

POLES MOBILIZING ARMY OF 2,500,000

All Men Between Ages of 21
and 40, Liable to Military
Duty, Called to Colors

By **JERZY SZAPIRO**

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, Poland, Thursday, Aug. 31.—Further military measures were ordered here yesterday. Although notices were posted with the inscription "General mobilization," it was stated in official circles that this was not exactly full mobilization, but merely the calling up of all men between the ages of 21 and 40 liable to military service.

Today, the first day of mobilization, will affect fewer than 1,000,000 men, since the majority already have been called up individually. It is estimated that more than 2,500,000 men will be under arms by Saturday.

The Polish mobilization system is not based on calling up entire classes, therefore it is difficult to estimate the forces now under arms. Mobilization was decided upon at a conference of President Ignaz Moscicki, Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz and Foreign Minister Josef Beck when the news reached Warsaw of Slovakia's occupation by German troops. It was suspended, however, after conversations with London and Paris yesterday. The Polish Government was informed that in his reply to the British Government Chancellor Hitler again demanded Danzig and Pomorze.

Republic Held Threatened

News came from Danzig that new military measures were ordered.

A communiqué issued at noon yesterday said that the recent act of aggression on Danzig territory was directed against the indisputable rights and interests of the Polish Republic and that the undisguised territorial claims of the Reich left no doubt that the republic was menaced.

Efforts at reconciliation by the governments of friendly powers and prominent individuals were always welcomed by the Polish Government, the communiqué said. The Polish Government, the communiqué stated, especially after the occupation by the German Army of neighboring Slovakia, would protect Poland by adequate military measures.

The policy of the Polish Government, the communiqué added, remained unchanged.

The situation is characterized here as very grave. Warsaw hoped that Herr Hitler's second message to the British Government would result in progress in the exchange of views, but Herr Hitler's last letter was reported as hostile to Poland and as irrecon-

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cilable as the letter to Premier Edouard Daladier of France. The Polish reply was mobilization.

A blackout was ordered last night in Warsaw and other Polish cities. This was the first night since the crisis began that the population of the capital and Poland got a real feeling of the coming war danger and the gravity of the situation.

The Polish Government's patience is nearly exhausted.

The mobilization posters caused little surprise, since the country has been on a war basis for weeks.

Exclamations of "Long Live Marshal Smigly-Rydz" were heard in the streets from the people reading the mobilization posters.

One of the main reasons for mobilization is the necessity for requisitioning food, the disposition of property, the ordering of compulsory service, etc. No extraordinary measures affecting the civilian population have been taken. Food is plentiful and almost every household has at least a fortnight's store.

A state of emergency was called in air raid precautions, children, women and old people were advised to leave big cities and trains from the western provinces near the German frontiers are bringing in hundreds of families.

The news that Lithuania had decided to create a Consulate General in Vilna was greeted here with great satisfaction. This was taken as an indication that Lithuania

would remain friendly to Poland and neutral in case of war.

Polish Radio Warns Ships

WARSAW, Poland, Thursday, Aug. 31 (AP).—Ships were warned by radio last night that the "entering of Polish waters was dangerous." The announcement was made in both Polish and English in the middle of a musical program.

Ships destined for Gdynia were ordered to stop outside Polish waters and ask for a pilot to take them to port.

A communiqué, also issued yesterday explaining the necessity for the mobilization of the additional men, was issued through the Polish Telegraphic Agency. It stated:

"The Reich has started an aggressive policy toward the Polish Republic.

"This is manifested in the German press campaign, in the statements of the leaders of the German State which contain threats, in systematic border incidents and finally in the concentration of German mobilized forces all along Poland's frontier.

Poland Held in Danger

"The recent German action on the territory of Danzig, unquestionably directed against Polish rights and interests, and the open and continuous claims of Germany on territory belonging to the Polish Republic leave no doubt that Poland is in danger.

"All the efforts for conciliatory action made either by high personalities for the sake of peace, or by governments friendly to Poland and inspired by the same spirit as Poland, have all been accepted by the Polish Government with full approval.

"They have not caused any response on the part of the government of the Reich.

"Facing this situation, especially

after the occupation of Slovakia by Germany, the Polish Government has decided to complete the State's preparedness by enacting additional military measures.

"The policy of the Polish Government, which has not been and is not now inspired by aggressive intentions toward any one, has not changed.

"The sincere wish of loyal cooperation with all States, which has been expressed in the answer of President Moscicki to President Roosevelt, characterized the best policy."

"German Aggression" Cited

Official circles reported a continuance of "German aggression" in Danzig.

It was charged that two more Polish customs inspectors had been arrested and that "mass arrests" had been made of Polish railway men.

Officials also charged that Danzig police arrested two Polish officials who had been commissioned to negotiate with Danzig authorities, at their request, for a working agreement for normal functioning of Polish railways through Danzig.

Official circles also charged German consuls at Katowice and Teschen had been implicated in subversive German plots.

Both consuls, it was alleged, were implicated in the case of Hans Tren, a Polish citizen of German blood, who allegedly confessed to the smuggling of bombs in suitcases into Poland.

Tren was said to have made a deposition which was in the hands of the Polish Government.

Officials reported they had found a key code under the swastika armband of some Germans arrested that revealed the numbers and names of other Germans.