

The Associated Press enabled The Statesman to be first in this area with printed word of the Second World War. Alert correspondents assure graphic continued coverage.

Warsaw Residents Flee as City Shelled

Planes Over Paris Cause Raid Alarms

Neutrality of United States Is Proclaimed

Arms Embargo Provision Invoked by President Who Opposes It

Series of Declarations Outlines Conduct of American Citizen

By RICHARD L. TURNER WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—(AP)—With an historic stream of proclamations and significant but informal statements, President Roosevelt told the world of America's neutrality today, clamped down the neutrality act's tight embargo on arms shipments to the belligerents and disclosed that...

In all, there were three proclamations, the first, in accordance with international law, notifying the interested nations that America would be officially neutral, the second invoking the arms ban of the neutrality law, and the third dealing with protective measures at the Panama Canal.

But the president had a press conference, too, and seated at his desk opposite a big map of Poland, he outlined the additional things which the administration has in mind, and commented on various aspects of the war situation, as it affects the United States.

One thing he made as plain as day: that the embargo automatically superseded any orders or contracts for aircraft which American manufacturers may be filling for the nations at war.

He made it clear, too, that Germany's denial that a Nazi submarine sank the British liner Athenia, with many Americans on board, is not yet accepted here.

In addition, the president disclosed that one decision had been reached. American naval vessels will not be sent to convoy American passenger ships through the submarine zone.

In invoking the neutrality act, Mr. Roosevelt gave effect to a law with which he is in outright disagreement. He wants the arms embargo removed, so that all belligerents will have access to American markets.

Portlanders Entries Take Honors at 2nd Horseshow

The children's jumpers event opened the second night of the horseshow at the state fairgrounds, with Barbara Russell on Kitty Higgins from the Nicol Riding Academy of Portland winning first place.

CROWDS PACK RACES, MIDWAY



Fair time packs the state fair grandstand (above) to see races on Lone Oak track (center). Other thousands visit agricultural and 4H buildings (below, right) and the midway. Toy fire engine (below) caught the fancy of Robert Schmidt, small son of L. H. Schmidt, Corvallis.

Salem Has Her Day At State Fair Today

Officials Hope big Attractions Will Draw Many to Set up new Attendance Records; Business of City Suspends

By PAUL H. HAUSER, JR. Salem shuts up shop today and goes to the fair and fair officials are not hiding the news that they hope the Salem day crowds will throng through the gates to set another attendance record.

Stores and other business houses will shut up tight at noon as Salem treks to the fairgrounds for its traditional day. Banks will be closed all day. The courthouse alone will be open.

Governor Charles A. Sprague, as Salem's and Oregon's No. 1 citizen, will be there and he'll appear in the Lone Oak grandstand in time for the opening harness race at 1:30 o'clock.

Thousands Work On Prune Canning

1939 Pack Gets Started Here as Rain Threat Worries Growers

With cloudy skies threatening damage to the fruit, canning of the 1939 prune crop got underway here yesterday. Nearly all the canneries that pack prunes started receiving yesterday, some doing the first canning with night crews last night and others waiting until today to start canning.

Hunters of Boys Are Discouraged

With six days past since they were last seen, optimism among searchers for Bobby Ethell, 8, and Bobby Hillman, 7, who disappeared last Thursday afternoon, was at a low ebb yesterday.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Open up Upon Invaders

No Damage Reported or Whether any Bombs Dropped

Appearance of Aerial Visitors Follows Earlier Alarm

PARIS, Sept. 6.—(Wednesday)—(AP)—Several airplanes, presumably German, flew over Paris today at 3:14 a.m. (6:14 p.m. PST Tuesday) and were fired on by French anti-aircraft batteries.

The air raid siren sounded at 1:41 a.m. (4:41 p.m. PST) sending people into their cellars for the second successive night.

The alarm was lifted at 4:13 a.m. (7:13 p.m. PST).

Planes crossing the border from Germany ordinarily are allotted half an hour to reach Paris. These planes appeared an hour and a half after the alarm first was given.

Many had emerged from their refuges, when they heard the hum of the planes and the popping of the French guns. The sky was pierced by flames set aloft.

No explosions were heard in the center of the city. It was not learned immediately whether any bombs had been dropped in the suburbs.

Searchlights ringing Paris stabbed the skies. Persons watching for the planes said they were unable to see them because of their high altitude but they thought they heard them plainly.

The planes approached swiftly from the east, and the sound of their motors as they left faded toward the west. French guns sent red flares streaking over the city, fired a few shells and then became silent.

The alarm continued an hour. Many persons who had fled to refuges heard neither the guns nor the planes.

This second consecutive night alarm caused most of the populace to leave their beds and spend the night in refuges. Women carrying babies made makeshift cribs in stone-vaulted dungeons beneath old parts of the city.

Paris' air raid signals, sounding like a lot of fire alarms all together, were heard via radio at 4:41 p. m. yesterday by many Salem listeners.

The Associated Press correspondent, John Lloyd, had just finished telling of his relief at having sent his wife and children out of Paris, when the mournful strains interrupted him. After about two minutes the station went off the air.

Both Sides Lose Ships on Ocean

German Sent to Bottom, Cunarder Torpedoed; Planes Pay Call

LONDON, Sept. 6.—(Wednesday)—The British ministry of information said early today that three German ships "which might have been converted into armed raiders" had been destroyed.

Other officers and passengers corroborated his statement. Earl Stanhope, lord president of the council, told the house of lords:

"The mere suggestion that a mine had been laid by this country is obviously ridiculous and absurd.

"That part of the sea is too deep for the laying of a moored mine and it would be an absurd (Turn to page 2, column 5)

NAZIS NEAR WARSAW



Warsaw, beleaguered capital of Poland was being evacuated early today with the advance guard of Germany's field grey clad soldiers reported shelling the city from within a few miles. This scene shows a military demonstration before the war began.

French Army Reports Pressure Is Put on

Northern Flank Facing Siegfried Line May Be Attack Scene; French Mull Problem of Taking Offensive; South Is Active

PARIS, Sept. 5.—(AP)—The left wing of the French army tonight increased the pressure on the northern flank of the German forces along a 100-mile front.

Army communique No. 4 tonight said simply: "Our troops are in contact everywhere along the frontier between the Rhine and the Moselle. It is recalled that on the Rhine permanent fortifications border the river here and there."

This 100-mile frontier, where the French Maginot line faces the Nazi Siegfried line at some places a little more than a stone's throw distant, forms the northern flank of the German line.

This German line makes a sharp bend in the vicinity of Karlsruhe, Germany, where the French frontier juts out into a point forming the northeastern "corner" of France. The line follows the Rhine south to Switzerland.

Artillery Batters Southern Defense

The main attack was to the southward, where the Burgundy Gate passage between Vosges and the Alps leads to the German Black forest. Here apparently was concentrated an artillery barrage.

Describing activities on the eastern front, Havas, French news agency, credited the Polish telegraph agency with the report that 30 planes had raided Berlin and returned to their bases.

Semi-official sources said the French were trying to soften the southern German lines while the northern forces were clearing hills and valleys near Luxembourg before starting any major offensive. Advance pillboxes and machine-gun nests dot the territory between the two fortifications.

At the same time dread aerial warfare, the unknown factor on a major scale in Europe's new war, was started. French planes continuously were scouting the Siegfried line and spotting German communication lines.

The German air fleet answered with an early morning reconnaissance flight over the north and east of France which lasted three and a half hours.

The problem which General Maurice Gustave Gamelin's general staff confronts was, in the broadest terms, no secret. It is one of delivering a sufficiently hard blow against Germany in the west to result in effective aid to withdraw a substantial portion of their forces from the eastern front.

Since Hitler has chosen to re- (Turn to page 2, column 3)

GERMANS IN POLAND GREET INVADERS



Radiophoto from Berlin shows German inhabitants of Poland rushing out to greet invading German soldiers near a small Polish town.

Capital's Site May Be Moved

Guns and Planes Destroy Parts of Capital

Smigly-Rydz May Quit; Germans Tell Wins

BUDAPEST, Sept. 6.—(Wednesday)—(AP)—Diplomatic dispatches from Warsaw early today said the German army after a lightning advance from the north was shelling the city.

The Polish capital, already evacuated by the Polish government and foreign embassies and legations, was described as partially destroyed under the heavy bombardment.

While the German forces were reported to be shelling the city heavily, airplanes conducted continual raids.

The government was said to have fled to Lublin, 25 miles southeast of Warsaw.

Unconfirmed reports received here early this morning said Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, head of the Polish army, had offered his resignation to President Ignace Moscicki.

Diplomatic dispatches said that all Americans already had left Warsaw by the time of the attack except an official of the American embassy left behind to protect property of the American government.

The diplomatic reports said the Germans early today were less than 50 miles from the capital and moving rapidly through a broken Polish front.

The dispatches suggested that the Poles, if unable to stem the advance of the Nazi troops, would take up positions on the east bank of the Vistula river, which runs through Warsaw.

Rich Industrial Cities Taken, Say

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—(AP)—The German high command today announced the capture of the rich Polish industrial cities of Katowice and Chorzow in a drive toward Poland's historic ancient capital of Krakow, and declared "the foe, partly retreating in disorder, was badly shattered."

Capture and retention of the two cities would give Germany control of the highly important industrial region of upper Silesia.

In addition, the German forces reported they had crushed the entire seventh Polish army division southeast of Cieslochowa, which was captured two days ago.

Germany's air forces was jubilant over its asserted mastery of Poland's air and over the sound thrashing it claimed giving the British royal air force in their first engagement yesterday.

Claim West Front Is Still Quiet

On the western front, officials said, not a single shot had been fired by either France or Germany.

The supreme army command communique which asserted Polish defenses were crumbling—largely in disorderly retreat before the German advance to the east—also announced the British air raid on German naval bases had utterly failed.

German confidence that the reich will be master of its own air, as it claims that of Poland, increased with an official announcement that the British lost 12 out of 30 planes which flew over northwestern Germany just before dusk last night (including the Wilhelmshaven and Curhaven raiders).

The announcement said, "No damage whatsoever was inflicted by the British." (Britain announced Sept. 5.) (Turn to page 2, column 7)

\$36,000 Cut Set as Goal For Salem City Budgeters

A goal of lopping \$36,765.27 from Salem city budget estimates for 1940 was proposed at the initial meeting of the citizens' budget committee last night.

The budget presented to the committee would increase taxes for 1940 by that amount over those for 1939; Alderman David O'Hara told the other members. It calls for a \$398,976.26 levy.