

## HITLER DEFENDS ARMY MOVE IN DEFIANT SPEECH

War Fears Grip Europe as German Troops March Into Rhineland.

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calling an emergency meeting of the League Council for Tuesday. Then came news that Italy had accepted in principle—even if bound with reservations—A League offer to negotiate a peaceful settlement of its war on Ethiopia, and thus left itself inside the diplomatic framework for delicate, anxious days to come.

All over Europe statesmen met to talk over the situation. Telephone and telegraph wires and cables flashed diplomatic dispatches. Diplomatic couriers were started on a race through Europe by train, motor car and airplane.

Drives to Opera House The diplomats had before them the material for a war or for peace, for a new effort to end the jealousies, fears and hates that have endured for more than 17 years since the World War ended—or for months or years more of bickering.

After he handed the diplomats of the Locarno powers copies of memoranda, and gave other envoys copies through the foreign office, Hitler drove to the Reichstag meeting in the Kroll Opera House, used in place of the old Reichstag Building whose burning—allegedly by Communists—swept him from normal constitutional leadership to dictatorship.

President Hermann Goering called the Reichstag to order. Two deputies who had died were commemo-rated and Wilhelm Gustloff, Nazi leader in Switzerland, was memorialized as having been killed by a "cowardly assassin." He was shot to death at Davos, Switzerland.

### Reviews Days of War

Then Hitler rose. He started quietly by saying that the Reichstag had been convened to give deputies an opportunity to hear a government declaration "which I am sure you and the whole nation will consider important, and which may be decisive."

He went back to the dark days of 1918 and said:

"Germany more than other nations felt the wisdom of Woodrow Wilson's policy. Germany had the misfortune to be defeated. Wilson's articles (the 14 points for a just peace) were Germany's last hope in her despair."

Then the present:

"Today everywhere guns roar, where peace bells should be ringing. History will show that the earth went through a crisis after the war such as has visited humankind only once in a thousand years."

### Bled White, He Cries

Germany, Hitler said, was bled white by the huge post-war political debts of Versailles.

"The present European crisis," he said, "is due to the glaring unreason with which the vital interests of peoples were ignored. I would like the German people to learn from this unreason that it is insupportable to allow a discrepancy between realities and the vital interests of people."

"All European nations are members of a family, though they may quarrel. Their fate is inseparably united, culturally and economically. Statesmen who are unaware of this fact, who refuse to adjust differences by compromise, will cause an explosion."

"It is impossible in such a small territory as Europe to maintain a system of unequal rights. This will create bitterness on one hand and a psychosis of anxiety on the other."

### Deputies Cheer Fuehrer

"Many people talk today of the 'German question.' With that is connected the 'German regime,' 'rearmament,' 'the German nation's lust for war'—or 'Germany's intention to attack.'

"No! Gentlemen! The German question is different. We are a densely populated nation of 136 persons per square kilometre. (That is, 524 persons per square mile. In the United States there are 41.)

"We are not less industrious, not less intelligent, than other people. We also are not less loving of our honor."

Here the deputies cheered vigorously.

### Scores French Attitude

"Our campaign for equality has not harmed the French nation," continued Hitler when the cheers had subsided. "Bolshevist chaos in Germany would have harmed it. The German move to attain equality does not mean raising European controversy but settling it. History will admit that in struggling for Germany I never for a moment forgot my responsibility toward common European civilization."

"I have repeatedly attempted to throw the bridge of friendship to the French nation."

"The bitterness of war memories is vanishing. Those whom I once regarded as enemies now appear to be honorable fighters."

"Germany has no interest in seeing France suffer. France could gain no advantage by Germany's misfortune."

### Blames French-Soviet Pact

"But ratification of the French-Russian military pact compels me to consider the German situation and draw the consequences of it, no matter how severe they may be."

"The French-Russian pact contradicts Locarno."

"As long as our sacrifices are understood I am ready to make sacrifices. But as soon as it is clear that sacrifices are not appreciated, I must proceed to end an intolerable discrimination."

Here Hitler made again the declaration that he has made before, and which he made specifically when the Saar was returned to Germany a year ago:

"We have no territorial claims in Europe."

Then he read his seven-point memorandum. Soon the meeting was adjourned and the stock market closed firmly with knowledge of his declarations. Stocks and bonds were in demand and gained an average of one to two points.

### Filling Station Bandits Get \$30

Two armed men last night held up Theodore Sheppard, 1420 N. Sheffield-av., at the Emerichsville filling station, 2241 W. 16th-st., and took \$30.



France's Sarraut



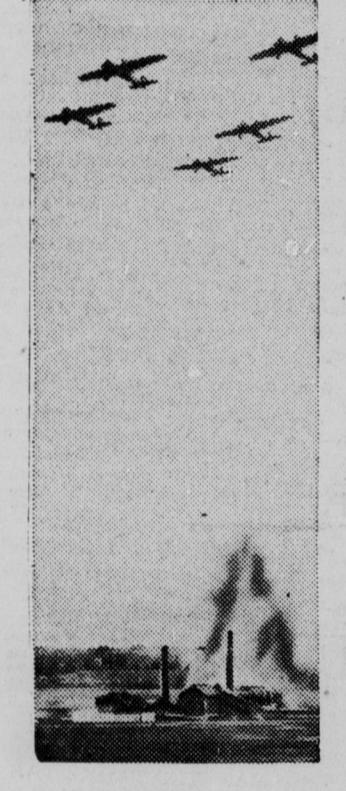
England's Baldwin



Italy's Duce



The Dictator Reviews His Troops



New German planes practice bombing.



Dictator Hitler and War Chief Blomberg



Germany's lost territory in Europe.



Germany's Troops Unfurl the New Flag

## What Treaty Provided

By United Press

The demilitarization of the German Rhineland was effected by Section III, Part III, of the Versailles Treaty. Part III contained the "Political Clauses for Europe." Section III follows:

### LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE

Article 42.

Germany is forbidden to maintain or construct any fortifications either on the left (west) bank of the Rhine or on the right bank to the west of a line drawn 50 kilometers (31.05 miles) to the east of the Rhine.

Article 43.

In the area defined above, the maintenance and the assembly of armed forces, either permanently or temporarily, and military maneuvers of any kind, as well as the upkeep of all permanent works for mobilization, are in the same way forbidden.

Article 44.

In case Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions of Articles 42 and 43, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory of the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

## 2 GROUPS SEEK EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC POWER

Statesmen Know Chief Peril, but Are Helpless, Simms Declares.

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ever you like, so it is and so it will remain until humanity is made in another mold.

Germany, Japan and Italy, therefore, are the present danger spots because they are the most powerful of the "have-nots." Unless the principal "haves"—notably Great Britain, Soviet Russia, France and China—by some miracle can find a satisfactory solution, an early collision is inevitable.

Sir Samuel Hoare, former British foreign minister—and a far abler statesman than recent events may lead casual observers to believe—very clearly sees the handwriting. Just before he took the rap for the ill-fated Italo-Ethiopian peace proposal, he told the League of Nations:

"It is not enough to insist collectively that war shall occur, or that war, if it occurs, shall be brought to an end. Something must be done to remove the causes from which war is apt to rise."

Sir Samuel therupon warned, in effect, that what is driving Japan, Germany and Italy to war is the lack of essential colonial raw materials and the fear that, in time of greatest need, such materials would be withheld from them.

**Suggested World Inquiry**

He suggested a world inquiry, and that in such inquiry emphasis should fall upon the free distribution of such raw materials among industrial countries which require them so that all fear of exclusion and monopoly would be removed once and for all.

Going a step further, George Lansbury, Labor Party leader, later moved in the House of Commons:

"That this house affirms its profound belief in the futility of war, views with grave concern the worldwide preparations for war, and is of the opinion that, through the League of Nations, His Majesty's government should make an immediate effort for the summoning of a new international conference to deal with the economic factors which are responsible—such as the necessity for access to raw materials and to markets and for the migration of peoples with a view to arriving at an international agreement which will remove from the nations the incentive to pile up armaments, and establish the peace of the world on a sure foundation."

**Stopped Short of Mark**

Former Prime Minister Lloyd George went beyond Hoare or even Lansbury. He told Commons he did not believe there would be peace in the world until the question of mandates was reconsidered.

But even he stopped short of the mark. Vividly he illustrated the well nigh hopeless task ahead of Europe if it calls such a conference as he and the others suggested. For while he dramatically cited how little Belgium had got "the best part of German East Africa," and how little Portugal and Holland own vast tropical colonies, he neglected to mention that little Britain sways one-fourth the land surface of the globe or that the empire holds the lion's share of German mandates.

More obviously still, he failed to suggest sharing British mandates with Italy, which he observed has few colonies, or with Germany, which has none. Nippon, of course, is doing very well by herself.

European statesmen see that the demands of Germany, Italy and Japan for room to expand are bringing war nearer by the hour. But they are human so they want nations other than their own to make the sacrifices necessary to avert the impending calamity.

No one here, however, seriously expects any sweeping reshuffling of the mandates. As for any solution short of providing Germany, Italy and Japan with colonies, or their equivalent, few believe one possible. The Hoare plan, which may be revived, simply would not work.

The reason is simple. In time of peace, raw materials are always available. Nations lacking them can import them. It is in time of war that such materials become a matter of life or death, and it is precisely then that they can not always be obtained. Every nation, therefore,

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## League Dazed; Council Session Is Expected

France Expected to Invoke Covenant Following Hitler's Action.

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speech of Adolf Hitler was received here. Premier Marian Koscielowski then held a conference with Gen. Rydz-Smigly, inspector of the army.

**Holland Keeps Neutral**

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—Holland will not enter a non-aggression pact with Germany, as proposed in Adolf Hitler's offer to Germany's neighbors, but will prefer instead to continue its historic policy of complete independence and neutrality, according to the first reactions of the Italo-Ethiopian war, it was announced officially today.

The cabinet decision, Italy hopes, will give Gen. Rodolfo Graziani, commander of Italy's southern army, in Ethiopia, time to capture Jijiga, important strategic point. With Jijiga captured and another military success backing up her diplomats, Italy then will be ready to discuss peace terms—on her own terms, to all intents and purposes.

Mussolini canceled all appointments for the remainder of the day in order to follow personally all developments resulting from the Reichstag speech of Adolf Hitler.

Il Duce was receiving frequent reports from Berlin and other European capitals. He expected to confer with Fulvio Suvich, undersecretary for foreign affairs, and Baron Pompeo Aloisi, chief Italian delegate to the League of Nations, throughout the afternoon and evening.

**Vienna Is Pessimistic**

VIENNA, March 7.—Austria's reaction to the Reichstag speech of Adolf Hitler today was one of deep pessimism. The crowds of radio listeners heard the German Fuehrer's words as he spoke.

**OFFICIAL WEATHER**

U. S. Weather Bureau

Sunrise ..... 6:09 | Sunset ..... 5:12

TEMPERATURE

March 7, 1936

7 a. m. ..... 30° | 1 p. m. ..... 34°

8 a. m. ..... 30° | 10 a. m. ..... 43°

9 a. m. ..... 35° | 11 a. m. ..... 45°

7 a. m. ..... 30° | 12 (Noon) ..... 48°

BAROMETER

7 a. m. ..... 30.16

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7 a. m. ..... 0.00

Total precipitation since Jan. 1 ..... 0.00

Deficiency since Jan. 1 ..... 1.95

Station Weather Bar. Temp.

Amarillo, Tex. ..... Cloudy 29.94 46

Bismarck, N. D. ..... Cloudy 29.84 30

Boise, Idaho ..... Rain 30.00 53

Chicago ..... Clear 30.16 52

Cincinnati ..... Clear 30.20 28

Dodge City, Kas. ..... Clear 29.92 38

Eckerson, Wis. ..... Rain 30.00 54

Kansas City, Mo. ..... Rain 30.00 54

Little Rock, Ark. ..... Clear 30.12 46

Los Angeles ..... Clear 30.10 52

Miami, Fla. ..... Cloudy 30.00 56

Minneapolis ..... Cloudy 30.08 52

New Orleans ..... Clear 30.12 50

New York ..... Cloudy 30.10 54

Omaha, Neb. ..... Clear 30.08 50

Pittsburgh ..... Snow 30.18 24

Portland, Ore. ..... Rain 30.00 40