia through her foreign minister, William Munters, called to Moscow for conferences with Soviet leaders.

Oct. 5/1939

MEXICO ASKS BIDS IN U. S. FOR ARMS

Want Bids on 50,000 Rifles,
Ammunition and Artillery Pieces.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4. (AP)—Informed sources said today the Mexican government was asking bids in the United States for 50,000 rifles, 20,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 32 field artillery pieces and an undisclosed number of machine guns.

This was reported as General Domingo Arrieta, federal senator for Durango State, presented in Congress a proposal for a special appropriation for arms and munitions in the 1940 budget.

"Who can assure us that in an unexpected moment we may not face an attack or threat from imperialism, which extends its tentacles throughout the world and when that moment arrives we will have to lament our lack of foresight in the face of suffering beclouding other unfortunate nations, victims of that imperialism?" the senator asked.

He proposed purchase of arms, munitions, ships, planes, tanks and other war paraphernalia. The proposal was made to the Chamber of Deputies, where appropriation legislation originates.

Oct. 4, 1939

NEW 1940

STUDEBAKER CHAMPION

PRICES
BEGIN AT
\$660
for a Champion coupe,
delivered at factory,
South Bend.

Out in front in style and value!



1940 Studebaker Champion Club Sedan, illustrated, \$700 delivered at factory

HERE'S a still finer 1940 version of the tremendously successful original Studebaker Champion of 1939—a new Champion that's engineered to deliver 10% to 25% more gas economy than any other leading lowest price car—a beautifully balanced, luxuriously finished new Champion that runs rings around its price field in sure-footed comfort, handling ease, safety.

Stop in at your nearest Studebaker show-

room now and take out a new 1940 Studebaker Champion for a revealing, convincing 10-mile drive. See for yourself that this Champion is a stand-out every way.

At no extra cost, you get the Champion's sealed beam headlamps, front-compartment hood lock, steering wheel gear shift, planar independent suspension, non-slam rotary door latches and many other niceties and improvements. Easy C. I. T. payment terms.

EIDAM BROS.

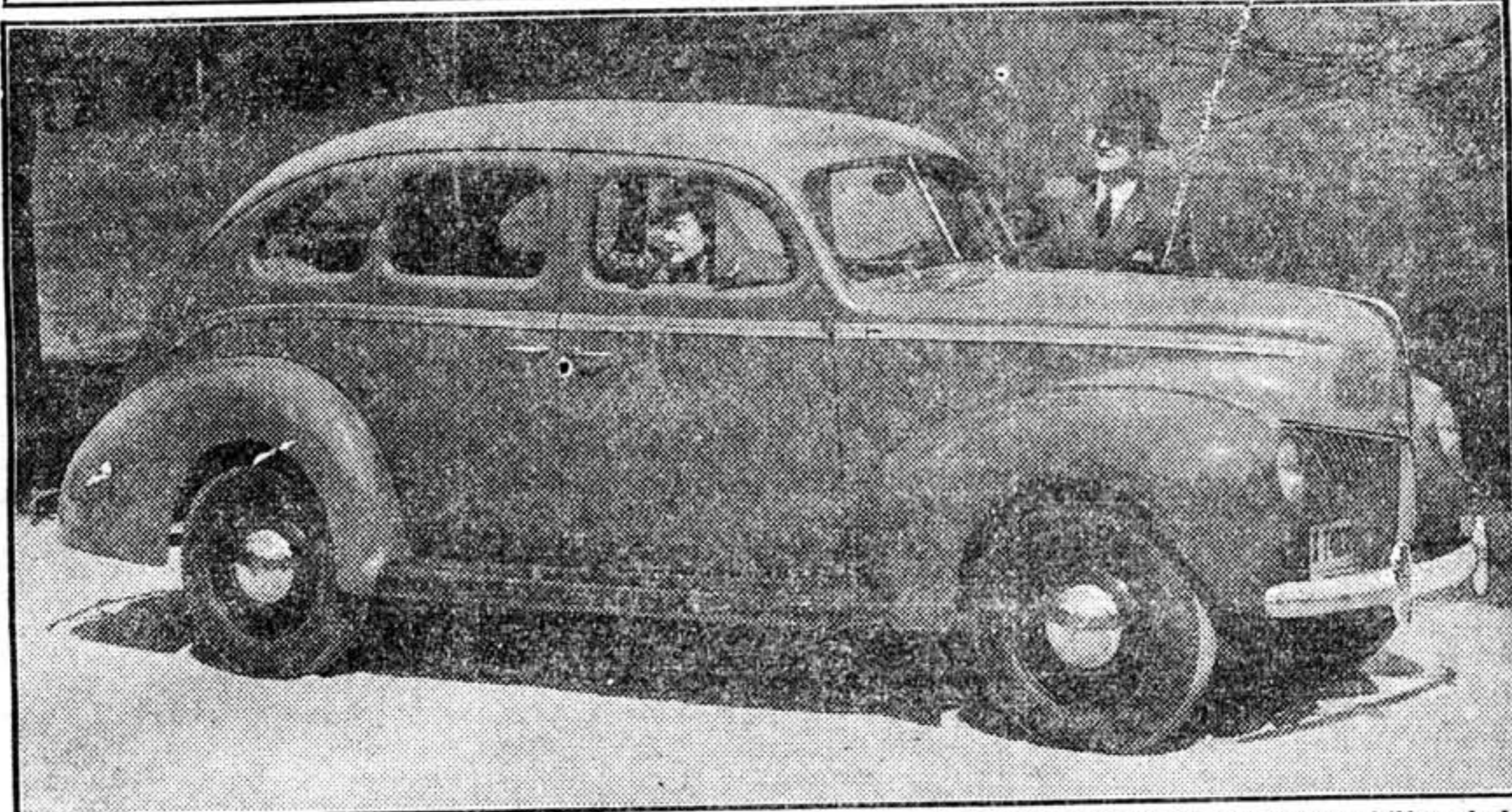
22 North Vine Street.

Phone 1600.

Oct. 3, 1939

Nr

Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan for 1940 Here



THE FORD V-8 Fordor sedan for 1940 is of modern streamlined design, with plenty of room for six persons to ride comfortably. The new finger-tip gearshift on the steering

post clears the front compartment and allows two passengers to ride in front without interfering with the driver. In 85 horsepower models improved spring suspension and a

new torsion bar ride-stabilizer help to provide an unusually comfortable ride. A 60 horsepower V-8 engine also is available. There is a large luggage compartment.

Enriched by refinements made possible by the manufacture under a single unified management of five cars which virtually bracket the motor car market, the Ford V-8 and the deluxe Ford V-8 cars for 1940, announced today, present notable advances in styling, comfort, convenience and safety.

The new cars are big, substantial and powerful in appearance. Body lines are pleasingly streamlined. Front end designs are distinctively modern, with low radiator grilles, long hoods and deeply rounded fenders. The trimly tailored interiors

are big and roomy, with plenty of seat room, leg room, elbow room and shoulder room.

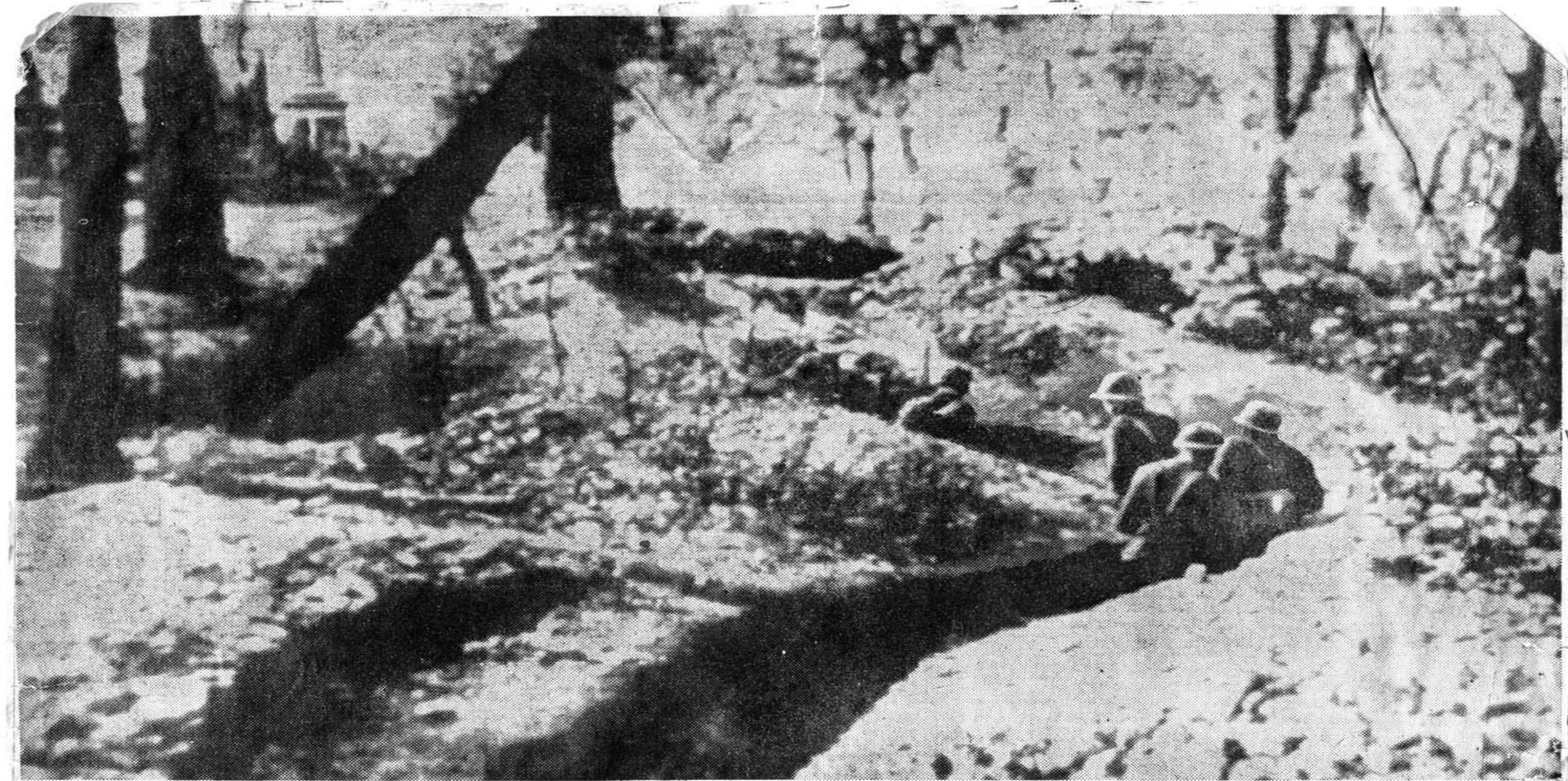
Two V-8 engines are available, an 85 horsepower engine in the Ford V-8 and the deluxe Ford V-8, with a 60 horsepower engine optional in the Ford V-8.

Four Ford V-8 and five deluxe body types comprise the two lines. A new business coupe as well as a Fordor sedan, Tudor sedan and coupe are available in both. There is also a deluxe convertible club coupe with automatic top as standard equipment. Three color choices

are available in the Ford V-8, six in the deluxe line.

An important new feature of the cars is a finger-tip gearshift mounted on the steering column under the two-spoke steering wheel. This provides increased room for driver and passengers in the front compartment. There is also a new controlled ventilation system. New Sealed-Beam headlamps are used on all types, providing greatly increased driving vision at night.

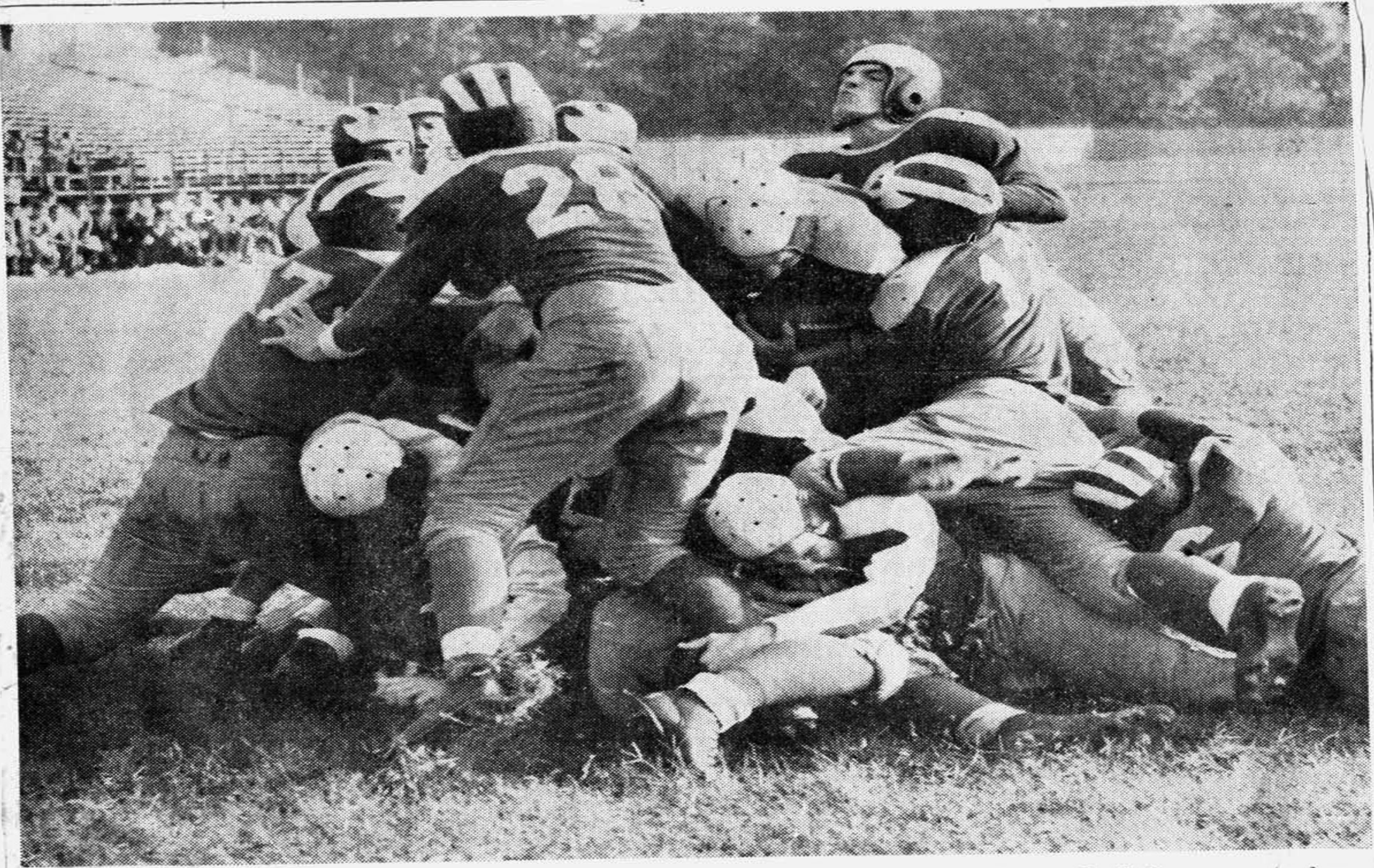
The 1940 Ford is on display at Chas. H. Rice Motors, Inc., located on South Church street.



(A. P. Wirephoto—By Radio From London)

POILUS ON GERMAN SOIL This official French picture was distributed with the caption, "Fighting in Germany," and a description reading "French troops moving forward through communication trench somewhere in Germany which is now French." Soldiers are seen moving along trench in captured territory.

Coney Faces Rods To Day



Charles Martin, of Germantown High, is pictured on his way through Olney's line for a second period touch-

down in the Public High League football game yesterday at 20th st. and Olney ave. The battle ended in a 7-7 tie.

SAT., 1939

Oct. 5, 1939

Eye-Witness Describes Dramatic Rescue Of Disabled Sub's Crew

LONDON, Oct. 5 (AP)—The dramatic rescue of a disabled submarine's crew while warships and aircraft fought off enemy planes overhead was told today in an official "eye-witness" account given to the British Press.

The submarine lay at the bottom of the sea with her periscope blown off by German depth charges while the seamen held a "sweepstakes" on when the next explosion would come, the account said.

The crew was represented as prepared to blow up their craft rather than surrender to the enemy.

The account said early one morning in her "allotted patrol area in enemy waters" the submarine fixed her position and dived.

"Shortly before breakfast the de-

tonation of a depth charge quite close to her suggested emphatically that she was in the vicinity of enemy forces," it continued.

"Her captain decided to have a look at them through his periscope and put his ballast pump in action (to rise to the surface). Another depth charge promptly exploded much closer.

"The crew lay down to conserve valuable oxygen consumed by movement. During the next hour they counted six detonations as the enemy groped about in search of them with sweep wires, electrically operated bombs and depth charges."

The account went on to say the submarine could do nothing but remain on the bottom and during this
(Continued on Page Six.)

EYE-WITNESS DESCRIBES RESCUE

(Continued From Page One.)

time the crew held "sweepstakes" at sixpence (about 11 cents) a throw on when the next explosion would come.

The account continued:

"The bombardment intensified. For the next hour the explosions averaged one every two minutes. They grew gradually more distant. Then there was a lull.

"About teatime, the strained, weary men in the submarine heard a wire scraping over the after jumping-stay x x x a series of bumps thudded along the hull x x x.

"Then what they awaited happened. A shattering explosion x x x all lights were extinguished. There was everywhere the crash of broken glass and in the silence that followed the sound of water spurting and the hiss of air escaping from the high pressure system.

"Portable electric lights revealed enough of the catastrophe. One motor and both engines were out of action. From half a dozen leaks in the air system air hissed as from a punctured tire."

The air gradually grew foul, the report said, and the first lieutenant passed around peppermint drops and a bag of candy to his men.

When the commander knew by his clock that darkness had fallen, he mustered his men and told them that if ballast tanks held he intended to rise to the surface and "although his ship was as helpless as a log x x x fight to the death."

The men loaded torpedo tubes and prepared ammunition for other guns and "as a last grim measure they prepared a demolition charge to blow their ship to pieces rather than let her fall into the hands of the enemy."

Finally, when all was ready for what they believed would be their "last fight," the crew blew the tanks and rose floundering to the

A Couple Of Sideline Sluggers



George Herman (Babe) Ruth, at left, and Lou Gehrig, a couple of guys who know a thing or two about world series from personal experience, watch the Reds-Yankees world series from the sidelines. Gehrig, benched by illness, is still captain of the Yankee team.

Oct. 5, 1939

HITLER POINTS TO WARSAW'S FALL AS AN OBJECT LESSON

Says It Demonstrates How Unwise It Was to Resist Might of German Arms.

RUINED CITY WAS VIEWED

Hitler Addresses His Remarks to Foreign Correspondents Who Accompanied Him.

WARSAW, Oct. 5 (AP)—Adolf Hitler told foreign correspondents who accompanied him on his triumphant entry into Warsaw today that the wreckage of the Polish capital demonstrated how unwise it was to resist German arms.

"You see for yourselves what criminal folly it was to try to defend this city," he said in informal remarks to the newspapermen.

"The defense of this town collapsed after only two days. I wish certain statesmen who are trying to turn all Europe into another Warsaw might have seen what you saw today."

Hitler's unscheduled remarks followed a review of his victorious Nazi troops. At the conclusion of the parade he sauntered over to the newsmen, shook hands all around and smiled genially.

He conversed for a moment before stepping into a motor car which took him to his plane for his return flight to Berlin.

All around was the sad desolation which prompted him to comment on the fate of the city which tried unsuccessfully to stand up against the German air force and battering artillery.

Careful observers estimated that 80 per cent of Warsaw's buildings (Continued on Page Four.)

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1939

lighted the scene of horror at night. The Polish foreign office building's roof was smashed in by Nazi shells. The national museum was a wreck. But Pilsudski Square and the hotels known to foreigners, which are clustered about it, largely escaped heavy damage.

How many lives were lost in the city no one yet dared estimate.

It was certain, however, that many civilians including women and children were among the victims.

Some of those who survived got to places of comparative security in the suburbs or in very deep cellars. Some just now were daring to venture out and were going to their homes to see what was left.

Often enough what was left was a pitiful little.

The Germans quickly established relief services and one of the pathetic sights today was long queues of women with all descriptions of utensils in their hands lined up to get soup and bread from Nazi welfare organizations.

One strange sight in all the confusion was that of some smartly dressed women, some wearing fur coats, standing in line with pails to get water from a source pronounced safe.

Many mains were broken and some sources of water badly contaminated.

Looting added to the horrors of the hours before the city surrendered, the Germans said.

One German officer said that several authorities asked the Nazis to speed up their occupation, so as to

put an end to lawlessness and destruction.

Signs of the Polish effort to defend the capital could be seen on every side. Numerous trenches had been dug downtown and in the suburbs.

Street cars were overturned, blocking many streets in a vain effort to halt the relentless force of the German invasion. Street car tracks were torn up and twisted by German shells.

Great excavations were dug by air bombs.

Moderate-sized buildings struck by 500 to 1,000 pound bombs had simply blown to pieces.

HITLER LAUDS HIS TROOPS IN POLAND

Order of the Day to the Army Contained Words of Praise for Nazi Forces.

BERLIN, Oct. 5. (AP)—Hitler lauded the Nazi forces for rising "to defend our country from Polish attack" in the order of the day to the army issued just after the triumphal review for which he flew from Berlin.

The order read:

"On Sept. 1 you arose at my command to defend our country from Polish attack. In exemplary comradeship of arms among the army, air force and navy, you have fulfilled the task assigned you. You struck bravely and energetically.

"Today I was able to greet the troops who went into action against fortified Warsaw. This day brings to an end a battle carried on in the best traditions of German arms. With me the German people, full of pride, thanks you.

"The nation once again, thanks to you, looks with unshakable confidence to its military organization and its leadership.

Charlotte Tancin

HITLER POINTS TO WARSAW'S FALL AS

(Continued From Page One.)

were wrecked to some extent and that thousands were destroyed by fire bombs.

Warsaw capitulated Sept. 27. Although the city was under siege 20 days, Germans said not until Sept. 25 did they start the general assault which caused the collapse of its defenses two days later.

Hitler was guarded with elaborate care today and it was doubtful whether any Pole so much as saw him as he stood on a platform in the diplomatic quarter to watch the two-hour parade of his troops.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets cleared the streets about the reviewing stand and only soldiers and carefully scrutinized guests of the German army witnessed the elaborate military display.

The center of the ceremony was a few blocks from the American embassy which virtually was untouched in the long German siege. The embassies of Belgium and the Netherlands also escaped extensive damage but the Swedish legation lay in ruins.

A tour through the city disclosed the destructive nature of the bombardment which was concentrated with particular violence on the center of the city.

The central railway station and the chief shopping streets were particular targets—the station because of its strategic importance and the main streets because German aviators reported Polish troops used them extensively.

"Tragic" was the phrase used often by German officers who directed the inspection tour.

"But the Poles by sniping and resistance made it a fortified city and there was no alternative but to subject it to bombardment," the officers said.

"In parts of the city Germans had to storm each building separately. Polish military leaders showed a criminal lack of consideration for the civil population."

The officers said the plight of the civilians during the two days in basements while an incessant rain of steel and high explosives continued night and day.

The glow of burning buildings

Oct. 5, 1939

WAR AT-A-GLANCE

(By The Associated Press)

BERLIN — Hitler addresses Reichstag at noon (6 a. m., E. S. T.) today; on visit to Warsaw proclaims Polish campaign ended.

WASHINGTON — White House, expressing incredulity, makes public a warning from German navy that American steamship Iroquois would be sunk upon nearing American coast from Europe with 584 American passengers; Germans hint British would do sinking; White House, although taking precautions to protect ship, states: "We can't imagine that any British, French or other ships would do such a thing."

MOSCOW—Russia signs 10-year mutual assistance pact with Latvia giving Russia more air and naval bases on Baltic.

PARIS — French troops organize new lines in German border territory; take strategic Borg forest east of Luxembourg.

LONDON—Crew of disabled British submarine rescued under enemy planes; military officials confer with Turkish military delegation.

HONGKONG — Japanese appear to have suffered definite setback with heavy losses in first major military offensive against China in a year.

WARSAW—Hitler tells journalists that Warsaw's wreckage demonstrated the "criminal folly" of resisting German arms.

WASHINGTON — Administration forces claim gains during three days of Senate arms embargo debate.

Oct 5 1939

RAMPANT RAM



Jim Blumenstock

Rated as the outstanding sophomore halfback in the east, Fordham's Jim Blumenstock get his first major test, Oct. 7, when Alabama's Crimson Tide rolls into New York for an intersectional game which should have a large bearing on national championship hopes.

The Boss And Skilled Labor



Powel Crosley, Jr., center, is plenty proud of his two pitching aces, Bucky Walters, left, and Paul Derringer.

PILOT OF CHAMP DIED YESTERDAY

NEW CASTLE, Pa., Oct. 5 (AP)—Jimmie Dime, 76, who piloted George Chip to the middleweight boxing title, died today at his home here after an illness of several months.

A one-time boxer himself, Dime claimed to have been the boxing instructor of Theodore Roosevelt and his sons while Roosevelt was governor of New York.

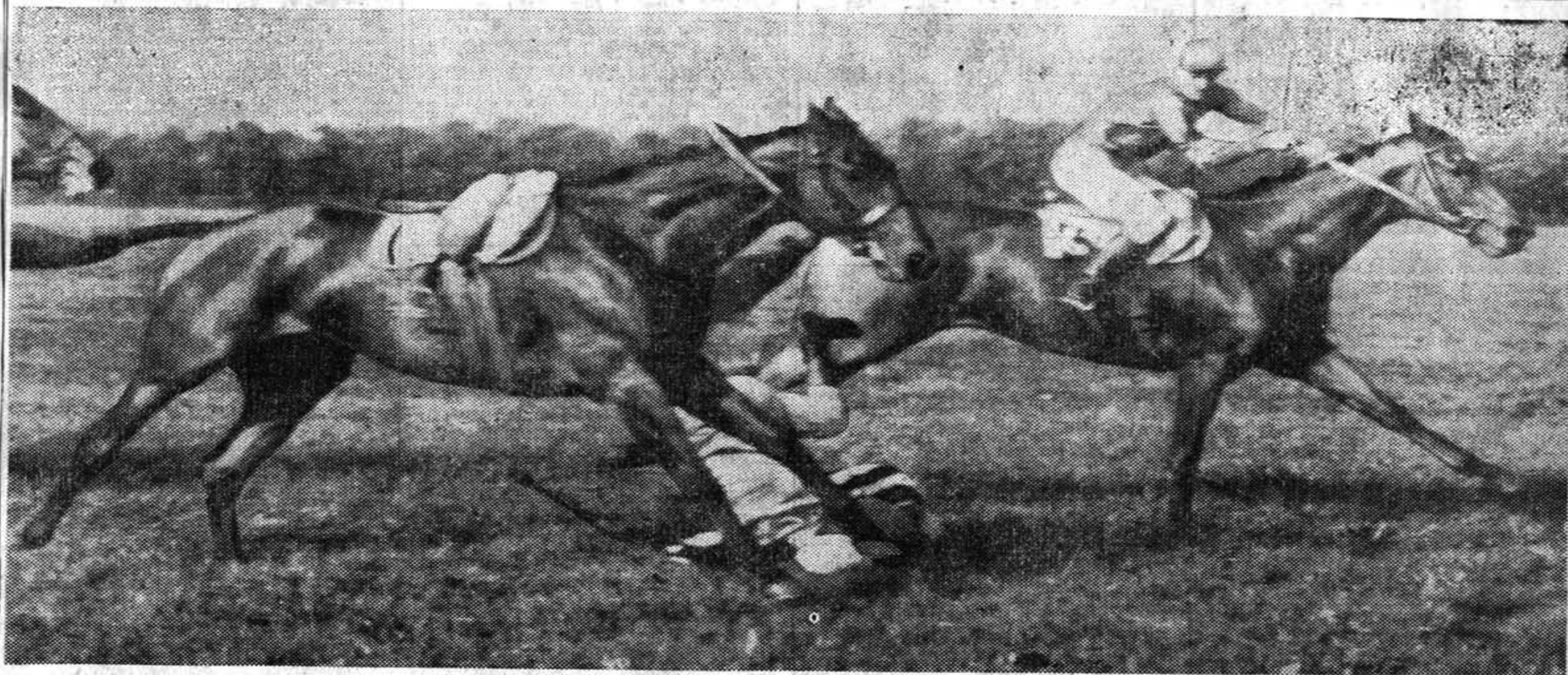
Dime came here from Troy, N. Y., in 1902 and became manager of several boxers including Chip, who knocked out Frank Klaus in six rounds to win the middleweight championship at Pittsburgh in 1913.

SAT. 7, 1939



Weir Sargent (14), left halfback, is shown en route to Penn Charter's only touch-down against Lower Merion High yesterday at Queen la. and Fox st. Sargent scored from the nine-yard line on a spinner. To Weir's right is Lower Merion's Clint Jones. The game ended in a 7-7 tie.

SAT. 7, 1939



Up on John Hay Whitney's Button Button (No. 1), Jockey J. Duffy was down after the last jump of the \$1200 steeplechase at Belmont Park yesterday. Here Duffy is

(A. P. Wirephoto)

seen hitting the ground. Horse's hoof did not strike Duffy, for he got up and walked away after his spill. Navy (No. 3), with W. Passmore up, went on to win the race.

SAT., 1939



FALL FASHION — The 1939 statue wears a hobble skirt of sandbags, to be properly attired for autumn styles in air raids. This is a Crimean war hero in London, England.

WOULD PREFER ROOSEVELT TO TAKE INITIATIVE

Hitler's Reichstag Speech Really Was Intended for Neutral Powers.

"LASTING PEACE" WANTED

Marked Tendency in Germany to Forget Things Said About America.

BERLIN, Oct. 6. (AP)—The head of any neutral state, preferably President Roosevelt, could achieve a lasting peace in history by mediating the European war now, informed sources said tonight after Adolf Hitler offered peace or a fight to a finish.

Hitler's Reichstag speech today in which he made his peace overture to Britain and France, these sources said, really was intended for neutral powers.

His words near the close of his hour and 20 minute address, "may those peoples and their leaders who are of the same mind now make their reply—and let those who consider war to be a better solution reject my outstretched hand," were a direct appeal to neutrals.

It was emphasized tonight that now is the time for any potential peacemaker to step in and mediate before, rather than after what promises to become the bloodiest contest in history has begun in earnest.

(Informed circles in Washington said Mr. Roosevelt was unlikely to propose an armistice in the European conflict unless he was assured Great Britain and France would accept.

(Mr. Roosevelt has sent five appeals to Hitler in one year, the third of which was rejected by the Fuehrer in a bitter speech. as said in

WAR AT-A-GLANCE

(By The Associated Press)

BERLIN — Authoritative source says Adolf Hitler would agree to Armistice if proposed by President Roosevelt or other neutral with view to general European settlement; Fuehrer in Reichstag speech offers peace or war.

LONDON—British promise careful examination of Hitler's peace proposals; unofficial reaction unfavorable; soldiers reported streaming to France; British steamer Glen Farg sunk by submarine.

PARIS—Premier Daladier declares war to be fought until allies achieve victory assuring "real justice" and "lasting peace"; French announce secret meeting French and British high commands; German attack west of Wissembourg reported repulsed.

GENEVA — Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, 77, last German imperial ambassador to Washington, dies of heart disease.

BUCHAREST — Police say plot to assassinate King Carol, other government leaders, frustrated by four arrests.

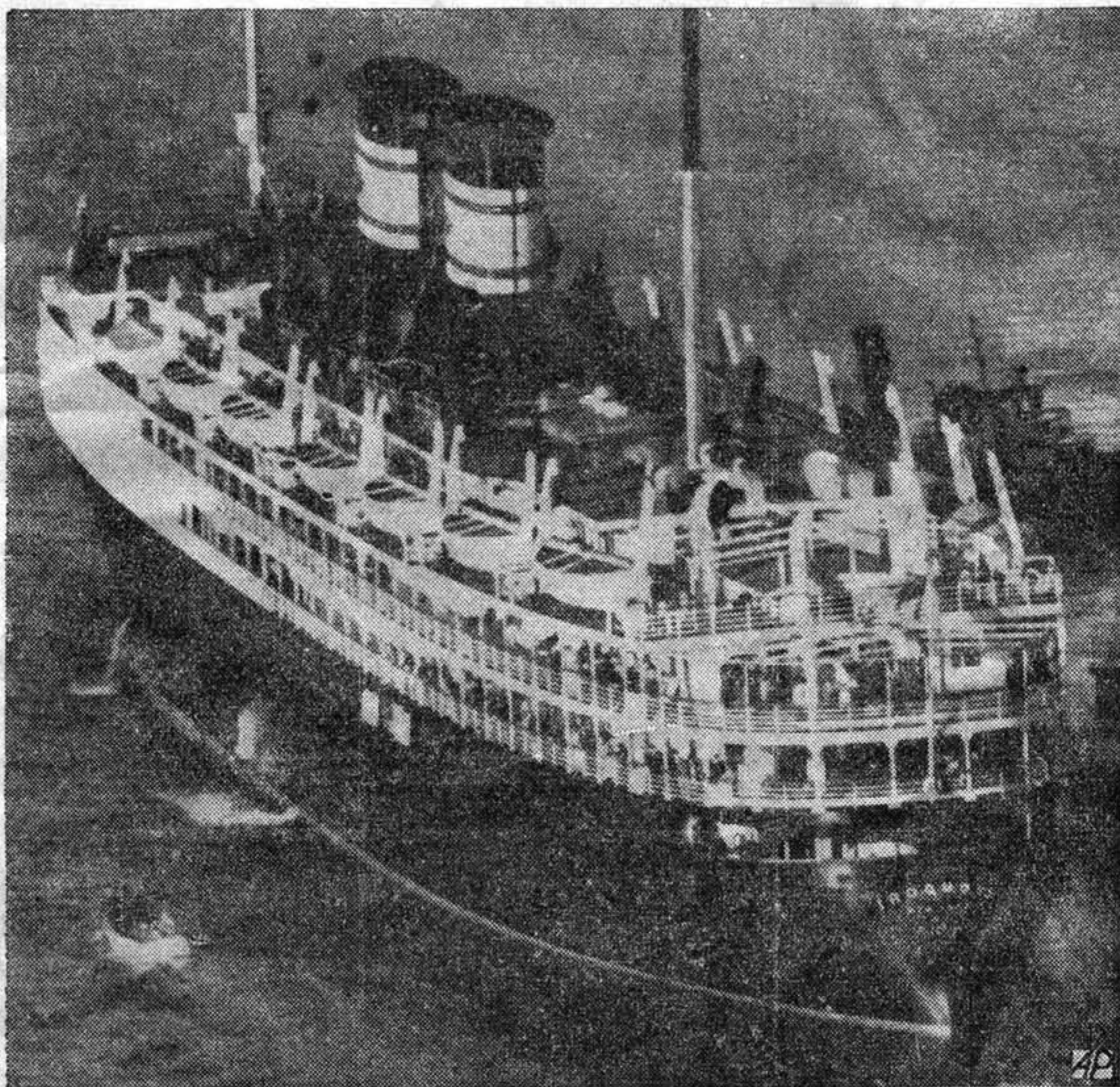
MOSCOW—Russia continues policy of "negotiation and neutrality" for greater influence in Eastern Europe.

WASHINGTON—Naval and coast guard vessels speed eastward to meet Iroquois on German tip she might be sunk near eastern coast; Senate leaders may force test vote Monday on neutrality bill; State Department silent on Roosevelt as mediator for Hitler.

ROME—Hitler speech does little to raise peace hopes; Fascists maintain official silence.

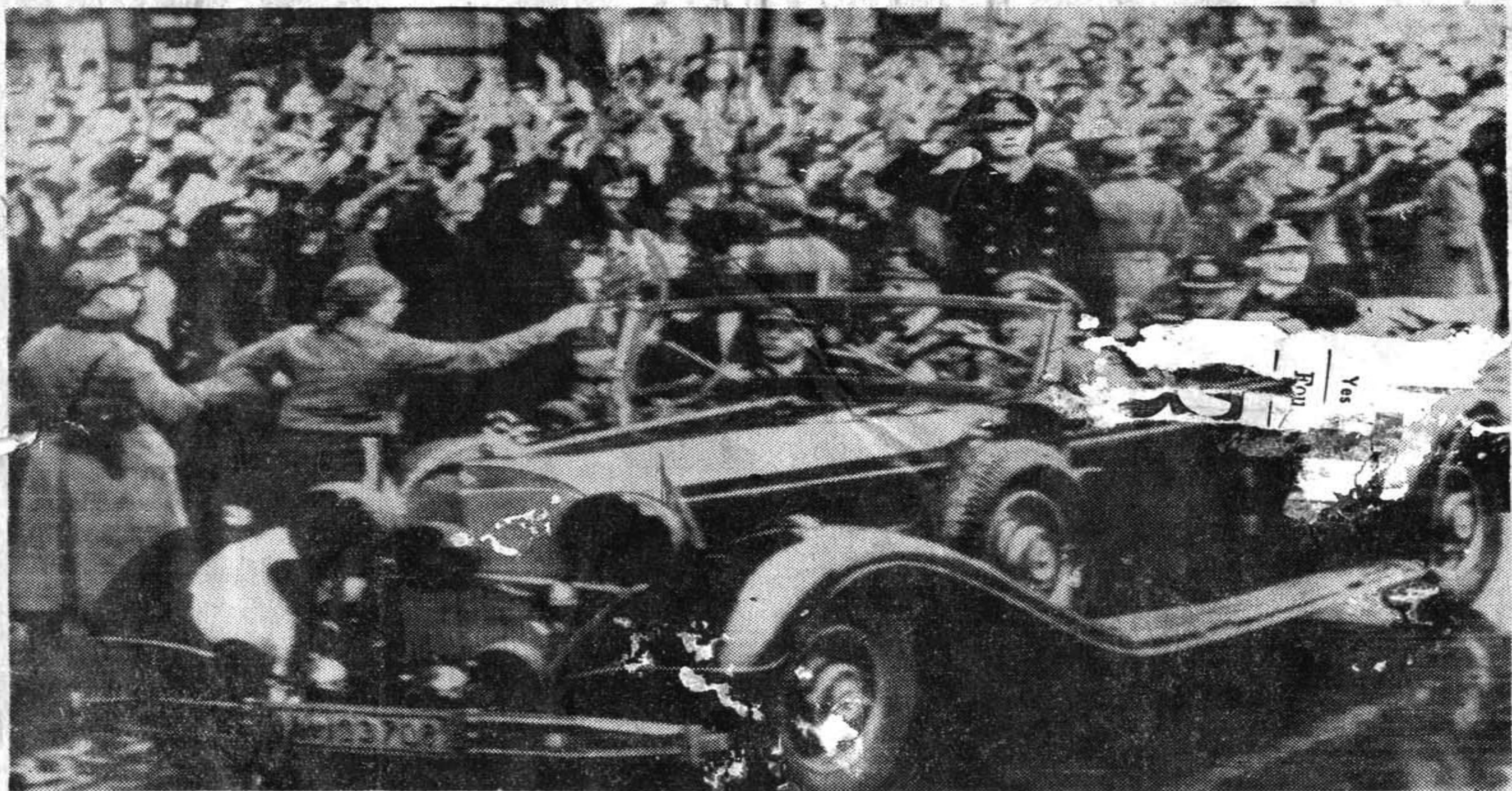
SAT. 7, 1939

Germans Say The Iroquois Will Be Sunk



Navy patrol boats rushed out to meet the American liner Iroquois at sea when the White House issued a statement saying the German navy had warned that the ship would be sunk as it neared the United States' coast. The Iroquois is carrying United States war "refugees" home from Europe, and the Germans warned that she would be attacked in circumstances similar to the sinking of the British liner Athenia at the outbreak of the war. The picture of the Iroquois was made when she ran aground in the channel off Miami Fla., last year.

Oct. 19, 1939



(A. P. Wirepho)

'SIEG HEIL' FOR MAN WHO SANK THE BRITISH ROYAL OAK

Commander Prien (standing in car), commander of the submarine credited with sinking the British battleship Royal Oak, acknowledges cheers and salutes from the populace in Berlin as he arrived at the Hotel Kaiserhof

yesterday. He and his crew were received by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Prien was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross. Picture was radioed to this country from Germany. (See story on Page 3.)

COOL

Partly cloudy, cool today, tonight and tomorrow. High today around 65. Low tonight 45 to 50.

Temperature by hours:

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
49 48 47 48 47 48 54 60 64 68
terday: Max. 70; Min. 48

THE DAILY HOME NEWS

For a Greater Raritan Valley

Founded in 1879.

FOR CLASSIFIED ADS
CALL KILMER 5-4000

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., MONDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21, 1956.

Bikini Blast Seen as Proof B52 Can H-Bomb Any Target

Awesome Fire Fired on

USS MT. MCKINLEY. Off Bikini day.
— Americans have shown they drop
can deliver the H-bomb from one fire
of their standard bombers, the
Over Bikini, this morning