

GERMANY DECLARES WAR!

Proclamation Issued Following Solid Vote in Parliament; Warsaw Defectors Hurl Enemy Back on City's Fringes; Germans Raic French Positions Under Heavy Barrage

Counter-Offensive By Nazis Believed Under Preparation

German Claim Five Planes Shot Down; Admit 'Activity' VEIL EXTENT

Berlin, Sept. 10 (CP).—The first German Government admission that there is armed activity on the Franco-German border came tonight when it was claimed five French planes had been shot down and one forced to land at a German airport. Three French officers were made prisoners, it was said. In addition, officials said, there were "occasional little exchanges" along the Siegfried-Magnin line. In Paris, French headquarters claimed the army had occupied 200 square miles of German territory. The chief development on the Polish front was a German command claim that Lodz, Poland's greatest textile centre, had been captured and that the Nazis were continuing encirclement of Warsaw as well as Polish army divisions stationed in the neighbourhood of Radom, fifty miles south of the Polish capital.

German claims to have entered Warsaw were explained at least in part, by a Government spokesman who asserted motorized forces penetrated to the centre of the Polish capital Saturday and then met the difficulty of German troops everywhere in Poland. The spokesman said this was a separate detachment and it was considered wise to withdraw to the city's outskirts while awaiting main German forces heading toward Warsaw. Authorities took the position that once an invading army must be regarded as opened to the invading force. Report Big French Losses. A French vanguard suffered heavy losses in the skirmishes on an unnamed section of the Western Front, the army command reported. COUNTER-DRIVE (Continued on Page 7, Column 7)

Launch Series of Night Attacks With 'Varying Success' FIGHTING WIDER

(By CHARLES FOLTZ, JR.) (Associated Press Staff Writer.) Basel, Switzerland, Sept. 11 (Monday) (AP).—Shock troops of Germany's Siegfried Line, operating under a heavy curtain of fire from their own forts, launched a series of night raids for the second time on newly captured French positions in the German Saarland last night and early today. Reports reaching Switzerland indicated the French are being driven back after repeated attacks with varying success. French forces, momentarily stopped by a German counter-offensive, had resumed their attack shortly after dawn yesterday. Less than three miles separated the French at some points from the chain of German forts beyond the muddy Saar River, reports here indicated.

Beside the fighting along the Saar and at other points in the Moselle-Rhine sector, it was indicated in reports reaching here from both sides of the frontier that French troops were moving into action in the Vosges foothills just west of the Rhine where rolling hills bridge the gap toward the Harard Range. Dynamic Night Galleries. German planes and French anti-aircraft guns and searchlights engaged in a night battle this morning dynamited and sealed some coal mine galleries along the Saar, each fearing the other might try to use them in surprise attacks. Soldiers blew up mine shafts guarded the passages, patrolled the galleries and listened for sounds of sappers at work. The towns of Lauterbach, Bixler, Bexler, and the village of Gerlesbrunn, St. Nikolaus and Ueberhorn were said to be in the hands of the German troops. The Saar-Creutz river between Ravel and Bist Creutz west and south of Saarbrücken wiped out the line now appeared to run COUNTER-DRIVE (Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

POLES HOLD UNDER NAZI ONSLAUGHT

City Pounded From Dawn to Dusk by Shells and Bombs FORM NEW LINE

(By ROBERT RIEFFEL) (Havas Staff Writer.) Lublin, Poland, Sept. 10 (CP-Havas).—The Polish high command announced tonight that German troops had been thrown back in the Warsaw suburbs and that stiff fighting was under way at a number of other points. Reports reaching here said a violent battle was progressing north and northwest of Warsaw, with the Polish command's plan to rearrange its main forces and take up a new defensive line at dawn. The high command's Communiqué No. 10, broadcast at 11 p.m. from Warsaw (6 p.m. E.D.T.), announced the following developments in the today's fighting: "Aerial operations: German aviation continued active, bombing throughout the day. "Land operations: In the Suwalki district, 140 miles northwest of Warsaw, close to the eastern border of East Prussia and along the Bialystok River, the situation remains unchanged. Fighting continued along the Warsaw-Mazowieck Line. "Mazowieck is about forty miles southwest of Warsaw. "The situation was regulated in the outskirts of Warsaw. West of the city, the enemy tank and armored car units were active. In the south fighting continued west of the San River line. "The San River joins the Vistula about 120 miles south of Warsaw."

Prior to the communique heavy fighting was reported in the vicinity of the city. POLIS HOLD ON (Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Proclamation of War

OTTAWA, Sept. 10 (CP).—Following is the text of the proclamation published today in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette declaring a state of war exists between Canada and Germany: TWEEDSMUIR, (L.S.). CANADA: George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come or whom the same may in anywise concern, Greeting: A PROCLAMATION. ERNEST LAPOINTE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL, CANADA. Whereas by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada we have signified our approval of the issue of a proclamation in the Canada Gazette declaring that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as and from the 10th day of September, 1939: Now therefore we do hereby declare and proclaim that a state of war with the German Reich exists and has existed in our Dominion of Canada as from the 10th day of September, 1939. Of all which our loving subjects and all others which these presents may concern are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Our right trusty and well-beloved John, Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsiefield, a member of our most honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of our most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Grand Cross of our Royal Victorian Order, member of our Order of the Companions of Honor, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of our Dominion of Canada.

At our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this 10th day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine and in the third year of our Reign. By Command, W. L. MACKENZIE KING, PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

ITALIAN FERVOR RISING IN FAVOR OF AIDING REICH

(By EDWARD KENNEDY) (Associated Press Staff Writer.) Rome, Sept. 10 (AP).—Italy today exhibited increasing ardor toward her Axis partner, Germany. Although Premier Mussolini kept secret his plans and continued a policy of neutrality in the European war, the controlled fascist press praised what it described as the efficiency of Germany's invasion of Poland with admiration and enthusiasm. The newspapers tended to sidle their criticism of Britain and France for the absence of any large-scale offensive on the Western Front and to praise the neutrality of Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark. "The authoritative Paris editor, Virginia Gayle, wrote in La Voce d'Italia that Britain appeared to be fighting the war without knowing it." "The attitude of the press was reflected to a considerable extent among the population. "Since Italy had been told that their military alliance with Germany would be a guarantee of their aid immediately, if the Reich became involved in war, many of them expected to be plunged into the conflict at once. "On learning this was not to be the case their first feeling was one of relief, and an evidence of diminishing ardor in some quarters for the Rome-Berlin Axis. "In recent days, however, the German attitude has changed. ITALIAN FERVOR (Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Your Morning Smile A senior boy walked into the new leaded room without knocking. The head thought he would teach him a lesson in politeness. "Jones," he said tartly, "do you think I would walk into your room without knocking?" "Yes," "Oh, indeed, how is that?" "It keeps the 'Rose and Crown' air."

Dominion Committed To Stand With Britain In Fight Against Hitler

Will Fight Here if War Lost on Rhine, Meighen's Warning BUT ONE COURSE

Ottawa, Sept. 10 (Staff).—If we do not win this war on the banks of the Rhine, we are going to have to fight it on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Terms, logical, uncompromising. Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, from the floor of the Senate Chamber yesterday drove home to Canadians the meaning of the Anglo-French struggle against Germany. The only remaining wartime minister in the present Parliament, Mr. Meighen declared that a defeat on the Rhine meant the end of the world, "as we have known it." He made no appeal to emotion or sentiment. He did not stress his own conception of the place of Canada in the British Empire. He told Canadians plainly that their duty in the present conflict arose out of the "will to live." He did not indulge in over-optimistic phrases of the sort: "All I promise is that the tremendous task we stand in front of now is a simple one: what will we do if the issue does not come out all right between the forces of Germany and the forces of Britain and France?" Nor did he swerve from his faith in the final outcome of the struggle. "There is a way to save the treasures of our civilization," he declared.

MAV FRUIT HERE (Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

U.S. NEUTRALITY BAN EXTENDED TO DOMINION

Washington, Sept. 10 (AP).—President Roosevelt applied the United States neutrality law to Canada today and thereby placed an embargo upon shipments of arms and munitions to the Dominion. At Hyde Park, however, President Roosevelt was destined on high authority today as having decided to summon the United States Congress this week to a special session. The date when the legislators will be called back to the Capital, primarily to re-pass the neutrality law, has not yet been picked. "Some observers thought the announcement would be called today and that Mr. Roosevelt would give the legislators another week in which to reach the Capitol. That would make the date early in October. "The administration hopes to limit legislation for the session to re-passing the Neutrality Act and to limit the session to the question of its arms embargo provision. "The British has indicated that it feels the law as it now stands with its ban on exports of arms, munitions and other war materials to belligerent nations, is unworkable. Lifting of the arms embargo (Continued on Page 7, Column 8)

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Lapointe Stakes Political Life on Nation's Participation, Declaring Policy of Neutrality Would Mean Siding With Enemies of Empire TWO QUEBEC DISSIDENTS STAND ALONE

(By HAROLD DIMONIAN) (Staff Writer, The Globe and Mail.) OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—The Dominion of Canada is marching now toward the goal from which there can be no retreat with honor. Canada has taken up arms against the German Reich, on behalf of Great Britain, and all her peoples, on behalf of France and Poland. To help the persecuted of the world and to fight for freedom in this country knows it. The Canadian declaration of war against Germany was called by Buckingham Palace in the early hours of this morning, and His Majesty King George VI gave his approval immediately. The proclamation was published in Ottawa early this afternoon in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette and was signed "Tweedsmuir." Parliament voted for war at exactly 10:23 o'clock Saturday night. From the few isolationists in the House of Commons, there came the faintest calls of "nay," but the spirit of the members was in the full-throated wave of "ayes," which adopted the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne and the Government's war policy. There was no other demonstration and the members quit their benches and filed from the House almost in silence, filled with the gravity of their decision, which commits the people of Canada to fight and follow the destiny of the British Commonwealth of Nations. LAPOINTE QUOTES QUEEN. With burning words, his eyes filled with tears, Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe gave the House leadership a few hours before the fateful decision was made. He quoted the Queen's last words as she parted Canadian soil at Halifax a few weeks ago: "I die, benighted in Canada, God bless Canada." "Yes," he cried, and his giant body was shaken with emotion, "God bless Canada. God save Canada. God save Dominion Committed. (Continued on Page 8)

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Dominions, Colonies, India, Arabs, Jews, Tribal Chiefs Answer Empire's Roll Call

(By ROBERT F. POST) (Special Cable to The New York Times and The Globe and Mail.) (Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Canada's Declaration Follows Custom of an Attacked Nation Ottawa, Sept. 10 (CP).—The difference between a declaration of war and a declaration of a state of war such as Canada proclaimed today was explained today by The Canadian Press by a prominent constitutional lawyer. War is declared by an aggressor, but when an aggressor starts a war with or without a formal declaration, the other nations affected declare that a state of war exists. It signifies that it is not a war of their making. The King received Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner, in audience Sunday and shortly afterward issued a proclamation that "On the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Canada, the Dominion of war with Germany." It was perhaps the greatest test to which the Commonwealth of British Nations has been subjected since the statute of Westminster (1297) and the Statute of New Zealand and Australia took as independent nations, bound to the United Kingdom only by their allegiance to a common King. "The only one of four which showed any hesitation was South Africa, where German propaganda was strong and where there is still a great deal of nationalism left in the British Empire. (Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

War Commentary First British Infantry Blow Will Cause Germans to Think, Just as It Did Way Back in '14

(By DOUGLAS OLIVER) In spite of the protests of a news-hungry world the British have successfully masked all their troop movements to date in this Hitler War. Twenty-five years ago, the transfer of "the first hundred thousand" to France, absolutely unheralded and undetected by a vigilant enemy, was one of the outstanding military achievements of all time. Heine never even dreamed of indomitable Tommy Atkins being on the Continent, let alone in Belgium, when he bumped into him, head on, and to his lasting regret, north-east of Mons. It's no "wishful thinking" that prompts us to suggest that the first British infantry blow of the present conflict may catch the Germans equally by surprise, and give him just as much to think about now as he was given in that FIRST BRITISH INFANTRY BLOW. (Continued on Page 2)

Britain 'Digs In' for Long War; Curtly Rejects Bid for Deal London, Sept. 10 (CP).—While the Government answered Germany's submarine campaign by sending into an unenvying campaign of attacks and counter-measures, the result as a whole appeared to be the official decision to base war plans on the assumption that hostilities might last as long as three years. Britain dug in for a long war. It curtly rejected "German peace offers" advanced by Paul Bernhart, entering in his address to German parliamentaries Saturday. When Germany, named by Frazier

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