

U. S. Is Brandishing Peace Weapons as Challenge to Nazis

America Suspends Mail Service to Czechs; Hitler Snubbed.

(Continued from Page One)

duties, following yesterday's action, thus established Germany more firmly at the top of this country's trade "black list."

American trade with Germany, already complicated by severe exchange restrictions in the Reich, will be even more rigidly restricted it was believed.

The American note will be dispatched to the German Foreign Office in reply to a communication to the United States from Berlin giving official notification of Nazi occupation of the former Czechoslovak provinces of Bohemia and Moravia.

Mr. Welles said that the United States' reply to this message is now being prepared and that the texts of both notes will be made public, probably early next week.

His announcement with the new did not emphasize the swift consolidation of U. S. Government action in protest against the Czech situation. It came after the Treaty concessions from the former Czechoslovak area and imposed the official German tariffs on the region—the highest duties prevailing on goods imported into the United States.

Trade Treaty Studied

Mr. Welles declared that the United States is studying all phases of the reciprocal trade treaty and tariff situation arising out of the German action. One point which must be determined is whether benefits given to other nations by the Czech trade treaty under most-favored nation clauses will continue in effect.

For the time being, he indicated, the benefits will continue since the only action thus far was the Treasury application of full tariff rates to Bohemian, Moravian and Slovavian goods.

Plans which had been formulated to return United States Ambassador Wilson to his post in Berlin were set aside.

The three Czechoslovakian provinces overrun by Nazi troops, went on the United States trade "black list" at 11:01 p. m. (Indianapolis Time).

Mail Service Suspended

Mail service to what was Czechoslovakia was suspended to permit letter writers to retrieve communications they might not want submitted to the examination of Nazi police.

Soon after the State Department notified the Treasury Department that it did not recognize "any legal basis for the assumption of so-called neutrality" over this territory, Great Britain and France instructed their ambassadors in Berlin to notify the German Government that they did not recognize Herr Hitler's protectorate.

Relations were strained further between Washington and Berlin but there was no threat from either side to rupture diplomatic relations.

U. S. to Train 3000 More Flying Cadets

WASHINGTON, March 18 (U. P.)—The War Department today announced plans to start at once training some 3000 additional flying cadets to man the new airplanes to be obtained under the enlarged Army Air Corps program.

The Army will recruit flying cadets among college students who graduate in June. Several bodies of Army officers have been appointed to fly to the various states, visit colleges and universities, and interview prospective candidates.

The plan is to start training of the candidates in 15 selected commercial air schools in various parts of the country.

After courses of three months in those schools, the graduating candidates will be sent to the air corps primary training school at Randolph Field, Tex., for three months and then for another three months to the advanced flying school at Kelly Field, Tex.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

County Deaths (To Date)	Reckless driving	2
1939 14		
1938 23		
City Deaths (To Date)	Running preferential streets	3
1939 9		
1938 14	Running red lights	10
March 18		
Injured 8	Drunken driving	1
Accidents 15		
Deaths 1		
Arrests 34		
Speeding 11	Others	7

MARRIAGE LICENSES

(These lists are from official records in the County Court House. The Times, therefore, is not responsible for errors in names and addresses.)

Edward Stephens, 37, City; Annie Mitchell, 50, City.

Charles Carson, 24, 3410 English; Edna Hart, 18, 1618 Chisholm.

Kenneth Conklin, 27, Monclova, O.

Irene Hinkle, 30, City.

Kenneth Lovell, 22, 944 E. Tacoma.

Louis Lamore, 45, Morrisett, Hazel Evans, 41, 331 Fulton.

Herschel Hood, 22, 213 Carrollton; Pauline Johnson, 22, 1337 Carrollton.

Arthur Green Jr., 23, 344 N. Davidson; Anna Zahn, 26, 327 Bickling.

Bernard Hollister, 32, 3284 Schofield.

Edwin Kline, 43, City; Alice Hill, 38, Bridgeport.

Robert Womach, 22, 1966 N. Capital; Lovett Johnson, 18, 1931 Yandee.

Joseph Rogers, 26, City; Emma Vandhoff, 22, City.

Robert Hubbard, 36, 505 E. 60th; Dorothy Lewis, 20, 126 N. Euclid; Dorothy Lewis, 20, 126 N. Euclid; Dorothy Lewis, 20, 126 N. Euclid.

Maurice Collins, 38, R. R. 5; James Edward, 22, 1638 Broadway.

Richard Pieroni, 31, Manchester, O.

Dorothy Schroeder, 28, 1638 Broadway.

Jess, 22, 1638 Broadway; Ralston, Oliver Cox, 36, R. R. 4; Norma Stou, 19, 1079 Oliver.

Albert Clark, 45, 3109 N. Meridian; Margaret Garrett, 45, 1903 Highland.

BIRTHS

Boys

John, Anna Monahan, at St. Vincent's.

David, Linda Johnson, at St. Vincent's.

Elton, Averil, at St. Vincent's.

Elmon, Lois Myers, at 2741 Columbia.

Jane, Dorothy Foster, at 1128 N. Madison.

Harry, Dorothy Hudson, at 2184 Gen. Ben, 1000 N. Meridian.

Carrie, Mary Taylor, at 132 N. Miley.

Wiley, Rose Parrish, at 1915 Hillside.

Harvey, Iris Anderson, at 725 Douglas.

Harvey, John, at 425 W. 18th.

James W. Shively.

President's Warnings Taking Shape With People's Backing.

By LEE G. MILLER
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, March 18—Many of these "methods short of war" which President Roosevelt brandished at the dictators on Jan. 4, in his annual message to Congress, have now taken form. Others may be on the way.

In his message, the President discussed specifically only two such methods, but bring him to agree, on governments the aggressor, sentiments of our own people." These were expansion of our national defenses and revision of the neutrality act.

The national-defense program is moving through Congress with little opposition. On neutrality, no legislative progress has been made, although a beginning is now in sight.

But various other events have implemented the Presidential warning. These include:

1. The bristling statements of Under Secretary of State Welles, Chairman Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Secretary of the Interior Ickes (Mr. Roosevelt's most content with words, blocked the export of helium to the Nazis).

2. The official encouragement of the French plane purchases.

3. Innumerable tariff reductions, applicable to goods imported from any nation save blacklisted Germany, under the reciprocal trade agreements.

Wilson Remains Here

4. The continued failure to return Ambassador Hugh Wilson to his Berlin Post.

5. Nonrecognition, to date, of the Fascist-sponsored Franco regime in Spain.

6. The Administration-backed Pittman resolution to permit the manufacture of warships in this country for Latin America.

To these might be added, as a footnote, the recent report of the Gallup Poll that 69 per cent of a nation-wide cross-section answered "yes" to this question: "If Germany and Italy go to war against England and France do you think we should do everything possible to help England and France win, except go to war ourselves?"

One "method short of war" which the President has never mentioned, but which existing statutes place in his hands, is that of the trade boycott.

A 49-year-old law provides that: "Whenever the President shall be satisfied that unjust discriminations are made by any foreign state against the importation or exportation of any products of the United States, he may direct that such products of such foreign state . . . as he may deem proper shall be excluded from importation."

Neither the President nor any other official has hinted that use of this power has been considered, although in many minds there is no doubt that Germany's peculiar foreign trade system does discriminate against American commerce.

4 Bills Introduced

As to revision of the so-called Neutrality Act, four bills have been introduced in the Senate, but none of them apparently with Administration sanction.

The President ardently desires the severing of some of the strings attached by the Neutrality Act to his conduct of foreign policy.

The delay in pressing the neutrality issue may have been caused by a fear that the so-called "neutrality bloc"—Senators Vandenberg, Clark, Nye and others—might be able to defeat the President. Even Senator Clark, however, has not yet been able to keep the bill from being passed.

Anticipating these demands, M. Daladier said: "In reply to certain inquiries about the bill, I declare that we won't go to force or rule, either a single one of our rights or an inch of our territory. We've made sacrifices for peace in Europe for 20 years."

DALADIER WAITS CHAMBER VOTE

Impresses Statesmen With Need for Power to Act Swiftly.

(Continued from Page One)

to any length to turn out implements of war;

3. Rewrite pacts and alliances with many nations;

4. Buy war materials abroad;

5. Conscript all industries needed for war;

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7. Buy war materials abroad;

8. Conscript all industries needed for war;

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11. Conscript all industries needed for war;

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40. Buy war materials abroad;

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42. Rewrite pacts and alliances with many nations;

43. Buy war materials abroad;

44. Conscript all industries needed for war;

45. Rewrite pacts and alliances with many nations;

46. Buy war materials abroad;

47. Conscript all industries needed for war;

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49. Buy war materials abroad;

50. Conscript all industries needed for war;

51. Rewrite pacts and alliances with many nations;

52. Buy war materials abroad;

53. Conscript all industries needed for war;

54. Rewrite pacts and alliances with many nations;