

Britain Increases Chances of Peace And Risk of War

London and Paris Believe Conflict Inevitable, Says Roy W. Howard.

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through that single sentence Britain underwrote France's commitments to Poland—something she had never done in the case of Czechoslovakia—said goodbye to isolation and put herself to the forefront of the move to encircle Germany.

Later press reports say Britain has made, and Premier Chamberlain probably will soon announce, a similar commitment to Rumania.

Since Mr. Hitler advanced up the remnants of Czechoslovakia on March 15, the great question has been: "At just what point will Britain and France actually fight?"

Dictatorships can go to war to satisfy ambition. But democracies must have an issue that is salable to the electorate. The British and French, hating war as much or more than the Germans and Italians, have for weeks accepted war's inevitability. They are quite willing to fight to preserve democratic nations from the blight of totalitarianism. But the issue must be clearly drawn. There is no popular disposition to fight for some vague or ill-defined provision of the Versailles treaty. For instance, it is generally realized that the status of Danzig, which is overwhelmingly German, is not sound. And, too, it is realized that the Polish, but by a none-too-competent lot of war-bred politicians.

Conquest To Be Opposed

The Chamberlain statement unquestionably leaves both matters open to further consideration. It is only if their independence is threatened, to an extent that the Poles find it necessary to resist that England will go to the rescue.

In a word, the democracies are prepared to help other nations in resisting totalitarian conquest. And their position is strengthened by not being committed to the perpetuation of political mistakes.

On that platform France and England stand today more firmly united perhaps than at any time since 1918. From this unity has sprung a strange paradox. On the one hand are the increased prospects of peace; on the other, a greater risk of war.

It is now recognized that the absence of identical commitments on the part of France and England was largely responsible for the ill-fated appeasement attempt at Munich. France was likely to accede to Czechoslovakia under certain conditions that did not bind England. In the case of Poland, both nations now stand shoulder to shoulder.

Meanwhile, the week-end has sufficed to begin the vindication which history seems likely to accord Mr. Chamberlain for the "Munich blunder." Loathing Hitler for anti-Semitic outrages, and disappointed when the promised retributions was delayed temporarily, many people deserted realism in an emotional outburst. Hated by nazis, by extreme leftwingers the world over, they blamed the world over for the lack of preparedness of the democracies last September. In case of war the Communists undoubtedly hoped for the destruction of both nazism and democracy. The Munich incident started a hymn of hate and a chorus of contempt for the British Premier. Belligerent members of his own party added

their voices to the clamor, in disregard of the fact that England in September, 1938, was more unprepared for war, either in a military sense or in the sense of national unity, than in 1914.

Admits Versailles Blunder

Many British and French are frank in admitting today that the treaty of Versailles was one of the most colossal blunders in history, and the denunciation by a rehabilitated Germany was inevitable. There is much truth in Hitler's charge that the Franco-British willingness to scrap the treaty-breeding document came 20 years too late—only after Germany under National Socialism had become strong enough to ignore its injustices.

In a calmer and wiser mood, England today is looking with greater tolerance on Mr. Chamberlain's course at Munich, in declining to participate a world conflict to maintain a boundary, which in 1919, Dr. Thomas Masaryk, the father of Czechoslovakia, opposed as illogical and as not justified by the idea of self-determination, on which his country was being recreated.

However, when on March 15 Mr. Hitler ruthlessly eliminated Czechoslovakia, he betrayed the hope—not faith—Mr. Chamberlain had vested in him. He revealed contempt for promises and engagements once they had ceased to serve his purpose. Yet that did not prove Mr. Chamberlain either simple-minded or cowardly for having allowed a war to suit the dictators' timing.

There are many aspects of the case, but viewed from the legitimate selfish interests of Czechoslovakia alone, opinion here is growing that the chances of rebirth and revival of the Czechoslovakia democracy on a sounder foundation are better today than they would have been had the French and British last September challenged the Berlin-Rome axis in a war which might easily have eliminated all democracy in Europe.

Democracies Need Securities

Had the democracies won, they would have been enfeebled victors, bled white economically and prey to new and virulent political maladies which stalk even the winners of modern wars.

Reverting to the paradox—England and France, united and in accord as they are today, must of necessity give Germany greater concern and should give her greater pause. So much on the side of peace. On the other hand, Vienna and Prague and Memel have cumulatively developed the conviction, among both the British and French, that turmoil and conquest are the means upon which the Germanic Caesar feeds. The urge to his rations is growing alarmingly. The idea is becoming dangerously prevalent not only in seats of power, but also in the streets and among the men who will do the actual fighting, that if war is inevitable it is better to have it over with than to continue indefinitely the present state of worldwide jitters.

Public opinion has recognized that, while dictators seemingly can fish successfully in troubled waters for an indefinite period, democracy can only thrive with peace and security. In this undercurrent of irritation, there is an increasing war threat which may easily become more serious than the ranting and blustering of either the Fuehrer or the Duce.

TOMORROW — France recon-structed.

FBI REPORTS BUND ENROLLS 6600 OR MORE

Camp Planned at South Bend; Kuhn Found Aiding Hitler Putsch in 1923.

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of pro-German activity, the report said.

Its constitution pledges it to work for the "mutual benefit of the United States of America and Germany." Among its stated aims is to "uphold and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States . . . to promote good will and friendship between the United States and Germany, to defend with all lawful means the honor of the other country (Germany) . . . and to advocate the right of every civilized nation to attend to its own business without any interference from outsiders."

FBI found definite signs of anti-Semitism and anti-Communism throughout the Bund's activities—in its celebrations, meetings, schools and literature. It fosters the Deutscher Konsum Verband, Inc. (D. K. V.). This German-American business league ostensibly "fights the anti-Nazi boycott," but "it appears, in fact, that the D. K. V.'s purpose is to promote an anti-Jewish boycott," the report said.

Indiana Camp Planned

Anti-Semitic literature is distributed in camps established for the Bund youth organization and "on numerous occasions inflammatory speeches are made against the Jews blaming them for communism," the report said.

The camps—of which there are seven, with three more planned—are combination recreation spots, meeting places and schools for youths of German blood, evidence showed.

Campsites at Grafton, Wis.; St. Louis; Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.; Southbury, Conn.; Andover, N. J.; Croydon, Pa., and Tanglewood Park, Buffalo, N. Y. Others are planned for Bridgman, Mich., Cleveland and South Bend, Ind.

Camp routine requires that only the German language be spoken, according to the report. Strict discipline is taught on a 24-hour schedule, including the singing of German songs, sports, calisthenics, drilling, history of Germany and America and "some instruction with reference to the menace of communism."

Leaders of the Bund insist, the report said, that no oath is required for membership. Several statements and "pledges" were found to have been used, however. In one, used in the youth movement, the member promises to be "faithful to the Germanic Cause," and "to follow the instructions of the Leader with absolute obedience."

Another, required by the Buffalo unit, is a pledge to "follow the orders of your leaders, always to fulfill your obligations as a citizen of this country and never to bring shame and dishonor upon your German race . . ." It ends with "Heil America—Heil Germany."

Herr Kuhn, 43, was born in Germany and became a naturalized American citizen in 1934. The Government found he served Germany on four fronts during the World War and was wounded three times. He has followed Herr Hitler since 1921.

ROME-LONDON MOVE FOR PEACE RUMORED

ROME, April 3 (U. P.).—Premier Mussolini will report to the Cabinet on the international situation at a meeting tomorrow morning, it was made known today.

Apparently inspired reports said that Italy and Great Britain were "working behind the scenes" for general European appeasement. These reports followed previous assertions Saturday that there might be a British-French-German-Italian-Polish-Hungarian-Rumanian conference. British and French quarters seemed somewhat skeptical.

France to Begin New Air Training

PARIS, April 3 (U. P.).—A national system of preliminary training under the direct supervision of the Air Ministry was announced today as a new step in France's urgent rearmament drive.

It is intended to give the Air Force a constant source of pilots, navigators and mechanics, with the "popular aviation" organizations, instituted three years ago by the first Popular Front Government of Leon Blum, Socialist leader, as the basis.

Latvia Struggles To Keep Neutrality

RIGA, Latvia, April 3 (U. P.).—Foreign Minister Wilis Guntars said in an address tonight that Latvia must follow a policy of strict neutrality, difficult as it might be.

He described as "provocations" reports that Latvia would open her frontier to the passage of foreign troops, explaining that such a move would violate Latvia's treaties with both Germany and Soviet Russia.

J. E. PIETY, 82, DIES

TERRE HAUTE, April 3 (U. P.).—James E. Piety, 82, prominent Vigo County Republican leader and lawyer, died last night after an illness of six weeks.

Held as Kidnap of Girl, 11



Francis Kelly (wearing glasses), 26-year-old former Albany, N. Y., resident, who, police say is a South Bend, Ind., businessman, is being led into court at Albany by Detective Frank Novak for arraignment on charges of kidnaping 11-year-old Suzanne Gerber. Kelly was returned from Newark, N. J., after allegedly taking the child for an airplane jaunt to New York City and Newark. He is said to have taken the child from the Vincennes Institute, where she is a pupil, on the pretext that her father had asked her to be excused for the afternoon.

CHICAGO AWAITS VOTE ON MAYOR

Election Tomorrow Also May Decide Fate of 1940 Electoral Ballots.

CHICAGO, April 3 (U. P.).—The power of one of the nation's strongest city political organizations meets another challenge tomorrow when Mayor Edward J. Kelly, Democrat, seeks re-election against his Republican opponent, Dwight H. Green.

Some observers believed the election also may decide the fate of Illinois' 29 electoral votes in the 1940 Presidential election.

Mayor Kelly, a New Dealer, and Patrick A. Nash, Democratic national committeeman, head the Kelly-Nash regular Democratic organization.

Mr. Green, 42, is a former U. S. District Attorney. He aided in the prosecution which sent former gang chief Al Capone to prison. He won the Republican nomination by a 4-1 margin last month against former Mayor William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson.

Mayor Kelly, 63, won the Democratic nomination by a 2-to-1 margin over State Attorney Thomas J. Courtney, who had gained national-wide notoriety for his ax raids against handbooks.

It was expected that 1,200,000 of the city's 1,827,000 registered voters would cast their ballots.

U. S. SENDS DIPLOMAT TO FRANCO CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, April 3 (U. P.).—The United States, having decided to recognize the Franco Government in Spain, will initiate diplomatic relations at once, Secretary of State Hull announced today.

The State Department is sending H. Freeman Matthews, Second Secretary of Embassy at Paris, to Burgos as charge d'affaires ad interim to the Franco Government, pending appointment of a U. S. Ambassador.

George F. Harding, G. O. P. Leader, Dead

CHICAGO, April 3 (U. P.).—George F. Harding, 70, Illinois Republican national committeeman and millionaire art and antique collector, was dead here at his home today after a long illness.

Death was attributed to "complications," Mr. Harding recently underwent an operation.

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BRITAIN MEANS BUSINESS NOW, HITLER WARNED

Chamberlain Says Nazis Must Not Dominate World.

(Continued from Page One)

plain to all who run or read," Mr. Chamberlain said in implicitly repudiating suggestions that there were "loopholes" in the British declaration.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was made more significant by the arrival of Col. Beck in London, by the British plans for a similar pledge to line up Rumania in the "peace front" and by the Prime Minister's own declaration that the British action is designed to meet a possible attempt to dominate the world by force.

Col. Beck arrived at Victoria Station and was greeted by Lord Halifax, who had rushed from the House of Lords to meet him.

Eight Powers Involved

It was understood that Great Britain was negotiating with Rumania, Yugoslavia, Russia, Turkey and Greece for the formation of the "peace" bloc. If she was successful in obtaining the help of all, the active manpower, under arms or in trained reserves, of the bloc would be approximately as follows:

Poland, 2,500,000; Rumania, 1,500,000; Yugoslavia, 1,000,000; Greece, 1,000,000; France, 6,000,000; Russia, 50,000,000; Britain, 500,000. That would be a total of 33,000,000 against Germany's 6,000,000, Italy's 3,500,000 and Hungary's 750,000.

The exact position of Rumania was not yet clear, despite rumors in Paris and Bucharest that she had accepted British proposals. It was said in London earlier today that King Carol was demanding as his price for military aid to Poland a reciprocal guarantee from Poland applied to Hungary as well as German aggression. It was said Carol also demanded that the other members of the Balkan Entente—Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, pledge to assist Rumania if Bulgaria attempts forcibly to recover the Dobruja region which she lost in the World War.

Neutrality Discussed

It was also said that Carol had been willing to pledge Rumanian neutrality. Under such a plan, if Germany attacks Poland, Rumania, instead of automatically siding Poland would be neutral and if the Germans blocked Poland's outlets to the sea by way of Gdynia and Danzig, supplies would be delivered to Poland through Rumania by way of the Black Sea.

It was said any decision regarding these Rumania proposals had been left until after the arrival of Col. Beck, so that he might join in the discussion of them. Poland has been unwilling to scrap her friendship with Hungary to guarantee lands Rumania got from Hungary after the World War.

Rumania to Ask For Dardanelles Rights

BUCHAREST, Rumania, April 3 (U. P.).—Negotiations between Rumanian leaders and Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister, have resulted in an oral agreement under which Great Britain pledged itself to guarantee Rumania's integrity under conditions similar to those in its pledge with Poland, it was understood today.

Gregor Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, intends to leave for Ankara soon to discuss with the Turkish Government the use of the Dardanelles, connecting the Mediterranean and Black Seas, in event of war, it was understood.

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Russians Train Girls In War Jobs

MOSCOW, April 3 (U. P.).—Government authorities today announced a plan to train 100,000 girls as tractor drivers to replace men drivers in event of war.

NAZIS LOSERS IN BELGIAN VOTING

Fascists Drop 24 Seats; Coalition Cabinet Now Expected.

BRUSSELS, April 3 (U. P.).—Belgian parties were victorious in former German areas and Belgian Fascist candidates lost heavily in all parts of the country, returns from yesterday's Parliamentary election showed today.

Belgian parties polled 51.35 per cent of votes in the Eupen area and 56.99 in Malmédy. Pro-German elements, represented by the Heilmattre, did not win a single seat, and thus Fuehrer Hitler's claim that "pull chestnuts out of the fire" for the big democracies would get burned.

The fate of Czechoslovakia was cited for the benefit of nations which permit themselves to be as "weapons against Germany" and it was indicated that the Nazi controlled press would redouble its campaign of warnings as a result of British Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration.

Herr Hitler, after his speech at Wilhelmshafen Saturday, inspected the new fortifications on the island of Helgoland yesterday.

He was expected to return to Berlin tomorrow.

POSTAL RECEIPTS GO UP 5 PER CENT

Postal receipts in the Indianapolis office for March this year were 5.35 per cent higher than for March last year. Postmaster Adolph Seidensticker announced today.

Receipts this March totaled \$401,044.54; March 1938, \$380,648.39. The increase mostly was accounted for, Mr. Seidensticker said, by permit mail, newspaper and periodical postage.

SLAWEK, EX-POLISH PREMIER, KILLS SELF

WARSAW, April 3 (U. P.).—Col. Valery Slawek, 60, twice Premier and close collaborator of the late Marshal Jozef Pilsudski, died today of a self-inflicted pistol wound.

Col. Slawek shot himself at his home last night. Police said that he shot himself because of personal matters.

He was premier in 1930 and 1935. He was author of the new Polish constitution.

NAZIS TO WARN SMALL NATIONS OF CZECH FATE

'Better Not Be Britain's Tool,' German Press to Tell Europe.

BERLIN, April 3 (U. P.).—Nazi circles indicated today that Germany would warn Europe's small powers against lining up with the British led antiaggression bloc.

Closely following declarations in the British House of Commons, Nazis cited Fuehrer Hitler's warning last Saturday that small powers which "pull chestnuts out of the fire" for the big democracies would get burned.

The fate of Czechoslovakia was cited for the benefit of nations which permit themselves to be as "weapons against Germany" and it was indicated that the Nazi controlled press would redouble its campaign of warnings as a result of British Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration.

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Madrid Troops Ordered To Concentration Camps

MADRID, April 3 (U. P.).—Nationalist authorities today ordered all Republican soldiers in the Madrid area to report to concentration camps for classification as to their liability to reprisals for opposing the Nationalists in the civil war.

Authorities sought urgently to get the food situation back to normal. People were shivering in threadbare garments and were seriously undernourished.

Physicians arrived here said that there were thousands of cases of tuberculosis.

Many people were so weak they could not carry a normal load upstairs.

Undernourishment was particularly noticeable among children, physicians said, and they feared a serious situation if there was a sudden outbreak of influenza.

In London an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Lisbon reported that Generalissimo Franco himself was ill of influenza at Burgos.

It was disclosed that 20,000 former Republican soldiers already had been rounded up, in addition to 1500 "Red criminals."

Nationalist authorities planned to divide the Republican soldiers into two groups: first, one group, those who had shown no Republican sympathies, but were conscripted into the Republican Army, were to be released. The others were to be divided into two categories. Those who have Republican sympathies, but have committed no crimes will be put into labor battalions, it was said, and the remainder, "accused of crimes," will be court-martialed.

Authorities estimated that 150,000 Republican soldiers would surrender in the Madrid zone alone.

The thousands of Republicans who are returning to their homes all over the country must report to civil guards there to "give an account of the war activities."

Men released will be enrolled in labor battalions, to repair war damage, or be assigned jobs.

Julian Besteiro, moderate Republican leader who volunteered to remain here and surrender Madrid

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