

'KEEP CALM,' ROOSEVELT WILL TELL U. S. IN RADIO TALK

Capital Waits Word Of War Declaration By London and Paris

Heavy Lines Etch Deeply Into Face of Tired President.

By THOMAS L. STOKES
Times Special Writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—President Roosevelt's efforts are being directed to keeping the United States as calm as possible in the face of war in Europe.

He scheduled radio talk over NBC, Columbia and Mutual networks tomorrow at 9 p. m. (Indianapolis Time), designed as the White House described it to allay anxiety and relieve suspense produced by the European crisis, is comparable in purpose to that which he delivered soon after he entered the White House in March, 1933.

Then we were in the midst of a domestic crisis with crashing banks jangling the nerves and bread-lines cracking the morale of millions of American citizens.

Lines in Face Deepen

He is an older man now. The lines on his face are deeper. He was weary from an all-night vigil when he appeared at his press conference a few hours after Hitler sent his troops and planes over the Polish border. To a group of newspaper correspondents he expressed his belief that the United States could keep out of war and pledged his every effort to that end.

The next few days will be trying for him as they will be critical for the world.

Informed White House sources said the President will refuse to be rushed into any precipitate decision on issuing a neutrality proclamation or reconvening Congress to revise the neutrality laws.

The capital was convinced that Great Britain and France would be at war with Germany within 24 or 48 hours. One highly placed official quoted 1,000,000-to-1 odds against peace.

President Roosevelt's peace protective policy for the United States was expected to unfold quickly when European hostilities become general.

It probably will be determined by Monday whether the Neutrality Law will be invoked and Congress summoned to revise it.

Hoover Urges Neutrality

Responsible officials said the President has two primary objectives:

1. To keep the United States out of any conflict.

2. To cushion so far as possible the economic and financial shock of the derangement of all normal activities and market operations in a large section of the world.

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, speaking last night over an NBC network, pleaded for public support of Mr. Roosevelt's pledge to keep the United States out of war. He emphasized that this country has no ties with other powers.

From San Francisco, former President Herbert Hoover said, that our sympathies were with the democracies, but that "America must keep out of this war."

Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R. Cal.), who helped prevent revision of neutrality legislation last July, broadcast an appeal for neutrality.

100 on Espionage Duty

The Federal Bureau of Investigation assigned 100 G-men to the New York Metropolitan area for espionage duty. They were ordered to plants and shipping and communications centers to search for saboteurs, unneutral amateur radio operators and other "enemies of American neutrality."

Speculation here centers upon two questions, one or both of which may be answered by President Roosevelt in his Sunday night address.

Will the President declare the existence of a state of war and clamp down the embargo, required by the neutrality act upon the formal recognition of such a state of affairs, which will stop the shipments of munitions and implements of war, sought particularly at this time by England and France? The latter nation has large orders in the United States for planes not yet filled.

When will the President call Congress into special session to ask revision of the neutrality act to repeal the embargo and permit such shipments to go forward?

Isolationists, so-called, insist that lifting the embargo opens an avenue to war and will involve us again as in 1917, while the Administration argues that lifting of the embargo is "a step short of war" which, by assisting the democracies, will aid them in defeating Germany and keep the war away from us.

The controversy will continue to rage about these two theories, and will be fought out in Congress when it is called.

Outwardly there is less appearance of crisis than when President Roosevelt rushed home a week ago at the approach of thunderclouds in Europe.

NAZI HESS REPORTS RUSH TO JOIN ARMY

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (U. P.)—Rudolf Hess, deputy Nazi leader and second heir to Adolf Hitler, announced today that "large numbers" of applications to join the fighting forces must be refused because civilian jobs must be filled by the people most suitable for them.

Nazi Party members, he said, "will do their duty at their posts until they are commanded to do otherwise."

F. D. R. FOLLOWS WAR ON LARGE-SCALE MAP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 (U. P.)—A large-scale map of Europe was pinned to a White House executive office wall today for the first time since the World War.

Army and Navy Intelligence officers were called to chart day-by-day developments in the German-Polish war for President Roosevelt. Vari-colored pins marked the positions of the opposing forces.

CANADIANS PUT CENSORSHIP ON NEWS AND RADIO

Strict Measures Invoked Since 'Apprehended War Exists.'

OTTAWA, Sept. 2 (U. P.)—Canada imposed a censorship on all publications and radio broadcasts today under the war measures act invoked last night on the grounds that "apprehended war exists."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King already had announced that Canada was "standing at the side of Britain" in the crisis and had summoned Parliament for Thursday.

The war measures proclamation, published in an extra edition of the Canada Gazette, instructed "our loving subjects to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

The Government already has taken charge of merchant shipping; put the army, navy and air services on "active service"; declared military zones around important waterways; passed a law enabling it to regulate prices and profits of war materials; and is expected to regulate the sale of food and speculative wheat trading if the emergency continues.

Australia Proclaims State of War

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 2 (U. P.)—A state of "danger of war" was proclaimed by the Government today and it was announced that final steps had been taken to put the Australian Commonwealth on war basis as the situation necessitated.

Prime Minister R. G. Menzies said in a broadcast statement:

"If the crime has really been committed, as I fear (an German attack on Poland) then Britons go to war with a clear consciousness of the righteousness of their cause and a feeling of absolute assurance that justice, reason and honest dealing cannot be overthrown."

At the outset of the crisis Menzies had pledged his country's aid to the motherland.

New Zealand Gives Britain Full Support

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Sept. 2 (U. P.)—New Zealand will give her full support to Great Britain and has advised the British Government of its entire approval of its course, acting Prime Minister F. Fraser announced today.

Ordinary and special reservists have been called up and arrangements made to inspect all ships entering defended ports.

NORDIC COUNTRIES REMAIN NEUTRAL

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 2 (U. P.)—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland today declared their neutrality in the German-Polish war.

The announcement was made through the Norwegian Government as the result of co-operation among the Nordic countries.

TOkyo RECALLS ENVOY

TOKYO, Sept. 2 (U. P.)—Toshio Shiratori, Japanese ambassador to Rome, was ordered to return to Tokyo. It was explained that because of poor health Shiratori for some time has been asking for home leave.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE

FRIDAY TRAFFIC COURT

MEETINGS TODAY

BIRTHS

DEATHS

WEATHER IN OTHER CITIES

MEETINGS TODAY

OFFICIAL WEATHER

MEETINGS TODAY

OFFICIAL WEATHER