

Defense Housing Plan Bogs Down for Lack of Usable Funds

U. S. H. A.'s Till Empty, Four Local Projects Believed Doomed

By NELSON SHEPARD. Unless the United States Housing Authority can perform a magician's trick of pulling money from a hat, it appeared yesterday that its defense housing program may bog down completely for lack of usable funds.

The four proposed projects of 1,600 homes for Navy Yard workers in the District also may share the same fate since the sponsoring Alley Dwelling Authority is dependent on the Federal Housing Agency for loans. The Federal till is empty and the prospect of filling it again, it was claimed, are none too good unless President Roosevelt can be prevailed upon to ask new funds for the U. S. H. A.

Blocked in every attempt to obtain defense funds for its authorized program, the Federal agency is pinning hope tomorrow on the Rules Committee of the House. Before that group is a bill to appropriate \$5,000,000 for rental subsidy payments, which automatically would release \$150,000,000 in regular funds for housing loans "frozen" during the past two years for lack of a subsidy authorization.

Seen Platform Repudiation. The real blow to the program came Thursday when the House Naval Affairs Committee threw out the second supplemental defense bill a special provision of \$250,000,000 to be spent under direction of the Housing Authority. A group of housing opponents in the House succeeded in withholding funds from the U. S. H. A. previously voted in the Senate. They threaten to continue blocking tactics should the Rules Committee report favorably tomorrow or any other time.

To New Deal supporters of housing, especially the situation at the Capitol is paradoxical. Congress authorized a defense housing program with U. S. H. A. participation, they claimed, but apparently refuses to appropriate for it. Furthermore, the withholding of funds, in which Democrats have had a part, was declared in effect to be a repudiation of a plank in the Democratic platform. That plank adopted at Chicago not only pledges continuance of regular public housing but also advocates acceleration of housing for families of enlisted men and industrial workers in areas expanding under the national defense program.

U. S. H. A. Out of Picture. Debate on housing in passage of the supplemental naval bill was brief but enlightening. In explaining the bill provided no funds for the U. S. H. A., Representative Taber, Republican, New York, declared the agency would have been "the most incompetent outfit that might be picked to take charge of that operation."

Chairman Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee was no less caustic. "We are completely divorcing the Navy from the United States Housing Authority and not permitting the U. S. H. A. to get its nose under the tent of the national defense program," he said.

That action, unless remedied, will shut the Federal Housing Agency completely out of the picture so far as both the Army and Navy are concerned. A separate bill carrying \$75,000,000 additional funds will be reported for naval defense housing. Vinson said, but the buildings will be erected under Navy contracts. An earlier bill carried \$29,000,000 for naval housing. The War Department already has \$75,700,000 in defense funds for temporary housing such as the U. S. H. A. hoped to build for the Army and \$17,000,000 for barracks and quarters from its regular supply bill. The Army Quartermaster Corps will do the work.

Situation Seen Critical. The two services, officials intimated, are none too eager to assume the responsibility for this housing and would just as soon let local housing agencies take the load from their shoulders.

Federal officials admit the situation with regards to the regular program will indeed be critical unless the House approves the amended Senate bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for rental subsidy payments. Last session the Senate authorized an additional \$800,000,000 for U. S. H. A. loans and made the provision for the full amount of subsidy payments required by law. The bill was blocked in the House. Since then the U. S. H. A. has been working desperately to salvage some of it. Early in this session they hoped for \$500,000,000. As opposition increased the ante was lowered.

Now the U. S. H. A. is putting all its hope in the small amount of subsidy which the Rules Committee is to pass on. Informed congressional sources, according to the Associated Press, indicated the committee would "support" the bill. Meanwhile, support for the defense housing program came from one source and an attack on it from another.

Shortage Held Imminent. The National Executive Committee of Housing Authorities said "serious housing shortages are imminent in nearly 200 key cities as a result of the expansion of the national defense program." Washington is being flooded with appeals for financial assistance to help this critical situation, it was declared. To meet these appeals the U. S. H. A. can now only recover small amounts from "dead" or slow-moving projects. The sum is not a drop in the bucket compared to the needs, it was said.

Eventually, as the Nation's defense plans develop, the organization of housing authorities pointed out, the need for new homes may reach or exceed a total of 100,000. Rufus S. Lusk, spokesman for a local taxpayers' league, attacked the proposal for a defense housing program in Washington. To the question as to a housing emergency here, he said the answer is "No." According to Mr. Lusk's survey the over-all vacancy is close to 4

Life in Poland Under the Nazi Conqueror's Heel

American-Born Son of Army Officer Tells Uncensored Story of the Conquest From September, 1938, to May, 1940

This is the first of a series of six articles by the American-born son of a Polish Army colonel, giving an uncensored account of the German conquest of Poland.

By MICHAEL SOBANSKI (As Told to Ira Wolfert).

The train on which I was riding from Warsaw to Lublin with student friends to join the Polish Army fell into a hole blown by a bomb.

This was at midnight, September 8, and I was asleep, as were most of the others. We were very tired. We were sleeping in the afternoon in prayer. We were each about 20 years old or less and not too plump, but the German bombers were not concerned with our appearance.

At all afternoon and all night. They searched along the train for us, humming like flies and searching like flies for sugar. Every time the bombers came the train would stop and we all would get out of our wooden freight cars and run into the nearest woods and stand there and pray.

The planes did not bomb the train. They seemed to be saving their bombs for Warsaw. But they'd come down low, perhaps to 100 yards; anyway, so low that we could see the first warning Germans any of us had ever seen. We could even see the small slit of placid-looking faces under their big goggles.

When they got low they'd cut loose with their machine guns at the woods in which we were hiding, giving us the back of their hand, as they say, in passing. Nobody was killed or even hurt on our train all that day, but it was frightening. We succeeded in withholding funds from the U. S. H. A. previously voted in the Senate. They threaten to continue blocking tactics should the Rules Committee report favorably tomorrow or any other time.

Train Falls Into Hole. "The fall is early this year," said a friend whose little brother had been killed by the plane. Only an empty shoe had been left of him. "It is killing green leaves," the friend said.

So I was asleep at midnight and did not hear the bombs or hear our train fall into the hole. I woke up tumbling and could see a bridge below me and water below that, all swimming in a warm, milky night. I turned, but it never came. Even as I tumbled and stared with sleepy eyes at this unexpected spectacle and set myself to fall, a huge noise twisted and ground into my eyes and a weight of metal rode up over me and crashed down and folded around my neck.

I looked like death. The darkness of death lay on my eyes. But I could feel pain. Then high up above something was cleared away and a voice shouted, "Michael! Michael!" I tried to move and found I could move and climbed up slowly to the darkness to the light and got finally out of the train to the earth.

The train had fallen on its side, partly on the bridge, partly on the land beyond. The car behind had piled up on ours. Five persons were dead. About 20 were hurt and some of these were dying. The locomotive had done a fantastic thing to two of the victims. It had fallen

per cent. Some 8,750 units, containing about 44,000 rooms, are vacant, he claimed. By October 1, the survey said new construction will add an additional 15,000 rooms.

No Low-Income Surplus. John Ihlder, executive officer of the Alley Dwelling Authority, said he is concerned only with facts and in supplying an adequate amount of good housing for families of low income. If Mr. Lusk has evidence of a surplus of such units at rents below \$50 a month, he said the A. D. A. would be glad to study it. The A. D. A. is not concerned with any surplus of housing units for families with incomes of \$3,000 a year and up, he declared, and so far as it has been able to determine there is a real shortage of housing for both white and colored at rentals within the reach of the class which defense housing is intended to benefit.

Mr. Lusk is mistaken when he says such housing units will be subsidized 100 per cent, he said. "No rental subsidies are intended for defense housing." Defense loans up to 100 per cent of the cost of construction are repayable. Mr. Lusk, he intimated, is speaking of surplus housing for families who could well afford to pay \$50 or more a month.

Dr. Townsend Decides To Vote for Willkie

By the Associated Press. CLEVELAND, Aug. 3.—Dr. Francis E. Townsend reported tonight he would vote for Wendell Willkie.

Pausing here en route to Sandusky, Ohio, where he will make an address tomorrow, the pension leader said he would cast his vote for the Republican presidential nominee in the November election.

"Willkie strikes me as being a businessman," Dr. Townsend told an interviewer, "and if there was ever a time in the history of this country when we needed a businessman it's right now."

Oldest Inhabitants To Meet Wednesday

Recollections of presidential campaigns will be the topic of members of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District at their meeting, 7:30 p.m. Wednesday, in old Union Engine House, Nineteenth and H streets N.W.



WARSAW, OCTOBER 2, 1939.—FLAMES EATING AT THE HEART OF POLAND—Clouds of smoke rising from Warsaw during the relentless bombing by Nazi planes. —A. P. Wirephoto.

on them and buried them deep in the earth and then had slid past them. Their bodies were out of sight in the earth, but we could see the shapes their bodies had stamped upon the soil—almost flowerlike and yet looking something like man, too.

Death and Destruction. So here was the war. I had gone out to meet it rather than stay and let it crush me in my home in Warsaw. And here it was, or at least here was the end of it, anyway! A train lying on its side and dead and injured scattered along the way; a crowd standing helpless and nearly silent; the smoke of disaster rising peacefully and blowing away into the black night and the waters of a river gurgling nearby.

Hospital Train Arrives. In the meantime my arm and three of my ribs were fractured. Finally a hospital train came along. It consisted of a string of freight cars that had been used to transport live stock and on board were a few women who had volunteered for work in East Poland. They decided they might as well work right there.

This was near the town of Laskarz and the Vistula River, where Germans and Poles faced each other. I saw some of that. I walked through more than 200 miles of it. Then after that it became a slave population—the first European population to be enslaved, actually, almost as if in chains, in many centuries. I lived in the midst of that in Warsaw for eight months from October 2, 1939, to May 11, 1940. I was captured by the Germans and then turned over to the Bolsheviks and held captive by them. So I have known all the new masters of Poland and I know that Poland goes on. It lives in submission and bides its time getting along as best it can and plots the death of its rulers.

But the machine gun wound talked in a gentle, friendly way. He was in pain, he said, and said that was a good sign because when pain stops life stops. He had only a few holes

in him and they were small. When the pain was too much for him he turned his head and buried his mouth in his mattress of cornstalks so nobody would hear him groan. By the next night he began to worry. He kept turning his head to see his wounds, but it was dark there and nothing could be seen. When daylight came he took off the dressing and he saw and I saw that the mouth of the wound was turning a greenish yellow.

"Soon the pain will stop," he said at last. I told him nonsense. I told him it would hurt and hurt until he cried like a spanked baby.

Pain Finally Stopped. "No," he said. "Soon the pain will stop." He touched the wound with his finger. "This is gangrene, my friend." He turned his back on me then, almost as if embarrassed. It was gangrene and he did die.

We stayed there through September 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13. Two of my friends had remained with me and they went foraging through the countryside every day and brought back food for all of us. But for the rest, nobody seemed to know what to do. The dead were taken out and buried and room was made for freshly wounded, but for everything else everybody was at a loss. Then suddenly an officer appeared. He commanded all the peasant carts in the neighborhood and loaded the wounded on board and set off for Lublin where there was a hospital. We reached the hospital on the night of September 13, beating the Germans to it by four full days.

Tomorrow: Mr. Sobanski relates his experiences as a captive, first of the Nazis, then of the Bolsheviks.

Fried Chicken Fails To Break Fast of Jailed Snake Cultist

Condition of Girl Bitten By Reptile Improves; Woman's Death Probed

By the Associated Press. ADEL, Ga., Aug. 3.—Fried chicken and other delicacies placed before the gaunt leader of a snake-handling religious cult in jail here failed today to break his self-imposed hunger strike.

Sheriff W. I. Daugherty said the farmer-preacher, W. T. Lipham, apparently did not touch the food, brought by his wife and other members of his family and left in his cell.

"He just sat there and prayed," the sheriff said. Lipham and Albert Kowan, father of 6-year-old Letha Mae Rowan, are held on charges of assault with intent to murder, pending developments in the condition of the child, who was bitten by a poisonous snake at rites conducted by the cult nine days ago.

Other Cult Man Whistles. Sheriff Daugherty said Rowan, who like Lipham has refused food since Thursday, declined to eat today. Members of his family left food with him also, the sheriff said. "He just whistles," added the officer.

The two men are on different floors of the jail. Plenty of fresh water is kept in their cells, and earlier today Lipham asked for and was given a cup of coffee, which he appeared to relish.

Members of the cult say they can handle poisonous snakes "when the power is upon them." They say their faith will counteract the venom from the fangs.

Girl's Condition Improved. Rowan's daughter, whose condition brought the rites of the cult to attention of the authorities, appeared improved today. She was bitten in the hand last week at a copperhead moccasin at a farmhouse meeting when she and eight others handled the snake.

Charges were lodged against Lipham and Rowan after the Rowan family refused medical treatment for the child.

Meanwhile investigation of the death of a woman two years ago following snake bites continued. Sheriff N. B. Hughes of Berrien County asked that Lipham be held pending a probe of the death of Mrs. Jeffrey Smith at Ray City, Ga., in July, 1938.

Readers' Guide and News Summary

The Sunday Star, Aug. 4, 1940. PART ONE. Main News Section.

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National. Willkie to limit campaign cost to \$22,000,000. Page A-1 Conservation info if voluntary enlistments fail proposed. Page A-1 Washington and Vicinity. Fight seen to restore Senate D. C. representation plan. Page A-1 District hearings. Page A-2 August 26-27. Page B-1 Defense housing plans bog down for lack of funds. Page A-2 Guard units leave for largest peacetime maneuvers. Page B-1 City planners study problems of expanded population. Page B-1 Arrests increase in drive for cleanup of District. Page B-1

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PART FOUR. Sports. Nationals start badly in losing to White Sox 7 to 6. Page E-1 Capital ringers hitting fast pace in Star play. Page E-2 Mrs. Harbert retains tennis loop in bridge triumph. Page E-3 D. C. amateur golfers to make big bid in title tests. Page E-4 Sickle T. and Attention get upset wins at Saratoga. Page E-5 Classified advertising. Pages E-6-17 Service orders. Page E-7 Vital statistics. Page E-7

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Rationing of Textiles Announced in Holland By the Associated Press. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 3 (Via Berlin).—Textiles will be rationed along the lines of the German system, the director of the Netherlands State Distribution Bureau for Textiles announced today. The population will be given ration cards.

Hungarian Disorders In Transylvania Feared in Balkans

Peasant Leader in Area Anticipates Trouble From Minority

By the Associated Press. BUCHAREST, Aug. 3.—Fears of Communist disturbances in Hungary and of Hungarian disorders in Rumanian-held Transylvania complicated the Balkan situation tonight as Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania prepared for an attempt to settle their boundary differences in a manner acceptable to the axis powers.

Transylvania leaders said they were told by Foreign Minister Mihailo Molotov that it was fear of the strong Communist movement in Hungary getting out of hand which led Fuehrer Adolf Hitler to demand a settlement of territorial claims without further delay.

Hungary wants the return of Transylvania which she lost to Rumania in the World War; but Hitler's idea of a settlement is reported to involve only a partial satisfaction of the Hungarian territorial claims, together with a wholesale transfer of populations to make racial frontiers harmonize with national boundaries.

Disorders Feared. Hungarians in Transylvania meanwhile are impatiently demanding quick transfer of territory to Hungary and former Premier Juliu Maniu, the Transylvanian peasant leader, said he feared disorders by the Hungarian minority might lead to serious trouble there.

Bulgaria wants the Southern Dobruja as its share of the forthcoming Balkan settlement and the arrival in Sofia today of Victor Kozlov, a Rumanian minister to Yugoslavia, was taken as a preliminary negotiation for a transfer of territory already are well advanced. It was assumed Kozlov would make arrangements for formal negotiations to open in Bucharest next week.

Hitler's scheme for a re-shuffling of populations would affect between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 persons, it was explained in German diplomatic circles. The idea would be to return all Hungarians left in Rumania to Hungary, bring home all Rumanians presently living in Hungary and remove to the Reich all Germans in any ceded portion of Transylvania.

Hungarian Talks Limited. It is estimated there are 2,400,000 Hungarians in all Rumania, 500,000 Germans in Transylvania and about 100,000 Rumanians in Hungary.

German sources said the recent Axis-Balkan conferences had limited Rumanian-Hungarian negotiations to a semi-circular frontier area linking in two large Transylvanian cities, although Hungarian diplomats by demanding the whole of Transylvania. The same sources showed displeasure over continued public clamor in Hungary for a more sweeping territorial settlement.

In Rumania, on the other hand, agitation against cessation of any territory to Hungary. Circulars entitled "Hungary Awake" were found in mail boxes here yesterday, urging the people to refuse to "give up a single square of our land."

Several newspapers also took a stand against making territorial concessions.

B. & O. Readjustment Costing \$1,489,000 Approved by Judges

Twenty-Page Opinion Upholds Expenditures As Reasonable

By the Associated Press. BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad's readjustment plan cost the company \$1,489,000, including \$235,000 for lawyers' fees, it was disclosed today when the expenditures were approved in Federal Court.

A 20-page opinion on the expenditures, by Judges John J. Parker and Armistead M. Doble of the Fourth United States Judicial Circuit, and Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, district judge, held that "in view of the nature, novelty and result of the case, the amount, though regretably large, is reasonable and should be approved."

The three judges last November approved the voluntary plan under which the railroad readjusted \$542,000,000 of its securities to save fixed interest charges, reducing the amount of fixed interest to be paid each year to \$20,000,000, and providing that payment of other fixed interest, about \$11,000,000, should be contingent upon net earnings.

The court observed that since promulgation of the plan, the railroad's securities which were affected by it had risen more than \$60,000,000 in market value.

"The aggregate of all the expenditures, while large, in itself must fairly be considered in proportion to the case as a whole and in relation to the magnitude of the financial interests involved," the court stated.

"The aggregate expense is only about one-quarter of 1 per cent of the par value of the securities affected by the plan."

College Closes at Election

To permit students to go home to vote, the University of Havana closed for three days beginning 24 hours before election day.

Weather Report

District of Columbia—Fair and warmer today followed by local showers and thunderstorms late tonight and tomorrow, moderate south winds.

Maryland—Fair, warmer today followed by local showers and thunderstorms late tonight and tomorrow.

Virginia—Partly cloudy, warmer in west and north portions today followed by local showers and thunderstorms tomorrow and in extreme west portions late tonight.

Profits Keep Old Mill Alive In High Speed, Mechanical Age

Groaning Millstones Grind Out Comfortable Living, Serving Buckeystown (Md.) Area

(See Pictures in Rotogravure Section.) By HENRY GEMMILL, Star Staff Correspondent.

BUCKEYSTOWN, Md., Aug. 3.—Along streams branching from the Potomac River stand the ruins of many a tumbledown mill whose hungry millstones chewed grain into flour in days now long forgotten. The mills are dead and the millers vanished.

Yet one mill has forgotten to die. One, Miller neglected to vanish. Leo Michael's mill stands a mile from here, hidden—if you lack a sharp eye—among trees that crowd the bank of the Monocacy River. Its ancient water turbines are churning with power these days; mill machinery is humming and grumbling on all of the stout mill's floors; farmers' loaded wagons are rolling up to the door. The grinding season turns 61-year-old Miller Michael into one of the busiest industrialists of Frederick County.

Turbines 127 Years Old. His industry has granted the miller a good living for the last third of a century, as it did for many of his predecessors. Its spinning turbines are at least 127 years old, records show, and an under-shaft millwheel powered the mill in days before that. Legend says the building was first erected during the Revolutionary War. An angry slave woman set it afire. It was rebuilt, but she burned it once again—and was sold South for her rebellious spirit.

The mill is a puzzle. What early architect-bomber piled stone on stone, brick on brick and timber on timber until the structure clambered six stories up the hillside from the mill race? How did those giant yellow pine beams, 66 feet long, get to the site? They did not come from this part of the country, says the miller. They may have been hauled through an extinct canal, the remains of which can still be seen rounding the rapids.

Yet the biggest puzzle, at first sight, is not how the mill was created but how it continues to survive.

Trade Circle of 25 Miles. The Michael mill is no museum piece. It makes its way on profits. Its annual gross income is about \$40,000. It exists because it is close to the Maryland farms growing corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats in summer and consuming stock feed in winter. It draws its trade from a radius of 25 miles.

It lives also because of its free power. This was abundant enough

D. C. Woman Drowned On Week-End Party At Woodlawn Beach

Miss Phyllis Lewis, 31, Found Floating in Shallow Water

Miss Phyllis Lewis, 31, of 5315 Thirteenth street N.W., was drowned yesterday at Woodlawn Beach, Md., while on a week-end party at the summer cottage of another Washingtonian.

Miss Lewis' body was found in water less than 4 feet deep. Dr. J. M. Claffy, Anne Arundel County coroner, continued an investigation of the death late last night.

Rescue squads from Annapolis, Herald Harbor, Bladensburg and West Annapolis worked in vain for more than three hours to revive the victim.

Miss Lewis and a Washington married couple were visiting at the cottage of Reginald H. Scott, a supervisor for the Potomac Electric Power Co., when the tragedy occurred.

Mr. Scott said the group returned from a ride on the bay in his 40-foot cruiser, and all except Miss Lewis left the craft when it was docked and went to the cottage. She stayed behind to "get some sun" for 15 minutes later, Mr. Scott said, he and the others visited the dock and saw Miss Lewis' body floating face down in the shallow water. The host waded out, brought Miss Lewis to shore and immediately began resuscitation while the others summoned first aid.

Thomas J. Cole, Jr., first-aid crewman for the Consolidated Gas & Electric Co., was the first to arrive with lifesaving equipment. His efforts, as well as those of the other rescue squads, failed.

Miss Lewis was pronounced dead by Dr. Claffy and Dr. E. A. Krause of Washington, who was visiting at nearby Edgewater Beach.

Dr. Claffy said it was quite possible that Miss Lewis fell from the cruiser, striking her head before toppling into the water. He indicated he might perform an autopsy before issuing a death certificate.

Miss Lewis, an employe at the Acacia Life Insurance Co., is survived by her mother, Mrs. Willie Lewis, and a sister, Miss Margaret Lewis, both of the Thirteenth street address.

The forest service planted 7,600-odd trees in Kansas farm shelter-belts this year.

Japanese Reported Demanding Base In Indo-China

Right to Use Railway For Operations Against Chiang Also Sought

By The Associated Press. SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—Chinese reports said today Japan had made new, sweeping demands on the government of French Indo-China, including the right to use the French railway into the Chinese province of Yunnan for military operations and to establish a military or naval base on the Indo-China coast.

These reports were not confirmed by other sources and were denied by an official Japanese spokesman in Tokyo.

Want to Use Railway. The Chinese accounts said the Japanese wanted to use the railway from Haiphong, on the Indo-China coast, to Kummeng, capital of Yunnan, for operations against the Chinese forces of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Such a thrust would menace the vulnerable southwestern provinces, Chiang's main stronghold. A coastal base presumably would be used for naval operations in the South Seas, possibly designed to fix Japanese domination of the Netherlands Indies.

Japanese authorities here said they had no knowledge of specific new demands on Indo-China, but that they had received "representations" of an undisclosed nature were reported made Saturday to Vice Admiral Jean Decoux, Pétain-appointed governor-general of Indo-China. Local Japanese said they did not know the nature of the representations.

Domel (Japanese news agency) said they were made by the acting chief of the Japanese Command and Control Mission in Indo-China. They coincided with the arrival by air of the head of the mission, Gen. Issaku Nishihara, in Tokyo to confer with the government on the next phase of Japanese policy in Indo-China.

Shortly after France's defeat by Germany Japan obtained the right to station a military mission in main transport centers of Indo-China to prevent war supplies from reaching China through French territory. The railway into Yunnan, which the Chinese reports say Japan wants to use for invasion of that southwestern province, was the principal route of such traffic.

At the time the Japanese placed this mission in Indo-China it was reported they asked for the right for their planes to use airports at Hanoi and other Indo-China cities on their commercial air routes to Thailand (Siam) and also said to have insisted that their contraband inspectors be permitted to move freely along the Indo-China border.

In Tokyo the Foreign Office spokesman, Yachiyo, denied any new demands on French Indo-China. He said Japan was maintaining diplomatic missions both in Paris and Vichy, seat of the Pétain government, but that neither had taken any such action. He did not comment on reports of "representations" to the Decoux government at Hanoi.

Nevertheless, reports from Tokyo have indicated a great increase in the Japanese government's interest in Far Eastern possessions of European powers smashed by German conquest. The government has announced a new policy of domination over "Greater East Asia," officially defined as including French Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies.

London

(Continued From First Page.)

whose ideas of war were described as "highly antiquated."

At the same time the civilian population surrendered its traditional August bank holiday to speed the work of producing munitions and vital war supplies.

A German communique said attacks had been carried out on Swansea, Wales, and on an oil harbor near Liverpool, where large fires were started.

Military observers expressed belief that if Hitler intends to launch an attack this month it probably will come in the five days—beginning today—when the high August tides are at their peak.

It was expected that these tides, most favorable for a sea-borne attack, would be accompanied by calm seas and channel fog.

Heavy Attacks on Bases. Heavy attacks on the bases which would serve Hitler as a springboard for the expected invasion were carried out during the week end by wide-ranging British bombers.

Royal Air Force pilots told of machine-gunning German troop concentrations at the French port of Abbeville, of bombing truck convoys and an armored train and blasting barges near Gravelines and Dunkerque.

German bombers kept up their scattered attacks on England with a series of raids during the night which, the government said, resulted in the death of one person, a few other casualties and "negligible" damage.

Thousands of green and yellow leaflets containing extracts of Adolf Hitler's peace offer speech to the Reichstag were dropped in a North-east England town and in sections of Southeast England last night.

High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped in isolated districts in the Midlands and Eastern England, a communique said.

Germans Report Raids On British Shipyards

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP).—The German air force carried out a number of raids on British anti-aircraft positions, oil tanks and shipyards yesterday, the high command announced today, claiming British bombs dropped in Western Germany last night caused little damage.

In reconnoitering operations over England, Scotland and the sea regions off these coasts, the high command's daily communique said, a merchant ship was sunk at the mouth of St. Georges Channel, about 65 miles southwest of Pembroke.

During the night, the high command said, German warplanes bombed oil storage tanks and shipyards at Sheerness, in the Thames Estuary. Anti-aircraft positions were attacked at Thames Haven, in the Thames Estuary, and North Killingholme, in the Humber River Estuary.

Life in Poland Under the Nazi Conquerors

Victim of Invasion Tells How German Troops, in Cowboy Fashion, Raided Hospital Train in Search of Precious Metals for the 'Fatherland'

The second of a series of six articles by the American-born son of a Polish Army colonel, giving the first detailed, unvarnished account of the German system of conquest in Poland.

By MICHAEL SOBANSKI, As Told to Irs Wolfer.

The hospital in Lublin was located in what had been, a few days before, a seminary for priests. The doctors were in a terrible rush to patch together, before all hope was gone, the mutilated bits of flesh dropped on the tables before them. They worked like clerks, with their heads down and their arms flying, hour after hour, with never a moment for relaxing or thought or consultation.

When their hands began to tremble with fatigue, they went to sleep right in the operating room and slept two or three hours until the sharp edge of exhaustion had been blunted and they could hear once again the screams of the wounded.

"Oje! Oje!" Michael Sobanski, that is what, being Poles, the wounded and the dying cried. I had used exactly the same expression two weeks before, on the night of August 31, when I thought of what awaited me the morning of September 1. What awaited me was an examination at school. It was to be a very stiff examination, but the Nazi bombers rescued me from it. Now here was "Oje!" again, uttered in such a way as seemed impossible for human throats.

The German bombings had smashed the electricity and water supplies of Lublin. The X-ray machines could not be operated. Water became more precious than blood. The wax of a candle became as important as flesh.

There were five doctors in the ward in which I stayed and they had no time for anything but emergency cases. There were not even chairs for anything except emergency cases. We others, who were merely crippled and not dying, sat on the edge of beds or on the floor.

I discovered soon that my only hope of getting my fractured arm and ribs set was to catch the eye of a doctor at a moment between one rush of work and the next. I sat for two days and two nights in the doorway of the operating room.

Hospital Train Leaves. On September 16 an orderly whispered to me that Lublin was to be abandoned to the Germans that night and that a hospital train was leaving with the army. The word was passed around that way because they did not want to add to the suffering of those who could not be moved. Some of the doctors and nurses volunteered to remain with their charges and be taken prisoner



POLISH PRISONERS FORCED TO WORK IN GERMAN LABOR CORPS—These civilians and soldiers were given spades and shovels to become unwilling members of the German Labor Corps. —Wide World Photo.

A doctor worked on my ribs and arms on the way to the train. He felt the fractures with his fingers. "You are young," he said. "You will be all right." A little twisted, perhaps, I suggested. "Everything is twisted," he told me. "Nothing will ever be the same again." As it turned out the fractures healed perfectly.

The hospital train pulled into Kowel on Sunday morning, September 17. The Germans had got there before us. Everywhere buildings stuck up like broken limbs and bricks and beams and window frames hung crazily around the thin slivers of walls left standing and flapped like rags.

There were three cars of a hospital train lying smashed and burned before the station and as I looked out over the platform and along the tracks I counted the bodies of 15 men. Five of them had been soldiers. The rest had been railroad employees. There was no one left to bury them.

Germans Raid Train.

A hospital was supposed to have been waiting for us at Kowel. After long debate the train pulled out finally, bound for Brest-Litovsk. We went slowly, halting many times to be bombed, and then at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of September 19, when 10 miles from Brest-Litovsk, Germans suddenly swooped down on us in light tanks and motorcycles and in a few automobiles. It was like an Indian raid as portrayed in American movies. I was to notice many times in the next month how closely Nazis copied American cowboy movies and gangster movies for their technique.

The Germans rode along the side of the train, shooting into the air

with rifles and some bumped over the tracks ahead of the train and began shooting there, but into the air. The train came to a slow stop. Then a single German soldier, a burly man with flaming red hair, ran down the length of the train, carrying a light machine gun and shouting "Kannst laufen? Kannst laufen?" Every one who admitted he could run or was seen standing or sitting was ordered off the train. I heard him coming a long way off and lay back and closed my eyes.

The men who were taken off the train were stood in a line and searched. Their money was not disturbed, but everything they had that was of gold or silver or looked as if it might be was taken. I thought at first this was a private little looting expedition by soldiers, but from what I saw later it seemed to be a government policy. At every opportunity Germans, led by officers, searched for precious metals and said that whatever they found was sent to the "fatherland."

Searched Once More.

After a while an officer arrived and ordered everybody back into the train. Then we were all searched once more and whatever was on the train was searched. The Germans, once the excitement of capture died down, were most correct. They disturbed nothing except precious metals.

They ran the train to Brest-Litovsk and deposited us in a hospital located in an old fort dating from the time of Charles II. The utmost freedom was allowed us. "The war is over," they told us. "Warsaw has surrendered." This was not yet true, but they acted as if it were. I was allowed to move

around within the hospital and the Germans were quite friendly with me.

There was a kind of civil administration established already by Nazi party functionaries, but it was rudimentary because the Russians were expected soon and, when the Russians came, the Germans would leave. I asked an army sergeant about his sudden friendship with the Russians and he said, "when the Fuehrer orders friendship, I obey, as I will obey when he orders war."

In making soundings for a pass to go back home to Warsaw, I came into contact with a second example of what it means to be conquered by the Nazis. The first had been the seizure of all precious metals. The second was the establishment of a fee for any official permission to do anything. Official permission was required for the least move.

Bribing Necessary.

Further than that, the Nazi party functionary who had the right, say, to issue a pass to go to the next town, not only exacted an official fee, but found himself unable to get around to your case until you paid a bribe besides.

It seems that the German Reich had turned Poland into what is called in America a patronage plum. German civil servants were all Nazi party hacks, who were allowed to accept bribes as pay for the work they had done for the party at home.

This was not true in only isolated cases. It was systematic and universal and the system did not leave off exacting pennies from me until May 11, 1940, the day I left Poland. The Bolsheviks, complete with a commissar, arrived on September 22. They, too, were friendly and cor-

rect, at least as I saw them in the hospital. I began to make soundings among them for a pass to go home to Warsaw and I found out that not any of them was interested in money or precious metals.

Weakness for Wrist Watches.

Their weakness was for wrist watches. I remember seeing one Russian officer with perhaps a dozen wrist watches covering his arm from wrist to elbow. He kept shaking his arm and laughing delightedly. I saw a soldier order a picture of a watch tattooed on his wrist.

The Russians were guarding all the exits from Brest-Litovsk and were shooting all who tried to get out. But there was one wooden bridge over the Bug River near the fort that had been bombed and shattered and no guard was placed over it. The Russians thought no one would dare cross it because the whole middle span was sunk into the water.

It was really quite simple to cross and I got out of Brest-Litovsk on September 23 without a single shot being fired at me.

Tomorrow: Mr. Sobanski describes his journey to Warsaw across 200 miles of country Allied with the debris of war and with complete anarchy.

(Released by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Conference

(Continued From First Page.)

activity which is being resorted to in the United States to create a "fifth column" here. "Too many people," he continued, "think of the 'fifth column' as groups of disloyal citizens or disloyal workmen who are prepared to sabotage industrial plants. To be sure, we face that danger."

"But a greater menace for us is the effort being made here now to try to 'soften' this country as France was 'softened.' This effort takes the form of the promise of business orders and of profits if the war can be called off and business relations resumed as usual with the victor. In holding out the allure of business this effort seeks to create a 'fifth column' among men of influence and respectability."

"Legal Bait Dangled." "It is not illegal to dangle this bait before American businessmen even in our own press and in our markets. But it is well that efforts in this country are confined to the crudities of the Black Tom days."

Last Thursday the New York Herald Tribune published a story which it said "at least partially solved" the "mystery of the movements and activities" of Dr. Westrick as Adolf Hitler's "special emissary" to consult with American businessmen.

Following the lead of the President, the Attorney General, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and John Lord O'Brian, former special assistant to the Attorney General, who headed the special war work division of the Justice Department in the World War, also urged a curb on volunteer law-enforcement groups. The Council of State Govern-

ments, the National Association of Attorneys General and the Interstate Commission on Crime are co-operating with the Justice Department in the conference, over which Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island is presiding.

"U. S. Won't Dictate."

Mr. Roosevelt called State-Federal co-operation "the heart of our problem, the test of our Americanism," in his message to the conference. He added: "There can, there must be no political considerations in our approach to these discussions. The Federal Government must not and will not dictate to the States what procedure they should pursue."

Some things, he said, were best handled by the Federal Government, such as registration of aliens and correlation under the F. B. I. of information about subversive activities. In other cases, he continued, joint control can be effectively worked out.

"I have in mind, as an example," Mr. Roosevelt said, "the enactment by Congress and the State Legislatures of laws dealing with subversive activities, with sedition, with those things which slow up or break down our common defense program."

"These mutual objectives can be reached by carefully considered legislation, free from the prejudice and emotional haste which characterized much of similar legislation during the last World War."

Warns Against "Hateful Crusade." Attorney General Jackson dealt extensively with the alien registration program, which goes into effect August 27, and appealed for co-operation by State authorities to see that it "does not become a hateful, anti-alien crusade."

"Some employers," he continued, "are wondering if they should discharge all aliens. Our answer is: 'Certainly not loyal and faithful ones.' We must not create a relief or refugee problem in America by denial of a chance to earn a living or by unreasonable boycotts or discrimination."

He declared: "There is no purpose or desire of the Federal Government to usurp or interfere with" the functioning of State law enforcement, but that the keynote should be co-operation by all concerned to keep law enforcement out of the hands of ruffians and self-constituted groups who seek to take the law in their own hand."

Regrets Westrick Publicity.

Mr. Jackson spoke with some regret of the publicity given the Westrick case, indicating his belief that more could have been accomplished by secrecy and "counter-espionage" at this stage. He conceded, however, that the publication of the story was entirely proper.

Mr. Hoover told the conference that he expects to be charged with advocating the abrogation of civil rights for giving voice to such sentiments, but that "in the approaching job of protecting America we must consider the problem of separating true liberty from license; we must set apart freedom, as defined by our Constitution, from the purloining of privileges by enemies within our gates who would fit our country the pattern of the dictators they serve."

Mr. Hoover charged that the Communists are attempting to hamper the F. B. I. program to aid defense

industries by setting up proper protective machinery, and "that in a certain large factory putting out defense supplies every effort is being made by a Communist-controlled labor group to foment a strike."

Espionage Better Developed Now.

Mr. O'Brian expressed the opinion that the German espionage system is probably more highly developed in this country now than prior to the World War, as the German high command in 1914, he said, had not anticipated American intervention. Only a "skeleton" force of agents had been maintained by Germany here in the pre-war period, he added, and the arrest of 65 members the night this country declared war broke the backbone of the ring.

He added humorously that the country also has more adequate laws to deal with foreign agents now, saying that it was necessary 20 years ago to prosecute agents pro-secuted under the Sherman Anti-trust Act.

Mr. O'Brian said one of the principal troubles of the department in the World War period was the "spying mania" which gripped the State authorities that no matter what law-enforcement step they took, they could expect vigorous criticism.

No Effort to Bind States.

Gov. Vanderbilt told his associates that "we have a grave responsibility in this time of emergency" and urged a "calm approach" to their discussions. He pointed out that no effort is to be made to bind State or local governments by action taken here, "and no resolutions are to be adopted." The two days will be given over to a series of executive sessions covering various phases of law enforcement, and the reports developed from these are to be carried back to the local governments with recommendation for support of the principles outlined.

Sabotage Negligible This Time.

In advance of the meeting, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reporting for the fiscal year 1940, said that "there has been a negligible amount of sabotage (in the United States) in the second World War in contrast with the first World War."

Director Hoover said national defense matters had increased greatly the work of the bureau, 16,885 investigations being conducted during the year as compared with 1,651 in 1939, but he gave no details on cases.

O'Ryan Denies Blaming Far East War on China

By The Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5.—Maj. Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, New York attorney and head of a trade mission backed by some Japanese and American interests, described as "rot" yesterday a statement attributed to him by a Japanese-sponsored Russian language newspaper that China was responsible for the Chinese-Japanese War.

"It's rot; I said no such thing," said Gen. O'Ryan, a World War A. E. F. commander, who just returned from a flying visit to Nanking where he interviewed Wang Ching-wei, Chinese head of the Japanese-sponsored government there.

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THE CIGARETTE OF COSTLIER TOBACCOS

29th Division Troops Erecting Tent City For Maneuvers

Units From District, Maryland and Virginia Arrive at 'Battleground'

By ROBERT A. ERWIN, Star Staff Correspondent.

RENSSELAER FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Refreshed by their first night's sleep in camp, 29th Division troops set out shortly after dawn today to finish the task they began yesterday, that of making a three-week home in the green farm lands of the St. Lawrence country.

Behind them were long train or motor truck rick from the District, Maryland and Virginia, while ahead was a training program that will have its windup week after next with more than 80,000 Regular and National Guards will swing into action in maneuvers that involve troops of all parts of the country.

More than 6,000 farmers have surrendered most of their own property rights for 21 days to make this maneuver possible.

First Virginia Regiment Arrives. The last contingent of 29th Division infantry arrived by train at the little Rensselaer Falls railroad station, bringing into camp the famous first Virginia regiment, led by Col. John Fulmer Bright, Mayor of Richmond, and the 116th Virginia, under Col. George M. Alexander of Lynchburg. Together they form the 9th Brigade, commanded by Brig. Samuel Gardner Waller, adjutant general of Virginia.

Two District outfits arrived yesterday morning by train, the 121st Engineers and the 29th Division, special troops. They were not tired, weary and stiff after an 18-hour trip from Washington, that included two meals on the way, intermittent stops and a rainstorm at Syracuse. The troopers slept as best they could in day coaches, and they estimate they averaged about two hours sleep during the night.

They then marched six miles down the highways toward Hazelton, 3rd Corps Area headquarters, and along a dusty, dirt road to their bivouac area, where they turned to putting up tents for eating, sleeping and for headquarters. The troops they suffered on the train soon relaxed at the special troops canteen set up on the edge of the camping area, which is in a valley below 29th Division headquarters.

Two D. C. Units Absent. Only two District units are still "on the road." They are the 260th Coast Artillery, in a week's firing practice at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., and the 11th Ordnance Co., special troops, practicing at the Army Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Md. They will be here this week end.

The 29th Division special troops include the 29th Tank Co., Danville, Va., and the 29th Signal Co., Norfolk, which will come in tomorrow. The tanks, capable of 60 miles per hour over paved highways, are coming direct from the home of Capt. Bill Bailey is commander of the tank company.

Maj. William T. Roy, assistant parliamentary of the House of Representatives, is commanding officer of the special troops, and Col. John W. Oehmann, District building inspector, commands the 121st Engineers.

"We have so many new recruits," said Brig. Gen. Albert Cox, commander of the District Guard, "that this maneuver will serve a fine purpose, not in field training but also in introducing them to military life." He was accompanied by Gordon Hittmank, N. B. C. radio announcer, recently commissioned a captain in the adjutant general's department in the District Guard and the National Guard of the United States.

Among the early arriving division staff officers were Lt. Col. Hubert Grimes, Baltimore, personnel officer; Lt. Col. Kenneth S. Purdie, instructor at Virginia Military Institute, division quartermaster; Maj. Sidney Morgan, Washington, assistant intelligence officer, and Maj. Philip K. Moisan, Baltimore, assistant plans and training officer.

Other officers of the main division came in yesterday or today, including Col. John A. Cutchins, the veteran chief of staff, who is director of public safety of Richmond and noted military historian; Lt. Col. Edwin P. Conquest, Richmond, chief intelligence officer; and Lt. Col. George Derson, Baltimore, plans and training officer. A number of Washington reserves are attached to District units for training, among them Capt. Martin Goerl, First Lt. George S. Parsons, First Lt. Robert C. Hecker and Second Lt. James M. Toney, who were with the 121st Engineers.

The 1st Maryland Infantry, commanded by Col. D. John Markey, Frederick, and the 5th Maryland, commanded by Col. Harry C. Ruhl, Baltimore, arrived yesterday morning and afternoon by special troop train from their home bases.

Shell Oil Co. Is Fined \$4,500 in Trust Case

By the Associated Press.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6.—Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick yesterday fined the Shell Oil Co. \$4,500 on its plea of nolo contendere to an indictment charging 41 major and independent oil companies with Sherman Anti-Trust Act violation. Fines of a similar amount, \$500 less than the maximum allowance, were paid last week each by the Standard Oil Co., General Petroleum Corp. and Union Oil Co., which also entered nolo contendere pleas.

The defendant concerns were indicted on charges of conspiring to create and maintain "artificial and excessive" gasoline prices in the Pacific Coast area.

United States travelers spent \$469,000,000 in foreign countries last year.

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Life in Poland Under the Nazi Conquerors Land Littered With Dead, Victims of German Invasion, Discover One Law For All—Survival—With Each Person Maintaining It for Himself

The third of a series of six articles by the American-born son of a Polish Army colonel, giving the first detailed, uncensored account of the German system of conquest in Poland.

By MICHAEL SOBANSKI. (As Told to Ira Wolfert.)

From Brest-Litovsk to Warsaw is perhaps 200 miles. It is thickly populated and at farm country in normal times. Now, as the final week of September was beginning in a heat wave that made the air breathless, it was a land littered with death. And those people who were left alive in it swarmed over it as erratically and lawlessly as maggots swarm over a corpse. There was one law for all—survival—and each had to maintain it for himself. As one of the maggots scrambling over the still smoking corpse of Poland, I soon discovered that.

All government has disappeared. People thought the Bolsheviks were going to rule to the Vistula River. It was not until later, after I left, that it was decided that a Russian rule would end at Brest-Litovsk. In the meantime, Communists and those eager to identify themselves as Communists emerged in little bands and "took over." Guns and ammunition had been abandoned on every road, in almost every field, and the Communist "committees" armed themselves with guns they could not shoot. This was Ukrainian country, everybody was up in arms against the Poles, and there was nothing to keep hatred in check or greed in check or lust or the mad dog that is in so many men.

Women in Complete Terror. The first person I met along the way was a middle-aged woman, who saw the uniform of a Polish student volunteer—and fastened herself to my side. She was in complete terror. She said her husband had been chief of police in the town of Brest-Litovsk. They had been making their way out of the town together when suddenly a 14-year-old boy ran up to him and slapped him in the face. Her husband had tried to pull his gun, but she had wrapped her arms around his and begged him to remain calm. Finally he said he would, and she released her hold on him and stepped back. The boy had been watching her and was angry with a rage all his own. When the woman stepped clear the boy pulled out a pistol and shot the police chief dead. She did not know who the boy was or why he had done this. Perhaps, she said, a policeman had once made trouble for him.

A little way on I met Sergt. Stanislas Dytwak. We kept together, and he lived with me for a month in my house in Warsaw. He said he had started for Warsaw on a bicycle but had been halted by a Communist "committee" because of his uniform and his bicycle. Only one member of the committee had a gun. He was a big peasant, crazy with excitement and fear. He seemed never to have used a gun before. He held it very close to Stanislas's head, several times with the barrel resting right in his ear. The gun shook. It waved back and forth in the peasant's trembling hands while his companions were searching Stanislas, and Stanislas worried that the gun might go off accidentally. It did go off, but fortunately at a time when it had waved backwards and was pointing at air in back of my friend's head. All it did was make him deaf for four or five days.

New Graves Line Roads. We kept out of towns to avoid "committees." Hastily dug new graves lined the roads in clusters, with a gun stuck bayonet first in each to mark it and a helmet on the gun stock. Our progress was slow at first, because the Polish army kept coming along the road at behind us and we had to hide from it. They were moving to the Vistula in columns of about 10 tanks each, big tanks, moving along at 40 or 50 miles an hour with a tremendous clattering roar that could be heard miles away.

At last we got tired of hiding and discovered that the Russians paid no attention to us. They just kept hurrying on to the Vistula, which was to be the boundary of their occupation. The Germans retreated before them. Later there was a second act to this gruesome comedy, carried out with as much haste as the first. When the treaty was signed the Bolsheviks tumbled back to Brest-Litovsk, and the Nazis tumbled after them. What that meant to the Communist "committees" is something I can only imagine. Fortunately I was not there when it happened.

I had taken food from the hospital—a big loaf of black bread and two cans of meat. We ate only the bread. We slept where exhaustion overcame us. Once or twice a peasant put his barn at our disposal, but more often they were afraid to favor any one in uniform, and we slept in the open.

Stumbled on Army. In the Lukow Woods, 100 miles or so from Warsaw, we stumbled upon an army of perhaps 30,000 to 40,000 Polish soldiers. The Russians were to the east and south of them, the Germans to the west and north. Warsaw, they had heard, was still fighting, and they intended to smash through the Germans ringing the city and join the defenders of the capital. I found out later that they succeeded in fighting their way into Warsaw.

They straggled like a ghost army through the woods. They kept a few scouts on the roads as lookouts, but the main body moved under cover. Stanislas and I tried to join them, but they would not take us. They could not arm us. They had no supplies at all. When one of their motors ran out of gasoline they left it where it stopped. Each man carried his own ammunition. Every little while a German patrol or scout would detail someone on this army. They chased each last one relentlessly until he was killed. They could not take a chance of the German Army learning of their existence. Wounded—all wounded, even their own—were left where they fell, among the dead. There was no provision for wounded.

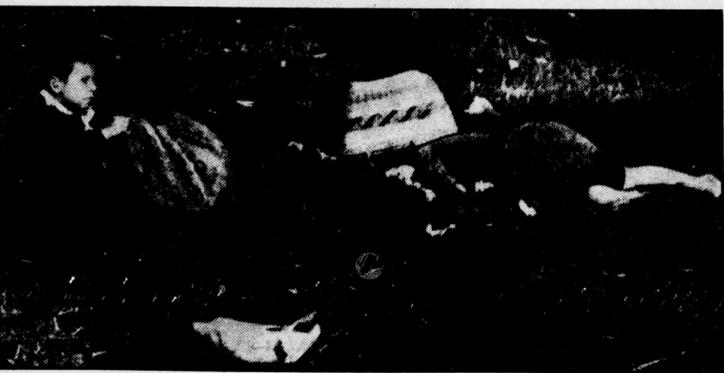
We were warned to keep away from the Vistula. The Germans were on the other side, shooting at everything that moved. So we traveled inland a few miles. By September 29 Stanislas and I had found a friendly peasant near the village of Otowok who agreed to put us up until we could move on to Warsaw, about 40 miles away.

Helped Selves to Fruit. The next morning we visited the orchard of the local squire, who had decamped, and helped ourselves to fruit. While we were doing so a German armored car unit drove up, and some boys in uniform piled out and joined us among the pear trees. They were most obliging lads of about my own age (20 then), some a little younger. They gave us cigarettes and warned us not to go any further in our uniforms. "You will be stopped," one said, "and sent to a concentration camp for agricultural workers in East Prussia."

We thanked them for their advice and parted on good terms—they to hurry back to war, we to find peasant clothes.

On October 2 the time was declared ripe, and we went to Otowok to get a pass from a Nazi functionary already established there. The pass cost 1 zloty (about 20 cents at pre-war exchange), and the Nazi asked no questions. He seemed anxious to sell as many of them as he could. Then we began the walk to Warsaw along a road that seemed slowly to fill with a pale, shattered, trembling people making their way back to homes over which the fighting had stopped.

Few Houses Untouched. As I remember the journey now the countryside between Brest-Litovsk and Warsaw seemed totally destroyed, but I guess this is an exaggeration. There were houses standing untouched, but not many. I saw what must have been thou-



AFTER THE PLANES PASSED OVER THE POTATO FIELDS—This little Polish boy sits beside a sack of potatoes, apparently unable to comprehend that the Nazi warbirds have come and gone and that his mother lies dead on the ground. —A. P. Wirephoto.



This, the outstanding human-interest picture of the war against Poland, was first printed by The Star last October. It was made by Julien Bryan, photographer and lecturer. The girl on the ground, sister of the one kneeling, was slain by machine gunning planes in a potato field.—Wide World Photo.

sands of soldier graves, all of Poles. There were no German graves. German soldiers, I learned later, were carted off to special cemeteries.

The German losses were greater than Hitler said. I know this to be true. Hitler said 40,000 had been wounded. A friend of mine in Katowice counted two convoys of German wounded moving through in trains. One was of 30,000 men, the other of 25,000. This was in one city alone, from one sector of the front. Ambulance trains were carrying wounded out of Poland for months, and the Nazi-controlled papers that I read listed them faithfully.

Tomorrow: Mr. Sobanski describes his return to Warsaw and how the Germans restored "order" among their newly made "slaves." (Released by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Ice Placed in Furnace To Keep Church Cool

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 6.—A Baptist congregation jammed a ton of ice into the church furnace to cool off. It cost \$7 but lowered the temperature 11 degrees. Novus Reed, the choirmaster, had the idea. A 6-foot fan in the fire chamber blows heat during the winter through two ducts opening in the auditorium. All the congregation did was to unload the ice in the furnace room and start the fan spinning.

McGarrity, Proponent Of Irish Freedom, Dies

By the Associated Press. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6.—Joseph McGarrity, a leader of the movement in the United States for the independence of Ireland, died yesterday. He was 66. Mr. McGarrity, who came to this country at the age of 16, formerly headed Clan Na Gael, the American association of Irish patriots, and was a close friend of such Irish Republican leaders as Eamon de Valera, now Premier of Eire; Sir Roger Casement, who was executed by the British during the World War, and Terrence MacSweeney, Lord Mayor of Cork. He founded and directed the Irish Press, and in 1922 was instrumental in uniting two Republican groups headed by De Valera and Michael Collins.

Despite his love for his native country, Mr. McGarrity called his American citizenship "one of the most valuable of all gifts."

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Apprenticeship Plan To Be Speeded Up to Assure Craftsmen

Federal Committee to Extend Program to Defense Manufacturing

By OLIVER MCKEE.

To assure an adequate supply of skilled workers in the national defense industries, the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship is planning to expand and speed up its apprenticeship program. Established by Secretary of Labor Perkins in 1934, the committee until recently had devoted most of its attention to obtaining the training of apprentices in the building trades industries, through voluntary agreements between labor organizations and employers. Now it will extend its program to manufacturing, particularly the industries engaged in the production of war materials.

The committee has increased recently the number of its field agents and is establishing five regional offices at Denver, Dallas, Boston, Harrisburg, Pa., and Madison, Wis. Through the regional offices and its corps of field agents, the committee is seeking the active co-operation of manufacturers and organized labor in plans for training future workers.

About 10 Per Cent Skilled. Of the Nation's labor force, approximately 10 per cent are skilled craftsmen. Though the mass of workers in modern production plants are classified as semi-skilled, efficient and dependable, output largely depends on the availability of an adequate working force of skilled craftsmen—"lead and set up men," who have an expert knowledge acquired only through years of experience of the operations of a particular trade.

In the World War the lack of skilled workers in the defense industries was a major factor contributing to the delay in the manufacture of war munitions and equipment. Attempts were made by the Government to train apprentices for the skilled crafts in a few weeks. The results were unsatisfactory. To train an apprentice for the metal trades or other national defense industries requires anywhere from two to seven years, according to Labor Department experts.

There is no shortage of skilled workers throughout the country as a whole today, though shortages may exist at certain points and in certain specialized crafts, the Labor Department contends. Shortages may occur later, however, if the national defense program, as now seems likely, requires enormously increased production for a period of several years or more.

In its plans for apprentice training, therefore, the Federal committee is looking to the needs of the future rather than the present, to the time when additional skilled workers will be needed as replacements.

Plot to Topple Regime Of Metaxas Reported

By the Associated Press. ATHENS, Aug. 6.—An alleged plot to overthrow the regime of Premier Gen. John Metaxas which celebrated his fourth anniversary Sunday, was reported by the well-informed newspaper Kathimerini. Details were not divulged, but it was charged that an anti-Metaxas group tried through "foreign legations" to intervene in Greece's internal affairs to break the Premier's authoritarian rule.

The conspirators, the newspaper said, have been banished, presumably to the Aegean prison islands.

Text of Hull Statement

Warns That Citizens Must Be Ready And Willing to Make Sacrifices

Following is the text of a statement issued yesterday by Secretary of State Hull:

By the Associated Press.

The strong belief of the representatives of the 21 American nations at the recent Havana meeting was that the military and other sinister activities on the part of some nations in other large areas of the world present real possibilities of danger to the American republics.

It was universally recognized that a threat to any important part of the Americas means a threat to each and all of the American nations. It was, therefore, agreed that full and adequate preparations for continental defense could not be taken too soon if the threatened danger from abroad was to be checked and terminated. It was also the unanimous view at Havana that the prompt strengthening of unity and solidarity for the purpose of continental defense and for its implementation by concrete programs supported by the 21 nations was indispensable to the safety, security, peace and welfare of this hemisphere.

Lesson From Europe.

There was general agreement that if the peaceful nations of Europe had thus promptly organized themselves for self-defense on the most effective co-operative basis, the chances are that their situation and that of Europe would be vastly different today. Instead, many of those countries complacently relied upon utterances of peaceful purposes and upon their own neutrality to safeguard them against the mighty forces of invasion, conquest and destruction. Some of them have been overrun and destroyed by the ruthless invader. Their fate should be a tragic lesson to us.

The vast forces of lawlessness, conquest and destruction are still moving across the earth like a savage and dangerous animal at large. By their very nature, those forces will not stop unless and until they recognize that there exists unbreakable resistance.

Other Tasks Ahead.

At Havana we forged new instrumentalities of continental defense. These will be of vast importance to our Nation and to every American nation. But there are other and immense tasks ahead of us.

I would greatly prefer to say that we are safe in this country and in this hemisphere from outside danger. But I am firmly convinced that what is taking place today in many areas of the earth is a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which lawlessness, violence and force will reign supreme, as they did a thousand years ago. The people of this country cannot recognize too soon this fact and its overwhelming significance for our national tasks ahead of us.

Must Prepare to Sacrifice.

The one and only sure way for our Nation to avoid being drawn

into serious trouble or actual war by the wild and destructive forces now abroad elsewhere in the world and to command respect for its rights and interests abroad is for our people to become thoroughly conscious of the possibilities of danger, to make up their minds that we must continue to arm and to arm to such an extent that the forces of conquest and ruin will not dare make an attack on us or on any part of this hemisphere. To this end, each citizen must be ready and willing for real sacrifice of time and of substance, and for hard personal service. In the face of terrific problems and conditions, and until the present serious threats and dangers have disappeared, we cannot pursue complacently the course of our customary normal life.

I feel constrained thus to offer my views in the light of what is already a dangerously widespread movement for world conquest and for the destruction of most of the worthwhile things which civilization has given the human race.

Community House Work By Children on Exhibit

A fashion show and an exhibition of work done by the children will feature the closing exercises of the summer activity school of the Southwest Community House at 7:30 o'clock tonight at Bell School, Second street and Virginia avenue S.W.

Children of the house will take part in folk dancing and songs and games at the Southwest Center, 501 Second street S.W., tomorrow from 6 to 9:30 p.m.

Maj. Campbell C. Johnson, treasurer of the Southwest Community House, will speak on tonight's program, which includes songs by nursery children, a piano solo by Gertrude Gaines and the awarding of certificates by John T. Rhines, C. O. Lewis, superintendent, will speak briefly.

Advertisement for Men's Grill at Willard Hotel, featuring air conditioning and cocktails.

Advertisement for Tru-Blu-Berries, a grape variety, with the slogan 'Bigger in size... Finer in flavor'.

Large advertisement for 1940 Senior Packard cars, featuring 'COURTESY CARS' at greatly reduced prices. Includes details about financing and dealer information.

Advertisement for 'This Gawler Method' by Joseph Gawler's Sons, offering funeral services.

Advertisement for Joseph Gawler's Sons, detailing funeral prices and services. Includes a table of costs and contact information.

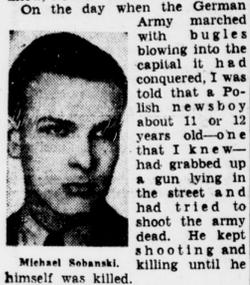
Advertisement for The Evening Star Classified Advertisements, highlighting the benefits of classified ads and providing contact information for the branch office.

Life in Poland Under the Heel of the Conquering Nazis

Country Made a Barnyard by Official Decree, With Its People the Livestock To Be Milked, Yoked or Slaughtered as Germans Desired

This is the fourth of a series of articles by the American-born son of a Polish Army colonel, giving the first detailed, uncensored account of the German system of conquest in Poland.

By MICHAEL SOBANSKI.
As told to Ira Wolfert.



Adolf Hitler arrived in Warsaw shortly after I did. As far as I know, no Pole saw him. On the day when the German Army marched with bugles blowing into the capital, I had a Polish newsboy about 11 or 12 years old—one that I knew—had grabbed up a gun lying in the street and had tried to shoot the army dead. He kept shooting and killing until he himself was killed.

Perhaps when making arrangements for Hitler's tour of the city, the army thought of the newsboy on "New World street" and of the hundreds of Poles who turned their guns against themselves on the day when surrender was ordered, and of the thousands of others who refrained from killing themselves only because they wanted to take at least one Nazi with them to warm their graves.

Anyway, the area of Hitler's tour was mapped out in advance. For four blocks on either side of the streets that the Fuehrer would use Poles were warned that any "incident" would result in the immediate shooting of all who remained at home in this area. Also any Pole who looked out the window during that day would be shot at once. There were no "incidents."

Jails Thrown Open.
The German Army, understandably, favored no halfway measures in frightening a desperate population into "tranquillity," as they call it. Stories of their methods, also understandably, were numerous and no doubt exaggerated. I shall tell only what I saw myself and not what I heard.

The jails were thrown open in the last days of the siege of Warsaw, and all convicts released. Early in November, in the quarter of the city called Wawer, a Polish gangster got drunk with some German soldiers, and a quarrel began that resulted in a gun fight. The gangster was killed and also one of the Germans.

The next day troops took over the streets of Wawer, stopped the first 120 people they saw and shot them dead. They took any one at all, women as well as men, and when they could not find the required number on the streets and in the houses they stopped a train that was passing through and pulled enough travelers off it to make up the quota. When the 120th pistol bullet had been fired as a coup de grace into the 120th head, notices to that effect were posted all over Warsaw.

"Resolute action," as the military call it, worked so effectively that, during the severe winter—as I remember, around Christmas—when a German soldier froze to death on his post in the quarter of the city called Praga, the whole section was immediately evacuated. Every dwelling, every store was abandoned at once and even the trolleys—which had begun to run again by that time—stopped running in that district until it was discovered that the Germans understood the man had been frozen and not murdered.

Some Nazis Missing.
However, at least 20 German soldiers that I know of were killed during the army occupation, and in an unknown number of cases the official description of "missing" meant a well-concealed Nazi corpse. When I arrived in America people began telling me of a picture published in the newspapers showing hanged men being wheeled around Warsaw as a "lesson" to the populace. I didn't see anything to bear out the picture.

The German technique was to post notice of all executions on bulletin boards, stating name, age, circumstances of "crime" and disposition of "criminal," invariably shooting. I saw a Polish girl tear down one of these notices and stand

holding the fragments up and shaking them. She was taken away by troops. The next day another notice appeared—and so (I forget her name, but I remember her age because it was the same as mine, 20) shot for defacing official announcement.

The circumstances of the arrival of Hitler and myself in Warsaw were rather different. It was more than that he was a tourist motoring to a foreign land and I was walking home, more than that he was the conqueror and I the conquered.

A month of wholesale murder had established Herr Hitler as the human race along with the thousands of little Hitlers this man who would be God had made into his own image. The butchery had also removed those who were left of Poland's 35,000,000 from the human race.

Cruelty for Profit.
Poland was turned by official decree into a barnyard, and Poles, by official decree, were the livestock up it, to be milked, yoked or slaughtered according to the needs of the "humans." The word "needs" is important. Although there may have been isolated cases of cruelty for pleasure—there were none that I saw; what I saw was entirely "correct"—the Germans are a disciplined, order-loving people and in Poland their cruelty was solely for profit. The Brown Shirts, Black Shirts and Gestapo, who came flying in the wake of the army like buzzards in the wake of death, lost no time, however, in making clear that whatever the cause, whether business or pleasure, Poles were no longer considered as humans.

I got back to Warsaw at 6:30 on the evening of October 2 and the first thing I learned was that curfew was at 7 and that any one on the streets after that hour without the proper permission was shot. Later the curfew was extended to 8 o'clock. When I left Poland last May 11, there were rumors that the curfew would be extended during the summer to 10 o'clock, but I do not know whether this was done.

The destruction was worse than I had imagined it would be, even after 200-mile walk from Brest-Litovsk through a desolate, ruined countryside. Every block bore gaping wounds where buildings had been. The streets were filled with rubble and with people who, in their way, managed to look like rubble. Every face was pale and fearful and shocked. It was as though the population of some giant hospital had been clad and let loose to wander. Nothing moved except people, not a bicycle, not a horse, not a trolley or train or auto of any kind, and hardly any sound could be heard except the strange, hushed sounds that numerous footfalls all together make against silence.

Not Even a German Laughed.
People did not talk much and I did not see any one laugh—not even a German—for more than a month. The ruins were still smoking October 2 and there were even fires burning. They took every male Jew in the city between the ages of 14 and 60, whatever his station in life, whether he was a doctor (and doctors were desperately needed), a businessman, artist, teacher or even a crippled man, and put them to work at cleaning the debris off the streets or pulling down sagging buildings.

Every day hundreds of new bodies were found and also people who had become entombed in cellars or subterranean air shelters and by some miracle or perhaps misfortune had remained alive. The last of those buried alive were dug out on November 10, six weeks after the war had ended. They were boys between the ages of 15 and 17, students in a military preparatory school on New World street. Sixty had taken refuge in the cellar from a bombing and the school had crashed on them. Nine boys were removed alive. Two, I think, were shock cases and the rest had become lunatics. They had lived on powders and medicines and roots and herbs from a drugstore which had been blown into the cellar on top of them.



POLISH PRISONERS IN NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMP.—Polish prisoners, taken during the German occupation of the war-torn country, trudging along a road near a Nazi concentration camp in an undisclosed part of the Reich. —Wide World Photo.

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Coming into Warsaw, I went first to my father's apartment, which was nearest. It is on the fourth floor of what had been a seven-story building. The three floors above it were in ruins. Barbara, who had been our servant since I was a small boy, opened the door. Her welcome seemed to lack emotion and I was surprised. But later, when I met more of those who had remained in Warsaw, I could understand it. Every emotion except fear had been smashed out of them. They could feel no joy or surprise or even sorrow.

Barbara did not know what had happened to my father. She had not seen him since a bombing raid. But I found him next day by good luck when I went to my own apartment in the center of town. Incidentally, my apartment had been at one time 100 yards from the German lines. Nothing was left intact in it except two large oil portraits of my mother, my piano, all covered thickly with the dust of smashed brick, and exactly 35 unexploded German artillery shells. I traced the course of one shell. It had gone through eight walls of four houses, plunged through three separate floorings and

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collings to the cellar and lay there unexploded.

Tomorrow: Mr. Sobanski tells how life was resumed in Warsaw and how slavery was imposed on the people.
(Released by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

Communist Candidate Gets 15-Year Sentence

By the Associated Press.

BECKLEY, W. Va., Aug. 7.—Oscar O. Wheeler, Communist candidate for Governor of West Virginia, faced a prison term of 6 to 15 years today for fraudulent solicitation of names to a nominating petition seeking to place Communist candidates on the State's November ballot.

A jury of coal miners convicted the 54-year-old goat breeder and former locksmith after deliberating less than two hours last night. Criminal Court Judge Harley M. Kilgore immediately sentenced Wheeler to 1 to 10 years in the State Penitentiary after overruling defense motions to set aside the verdict and arrest judgment. In addition he imposed another sentence of five years for a second-offense conviction.

Classes in Wood Carving

Carroll Barnes, wood carver, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Barnes of 8434 Carolina place N.W., will conduct classes in wood carving from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock tonight and tomorrow night at the Bethesda-Chevy Chase (Md.) High School. Mr. Barnes recently held a one-man exhibit at the Corcoran Art Gallery.

2 BLOCKS East of GRAND CENTRAL STATION

600 outside rooms, private bath, tub and shower, Colonial Maple furniture, Venetian Blinds, and beds with innerspring mattresses.

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DOUBLE with BATH from \$3

Also weekly and monthly rates.
Air-conditioned Restaurant • Bar • Luncheon Room 50¢ • Dinner from 75¢

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HOTEL IN BEAUTIFUL TRADITION
42nd Street - NEW YORK

J. Bruce Kremer Estate Is Valued at \$170,000

J. Bruce Kremer, prominent lawyer and political leader, who died July 23, left an estate valued at about \$170,000. District Court was advised yesterday in a petition for the probate of his will.

His property was left equally to his widow, Mrs. Corliss E. Kremer, and his only child, Mrs. Anne Kremer Post. In his will, dated November 30, Mr. Kremer expressed a wish for his survivors to "make provision for my faithful secretary, Mammie Sullivan."

The petition for probate was filed by Mr. Kremer's law partner, Herbert M. Bingham, and the will was in Mr. Kremer's own handwriting.

Included among the property which he owned was the premises at 4226 Glenbrook road N.W., estimated to be worth \$45,000. He had personal property in the District of Columbia, mostly in securities, worth \$39,100.

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If face, legs, arms or hands are covered with red, scaly Eczema—for speedy relief from the terrible itching burning soreness—use powerfully soothing Liquid Zemo. Zemo brings quick relief because it contains 10 speedy-acting ingredients long valued for helping nature to heal pimples, acne, eczema, ringworm symptoms and similar skin irritations due to external cause. First trial convinces! Real severe cases may need Extra Strength Zemo. All drugstores.

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You feel it as you sit! You prove it when you measure! Ford's knee-room is greatest; its springbase longest, of all low-price cars! Total inside length exceeds many cars far higher-priced! Get a Ford for comfort! Get a Ford for performance! Get a Ford for gas economy . . . proved in this year's Gilmore-Yosemite test, where Ford gave 2 miles more per gallon than any other standard-equipped car at its price!

You'll find your Ford Dealer eager to "Deal" . . . See him today!

GET THE FACTS . . . AND YOU'LL GET A FORD!

SPECIAL PURCHASE OF A CANCELLED SHIPMENT OF EXPORT PIANOS

FOR SALE AT **\$100 SAVINGS**

The regular list price of these Spinets is \$295; we are offering this lot at only **\$195 EACH**

NO MONEY DOWN START PAYMENTS SEPTEMBER 1st

These pianos were part of a lot sold for shipment abroad, but unforeseen war conditions changed that, so the manufacturer disposed of them quickly in this country at a greatly reduced price for cash. They are the type of spinet that usually sells for \$295, as you can tell by their features and appearance when you see them, but we bought them right, so can afford to sell them at this bargain price. Made by the country's largest piano manufacturer (you will recognize the name when you see it, but we agreed not to advertise it), they are unusually sturdily built to withstand ocean shipment and climatic changes . . . strings are corrosion-proof, action is damp-proofed and the finish is the most durable known. If you are looking for a real value, see these spinets tomorrow and you will agree with us when we say that at this price they are a value you will probably never see again.

Mahogany finish at this price. French walnut and bleached mahogany slightly higher.

ARTHUR JORDAN PIANO COMPANY
Corner 13th & G Sts. National 3223

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6 Pieces	\$239

Buy as few or as many of the pieces of this Lifetime Suite as your room will accommodate. And it is here in your choice of Honduras Mahogany or figured walnut veneers with structural parts of selected American gumwood. Full dustproof drawer construction and Lifetime quality throughout. Handsomely finished in both woods . . . the mahogany being a mellow, aristocratic 18th Century English finish. Three pieces include dresser with mirror, chest on chest and bed. Include the vanity dresser with mirror for the four pieces, and the night table and bench with the four large pieces make up the six-piece suite. Available also with twin beds, making seven pieces, \$288. See this suite tomorrow.

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PHILCO YORK AIR CONDITIONER

Sleep and wake up happy in a bedroom kept delightfully cool and fresh by this low-priced Philco-York Air Conditioner Model 41. Equally ideal for any other room. Perfect for office use. On sale at Philco Radio and Refrigerator dealers.

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Easy Payments
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Weather Forecast

Fair; continued cool tonight, with minimum about 59; tomorrow fair, not quite so cool; gentle northeast winds. Temperatures today—Highest, 82, at 2 p.m.; lowest, 70, at 5:15 a.m.

Closing N. Y. Markets—Sales, Page 20.

The Evening Star

WITH SUNDAY MORNING EDITION

Circulation Gains

The circulation of The Evening Star is 11,000 daily greater than at this time last year and 23,000 greater than 2 years ago.

(By Means Associated Press.)

88th Year. No. 35,163.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1940—FORTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THREE CENTS.

Nazis Claim 34 British Planes, 12 Ships in Big Air Battle; 9 Germans Lost, Says London

Many Craft Involved In Engagement Over Southeast England

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—At least nine German planes—six dive bombers and three fighters—were shot down in a huge air battle, which raged along England's southeastern coast this morning, an official announcement said.

Two British fighter pilots were missing after the battle, which followed a German bombing attack on shipping in the narrow waters of the English Channel.

(The German high command announced in a special bulletin issued in Berlin that 34 British planes had been shot down and 12 ships totaling 50,000 tons had been sunk in today's engagement.)

In addition, the high command said, a tanker of 8,000 tons and two steamers totaling 9,000 tons were sunk by speedboats last night.

It was estimated that some 50 bombers and a large escort of fighting planes were engaged in the battle, which spread inland over the coastal area.

In one town, where the Germans and low-flying British Spitfires clashed at full throttle with machine guns blazing, a local court continued to hear cases while the windows of the courtroom rattled to the bursts of gunfire.

The air battle raged far over the Channel, with planes darting in and out of the clouds, sometimes fighting in formation, sometimes in individual dog fights.

Plane Plunges Into Channel. One of the German planes shot down was a Messerschmitt 109, forming a part of the fighter escort of the heavy bombers. It plunged into the Channel in flames.

The battle, which grew out of the second raid along the southeast coast during the morning, lasted exactly an hour. An hour and a half after it was over an Air Ministry communiqué put the German plane losses at nine.

During the battle planes often swooped within a few feet of rooftops and Channel, but no bombs were dropped. Large clouds of smoke were seen near two ports where it was believed two raiders crashed.

The air was split with almost continuous cannon fire from the Messerschmitts, the sharp crackle of machine guns, the whine of the British Spitfires and an unusually heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

Observers said Nazi fighters could be seen speeding out to sea as Spitfires dived on their tails from the clouds above.

Messerschmitt, tackled by Spitfires, dived toward the sea, righting itself at a height of only a few hundred feet. Then it streaked off toward France—still pursued.

Official sources said later there were only 12 British fighters, one squadron, in the fight against at least 50 German bombers and a large escort of fighting planes.

The Nazi bombers were Junkers 87s and 88s, while the fighters were mostly Messerschmitt 109s, although some of Germany's new Heinkel 113 fighters were in action.

Most of the British planes were Hurricanes.

Meanwhile in the House of Commons it was reported that 250 civilians were killed and 321 injured seriously during air raids on Britain during the month of July, in a written answer to a question.

War Carried to Norway. An Admiralty announcement said British planes had carried the war to the German-occupied coast of Norway, with units of the fleet air arm successfully attacking a gasoline storage depot 5 miles south of Bergen.

Reports from the attacking Sikus (British bombers) indicated that the entire gasoline depot had been destroyed.

Describing the channel air battle, the Air Ministry said "a number of engagements took place" and "the destruction" of several other German planes had been reported without full confirmation.

Earlier a German bomber attack on a small shipping convoy off England's southeastern coast had been reported, with indications that the Nazis were increasing in intensity with particular attention to that area.

Watchers on the shore saw a number of bombs drop in the sea and heard heavy gunfire before British pursuit planes drove off the bombers.

Attacks Limited in Scope. Attacks, however, appeared to be limited in scope. Most of the invaders flew at high altitudes, apparently on reconnaissance. British fighters went up to intercept them, then began a continuous patrol.

Bombs were dropped over other sections, apparently by lone planes. No particular damage was reported. The day's activity followed a night of raids on English, Welsh and Scottish points. Leaflets containing excerpts from Adolf Hitler's "Peace or Destruction" ultimatum also were dropped again.

In the night raids, the government announced, casualties were "very few," though some women were injured. Damage was slight except in one town in the Northeast England where "a sanatorium and shop property suffered considerably."

Navy Coal Contract Awarded By the Associated Press. The Navy awarded yesterday contracts for coal to Winslow-Knickner-Coal Co., Baltimore, \$173,580.85, and Virginia Smokeless Coal Co., Tazewell, Va., \$311,695.

Farley to Quit Cabinet Post August 31

Roosevelt Accepts Resignation With 'Real Regret'

By the Associated Press.

HYDE PARK, Aug. 8.—President Roosevelt today accepted with "real regret" the resignation of James A. Farley as Postmaster General, effective as of August 31—about two weeks after Mr. Farley steps out of his post as chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Farley resigned his political post after the Chicago convention in July, giving as his reason a desire to return to private life. There have been persistent and apparently well-founded reports that he would head a syndicate buying the New York Yankees baseball club.

Mr. Roosevelt dictated a letter to Mr. Farley in which he said he accepted the resignation with "real regret," wished Mr. Farley success in his business, and praised his administration of the Post Office Department.

Future Plans Arranged. "All of us in the administration," the President wrote, "will miss you deeply; we count on seeing you often after all of our years of close personal association. Our friendship will always continue."

Mr. Farley, a political ally of the Chief Executive of many years' standing, said in his letter of resignation as Postmaster General, dated yesterday, that he, too, felt sincere regret at taking the step, listed accomplishments of the postal service, and added:

"I know that it will please you to learn that I have made definite arrangements for my future in private business where I know I shall be very happy."

Text of Farley Letter. The text of Mr. Farley's letter, dated August 7, read:

My Dear Mr. President: In accordance with my several conversations with you wherein I indicated the necessity for my returning to private life, I tender you, with sincere regret, my resignation as Postmaster General of the United States, effective August 31, 1940.

I want you to know how much I appreciate the honor you conferred upon me and the trust that you placed in me when you appointed me to this important position in your cabinet, when you took office on March 4, 1933.

Whatever success I may have had in the conduct of the affairs of the postal service is due in a large measure to the splendid assistance and co-operation which I have received not only from my associates in the department here in Washington, but also from postmasters and postal employees in every branch of the service throughout the country.

Services Extended. During my two terms as Postmaster General we have succeeded in placing the postal administration on a self-sustaining basis with respect to that part of the service that is rendered to the public for hire; we have reduced the hours of labor from 44 to 40 hours a week; we have extended the airmail service by thousands of miles, including the trans-Pacific services; we have supervised the erection of hundreds of new postoffice buildings in every State and congressional district in the Nation; we have reduced postal expenditures by several millions of dollars while at the same time doing a record business in both volume and receipts, climaxed by a new all-time high of \$766,000,000 in the matter of postal revenues, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.

We have provided new and increased services, and we have likewise performed several outstanding services for other Government agencies, such as the handling and payment of the soldiers' bonus, the registration of workers under the social security program, the taking of a census of the unemployed and the sale of millions of dollars of United States savings bonds for the Treasury Department.

Workers' Morale High. These are some of the outstanding accomplishments of the postal service during my period of service as Postmaster General, but what has pleased me more than anything else is the manner in which the department's relations with its employees in every branch of the service have been carried on.

Through our co-operation with the employees' organizations we have

(See FARLEY, Page A-12.)

Italy's Push in Somaliland Halts After 2 Successes

Activity Noted at Libyan-Egyptian Border, Scene of Expected Offensive

By the Associated Press. CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 8.—The Italian columns driving into British Somaliland from Ethiopia halted after their capture of Oadweina and Hargelsa as anticipated, a British communiqué reported tonight.

Air reconnaissance over those towns in the western part of the protectorate "showed little movement," the communiqué said.

It reported continued movement of Italian forces, particularly "motorized transport," in the Libyan-Egyptian border region, "the western desert" where the British expect a large-scale Italian offensive shortly.

Offensive Expected Soon. Italian armies in Libya, fearing intensification of the British naval blockade and faced with dwindling water and war supplies, are expected to launch a grand offensive by mid-August in an attempt to break British's stranglehold on the North African coast.

The Italian push into British Somaliland, which resulted yesterday in the fall of the port of Zeila, was looked on here as more or less a

move to divert British power to defense of that territory, preliminary to the big push.

(Fascists in Rome said occupation of Zeila was the first step in their current offensive to incorporate British and French Somaliland into Italian East Africa. Its success would give Italy command of 2,500 miles of coastline from the Gulf of Aden to the Indian Ocean.)

British warships, patrolling almost the entire length of the Libyan coast, form a line of steel blocking attempts of Italian water tankers and supply ships to get through from Italy to Libya.

Zeila Capture Called Big Strategic Advantage. ROME, Aug. 8 (AP).—Italian occupation of Zeila, westernmost port in British Somaliland, is the first step in a move by the Italians to join British and French Somaliland with Italian Somaliland in the African offensive now under way, a high

(See ROME, Page A-3.)

British Promise India 'Equal Partnership' Following War

Offer to Let Natives Devise Framework of New Constitution

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Britain, seeking fuller use of India's vast wealth and man power for the fight to maintain her empire intact, today promised India "free and equal partnership" in the British Commonwealth after the war.

The pledge, interpreted as going beyond Britain's previous proposal for post-war dominion status for India, came as Italian columns drove toward new outposts on the Indian Ocean along Britain's lifeline of empire.

A government statement said the present, "when the Commonwealth is engaged in a struggle for existence," is not the time for "fundamental constitutional" changes. But it promised to let the Indians themselves "devise the framework of a new constitution" after the war.

Broader Than Dominion Status. The pledge, announced by L. S. Amery, British secretary of state for India, in the House of Commons, was authoritatively interpreted as offering an "even broader" status than that of dominion, which is enjoyed by Canada, Australia and South Africa. Post-war dominion status for India was proposed by the government last October.

A similar statement was made simultaneously by Lord Linlithgow, viceroy, in India.

Fullest "sympathy" was expressed for Indian insistence that the new constitution should be framed by Indians and ready "assent" was announced to organization, after the war, of a body representing the principal elements in Indian national life to devise a new constitution.

An invitation to Indian leaders to join the Governor General's Executive Council and establishment of a war advisory council which would contain representatives of the Indian states also was announced.

Moves to Tap Man Power. Great Britain, with her lifeline of empire menaced by the Italian advance in Africa toward the Red Sea and her home citadel threatened with a blitzkrieg by Germany thus moved to tap the man power and wealth of her richest possession, teeming India.

India already is contributing substantially to the British war effort. (See INDIA, Page A-3.)

Japan Held Waiting Nazi Drive on England To Move on Indies

New Thrust Southward Believed Timed With Hitler's Campaign

By the Associated Press.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 8.—Trustworthy foreign sources said today the Japanese Army and Navy are speeding preparations for further moves southward in the direction of French Indo-China and the Netherlands Indies.

A lightning Japanese thrust, these informants predicted, would be timed to coincide with any attempt by Adolf Hitler to start his long-threatened invasion of England.

Cautious Move Alternative. In the event Hitler failed to move, it was believed Japan would proceed cautiously but inevitably toward further extension of her influence.

At the moment, the immediate point of pressure is French Indo-China.

(Reports from Hanoi, French Indo-China today said the return of Gen. Issaku Nishihara, head of a Japanese Economic Mission, from Tokyo conferences was taken to indicate Japan would be content at present to pursue her aims through "persuasion.")

What the Japanese want most now is the right to transport troops and supplies over the French Indo-China railway into Yunnan Province for a drive against Chinese-held Kunming, key city of Southwest China.

Ready to Attack. In the event of resistance, Japan was said to be ready to attack. This almost certainly would extend the Chinese-Japanese war to French Indo-China, since the Chungking government of Chiang Kai-shek has announced it would send troops there to battle any Japanese invasion.

Japan, preparing for a southward move for three months, now has large army and navy forces concentrated at Formosa and Hainan Island.

Japanese Warships Moving. Occasional reports of possible imminent Japanese action in a southerly direction in recent weeks have been traced to movements of Japanese warships and transports between Formosa and Hainan.

Japanese naval forces in this area are understood to consist of about 30 ships, mostly cruisers and destroyers.

(See SHANGHAI, Page A-3.)

Gestapo Raided Polish Homes For Slaves to Toil on Farms

Civil Administration, Called 'Black Dogs' By Nazi Army, Thrives on Bribery

This is the fifth of a series of six articles by the American-born son of a Polish Army colonel, giving the first detailed, uncensored account of the German system of conquest in Poland.

By MICHAEL SOBANSKI. As told to Ira Wolfert.

System and order are among the great inventions of civilization and the Nazis do not neglect them in their work. Their destruction of the most primitive human and property rights is carried out in a systematic and orderly way and even with spy inventiveness.

Three agencies, each overlapping the other, carried out the will of Adolf Hitler in Poland—at least, as I saw it, in Warsaw. The first was the army, whose work was war, looting the battlefields and then restoring "tranquillity"—at least such tranquillity as a population may feel when a gun is held continually to its head.

The second agency was the civil administration, which took over the army's guns and went in even more systematic and orderly fashion about the business of looting. Some elements of the civil administration traveled with the army or right on its heels. But they did not arrive in force until November.

The army, incidentally, referred to them and not in private as "the black dogs." They wore black shirts

and brown shirts and had their own uniformed police. They did not scavenge for gold among the battlefields and ruins. The army had done that already, and all the valuables left in Poland were hidden deep. The civil administration used a system

(See POLAND, Page A-14.)

Summary of Today's Star

Table with 2 columns: Page, Article Title. Includes: Roosevelt to discuss campaign with Wallace, Hopkins. Page A-15; Hurricane blows out in Texas; killed, 10 hurt. Page A-22; Washington and Vicinity. Page B-1; Kennedy to press for action on D.C. reorganization. Page B-1; Editorial and Comment. Page A-10; Answers to Questions. Page A-10; Letters to The Star. Page A-11; Alsop and Kintner. Page A-11; G. Gould Lincoln. Page A-11; Jay Franklin. Page A-11; Maj. George F. Elliot. Page A-11; Vital Statistics. Page B-6; Service Orders. Page B-6; After Dark. Page B-6; Bedtime Story. Page C-8; Letter-Box. Page C-9; Winning Contract. Page C-9; Cross-Word Puzzle. Page C-9; Uncle Ray's Corner. Page C-9; Nature's Children. Page C-10.



Treasury May Apply Frozen French Funds On War Debt Payment

Morgenthau Reveals Release Awaits on Fate Of U. S. Investments

By the Associated Press.

Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau disclosed today that the United States was considering the possibility of taking World War debt payments out of frozen French funds in this country.

When the subject of war debts was raised at his press conference, the Treasury chief said that before payments to the United States were made, he wanted to see "what happens to American investments and debts over there."

Secretary Morgenthau had referred many times to the possibility of offsetting American business and other losses in the invaded European countries against the funds of those countries being held here, but formerly he had given no reply to inquiries about World War indebtedness.

France Owes U. S. 4 Billions. France alone owes this country about \$4,000,000,000 in the last war.

Asked whether the freezing regulations, imposed on the funds being longed to invaded nations and their peoples, also applied to Germany, Morgenthau replied:

"No, any amount of money can be sent to Germany, and there is nothing we can do about it. It's silly, but we are at peace with Germany and cannot do anything about its funds."

Distinction Drawn. A reporter remarked that this country also was at peace with France but had frozen her funds. Mr. Morgenthau explained that what he meant was that freezing orders applied only to invaded countries, rather than ones at war, because a country was invaded a question arose whether its citizens tried to get money from this country on their own initiative or under "duress" of the invaders.

He gave no estimate of the frozen funds, which have been rumored to total several billion dollars. All the American funds of France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway have been tied up.

New Zealand Orders Single Men Enrolled

By the Associated Press.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 8.—The government issued a proclamation today for enrollment of general reserve manpower which will be liable to compulsory national service.

Minister of National Service Semple announced the first division of the reserve will comprise single men between the ages of 19 and 45. The native Maoris are exempt.

Former Sugar Executive Dies

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 8 (AP).—W. Edward Foster, 75, former president of the American Sugar Refining Co., died today at his home. He had been ill three months.

British Pilot Gives Life to Save Town From Blazing Plane

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Herolom of a British pilot who crashed to his death in the sea saved a southeast coast town from a disaster today.

The pilot remained at his controls to avert what appeared to be an inevitable crash into buildings of the town. As a result of his guidance, the plane fell in the water 50 yards from shore.

R.C.A. Discussed Fees For Suit Postponement Witnesses Assert

\$50,000 to \$250,000 Mentioned, Senate Committee Is Told

By WILLIAM J. WHEATLEY.

Fees ranging from \$50,000 to \$250,000 were suggested by officials of the Radio Corp. of America as payments for any one who could exercise enough influence to get the trial of the R. C. A.—General Electric-Westinghouse anti-trust suit postponed in 1932, two witnesses describing themselves as Washington real estate brokers testified today before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce.

They were Whylard F. Shaffer, with offices in the Union Trust Building, and E. O. Keller, for whom no address was given. Mr. Shaffer was uncertain on some circumstances in connection with what he called his efforts to reach persons who might bring about postponement of the suit, explaining that events eight years ago were somewhat hazy. However, as he was released from the stand to permit Mr. Keller to testify, Chairman Wheeler said to him:

"Your memory will be refreshed on a lot of things before we get through with you here."

Brown Consideration Sidelined. In going into the alleged efforts to postpone the R. C. A. suit, the committee has sidetracked temporarily the original purpose of the hearing—to inquire into the fitness of Thad H. Brown for confirmation to succeed himself as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. Other capital men alleged to have been involved in the postponement transactions are to be called as witnesses.

Mr. Shaffer said he was introduced to Robert D. O'Callaghan, attorney for R. C. A. in New York, by Mr. Keller and that the attorney told him it would be worth \$50,000 to go to trial. He testified that later

(See R. C. A., Page A-2.)

D. C. Representation Action in Senate Waits On House Committee

King Will Confer With Summers on Preferred Procedure

By the Associated Press.

The special five-man subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee considering the original Summers resolution for national representation for the District sponsored by Senator King of Utah, chairman of the subcommittee and of the Senate District Committee, today deferred action in courtesy to Representative Summers, Democrat, of Texas.

After a brief executive session this morning Senator King said the Senate subcommittee had decided to await action by the House Rules Committee on Mr. Summers' request for a special rule to give privileged status in the House on the amended Summers national representation resolution.

He also said he will confer with Mr. Summers if the latter wishes the Senate to consider the resolution in advance of House action, Senator King said, he would then invite Mr. Summers to appear before the Senate subcommittee.

The four members attending the conference this morning, he said, have expressed the desire to hear personally from Mr. Summers before they take any action on the Summers-King resolution.

The four members attending the subcommittee session were Chairman King and Senator McCarran of Nevada, Democrats; Senator Austin of Vermont and Taft of Ohio, Republicans. All but Senator Taft also are members of the Senate District Committee. Senator Hughes, Democrat, of Delaware did not attend the meeting.

Meanwhile, Mr. Summers has been notified by Chairman Sabath of the Rules Committee that he will be granted a hearing Tuesday of his request for a special rule to give the Summers resolution a place near the head of the list for priority legislation.

Mr. Summers today began to prepare his speech before the Rules Committee and indicated the hearing will be brief and that he probably will be accompanied by only one other advocate—a Republican, probably Representative Guyer of Kansas, the ranking minority member. He emphasized that the members of the committee are familiar with the question, that the Democratic party platform has declared for District suffrage, that the Republican House leadership has made it a bi-partisan matter by pledging the support of the Republican House members and that Representative C. Michener of Michigan, Republican, who is a member of both Judiciary and Rules Committees, voted for the resolution before the Judiciary Committee.

Chairman Sabath of the Rules Committee said he would be glad to hear from Mr. Summers before the hearing.

(See REPRESENTATION, Page A-4.)

D. C. Man, Out of Canadian Army, Is 'Man Without Country'

Deprived of Citizenship by Enlistment; He Re-Enters U. S. Illegally; Case Probed

Philip J. Stoeger, 26-year-old native Washingtonian, resigned his job with the Federal Works Agency last February to join the Canadian Army. The enlistment cost him his American citizenship under terms of the neutrality law. He now is back in Washington, after re-entering the United States illegally, while the Justice Department completes the investigation of his case, the first of its exact nature to come before the department. Following is Mr. Stoeger's story, as told to The Star.

By PHILIP J. STOEGER. (Copyright 1940.)

When I crossed the border in February to join the Canadian Army I was aware that under law I was tossing off my American citizenship. Then I didn't care.

I figured when the war was over I would be in the same boat with thousands of other Americans, and together we would get back in without too much trouble. But it didn't work out that way. I'm home—but illegally.

Man Without a Country. Now I know what they mean by "a man without a country." When I first arrived in Canada I tried to get in the mechanized forces but I was refused. Finally I met an officer with the 1st Corps Troop Supply Column at Ottawa, who said he could get me fixed up. My enlistment came on February 20 as a driver with the Royal Canadian Active Service Force.

I found myself the only American in my outfit. No. 1 Echelon, B Section. Later I learned there were more than 6,000 "Yanks" with the entire army, 600 of them with the 288th Regiment (Windsor, Ontario) alone.

Things rocked along in a routine fashion for a couple of months. In April I figured a little action was in the offing as I was selected to

(See STOEGER, Page A-6.)

Barkley Raps Effort to Limit Guard to U. S.

Senators to Vote On Training Bill At 4 O'Clock

By the Associated Press.

Efforts to limit use of National Guardsmen and Reservists to the United States and its possessions brought attacks from administration Senators today as they pressed for unqualified presidential authorization on the measure.

Republicans and Democrats agreed to a final vote at 4 p.m. today and supporters for the measure concentrated their efforts on beating down an amendment offered by Senator Adams, Democrat, of Colorado, which would limit use of the civilian soldiers to Continental United States and its possessions, instead of the entire Western Hemisphere and possessions of the United States as now provided.

Majority Leader Barkley declared he thought the Senate underestimated "the fiber of the National Guard" if it assumed they are unwilling to go wherever any other soldier is directed to go.

Senator Adams explained that the amendment sought to "conserve the power of Congress to decide whether the National Guard" is to be used outside the United States and its possessions.

Not Willing to Await Attack. To this, Senator Barkley declared: "The American people want every vital interest of the United States defended, wherever that interest lies. They do not mean we have to wait until an aggressor gets on our front porch."

"The American people, whenever they have been in a conflict, have never been willing to wait until the enemy landed in the United States."

Senator Connally, Democrat, of Texas pointed out that the President had sent troops to Siberia in 1918, troops to Mexico in 1916 and Marines had been sent to many Central American sections without a vote from Congress.

"The President is commander in chief of the Army and Navy all of the time, not just part of the time."

Donahoe Joins Draft Fees. New opposition to the conscription bill appeared with a statement by Senator Donahoe, Democrat, of Ohio.

He declared "this country is in no danger from attack without if it attends to its own business." Voluntary enlistment, he said, "for home defense only, for one year at \$36 per month, should be authorized and carried on until January 1, 1941," and at that date Congress should be able to determine the need for conscription.

Senator McNary, minority leader, tentatively agreed to the time limit on further debate after the Senate yesterday rejected 47 to 36, an amendment offered by Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut which would have permitted Guardsmen and Reservists to resign within 20 days of enactment of the measure.

Administration Senators opposed the amendment because it would, in effect, provide a discharge for all the men. They argued that the Guardsmen had enlisted to serve the Nation in any emergency and should not be permitted to quit at a time when they are needed.

Senator Danaher declared, however, the guardsmen had enlisted with the belief they would be ordered to duty outside their State only if Congress should declare war.

Married Men Allowed to Quit. Married guardsmen



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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATION ON FAIR GROUNDS

Truman Still Holds Lead Over Stark in Missouri Elections

Margin Is 7,753 Votes With Only 90 Rural Precincts to Report

By the Associated Press. ST. LOUIS, Aug. 8.—His nearest Democratic rival, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, trailing by 7,753 votes with only 90 rural precincts yet to report, Senator Truman of Missouri today appeared to have won re-nomination in Tuesday's primary election.

Both men declined to comment, however, pending a complete count of the vote, including absentee ballots estimated at between 5,000 and 10,000.

Unofficial returns from 4,357 out of 4,447 precincts, including St. Louis and Jackson County (Kansas City), complete, gave Truman, who is completing his first term, 282,990 votes; Stark, 255,237, and Maurice M. Milligan, former United States District Attorney at Kansas City, 125,888.

It was the closest contest in Missouri since Senator James A. Reed's 5,900-vote triumph over Breckenridge Long in 1922.

The other major races were settled. Lawrence McDaniel, St. Louis, excise commissioner, won the Democratic nomination for Governor. His Republican opponent in November will be Forest Donnell, St. Louis lawyer.

The Republican United States senatorial nomination went to Manvel H. Davis of Kansas City.

Poland

(Continued From First Page.)

of robbery, blackmail and extortion to drag out the loot.

All business of any consequence—practically everything but shops and cafes—was taken over and

bossed by Germans. I don't know who they were. I had no contact with them. The Polish owners were simply thrown out. It was said these

Germans had paid the Hitler government for the Polish businesses. They didn't get a bargain. All raw materials were

rationed, and the Dobra lin shoe polish factory—this I know from my own experience—the largest factory in



Michael Sobanski

Warsaw, cut its personnel 70 per cent and its output correspondingly because it couldn't get materials.

Then there was a fantastically ramified system of license fees for every activity necessary to mankind or imposed on mankind for instance, finger-printing by the Gestapo—and that provided a steady flow of loot. For large-scale grabs, for getting money in hunks, they used such a gangster technique as this:

Herr Franck, who ruled Warsaw for the Nazis while I was there, issued a decree late in autumn establishing a ghetto for all Warsaw Jews. Twenty-four hours were given them to leave their homes outside the ghetto and find new dwellings inside it. Twenty-four hours came, but no ghetto; and no ghetto had been established six months later when I left Warsaw. The story went around Warsaw—how true it was I do not know, but nothing occurred to disprove it—that the ghetto had been invented only to blackmail \$3,000,000 in gold out of the Jewish community. When the \$3,000,000 was paid, the ghetto was forgotten—at least temporarily.

Peculiar Work at the Banks.

What went on among the bank coffers, I don't know, but something peculiar did. My father's pension as a retired Colonel, of course, stopped immediately. In October the banks were re-opened and he was permitted to draw out \$100 zlotys a week, about \$20 at pre-war exchange. This did not go far with bread costing \$2 a loaf. In the winter, bank withdrawals were limited by decree to 50 zlotys a week, or \$10. It was figured that a kind of existence could be eked out on 10 zlotys a day, if a man paid no rent, needed no clothes and did not get sick. In the spring, a new law limited withdrawals to 25 zlotys a week, and that was what it was when I left home.

All winter long, people—some so shocked with terror that they never for an instant could stop looking over their shoulders—came into Warsaw from German-occupied Poland with stories that wrung the heart. They are such stories as cattle might tell, if they could talk, on their escape from or rejection by a slaughter house. There were refugees from Russian-occupied Poland, too. Their stories were not of systematic and orderly horror, but of exactly the opposite. The Bolsheviks were good and correct where they ruled, but their rule was not efficient enough to protect any one from his neighbor.

I shall not repeat these stories, although I believe them. I want to tell only what I saw myself so that no one can contradict me. I have an uncle in Gdynia who spent \$200,000 building a home for himself. He arrived in Warsaw with one handbag for his entire family and a few pennies left over from the 50 zlotys he had been permitted to take. He said the Nazi Civil Administration had sold his house to a German and had given him two hours to leave.

Hostages Taken. Another uncle in Lodz also had the misfortune to be prominent. When the army left, the Civil Administration took hostages among the prominent citizens and said they would kill 10 for each of their men killed in disorders. His turn to be killed did not arrive before midwinter and by then he was dead of pneumonia. The Nazis said it was pneumonia and no doubt this was true because, while he was a rugged man, they had taken him out of his house in the light, summer clothing he was wearing and had not permitted any communication with him since. My aunt, his wife, went to view his body and found it covered with a sheet, so she cannot say whether the Germans provided him with heavier clothing or not. From what I saw I would say not.

The whole Suchba avenue in Warsaw a street about 10 blocks long filled with fine dwellings where Polish dignitaries lived, was emptied in five hours to make room for Nazi dignitaries and their families. The residents were permitted to take nothing with them except the clothes they wore. The army had no hand in this kind of thing in Warsaw. A few officers were quartered with Polish families, but the majority of officers and soldiers remained in public buildings or abandoned factories.

A large part of the German Army marched out of Warsaw at the end of November when the Black Shirts and Brown Shirts arrived in quantity. I don't know how many soldiers there were, but the marching lasted all day long for seven consecutive days, and at the end German soldiers could be seen everywhere.

Skull and Bones Gestapo. In April came the third and worst agency of Hitler's will—the Gestapo, wearing the skull and crossbones on their hats and sleeves, carrying a submachine gun of the type familiar to patrons of gangster movies. Their work was to cull the population of Poland for slaves to be used by German masters.

We in Warsaw had already had some preliminary taste of the slavery that awaited us, but, of course, we could not believe it. The Jews had been the first to suffer. They had been pressed into gangs for mental and manual labor. Well, we thought, the Jews—the Hitler government has been waging a war of extermination against them since 1933.

All Polish soldiers had been captured and taken to Germany to work. Well, we felt, after all, prisoners of war, it is hard, but it is understandable. Then the Germans, to clear the streets of the debris of the bombings, had ganged up on all passers-by in that section and had put them to work. This, too, was hard on a population where nobody moved except to find food for himself and family or to get a doctor or go on some emergency errand. But hard as it was, it was understandable. After all, the work

was done by residents of Warsaw for the good and convenience of all.

Modern Slave Raiders.

But, for what the Gestapo did, beginning April 30 and continuing until May 15 (I was told they had stopped on that date; I myself left four days previously) there is no justification in modern times. It began with a proclamation from Herr Franck, asking volunteers for agricultural labor in Germany and promising pay of 100 zlotys a month. Only the starving volunteered. The next proclamation announced that 100,000 had volunteered, but this was not enough, so all males from 18 to 30 years old were ordered to report for this kind of work. The only exemption was for those who had certificates, showing they were doing necessary work in German-owned factories.

Business in these certificates was brisk. Nazi officials are always open to bribes—as I have explained, Hitler pays his party workers by permitting them to accept bribes.

Then at about 4 o'clock on the Tuesday afternoon of April 30, about a dozen Gestapo men with submachine guns descended on the little students' cafe that I had opened. They blocked all doorways, vaulting over tables like regular James Cagneys to beat patrons to the back exits. Then they took every able-bodied man in the place—35 altogether—and loaded them into a truck and drove off. Some of the men had exemption certificates. These were torn up in front of their faces. Some of them were well over 30. That did not make any difference either.

I found out these raids were taking place all over the city. They continued day after day, always starting between 4 and 5 in the evening when the streets were most filled. They dragged men off trolleys, sidewalks, cafes, movie houses, stores, anywhere.

Homes Violated. People began very quickly to stay home. The Gestapo blocked off whole quarters with barricades of autos and men with guns and then went from apartment to apartment, hunting for men.

They took some women, too, but not many. I was protected by my American passport and I went from place to place to see this horror. I saw them raid the Vjazdowski Park. Since this was the only park left open in Warsaw, it was always filled with nurses looking after children. They took all the nurses, shot and killed a man who tried to get away over a fence and then drove off with the nurses, leaving the children—many of them infants in carriages—many of them too young to know where they lived no less how to get there—unattended.

The Gestapo did not carry whips like the slave herders of old. They

had submachine guns instead. That was the only difference between them that I could see. The slaves were not given a chance to tell their families they had been taken in slavery. The moment the Gestapo laid hands on them, they were taken away as though to another world—just as the chicken is taken to another world when it is snatched out of the poultry yard and put in a coop on a truck. There is no communication between Poland and any earth beyond its borders.

Tomorrow: In the concluding article, Mr. Sobanski describes how life managed to be lived in Warsaw during the worst winter in 60 years and the growth of the underground movement against the Nazis.

(Revised by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)

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King George Acts Ancient Ritual With Indian Soldiers. LONDON, Aug. 8.—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were welcomed by Indian troops in Derbyshire today with an ancient ceremony called "Nuzer," in which two soldiers proffered a piece of gold and a piece of silver. By touching the gold and silver with his right hand the King showed he accepted the gifts, and by raising his hand without taking them he signified he remitted them to the givers.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

British Seize Mail As Excalibur Lands Windsor at Bermuda

Censors Hold 120 Bags; Duchess Is Received Without Curtis

By the Associated Press.
HAMILTON, Bermuda, Aug. 9.—British censors, acting in accordance with wartime regulations, held for examination today 120 of the 700 bags of mail carried by the American Export liner Excalibur, which made a special stop to land the Duke and Duchess of Windsor here yesterday.

The mail will be forwarded to New York aboard a later vessel.

Dinner for Windsors.
Meanwhile, the royal couple, after spending their first night at Government House, planned a shopping trip in Hamilton this afternoon. Tonight they will be given a private dinner by the governor of this island colony, Maj. Gen. Denis Kirwan Bernard. The colonial secretary and the admiral commanding the Royal Navy's American and West Indies Squadron, Sir Charles Kennedy-Purvis, will be among the guests.

Before the Windsors go on to Nassau, where the Duke will be governor and commander in chief, he will inspect the troops garrisoned at Bermuda, a small part of which he reviewed yesterday during the reception at the Royal Yacht Club.

It was at this reception that social precedent was set by the governor's sister, Mrs. Hastings Brooke, and Admiral Purvis's wife, who curtsied to the Duke but greeted his American-born Duchess with friendly bows.

Automobile Attracts Attention.
Hamilton had three principal topics of conversation—the Duke's friendly, informal manner and youthful appearance, the Duchess's simplicity and the Duke's four-door sedan, which was put ashore from the Excalibur, together with a sports trailer and enough luggage to fill two trucks.

The sedan was an object of considerable curiosity. Many Bermudians, living on an island where fire engines and municipal service trucks are the only motor vehicles allowed, never had seen a passenger automobile.

Doubt that the Duke and Duchess would visit the United States in the near future was expressed last night by the Duke's aide-de-camp, Capt. George Wood.

Soviet to Oust Judges For Tardy Justice

By the Associated Press.
MOSCOW, Aug. 9.—Soviet Commissar N. M. Richkoff ordered today the removal of judges who fail to deal out firm justice to tardy, idle or transient workers in the campaign to speed up production in Russia.

Charges of criminal inefficiency in the execution of verdicts were brought against two judges, including a woman, in Moscow District Courts.

Life in Poland Under the Heel of the Nazi Conquerors

People Peddle Belongings to Get Money for Food, Fences Raided for Wood, Radio Sets Hidden in Homes, Despite Death Penalty

This is the last of a series of six articles by the American-born son of a Polish Army Colonel, giving the first detailed, uncensored account of the German system of conquest in Poland.

By MICHAEL SOBANSKI,
As told to Ira Wolfert.

It was possible at all times, even early in October, before the stores reopened, to get anything one needed for survival in Warsaw if one had the money. The exception was milk. I did not see any milk in the city until late spring.

But for \$2 one could get a loaf of bread—that tough, durable bread made specially for the army—and for \$2 one could get a cake of soap. Prices did not go down as winter came, nor as spring followed it. For instance, when I left in May, the Germans were providing an ersatz soap that had the texture and lathering qualities of sandpaper. This sold for \$2 a cake, while the old soap—the soap we had known before the war—cost \$6 a cake in the places that had managed to hoard some.

The stores did not open until the middle of October and then only to sell out whatever stock the manager had been able to preserve in a hiding place. Since nobody had any money, the banks were closed and when they finally opened withdrawals were limited to less than enough for a subsistence diet—everybody went immediately into business for himself, the peddling business.

People sold whatever they had, and when one met a friend in Warsaw, one did not say, "How did you do?" as in the old days, but "What are you selling?" There were jewels for sale on the streets and handfulls of beans, cans of food and it was not unusual to see a man selling the clothes off his back. I saw one, whose coat was tied together with strings, selling buttons.

Food Sought at Farms.
Once one had money, the search for food began. That meant usually long trips out to the country, where farms still had produce of some kind.

My own eating was taken care of by a job my father found for me. He was commanding in a volunteer civic police that sprang up after the regular police had all been imprisoned by the Nazis. He made me a clerk in the supply store, where my job was to sort out and stack up food and clothing that had been taken from army depots in Warsaw for distribution to the people.

This civic police was an attempt—a rather pathetic one, as it turned out—to demonstrate to the conquerors that Poles could maintain order among themselves. The German army permitted each policeman one gun and a clip of five bullets. Each bullet had to be accounted for and the bookkeeping was enormous in a city filled with

the starving and the desperate. Three of our men were killed in gunfights after their ammunition had run out. At the end of November, when the Brown and Black Shirts came to take over the administration and the army retired, our police were disbanded. The Nazis had their own armed police.

At the end of November, Warsaw's coldest winter in 60 years began settling down. Clothes were scarce. There was nothing available in the stores. Coal was even scarcer. But fortunately there was wood to be had for the taking from wrecked buildings. When that wood gave out, people began raiding trees and fences until there was no wooden fence to be seen anywhere in Warsaw—except around German property; in fact, it became the mark of German property—and hardly any trees outside the parks.

Water and electricity were restored to the city at the end of October. Factories, taken over by Germans who were said to have paid the government for the property, began opening in December. Elementary schools for children to the age of 12 opened for a few weeks in December and then were closed. No reason was given for the opening or closing. A friend, who had been a student at the University of Cracow, told me the school there had reopened without permission and the Germans had arrested everybody in it—students, teachers, janitors—and had sent them to a concentration camp for being so "defiant." A typhus epidemic began in the winter, but was checked when a decree was passed late in January or early in February ordering everybody to be vaccinated anew.

Since so many businesses were

in the hands of the Germans and so many offices were destroyed by war or closed by law, people started doing business in the cafes around the city.

Several friends and myself found an empty store, whose owner had vanished and whose shelves had been emptied (probably by looters) and opened there "the Cafe Bodega," the only students' cafe in Warsaw. We sold coffee, tea and cakes at first. By December we were allowed to sell some liquors and later wursts were available in the market and we provided those for our customers.

It was not a "normal" life for any of us. Life in Warsaw will not ever be normal again until the Nazis are thrown out. Then it may begin to restore life to normal. But at least it was a kind of routine. My father, for instance, who had been a man of some distinction in War-

saw, and whose private funds and army pension had provided him with comfort, began under the Nazis by selling jumps of sugar from a treasure trove he had secreted during the war. Later, when a certain "routine" was established—before the spring raids began to get slaves for Germany—he spent his time going carefully over the wreckage in his apartment and mine to retrieve whatever was valuable. That occupied him all winter and spring and he was still at it when I left, still finding bits of letters and blown up photographs under rubble.

Underground Movement.
The people of Warsaw "accepted" German rule passively, but an underground movement began immediately with numerous organizations. I do not care to go into details for obvious reasons. But I will tell you what the Nazis discovered for themselves.

A law was passed early in November ordering all radio sets to be given up at the neighborhood police stations. The presence of a radio in any dwelling in Warsaw after that date meant death for all present. But plenty of radio sets remained hidden. Some that I saw

were quite ingeniously hidden and their owners would write down the news they got from foreign broadcasts and hand it along, and it swept the city.

In April, when the Gestapo arrived in force, they found a well-equipped radio station operating on Golden Street, near the center of Warsaw. It seems that only one man was allowed in the house at a time, to minimize the tragedy of discovery. This was the announcer. He broadcast with a gun in his hands. He saw the Gestapo coming and held them off for a while, killing one officer, one non-commissioned officer and wounding and killing a few privates. He saved his last bullet for himself. This is a law of the underground movement to prevent being tortured into confessing the names of colleagues.

I will say this much because I am sure the Nazis know it. Every place where Nazi officials live in Warsaw has been mapped and charted and assigned. When the time comes, when uprising is possible, there will be no escape for them. No door will lead anywhere but to the grave.
(Released by the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.)



Michael Sobanski, before the war—cost \$6 a cake in the places that had managed to hoard some.

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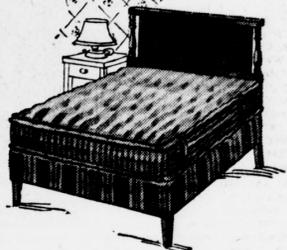
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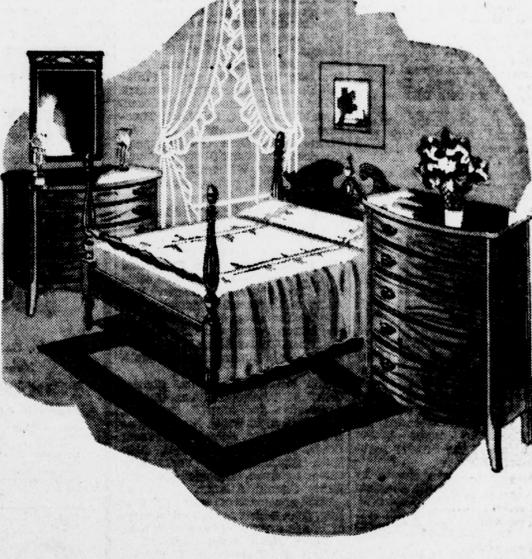
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