

War Imminent as Ultimatum Unanswered

Silesia Is Center of Heaviest Fighting

US Looks for Declarations Coming Today

Officials End Drafting of Proclamations to Guard Neutrality
President Believes US Can Stay out and Will Bend Effort

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Expressing belief that Great Britain and France would declare war on Germany tomorrow, high officials said tonight that they had finished drafting a series of proclamations designed to preserve United States neutrality.

It was made known the government would begin to issue these proclamations over the weekend if the war declarations are forthcoming. President Roosevelt, at a press conference earlier in the day, had announced his administration would do everything in its power to keep this country out of the conflict.

He said at that time that developments would have to be awaited before decisions were reached on invoking the neutrality act and calling a special session of congress. It was made known that the principal element in the developments to which he referred are the declarations of war, now expected tomorrow.

President Tired and showing it, after a night spent wrestling with the tragic realities of actual war, Mr. Roosevelt held a press conference today and gravely made his pledge to bend every effort to keep America at peace.

Mr. President came a question from about 200 or so reporters, many of them weary and grim as was the chief executive, "perhaps the foremost thing in the minds of most Americans today is: 'Can we stay out of it?' Is there anything you could say about that?"

Mr. Roosevelt thought for a moment, passed a hand across his eyes and replied:

"Only this: I not only sincerely hope so, but I believe we can, and that every effort will be made by the administration to do so."

Over Radio Sunday
The president later arranged to address the nation over the three major broadcasting companies' facilities at 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, Sunday. Aides said the talk probably would be informative in character, aimed at allaying any anxiety. It was intimated it would be an outline of conditions rather than discussion of positive steps to be taken.

The press conference, although it came at mid-morning, was far along in the president's day. Before three, he was up and receiving.

Denmark, Bulgaria To Stay Neutral

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Denmark tonight officially announced its intention of maintaining strict neutrality.

The official statement explained it was based on a declaration signed in May, 1938, by Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

The war ministry announced that five classes have been called to the colors, that of which will be sent home with their uniforms after a ten-day period.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 1.—(AP)—A government spokesman announced tonight that Bulgaria was more than ever determined to maintain strict neutrality since the outbreak of German-Polish hostilities.

Failure to Set Up Reserve Fund Charged UCC in Suit

Alleged failure of the state unemployment compensation commission to set up separate reserve funds for contributing employers was attacked yesterday in circuit court with the filing of a mandamus action against Secretary of State Earl Snell.

FIRST PICTURE OF POLISH FIGHTING



Radio photo from Berlin is the first picture of German troops going into battle against Poland and shows soldiers advancing in their attack on Westerplatte, Polish munitions depot. Poles said initial attacks on the depot, which is on the Danzig harbor, had been repulsed.

Russia "Relieves" Envoy to Germany

Merkaloff out; Germany Wants Russo-Japanese Pact, Soviets Say

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—(AP)—Soviet Russia has "relieved" her ambassador to Germany, A. S. Merkalo, of his duties, it was disclosed today.

A. A. Shkvarzoff was appointed to succeed him.

Merkalo, who handled much of the important negotiations for the recently signed non-aggression pact between Russia and Germany, was relieved "in connection with his appointment to other work."

MOSCOW, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Germany was reported unofficially tonight to be making feverish diplomatic efforts to arrange a non-aggression pact between Soviet Russia and Japan—which are engaged in an unofficial war on the Manchoukuo-outer Mongolia frontier.

Immense difficulties obviously lie in the way of such an agreement, but German diplomats were said nevertheless to be trying desperately to engineer such a pact.

US Communists Okeh Russ Pact

CHICAGO, Sept. 1.—(AP)—A resolution approving the Soviet-German non-aggression pact was adopted tonight as a mass meeting celebrating the 20th anniversary of the communist party in the United States.

We "especially rejoice" over signing of the pact, the resolution said.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the party, in an address said the pact was "the only possibility of a decisive blow for peace."

Rogers states in his petition that he is a taxpayer in Multnomah county and that his bureau has been since January 1, 1939, a contributing employer to the unemployment compensation commission.

Vessel "Portland" Disappears After Leaving Everett

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 1.—(AP)—Coast guard amphibian planes searched off the Oregon coast today for the German motorship Portland, unreported since leaving Everett, Wash., en route here.

The coast guard cutter Onondaga said the planes covered an area seaward 40 miles west of the mouth of the Columbia river to 40 miles southwest of Coos bay, 250 miles to the south.

Mackay radio said several calls to the ship went unanswered.

The Portland sailed Wednesday night from Everett, where it was held three days because of the international crisis. The ship ostensibly was to load lumber and logs here.

Twenty-three passengers, mostly Californians, left the vessel in Everett and returned home by overland routes.

WPA Drops 5000

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—(AP)—State WPA headquarters reported a slash of more than 5000 in Washington rolls today.

Italy Stays out Unless Attacked

"Any Initiative" out of Government Plans; People Relieved

ROME, Sept. 1.—(AP)—The Italian government declared today it would refrain from taking "any initiative" in military operations growing out of the German-Polish hostilities.

The announcement, issued after a brief cabinet meeting called by Premier Mussolini, was interpreted in foreign circles as meaning that Italy intended to stay out of war until her own territory was attacked.

Announcement of the cabinet's decision relieved Italians, whose hope of avoiding conflict had dwindled with the outbreak of fighting between Germany and Poland. They had taken some comfort earlier from Chancellor Hitler's declaration that he did not intend calling on Italy for aid.

The official communique said the cabinet had examined the Polish situation, "the origin of

Speech to Plunge Europe in War

CHAMBERLAIN SAID IN HIS SPEECH THAT BRITAIN WOULD FULFILL HER PLEDGE TO FIGHT FOR POLAND'S INDEPENDENCE UNLESS GERMANY CEASED HER INVASION OF POLAND AND WITHDREW HER TROOPS.

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Warsaw Takes Large Number Of 'Air Eggs'

17 Towns Held Bombed; Nazi Ships Driven off, Many Lost

Polish Report Capture of Armored Trains in Corridor Area

WARSAW, Sept. 1.—(AP)—(Via Budapest)—Battles between German and Polish troops raged unabated tonight in Polish border areas, a general staff communique said.

The most violent fighting was reported from Silesia, one of the three main sectors in which Germany launched its invasion of Poland early today to begin her undeclared war.

The general staff said 16 German warplanes were shot down and that Nazi fliers had bombed 17 Polish cities, including Warsaw. Two Polish planes were lost.

Casualties had not been determined.

Huge, high-flying bombers dropped large cargoes of explosives in the Warsaw area close on the heels of similar raids on numerous smaller cities. The land attacks, official advices said, were in these main sectors:

First, from East Prussia against Dzialdowo and Mlawa; second, from Pomerania against Chejnice at the narrowest part of the disputed corridor; and third, from Breslau against Katowice.

The Nazi air raiders succeeded in getting over Warsaw after they had been balked in four earlier attempts.

German Armored Trains Captured
The first communique from the Polish general staff stated Polish troops gained possession of two German armored trains. It said (Turn to Page 2, Col. 7)

Ribbentrop Given Note Upon Speech

LONDON, Sept. 1.—(AP)—(Passed by British censorship)—It was learned authoritatively tonight that British Ambassador Sir Neville Henderson had called on German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Berlin and handed him a communication on Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech to parliament today.

Foreign office sources said von Ribbentrop told Henderson that he must refer the communication to Adolf Hitler.

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May Return as British Leader



WINSTON CHURCHILL

LONDON, Sept. 2.—(Saturday)—(AP)—(Passed through British censorship)—The British Press association said today "there is a strong impression in political circles that Mr. Winston Churchill will join the government shortly." It added: "Mr. (Anthony) Eden's return is not regarded as so probable."

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The only hope of escape was for Germany to cease her aggression and withdraw her armies from Polish soil.

France stood fully beside her partner in the defense pledges to (Turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

Britain Gives Final Warning

Halt of Polish Battle by Germany Is Held as Only Hope

By J. C. STARK
LONDON, Sept. 2.—(Saturday)—(AP)—(Passed through British censorship)—Great Britain and France have given Germany her final warning, and the British press today, virtually with one voice, accepted war as inevitable.

The press charged the responsibility to the ambitions of Adolf Hitler.

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Fliers Concerned, Will Head South

Japanese Resuming World Flight Today, Going to Oakland, Calif.

SEATTLE, Sept. 1.—(AP)—The Japanese good-will fliers expressed concern today over the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, but, after a day's rest following their 6000-mile four-hop trip from Tokyo, planned to resume their world flight tomorrow to Oakland, Calif.

Led by Takeo Ohara, the Japanese "people's envoy" on the flight, the party of eight visited Mayor Arthur B. Langlie to pay their respects in the forenoon, and were guests at a luncheon and a banquet tonight.

Ohara disclosed the fliers were (Turn to Page 2, Col. 2)

Postal Business Growth May Add Carrier Foreman

With receipts of the Salem post office mounting well above the \$300,000 mark, an addition to the local staff is soon to be announced according to H. R. Crawford. The federal government allows the position of foreman in charge of carriers, to be filled if the receipts go above \$300,000 a year.

There has been a rapid growth in the volume of business handled by the Salem office, the increase being approximately 50 per cent since 1934. The receipts were \$266,765 in 1935, \$295,332 in 1936, \$325,833 in 1937, and \$375,557 in 1938.

In 1930 receipts were only \$17,897.33; corresponding figures for 1910 were \$59,731. Gross collection reached \$114,193 in 1920 and \$242,713 in 1930.

Late Sports

CHICO, Calif., Sept. 1. (Special)—Pade-Barrick girls' softball team from Salem, Ore., defeated Chico girls 9 to 2 tonight.

French Parliament To Give Go Word; Army Waits Signal

Powerful Fighting Forces Lined up; Interest in Diplomatic Effort to Avert War Spread Wanes

Paris Citizens Leave; State of Siege Proclaimed Throughout Nation; Non-City Bombing Agreed

PARIS, Sept. 2.—(Saturday)—(AP)—Authoritative French sources said today that parliament would decide unanimously to support Poland by making war on Germany.

A French-British ultimatum delivered in Germany and demanding the immediate withdrawal of German troops now invading Poland went unanswered. (This dispatch was filed from Paris at 5:55 a. m., Paris time—11:55 p. m., Friday, EST.)

France's powerful fighting forces, strengthened by general mobilization, tonight were prepared to go to the aid of her Polish ally in war against Germany.

They awaited only the word to move. Officially, the first day of French general mobilization dates from midnight tonight. Actually, it has been in effect several days.

A state of siege was proclaimed today throughout France. But the fact is the army, navy and air force have been in control of everything necessary for days in a smooth, orderly change-over from normal control by civil authorities.

In official Paris interest waned in diplomatic efforts to keep peace or find a settlement in view of the German invasion of Poland.

The Germany embassy staff apparently had no doubts about French action on the morrow. They packed to be ready to go as soon as they learn from Berlin whether they have a reply to deliver to the French ultimatum or whether it simply will be ignored.

Paris' balloon barrage was up today. Parisians who took a last look at the Eiffel tower as they left the city before sundown saw sausage balloons spaced around the capital swinging their cables. They were up so high they looked like tiny children's toy balloons.

In spite of the situation on the German-Polish border, however, the Daladier government found time to agree "in principle" to a final Italian mediation proposal.

French observers, however, considered both the offer and the acceptance as little more than gestures.

President Roosevelt's message on outlawing the bombing of civil populations was well received in France. The main worry of most Frenchmen marching off to their posts was the safety of those at home.

The French government, told the American president that "orders already have been given the commander-in-chief of all French forces" to avoid bombardment of civilian populations. It declared the orders were to "limit aerial bombardment strictly to military objectives."

This, however, was significantly added: "It goes without saying that the French government reserves any action it considers appropriate if its adversary fails to observe the restrictions which the French government itself has placed on the operations of its aerial forces."

Where France will strike—if war comes—remained a secret with tight-lipped Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin.

Hitler Quoted as Psychopathic Case

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Halting a psychopathic hearing today, Superior Judge Ben Lindsey told the crowded courtroom:

"This court will now listen to the greatest madman in the world."

Whereupon he tuned his office radio to a re-broadcast of Adolf Hitler's speech.

Thirty minutes later he turned off the radio and resumed consideration of a score of psychopathic cases.

There was no doubt, however, that by the time France did strike, her land army, long rated by neutral observers as the finest in the world, would contain far more than 3,000,000 men—a figure published in Paris newspapers as the approximate strength before general mobilization.

Eventually, with general mobilization completed, that number will be more than 8,000,000 well-trained, well-equipped men whose places in the giant military machine long have been determined.

Much of the smoothness of the central change from civil to military life comes from corrections made by General Gamelin following last September's "rehearsal" (Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

Ag Chief Advises Farmers Not to Expand Production

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—(AP)—Secretary Wallace urged American farmers tonight not to "over-expand" the nation's agricultural production in the hope of higher prices and enlarged markets which might result from the European conflict.

In an appeal broadcast nationally after a White House conference, the secretary told farmers that because of present "large" domestic supplies of most farm commodities, there was no need for an immediate expansion in production.

"The production of large quantities of agricultural commodities for which there is no satisfactory market crop for next year will be sown within the next six weeks. The secretary's appeal came after wheat prices shot up as much as 7 cents a bushel on domestic markets.

The secretary assured his listeners that the agriculture department was prepared to invoke provisions of the crop control law and the commodity exchange act to protect "producers and the public from excessive market fluctuation and harmful speculation."

Wallace said it was only natural that some farmers, remembering high prices of world war days, may be considering whether to expand their acreages of wheat and other crops.

"I would remind them," he said, "that the average prices of wheat, corn, hogs and beef were lower a year after the World War started than they were in 1914."

He added that "the very machinery which farmers have used to adjust production to decrease demand in peace-time can be used in war-time to increase production if and when that becomes advisable."

The secretary told the farmers that the "primary effort of the department of agriculture, together with all other branches of the administration, will be to keep this country out of war. Secondary to that will be the efforts to protect American farmers and consumers as fully as possible against the effects of war abroad."