

War Up to Britain, Hitler Tells Nazis, Launching Warship

Hints Munich No-War
Agreement Is No
Longer Valid.

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British citizen would be assured of his existence.

"Germany's mistake was not to have seen and worked against this policy of encirclement."

"Germany let the encirclement grow until catastrophe broke out. We fought this war like heroes, although we were not the most highly armed."

"Lies Killed Germany"

"We know the power that killed Germany at that time. It was the power and poison of lies and propaganda."

"Germany yielded to Wilson's doctrine of equality and friendship and equal justice for all, he said, but 'no democrat ever worried about the life of the German people.'"

"Prisoners of war were not returned. Germany was robbed of her colonies. Our ships were lured out and confiscated. Our property was taken from us. Financial plundering rose. The astronomical figures and could be paid only if the German reduced his standard of living. That for which Germany industry and thrift had striven for decades was now lost. Germans were torn from the Reich."

"One man said there were 20 million Germans too many."

"It had been the Nazi program, the Fuehrer said, to 'break Versailles one way or another.'"

"Practical Socialism"

In an open expression of defiance to the British-French "stop Hitler" drive, the Fuehrer said:

"I am not here nor are the German people here to live according to the dictates of the English or French, but we are here to defend our life interests."

"There were many organizations with private programs and private flags in Germany. Now there is only one community. To bring this to complete realization is our only program. It is a great and noble goal. It is real and practical socialism."

"This Reich is now strong enough, thank God, to protect your rights. We are not dependent on other states."

The speech was being made in the City Hall Square at Wilhelmshaven where the new 35,000-ton battleship Von Tirpitz was being launched. A German broadcast of the speech has been canceled earlier. Admiral Adolf von Trotha, launching the Tirpitz, said:

"This proud ship shall carry Germany's honor into the outside world and break the resistance of our enemies if they oppose Germany's right of equality within the community of nations."

Cheers Greet Fuehrer

Herr Hitler arrived at 11 a. m. and was greeted with a roar of cheers. He was welcomed by Admiral Erich Raeder, Navy Commander-in-Chief, and Gen. Walter von Brauchitsch, Army Commander-in-Chief.

As the tirpitz left, the Fuehrer made Admiral Raeder the first Grand Admiral of the Third Reich.

Nazis, infuriated by the British pledge to Poland, denounced British leaders as war mongers and hoped

that their Fuehrer, on whose word Germany's action depended, would voice their wrath to the world.

Press Is Angry

Though Nazis had not ventured to predict Herr Hitler's course, their rage was unconcealed at Prime Minister Chamberlain's promise. In Nazi minds, the Munich agreement confirmed that everything in Europe east of the Rhine was a German sphere of influence—and Mr. Chamberlain was challenging this theory by making not the English Channel and the North Sea, not even the Rhine where his predecessor Stanley Baldwin had put it, but the Vistula, the frontier of Great Britain.

It was evident that the Fuehrer and the Propaganda Ministry had not fully outlined official policy for the early newspapers in Berlin today. But they showed the Nazi temper.

The Boersen-Zeitung charged that Mr. Chamberlain was trying to change peaceful relations into troubled ones and commented that such attempts were smothered in their own laughableness.

"Herr Chamberlain is jousting against windmills," the paper commented. "That does not affect our composure. While the democracies astronomic figures and could be paid only if the German reduced his standard of living. That for which Germany industry and thrift had striven for decades was now lost. Germans were torn from the Reich."

Renew 'Lies' Charge

The Lokalanzeiger said that Britain was conducting lying propaganda. It said that Mr. Chamberlain "dragged in by the hair" his guarantee to Poland "in a superfluous laughable effort to give nourishment to a synthetic commotion against Germany."

"For the benefit of its encirclement plans," the newspaper continued, "Britain wants to maintain in other nations, particularly Germany's neighbors, a continuous mistrust of Germany. Perhaps, indeed, it is hoped in London that mistrust in Germany may finally become something like the first step toward trust of Britain—this, despite the horrible lessons which Britain has already given other nations to date."

WABASH BOYS TAKE KEYS FROM 75 CARS

WABASH, April 1 (U. P.).—Two Wabash youths today invented a new game. They removed all keys left in automobiles parked on downtown streets.

The youths were discovered after rate motorists protested to police. Officers apprehended the boys, only to be confronted with the task of returning 75 keys to their rightful owners.

TANKERS MAY BRING STATE MICHIGAN OIL

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 1 (U. P.).—Crude oil taken from southwestern Michigan fields would be sent to refineries in northern Indiana by water under a plan oil operators are considering informally.

A pipeline would be laid to St. Joseph and the oil then shipped on tankers to refineries in northern Indiana. The oil now is transported from the fields by rail.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

County Deaths
(To Date)

1938 17
1939 23

City Deaths
(To Date)

1938 9
1939 14

March 31
Injured 4
Accidents 7
Dead 0

Arrests 63
Others 25

MEETINGS TODAY

Alliance Française, luncheon, Hotel Washington, noon.
Gideons Association, meeting, Hotel Washington, 2 p. m.
National Cash Register Co., luncheon, Hotel Washington, 2 p. m.
Indiana State Teachers Federation, meeting and luncheon, Claymont Hotel, 2 p. m.
Indiana Union of Jewish Youth, meeting, 3 p. m., dance, 5 p. m., Claymont Hotel.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

(These lists are from official records of the County Court House, 235 Times, therefore, is not responsible for errors in names and addresses.)

Alma M. Stewart, 27, of R. R. 17, Box 55, Florence, F. Barrett, 26, of 3175 N. Delaware St.
James D. Brooks, 23, of 228 N. Rural St., Roberta Ehlers, 19, of 2238 E. Michigan St.

B. Boyd M. Burge, 27, of 827 Sanders St., Vera U. Young, 24, of 615 Buchanan St.
Thomas Madock, 28, of 850 W. 28th St., L. Verne Foster, 24, of 1010 E. 10th St.

Harry J. Guion, 24, of R. R. 17, Box 117, Mary Maxine Lefteron, 22, of 4228 Winthrop Ave.
Raymond Cole, 21, of 315 N. Lansing St., Lois York, 19, of 1438 Fruitdale Ave.

BIRTHS

Leon Sue England, at Coleman.
William Bernice Cleary, at St. Francis.
Cecil Florence Burnett, at 2728 Rossom.
George Evelyn Kincaid, at 2004 S. Michigan.

Edward Loretta Daugherty, at 1317 Landon.
Cora Hayes, at 1229 Spahn.
George Blanch Kretz, at 2178 N. Gale.

Harold Gordon Abram, at 533 S. Coffey.
Allen Clara Hall, at St. Vincent's.
Eileen Loretta Kincaid, at St. Vincent's.
Clyde Irene Livingston, at St. Vincent's.
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John Agnes Bowman, at St. Francis.
Siddie Sadie Schaefer, at St. Francis.
Elmer Helen Dillman, at St. Francis.

DEATHS

Laura Hattie Reiter, 68, at 1260 S. California, cardiac vascular renal.
Cordelia C. Weiland, 81, at 2034 N. Olney, arteriosclerosis.
Archibald John Carney, 64, at City, cerebral hemorrhage.

Jeannette Packer Moore, 76, at 1341 N. Adams, carcinoma.
Dorward S. Rivers, 55, at 345 Congress, chronic myeloid leukemia.
Henry James Neidinger, 52, at Central Indiana Hospital, Parkinson's disease.



Polish and Hungarian soldiers embrace at the Polish border town of Beskid after occupation.

Czech and Ruthenian soldiers flee into Rumania at Sighet after independence is lost.

U. S. RECOGNIZES FRANCO REGIME

Ambassador to Be Named,
But Bowers Is Not
To Return.

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normal relations with Nationalist Spain, said recognition of Gen. Franco's Government will be unconditional.

The United States will send an ambassador to Gen. Franco at Madrid.

Fernando de los Rios, who represented Loyalist Spain here during the civil war, has surrendered the Spanish Embassy and Gen. Franco will name an ambassador to take its place.

Spanish civil war was viewed here as an internal struggle between two Spanish factions, and there was no official cognizance of the activity of German and Italian troops in the war.

Secretary of State Hull announced the action at a press conference.

He said that he had sent a telegram to the Nationalist Government at Burgos informing it of the United States' decision to establish normal diplomatic relations with it.

He said no decision had yet been reached regarding persons to be appointed as diplomatic representatives to the new Spanish Government, but that this matter was being given careful study.

Claude G. Bowers, a native of Ft. Wayne, Ind., who served as U. S. Ambassador to Spain during the Spanish civil war, recently returned to this country.

Mr. Bowers has conferred with the State Department and Mr. Roosevelt to present a report on the situation in Europe. It was certain that he would not be sent back to Spain.

There was no indication as to who would be named as Ambassador to Gen. Franco's Government.

Jefferson Caffery, expert in United States' relations with Latin nations and now Ambassador to Brazil, was mentioned as a possible nominee.

Franco's Troops Occupy Naval Base

MADRID, April 1 (U. P.).—The Spanish Nationalists have extended their control to the extreme southern of Spain, the last Republican zone, by occupying formally the cities of Almeria, Murcia and Cartagena. It was announced today.

Cartagena is the great naval base of Spain.

It was reported that the Nationalists had arrested Gen. Segismundo Casado, War Minister in the Republican Defense Council, who volunteered to remain at Valencia until the Nationalists took over, in order to avoid disorders.

Previously Julian Besteiro, who volunteered to remain at Madrid, was arrested and ordered before a court martial tomorrow. It was understood that Gen. Casado had been brought to Madrid under military arrest.

A high Republican, who was one of the envoys sent to Burgos to negotiate the surrender also was reported 'detained for investigation,' among other prominent Republicans.

Pope Congratulates
Franco on Victory

BURGOS, Spain, April 1 (U. P.).—His Holiness Pope Pius XII today telegraphed Generalissimo Franco the apostolic blessing for him and the Spanish people.

The message expressed gratitude to the Lord for "the victory of Catholic Spain" and expressed hope Spain would resume "with new vigor her former Christian traditions."

Gen. Franco replied with an expression of his "intense emotion caused by the paternal telegram of His Holiness in connection with the complete victory of our arms in our heroic crusade against the enemies of religion, the fatherland and Christian civilization."

CHECK FORGER GETS
STATE PRISON TERM

LAFAYETTE, April 1 (U. P.).—Judge W. Lynn Parkinson today had sentenced Henry W. Trahan, 32, of Valparaiso, to two to four years in the State Prison and fined him \$1000 after Trahan pleaded guilty to check forgery.

Trahan admitted serving forgery sentences in San Quentin Prison and in Pendleton Reformatory.

Roosevelt at Telephone; Friends Fear for Peace

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 1 (U. P.).—President Roosevelt today intensified his close watch of European developments.

At the "Little White House" the President was within arms reach of a telephone through which will come fresh reports from American Embassies in London and Paris.

FEAR OVERDONE, VIEW OF WELLS

I. U. Head Believes Return
Of Pioneer Spirit Cure
For 'Jitters.'

Times Special

SOUTH BEND, April 1.—President Herman B. Wells of Indiana University quoted extensively from articles now being written by Roy Howard of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, in declaring before the Indiana Industrial Education Association last night that "we as a people have a very bad attack of the jitters."

"We have developed a state of national nerves to an unprecedented degree," Dr. Wells said. "Every time Hitler sneezes the New York Stock Exchange takes pneumonia and needs an oxygen tent to aid it in its recovery."

Quoted from First Article

The I. U. president particularly stressed the statement made by Mr. Howard in the first article of his series, "Five weeks of first-hand observation of the tumultuous European situation, of the overnight shifts in opinion, in objectives and in alliances, has revealed graphically the ease with which American opinion can, and in some ways does, go wrong. It has demonstrated the importance of employing realism instead of emotion; of basing judgments upon today's actualities rather than yesterday's hopes."

"We are afraid of everything," Dr. Wells said. "And to top it all off, we have developed a crisis complex which causes us to magnify every event of today is more inclined to blame the Federal Government for his troubles than to seek a way out."

He said no decision had yet been reached regarding persons to be appointed as diplomatic representatives to the new Spanish Government, but that this matter was being given careful study.

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HINTS BRITISH PLEDGES WEAK

London Times Indicates
Poland Is Open to Nazis
If Force Is Not Used.

(Continued from Page One)

Commons yesterday, Prime Minister Chamberlain promised that there would be a full-dress debate Monday.

All parties seemed solid in their support of him today, and the opinion was that he was assured a triumph such as he has not known before.

Col. Josef Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, leaves Warsaw tomorrow for an official visit to London and it due to start here Tuesday morning.

Pledge Good During Talks

Mr. Chamberlain's unequivocal pledge to go to Poland's aid if she is forced to defend herself against attack holds good pending negotiations to solidify an agreement backed by military clauses for aid against Nazi aggression.

As part of Britain's own contribution, Mr. Chamberlain is expected next week to announce further important defense measures including the institution of a Supply Ministry.

For the present all Cabinet ministers and particularly those of the inner circle were asked to remain in close touch with 10 Downing Street.

Improves Hitler Technique

It was remarked here that Mr. Chamberlain, in his "Friday surprise" pledging aid to Poland, went Herr Hitler one day better in the Nazi Fuehrer's long series of "Saturday surprises."

Further, by a coincidence, Mr. Chamberlain's surprise came at a moment when Herr Hitler's two chief aids and Premier Mussolini, partner in the Berlin-Rome axis, were away from their posts of duty.

Field Marshal Hermann Goering, Nazi 2, economic dictator and Air Force generalissimo, was at San Remo, Italy.

Dr. Paul Goebbels, Nazi 3, Propaganda Minister, was at Athens. He left there today for the Island of Rhodes.

GYMNASTS ELECT PURDUE EDUCATOR

Miss Helen Hazelton of the Purdue University faculty today became president of the Midwest Physical Education Association.

Another Hoosier, Ben Miller of Indiana University, was elected secretary and treasurer at the convention being held here.

Next year's convention will be held at Chicago and Charleston, W. Va., was selected for the 1941 meeting.

There was a growing feeling in French circles, reflected in the press, that Mr. Chamberlain's declaration, issued in Paris as the beginning of a new era in Europe, signified the beginning of the formation of a vast coalition against the ambitions of the Reich, going far beyond the French-British-Polish alliance and even beyond active co-operation with Russia.

Spratly Protest Ordered

The French Ambassador to Tokyo was instructed to protest regarding the Spratly Islands on the ground that when France took possession of the islands in 1933, the powers, including Japan, were notified and no objections were voiced until Japan reopened the question in 1937.

France felt certain of her title to the islands, but nevertheless offered to submit the question to arbitration. Japan did not reply, but instead decreed occupation.

The French Foreign Office refused to accept Japan's one-sided action, particularly in the face of the arbitration offer.

The occupation brings Japan to within about 700 miles of the new British naval base at Singapore, or less than four hours by fast plane. The busiest portion of the French Indo-China coast, in the vicinity of Saigon, is slightly more than 300 miles to the northwest of the island; and the shore of Sarawak, Britain's colony on the island of Borneo, is only 50 miles farther away to the southwest.

Spratly has been of no commercial importance, but deep water exists not far off its shores. Spratly Island, itself, is only five times as long as a regulation football field and about one half as wide.

Meanwhile, the American University Union advised students planning to come to Europe to have money for their return passage so they would be able to return home quickly if war broke out.

This advice was given after Union officials consulted with officials of the American Embassy and of a number of academic bodies.

Nye Fears U. S. Policy Step to War

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 1 (U. P.).—Senator Nye (R. N.D.) warned 3000 Illinois educators last night that whatever steps the United States takes to aid European democracies "are steps which might ultimately lead us into war."

He spoke at a meeting of the Illinois Educational Association. He discussed the neutrality act and proposals to take the profits out of war and attacked President Roosevelt's foreign policies.

"Experience ought to remind us," he said, "how we were engineered into one war that was none of our business. It was profits from our commerce with other nations which got us into the last war."

Another group rushed to the Admiralty in Whitehall where two men were reported seen climbing a parapet in the rear of the building. No casualties had been reported in any of the explosions.

The disorders were by far the most serious since the outlawed Irish Republican Army began a series of bombings in protest against the presence of British troops and officials in Northern Ireland. Here, too, the bombings had been mostly in outlying sections of the city.

The first four bombs smashed windows within a two-mile radius of Fleet St., the newspaper row, and nearby fashionable Park Lane. Three of them apparently had been planted on the window ledges, the fourth thrown over an iron gate. A fifth unexploded bomb was found in the same area.

A policeman saw a bomb thrown from a taxicab onto a window lane on Edgeware Lane and decommissioned it with a fire extinguisher. The last bomb was dropped through an iron grating in front of a bank opposite Charing Cross. It wrecked a basement cloakroom and several women had narrow escapes.

ARMED THUGS GET
\$130 IN 4 HOLDUPS

Police and deputy sheriffs today investigated four holdups which netted armed bandits \$130.

Roy Bonwell, 54, of Lebanon, told deputies two bandits took \$32 in bills and his wrist watch from him at a filling station at State Road 29 and 50th St., where he is an attendant.

More than \$30 was taken at a filling station, 2727 E. New York St., by a bandit who held up the attendant, Roy Schaefer, 20½, N. Rural St.

He said the man pushed him into a closet, barricaded the door with several large oil cans and fled.

Edward Compton, 47, of 728 N. Pershing Ave., told police he was robbed of \$55 by three men in the 400 block of Indiana Ave.

Paris L. Organ, 32, of 1343 Deloss St., reported five men took \$12 from him at Washington and Illinois Sts.

'BLUEBEARD' FACES FRENCH GUILLOTINE

VERSAILLES, France, April 1 (U. P.).—Lawyers hurriedly drafted an appeal today for Eugene Weidmann, German "Bluebeard," and Roger Million, his accomplice, who were sentenced last night to the guillotine for murdering six persons, including the 22-year-old American dancer, Jean de Koven, at a suburban cottage.

Real Estate
LOANS

F. H. A. and other
First Mortgage Loans

on well-located
Indianapolis
property

At lowest prevailing
interest rates

Fletcher
Trust Company

N. W. Cor. Penn. and Market
City-WIDE BRANCHES

Oh, Boy! School's Out for Whole Week



Hooray! School's out and for a whole week! This crowd of shouting, jubilant youths rushed out of Shortridge High School yesterday afternoon when the spring vacation gong sounded.

The same scene was enacted at all other Indianapolis public high schools and grade schools as about 65,000 pupils paraded—or in most cases dashed—away from their studies.