

# BRITISH SENTIMENT AGAINST EVER FIGHTING ON CONTINENT AGAIN; KEEP UP ARMS PACE

Spending More on War Machine Than Any Other Nation in Europe; Worried by French, Italian Fleets.

This is the third of a series of articles by Richard D. McMillan on "Why Doesn't Europe Disarm?"

BY RICHARD D. McMILLAN  
United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, Jan. 18.—"If there ever again is war between France and Germany, we in Britain will not fight. Our navy will protect our coasts. But a Continental war—never again!"

This is the spirit which seems to animate the majority of people in the British Isles today.

The British, like the Italians, are bitter about the consequences of the last war and many claim it was rank folly to send their war-time army of 5,000,000 men across the channel to aid France.

"France gained everything and we, who financed the war and are the only people to pay our debts honorably, lost everything except a few colonies which we really did not need," the British say.

"We have a burden of war debts, which has crippled us industrially and financially, and, bitterest blow of all to our pride and prestige, forced us off the gold standard. We blame that all on the war. So we say, 'Never again'!"

Although the British say this, they are at present pouring out more money than any nation in Europe on armaments.

## Size of Fleets Worry

With an annual budget for the army, navy and air force of approximately \$55,000,000, the national government headed by the Socialist premier, Ramsay Macdonald, is keeping the big armaments firms busy turning out war material.

Before 1914, the fear which was in the heart of every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom was the ominous might, growing year by year, of the German High Seas Fleet.

But the German navy has been swept from the oceans.

Why, then, does Britain go on building more warships? If the British never will fight in a continental war again, whom do they fear?

Britain's main pre-occupation at the moment is the size of the Mediterranean fleets of France and Italy.

At the time of the London naval conference in 1930, Great Britain showed her willingness for naval disarmament by agreeing to scale down her building program on a basis accepted by the other powers.

## Can't Reach Agreement

The British government, however, inserted an escalator clause, whereby under it had the right to avail herself of additional tonnage in the event of France and Italy not implementing the agreements.

France and Italy have not yet agreed. They have been negotiating for over two years, and, meanwhile, France has made a gesture which seems ominous to Britain by ordering the 23,300-ton cruiser Dunkerque.

The British have not yet announced their intention to fall back on the escalator clause, hoping that either Washington or London's mediation will bring the two Latin nations together in restricting their navies and so removing the menace to the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

## Thinking of Colonies

With her eyes on the Mediterranean, Britain is thinking of the safety of her communication with her colonies, of Gibraltar, Malta and Suez.

At one time Britain's naval fears extended to the far east, where Japanese had taken enormous strides, but this had been dissipated by the Washington and London agreements. England's apprehension, therefore, comes mainly from the continental powers.

Among a section of the British conservatives there is strong support of the French idea of maintaining the present armed status of Europe until more effective guarantees of peace are forthcoming.

## Wants Treaty Revision

Winston Churchill believes that France, as the head of a great system of states relying for their safety on the existing peace treaties, is really Europe's protector.

Adherents to this viewpoint in Britain believe that instead of pressing for disarmament at the present time, the nations of Europe should work towards eradication of the injustices under which the vanquished nations are laboring. This means revision of the Versailles treaty.

Thus the interminable argument goes on, with each nation accusing or suspecting another while Germany seeks by every avenue to find a compromise.

## Hope Lies in U. S.

As strong supporters of the League of Nations, Britain believes that a compromise yet will be achieved. In aiming for that goal, the British government relies greatly upon the aid of the United States, and gratefully recognizes the part unofficial American media ion has played, mediation which London believes finally will settle the France-Italy naval squabble.

## FITZGERALD IS NAMED

Heads Chamber of Commerce Member Committee for Next Year

Louis J. Borinstein, Chamber of Commerce president, today announced appointment of J. Fitzgerald, Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company secretary-treasurer, as Chamber membership committee chairman for 1933.

## Warsaw Attorney Indicted

WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 18.—Asa Leckrone, Warsaw attorney, was under indictment by the Kosciusko grand jury today on charges of obstructing justice and influencing witnesses. Two counts in the indictment accuse him of interfering in the case of Frederick McKinley Mentor, charged with a statutory offense.

## M'NUTT AGREES TO COMPROMISE

Indicates He Will Not Try to Block Vote Provision in Utility Bill.

Although favoring giving rate-making powers for publicly-owned utilities to city councils, Governor Paul V. McNutt has indicated he will not oppose a provision in the new public utility bill to allow citizens to decide by vote whether to have rates made by city councils or by the state's public utility commission.

This possible compromise had been reached today after a conference with representatives of nine cities which own electric power plants. The representatives objected to having rates made by councils and demanded a continuance of commission control.

Water companies owned by municipalities thus far have not joined electric plants in opposing the administration's proposals. It was understood that the referendum vote plan would apply to water rates as well as to those for electric.

No action has been taken on the objection advanced by officials of several cities against assessing publicly owned utility plants for county and state taxes. Further meetings to discuss this provision of the administration's measure were to be held today by a group of city officials headed by Dan C. Hess, superintendent of Richmond's city-owned electric plant.

## DENIES QUEEN WILL BE EXCOMMUNICATED

Papal Envoy Refutes Report Pope Has Given Order.

By United Press

SOFIA, Jan. 18.—Reports that the Vatican had ordered the excommunication of Queen Joanna of Bulgaria, because her infant daughter, Princess Marie Louise, was christened in the Greek orthodox faith were denied today by the papal nuncio, Mgr. Roncalli.

No such measure is to be expected, the nuncio said. The pope protested to the foreign ministry that King Boris had agreed to christen his children in the Catholic faith after the pope granted special dispensation for his marriage to Princess Giovanna of Italy, a Catholic.

Mid-Continent Dealer Staff to Meet Here

Dinner and Business Session Will Introduce New Gasoline.

The Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation of Tulsa, Okla., producers of Diamond D-X gasoline, a motor fuel recently developed at the refinery at Tulsa. Those attending the meeting will become acquainted with merchandising plans for the new product.

An advertising campaign, the most ever conducted in the history of the company, will be outlined at that time, according to Perine.

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**WINS \$5,000 DAMAGES**

Woman Is Victor in Suit Against Motor Coach Company.

Damages of \$5,000 for a permanent knee injury was awarded to Mrs. Anna O'Dell of Beech Grove by a jury in a superior court two today, when verdict in a suit against the South Side Motor Coach Company was returned.

The sum of \$1750 was asked in the suit, in which it was alleged that the injuries were incurred May 9, 1932, when a motor bus operated by the company struck a utility pole at East Raymond street and State avenue.

**INSANE TAKE UP FAD**

Jig-Saw Puzzle Craze Invades Walls of Prison Hospital.

By United Press

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., Jan. 18.—The jig-saw puzzle fad has penetrated the walls of the Indiana prison for criminal insane at the state prison here.

Warden Walter H. Daly reported that many of the prisoners are making their own puzzles from cutouts of magazine covers.

"It took me two hours to work one of them," he added.

# MARCH OF DEATH BREAKS JEHOL SLEEP

Roar of War Jars Crumbling Splendor of Ancient Manchu Capital

The grim rumble of Japan's modern war machine echoes through the narrow passes of Jehol. What of the glorious past of this ancient capital? What is it like today? These questions are answered in three articles—of which this is the first—telling the story of this fascinating, little-written-about land.

By NEA Service  
JEHOL, time tarnished sleeping beauty of the ancient Manchus, stirs today in her bed of crumbling splendor, roused by the echoes of far-away barrage, the crackle of machine-gun fire, the disturbing hum of an army-plane overhead and the constant threat of Japanese occupancy.

This is, indeed, a strange interruption of a slumber that was to end in slow death from erosion and rot.

Sprung from the staggering empty spaces of Tartary, magically converted into one of the world's capitals of magnificence and regal pomp, Jehol had seemed to pass with her Manchu creators.

History had wrapped up their lavish ceremonial and sent them to the seclusion of their "forbidden city." The hundreds of pious Lama priests, colorfully pictured in their sacred robes, had dwindled to a few decrepit clowns. The temples in which these myriad priests had prided before elegantly ornate idols became cadaverous skeletons of their one-time glory.

New governments had come to China. The "pleasure palace" of great emperors is occupied by the governor of the Jehol province, General Tang Yu-Lin, who now directs the defense against Japanese onslaughts. There he makes his governmental headquarters, as have others in recent times.

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So this province of Jehol, approximately 500 miles long and 300 miles wide at its extremes, has become a sort of modern Thermopolis for the Japanese in their Manchurian campaign.

Jehol is the "key" to China and control of it will consolidate Japanese gains in Manchuria and lay the groundwork for any other gains contemplated in the west.

**THE TOP OF THE PROVINCE IS A WEDGE BETWEEN MONGOLIA AND MANCHURIA.**

To the west about 100 miles is Peiping and to the east about 100 miles is Mukden. The base of the province is that part of inner Mongolia closest to the sea.

Japanese forces have concentrated at the Manchurian coastal town of Shanhaiwan, and Jehol is tucked just beyond the Great Wall, with tortuous passes and treacherous, hilly roads in between. There are several towns within the province—which is a place of rich oases scattered among the hills and mountains—the leading one of which is Chengtu, more frequently called Jehol City.

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