

Arms Ban Handicaps Neutrality, Pittman Declares in Debate

Tells Senate Roosevelt's Program Is Safest Key to Peace.

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"Impatient" with the arguments that United States entered the World War to collect debts owed by foreign governments to our citizens.

He attributed America's entrance into the World War to submarine attacks by the German Government, climaxed by the sinking of United States vessels with the loss of 60 lives.

"That was the end of three long years of patient submission to Germany's illegal destruction of the lives of our citizens," he said, warning that our shipping might again be the victim of such attacks unless the Government takes proper safeguards.

Holds Embargo Needless

"If an embargo is necessary to keep us out of war, then let us place an embargo on all of the instruments of war and on all of the materials that enter into the manufacture of arms, ammunition and instruments of war," Senator Pittman said.

"I do not consider that such an embargo is necessary. I do not think it is so much the character of goods that we permit to be exported, but rather the use of our American vessels in the export to belligerents of any materials declared by the belligerents to be contraband of war."

"In my opinion this is the most important legislation that has ever been proposed to Congress or ever enacted into law for the purpose of keeping us out of European war."

"If our vessels began to carry on commerce with belligerents, we know it, there will be little excuse, if any, for the destruction of American vessels on the high seas with the inevitable loss of the lives of our seamen. Certainly the peace-loving Senators who oppose the proposed substitute are in favor of such mandatory legislation."

Calls Bill Step to Peace

Senator Pittman emphasized that he has "every confidence" in President Roosevelt and in the Chief Executive's pledge to keep the nation out of war. The proposed bill, he said, aids the President by removing the necessity of his broad discretion and vesting some of the policy-making authority with Congress.

He said "our citizens are compelled to make great sacrifices" for peace under restrictions of the cash-and-carry program—the most stringent ever imposed by a Government.

"We must be careful," he reminded advocates of the embargo, "not to further obstruct or oppose our exports. The condition with regard to industry and labor in this country today is so deplorable that further obstructions to our exports would bankrupt large sections of our country."

The Senator said that "we are participating in mass murder by the export in China today" by the fact that Japan buys very little processed munitions, although she uses large quantities of raw materials which she herself processes for use in the eastern campaign.

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Senator Pittman . . . I am getting impatient.

all Senators appreciate the seriousness of the legislation.

"I hope that the debate will proceed without personalities," he said. "What is said here and what is done here will have an effect not only on the people of the United States, but of the entire world. The world will be watching our actions. It is necessary, therefore, to proceed as rapidly as possible."

Senator Barkley promised normal Senate sessions, running from noon about 5 p. m. daily.

"I am confident that whatever the result, the American people will feel that they have had their day in court and will abide by the result," he said.

G. O. P. Co-operators

Before the session began, Senator Barkley told reporters he was certain of 60 votes for the Administration program and expected 65. A Senate majority is 49.

"With reasonable concentration, we should get through in two weeks, but of course it may take three weeks," he said.

Some other Senators felt the debate might last considerably longer.

Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon said that all the Republican minority desired was an opportunity for full and free deliberation of the subject. He promised co-operation in Mr. Barkley's program for procedure.

Senator James F. Mcdray (D. Mont.) asserted that "boloney, conceit and vanity" would hinder logical consideration of neutrality issues in the Senate.

DISCOURSES QUEST FOR FEDERAL FUNDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (U. P.)—President W. Gibson Carey Jr. of the United States Chamber of Commerce, last night appealed to the nation's businessmen's organizations to discourage the seeking of acceptance of Federal funds for local projects.

He cited growth of the national debt and development of "new emergencies" in urging business groups to stop "exerting pressure on Congress . . . for appropriations of funds to be spent for the benefit of individual states and local communities." He contended that an urgent need exists to avoid unnecessary Government outlays.

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LATVIA IS NEXT, 'INVITATION' TO MOSCOW HINTS

British Planes Fly Over Berlin, but Drop No Bombs.

(Continued from Page One)

in the South Atlantic and sank the 5050-ton British merchantman Clement.

On the Western Front, air activity and small but strategic land raids were the principal activities. The British announced a successful reconnaissance flight over Berlin and Potsdam, but said that they had lost five planes in an air battle with 15 German aircraft over the Westwall.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, concluded his visit to Berlin, where Adolf Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop advised him of the Nazi-Soviet developments and presumably discussed the possibility of Fascist Premier Benito Mussolini acting as mediator in the new peace offensive.

U. S. May Be Invited

Rome expected that Sig. Mussolini would accept the role and suggest a five- or seven-power conference, possibly including the United States. Then, if the proposal for peace on the Nazi-Soviet terms is rejected as expected, Italy would assume leadership of a powerful bloc stretching across the Balkans and designed to maintain a neutral position that would protect and aid the German flank.

Great Britain let the world know about the week-end that she expected and was ready for such developments, except that the Allies believe Russia will grab whatever she can out of the turmoil and fail to give Herr Hitler military support.

King George summoned some 300,000 more youths of 20 and 21 to stand ready for military training and Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the Hitlerites started the war but the allies would say when it shall end. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will address the House of Commons tomorrow.

The Nazi armies occupied Warsaw, which had been surrendered after three weeks of siege and which was largely in ruins.

Japanese Bitter

In the Far East, Japanese criticism of Germany's new relations with the Soviet took a sharper tone with the Foreign Office of Tokyo regarding the Nazi-Soviet concordat as "inconsistent" with Herr Hitler's "anti-communist" policies of the past.

In China, severe fighting was reported near the Hongkong area, with Chinese claiming their troops had captured the village of Shataukou and severed Japanese communications between Namtau, Shumchun and Shataukou. The Japanese claimed to have annihilated 19 Chinese divisions in fighting near Changsha, Hunan Province.

British Planes Drop No Bombs; 'Dog Fight' Over Saar Described.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (U. P.)—Royal Air Force planes have made a successful reconnaissance flight over Berlin and Potsdam, the Air Ministry announced today after disclosing an air battle between five British and 15 German aircraft over the Westwall.

The Ministry's announcement indicated that no effort was made to drop bombs on the flight over the German capital.

According to the Ministry, the planes dropped propaganda leaflets, a minefield was blowing, however, and it was not known how many landed in the city, it was said.

The Ministry said the flight apparently caught Berlin's anti-aircraft defenses completely by surprise. By the time anti-aircraft guns had started firing, the Ministry said, the British planes already were heading toward home.

Only the British commander and his machine gunner returned after the 35-minute fight in the Saar. Three British planes were shot down and one made a forced landing, but the eight men in the planes were seen to escape by parachute. Two German planes were shot down.

The squadron leader carried out his reconnaissance alone, finding a sudden we heard a shot. Shortly after the Nieuw Amsterdam came to a standstill and presented a small boat from the formation of cruisers causing alarm. I saw a package delivered to the small boat. Possibly two hours later it returned with a package for our boat.

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