

LEAGUE VOTES FASCIST ITALY OUTLAW NATION

Right to Oppose Steps Reserved by One of Assembly Members.
(Continued From Page One)

Italy's behalf. For weeks he had fought uncompromisingly, tenaciously, defiantly against League opposition to Italy's policies.

He charged, in an eloquent forceful speech, that the League had been unfair, that it had used "two weights and two scales" in its work, that it had acted against Italy where it did not even consider Italy's complaints against Ethiopia.

"Why not Japan?" he asked. "Why not Bolivia and Paraguay in the Gran Chaco war? Why Italy?"

Listen in Silence

He read from manuscript. Those in the great hall listened in silence. It might have been empty. There was not a single hand clap when he finished. For 35 minutes his voice rang through the hall.

He folded his manuscript carefully and descended the stairs from the tribune to his seat. It is customary for delegates to congratulate another who has made an oration. None congratulated Alois.

It was Italy against 52 nations, ranging from Great Britain to the tiniest of nations to whom the League is a protector against aggression by big ambitious neighbors.

Alois filed a formal reservation against the assembly's procedure, but Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia, the assembly president, frustrated it.

None Take Abstention

He announced that of all the nations represented in the hall, only Austria and Hungary—whose troops of the Austro-Hungarian empire poured across Italy's frontiers as enemies in the World War—opposed the report on which the League condemnation was based. There was no other nation in opposition, he said, and none announced abstention.

"I shall make only a brief declaration," said swarthy little Pierre Laval of France, who had tried for months to save Italy. "France will face her obligations. I said this before the Council. I repeat it before the assembly. The covenant is our international law."

"Action must now be taken," said young Anthony Eden of Great Britain, World War hero and descendant of the Earls of Maryland. "I declare the readiness of His Majesty's government to take full part in this action."

Swiss Join in Movement

Giuseppe Motta of Switzerland, representative of the mountain republic that has proclaimed for centuries its determination to defend its neutrality by force of arms if necessary, announced that Switzerland would co-operate in applying economic penalties.

Thus Switzerland, which would not join in the World War that raged all round it, joined in the war for peace against Italy.

Vladimir Potemkin of Russia announced that his government was determined to fulfill its obligations.

"Unity of action will continue the surest means of terminating the conflict," he said.

Aksun Not Yet Taken

"No other delegation has asked to speak," said President Benes quietly. "I interpret the silence of all as indicating the concurrence of their governments with the opinion of the members of the council."

Relations Are Severed

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Count Luigi Orazio Vinci-Gigliucci, Italian minister to Ethiopia, today received orders from Rome to leave Addis Ababa immediately, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch said.

Makale Next Target

ROME, Oct. 10.—Italians on the northern front are preparing for a mass drive on Makale, 50 miles south of Adigrat, dispatches from the front indicated today.

It indicated that the forefront of the drive will be undertaken by Gen. Ruggiere Santini, now occupying Adigrat.

His men made a slight advance southward and are believed today to be on the outskirts of the village of Debra Sion.

Makale lies along the great caravan route that leads southward from Dessye, an important strategic center of the plateau, from Adiwa and Adigrat. Its capture would be a much more important loss to the Ethiopians from the strategic viewpoint than the capture of the towns in the present line of occupation.

Also, from the Italian sentimental viewpoint, it was at Makale that a handful of Italians under Maj. Giuseppe Galliano made a gallant stand in a tiny fortress against an overwhelming onslaught of Ethiopian warriors in 1896.

The note said that the legation staff was using its wireless station in violation of the ordinary niceties of diplomacy.

This charge was denied by the legation, which added that the date of the staff's departure depended on instructions from Rome.

It was understood that the Ethiopian government was determined not to permit the Italians to remain more than two days. A special train is understood to be awaiting the Italians here.

Italy May Resign

ROME, Oct. 10.—Italy will reply to Ethiopia's dismissal of the Italian minister to Ethiopia by handing passports today to Ethiopian legates to Rome and launching a new military drive toward Ethiopia's heart, an official spokesman said today.

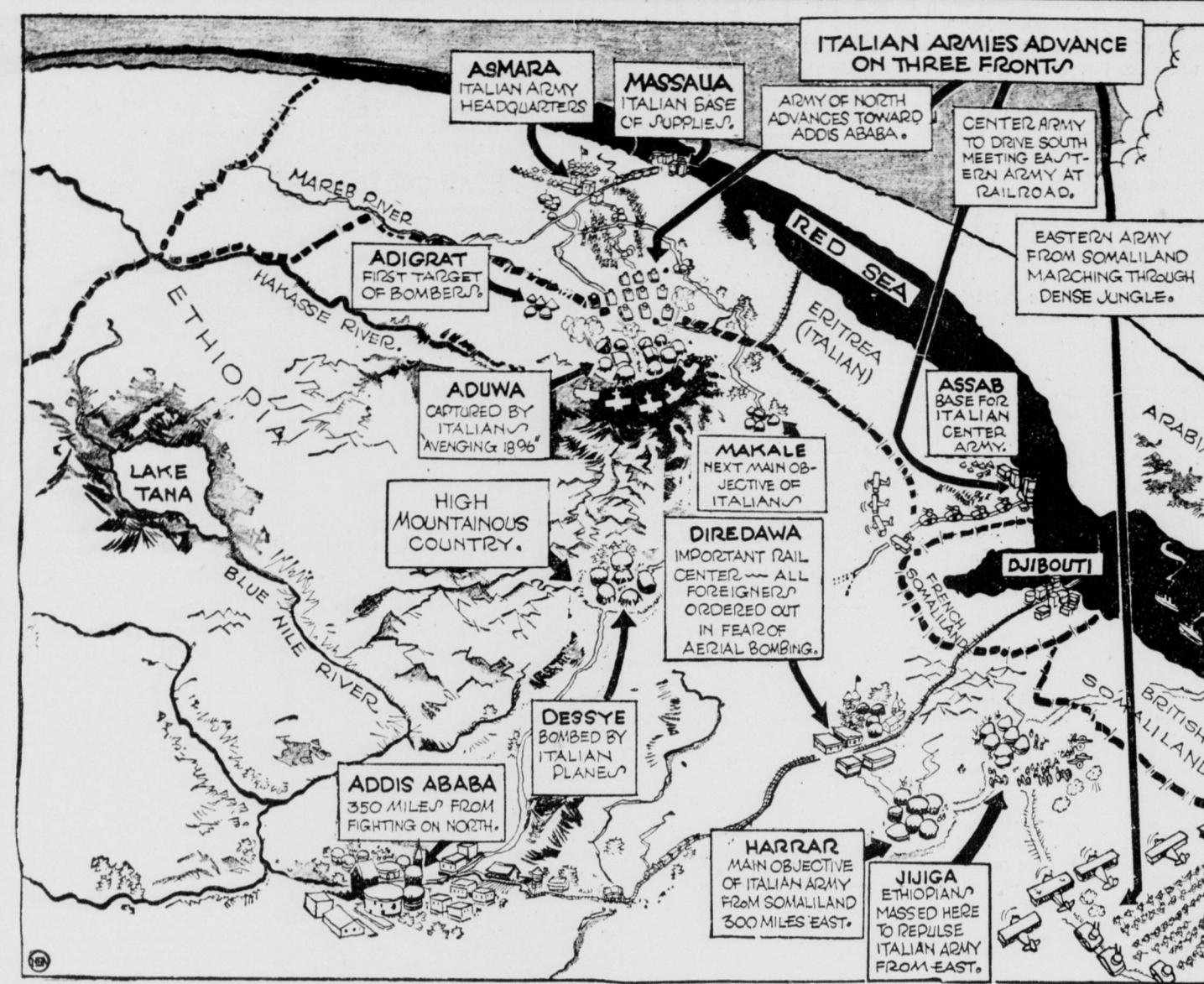
The spokesman and the official press also hinted strongly that Italy may soon withdraw from the League of Nations. The whole trend of official comment was toward a belligerence exceeding anything since Benito Mussolini told 10,000,000 Italians in last week's test mobilization that war in Europe was a possibility.

"Actions of the League of Nations have nothing to do," the spokesman said, "with the unfolding of our set plan of campaign. We are determined that the security of our East African colonies must be assured for all time."

He reiterated, however, the statement that Italy is ready to join conversations looking toward a peaceful settlement "which would do Italy complete justice."

Resentment against the League of Nations in ordering economic penalties was country-wide. Newspapers and officials spoke of it heatedly as "League aggression."

STRATEGY OF ITALIAN ARMIES CLEARLY OUTLINED BY FIRST ATTACKS



DUCE'S SOUTH ARMY ATTACKS

Many Ethiopians Reported
Slain by Bombing of
Italian Planes.

(Continued From Page One)

at Adigrat," said a brief dispatch from Rome today from Adigrat.

Haile Selassie Hugsa, who married the emperor's second daughter, was the leader of the raid of 15,000 men sent by Ras Siyyoun across the Ethiopian frontier, according to dispatches from Addis Ababa.

The raid was started last Saturday while the Italians were attacking Adigrat and Adiwa. The Ethiopian government frankly had expressed anxiety lest the raiders be cut off and annihilated.

Dispatches from the northern front agreed that Ethiopian raiders and guerrilla fighters were harassing the Italians day and night with considerable success.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Addis Ababa asserted that guerrilla bands were still crossing the Italian lines by night into Eritrea under a plan worked out by Ras Siyyoun, to raid the vital railway that connects Asmara, the Eritrean capital and chief war base, and Asmara, the Eritrean port at which all communications with the northern army are received.

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BY EDWARD W. BEATTIE

(Copyright, 1935, by United Press)

ROME, Oct. 10.—Ethiopia formally severed diplomatic relations with Italy today by sending a note to Count Luigi Vinci-Gigliucci demanding that he and his staff leave the country as soon as possible.

Ethiopia's action, its first formal recognition of the undeclared war with Italy, was taken on the charge that Vinci-Gigliucci and his staff had violated a special pledge by indulging in espionage activities and in intrigues against Ethiopia.

The note said that the legation staff was using its wireless station in violation of the ordinary niceties of diplomacy.

This charge was denied by the legation, which added that the date of the staff's departure depended on instructions from Rome.

It was understood that the Ethiopian government was determined not to permit the Italians to remain more than two days. A special train is understood to be awaiting the Italians here.

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Censorship Established

BY UNITED PRESS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—A rigid censorship appears to have been imposed by Italian military authorities on news from the front by foreign correspondents.

Word from Rome today was that nothing is coming through except Italian newspaper dispatches, mainly devoted to eulogies of the army's morale.

WEATHER INDICATIONS

United States Weather Bureau
INDIANAPOLIS, OCT. 10, 1935

TEMPERATURE

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