

MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1939

THE INDIANAPOLIS TIMES

Arms Ban Handicaps Neutrality, Pittman Declares in Debate

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

(Continued from Page One)

"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 63 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 of such goods. 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 a European war."

"If our vessels cannot carry on commerce with belligerents and the belligerent powers 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 plan 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 delicate 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 Japanese in China" and that 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.

Before Senator Pittman began his "democratic" attack on the cash-and-carry program, he told the Senate he was "sure



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 to 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-operates

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 it 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 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. McInerney (D. Mont.) asserted that "boloney, conceit and vanity" would hinder logical consideration of neutrality issues in the Senate.

DISCOURAGES 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 or local communities."

He contended that an urgent need exists to avoid unnecessary Government outlays.

HOONING WILL SPEAK TO RETAIL GROCERS
LOGANSPOUT, Ind., Oct. 2.—Garrett Vander Hooft, president of the National Association of Retail Grocers, will speak to retail grocers, wholesalers, distributors and salesmen here tomorrow night.

The speaker will discuss the retailing situation and the National Trade Independent campaign.

DEATHS
Martha Cheffetz, 44, at 728 Belle View place, cerebral hemorrhage.
Annie L. Conley, 67, at 152 W. 52d.
Ira M. McGee, 73, at 1812 Park, coronary thrombosis.
J. Emer Lawrence, 65, at Methodist, acute insufficiency.
Charles McGee, 75, at 3530 Guilford, carcinoma.
Margaret McNary, 75, at 2720 Broadway, arteriosclerosis.
Harold Guertler, 52, at St. Vincent's, cerebral hemorrhage.
Mary Skelly, 35, at 2831 E. New York, uricemia.
Mary Skelly, 35, at City, tubercular meningitis.
Thomas Hart, 69, at 1427 N. Delaware, carcinoma.
Clara J. Lewis, 60, at 1024 S. Addison, carcinoma.
Ruth R. Ratliff, 18, at Long Hospital, endocarditis.
John R. Ratliff, 42, at Veterans', chronic nephritis.
Della Frickett, 64, at City, hypertensive heart disease.
Harry Callis, 21, at City, intestinal obstruction.
Sarah Beem, 72, at 320½ E. Washington, carcinoma.
Annette Lindeman, 67, at 2709½ E. St. Clair, cerebral endocarditis.

FIRES
4:16 a. m., 2045 N. Keystone, mattress and bedclothing in residence; caused by cigarette smoking in bed; loss \$5.
8:38 a. m., 2200 College, auto, loss \$2.
8:53 a. m., 4237 Bethel, residence, defective wiring; loss \$20.
10:26 a. m., 4040 Carrollton, residence, overturned kerosene lamp; loss \$2.
11:44 a. m., 719 W. Drive, Woodruff, porch apartment building, painter's blow torch; loss \$50.
2:43 p. m., 1940 Yandess, shed, gasoline motor, no loss.
3:02 p. m., 682 E. Drive, Woodruff, place, motor, no loss.
5:37 p. m., 1107 Broadway, residence, bad wiring; loss \$20.
7:09 p. m., 800 S. State, auto, defective wiring; loss \$1.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
These lists are the official records in the County Court House. The Times, therefore, is not responsible for errors in names and addresses.
Harold Harrison, 25, of R. P. A. Box 472, Layman Granham, 26, of 2118 E. Wash-

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 over 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 fall to give Herr Hitler military support.

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

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 Ministry of Tokyo regarding the Soviet consultation pact as "inconsistent" with Herr Hitler's anti-communist policies of the past.

In China, severe fighting was reported near the Hongkong, with Chinese claiming that troops had captured the village of Shatauk and severed Japanese communications between Nantau, Shumchun and Shatauk.

The Japanese claimed to have annihilated Chinese divisions fighting near Changsha, Hunan Province capital.

Arguing U. S. Neutrality Stand



Inside Senate Foreign Relations Committee room: Michigan's Vandenberg, arms embargo advocate, argues case to Kentucky's Barkley, cash-and-carry plan believer.

Friends Glad Scherrers Are Back in 'Our Town'

(Continued from Page One)

from German stations, and England returned the compliment. We got the Cologne papers regularly, and English papers about four days old. They were all propaganda, of course, and contradictory.

The Dutch are placid and frightened. They hate Germany, at least Herr Hitler, but they are even more frightened that England will use their seacoast as a base for an attack on Germany. The ordinary citizen, Mrs. Scherrer said, was very circumspect in his remarks, reflecting his Government's urgent desire to maintain friendly relations with both belligerents.

One of their first evidences of the country's perturbation was manifest in the high cost of fish. Dutch fishermen, they were told, were afraid to venture out in their boats. However, the incident of violation of Holland's neutrality in the war's early days when alien airplanes flew over the country was taken quite calmly there. Likewise the Athens disaster caused no great excitement or indignation.

"After two weeks," Mr. Scherrer continued, "it struck us as possible that the Dutch ships would stop sailing. Up until that time we had been congratulating ourselves on our good fortune in being where we were. It was inquired at a travel agency within four days, received a reply suggesting an earlier passage on the New Amsterdam, on which we had planned to sail Oct. 6."

Meets Gus Eryomson
In a Rotterdam hotel lobby, meeting with people, I met Gus Eryomson of Indianapolis. He asked what I was doing and I said I was sailing that night on the New Amsterdam. Mr. Eryomson said that he was, too, but that he had decided to stay in Rotterdam for several days.

So the Scherrers and some 1200 other prospective passengers from all over Europe waited. The hotel was crowded. The setting of "Idiot's Delight," everybody sitting around the bar and waiting for something to happen.

It developed that the New Amsterdam's crew had gone on strike after docking at Rotterdam. But finally, after several days of carrying their luggage to the dock and bringing it back to the hotel, the passengers boarded the ship on the night of Sept. 21. A big electric sign reading "Holland" lighted up the side of the ship, and the Dutch colors were brilliantly illuminated.

Though the New Amsterdam is capable of traveling 500 miles a day, it went only 91 miles in the first 24 hours, and 137 miles the second day.

"Toward evening of the second day it became a bit exciting," Mr. Scherrer said. "We were going up the Channel toward Southampton past cruisers in battle formation and between lanes of planted mines. All of a sudden we heard a shot. Shortly after the New Amsterdam came to a standstill and presently a small boat from the formation of cruisers came alongside. I saw a package delivered to the small boat. Possibly two hours later it returned with a package for our boat."

"That night we anchored to await the tenders from Southampton. There were three, carrying all told about 300 people. One tender carried 50 automobiles. Suddenly we saw a great ball of fire streak down the sky. We never did find out whether it was a rocket or a bomb. We remained blacked out and anchored all that night. Next day they opened up the lanes of mines to let us out. Once we were out the Channel everyone felt perfectly safe."

Famous Passengers on Board
The Scherrers' fellow passengers included Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Oberon, the son of the Chicago Gen. Chiang-Kai-Shek, Mrs. Ernst Lubitsch, wife of the film director, and Jan Semerlin, the Polish pianist.

"Our crew was made up of young, unmarried and inexperienced men. We had a rather bad storm and they all got sick. The steward, who was a little sick himself, told us that it was awful below deck. 'Such moaning and groaning, like a cattle barn!'"

On the day before the New Amsterdam docked in New York, the passengers were informed that it was the liner's last trip. And another surprise was in store for most of the Americans when immigration officials confiscated their passports. Mrs. Scherrer didn't become frightened until Friday night. She was awakened by a crashing noise and the terrifying thought, "Our ship has been struck!" Only after a second crash did she waken fully and realize that she was safe in a hotel room in the midst of a Manhattan thunderstorm.

Mr. Scherrer wasn't frightened once. He even slept through the thunder. So there, in substance, are the adventures of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Scherrer. Watch for more detailed and decidedly more interesting accounts in "Our Town."

BRITAIN WARNED TO PREPARE FOR FIERCE AIR WAR

Expects Nazi Raids When
Allies Turn Down New
Peace Demands.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (U. P.).—Government officials, military leaders and newspapers joined today in warning the British people to get ready for a lightning blow from Germany.

In anticipation of a German peace bid this week, and a British and French rejection, the Government sought to prepare not only the fighting forces, but the people of the United Kingdom as a whole, for anything that the Germans might try—and to reply to it.

The general expectation was that Germany would strike from the air, certainly to attack the British fleet, probably to attack naval bases and key ports, and possibly to bomb industrial centers.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was expected to address the House of Commons tomorrow on the diplomatic situation and particularly the apparently increasingly close partnership between Nazi Germany and Communist Russia.

Wild Rumors Fly
Mr. Chamberlain was confidentially expected also to reject in advance any bid to induce the Allies to accept peace on the Stalin-Hitler terms.

All sorts of reports circulated as to the possibilities of this week. The most surprising was offered in today's Daily Mirror. This picture paper suggested, without naming authority, that Adolf Hitler was "believed to be preparing what he considers his most clever diplomatic trick—an offer to abdicate."

The Daily Mirror suggested that in his speech to the Reichstag late this week the Nazi Fuehrer would "play his trump card" and, in effect, say:

"They say they are fighting Hitlerism. Then I am prepared to go. I have created a Greater Germany. I am ready to hand over my burden to Goehring"—his recently named official here.

Subway Precautions Taken
The Daily Sketch, another picture paper, quoted "current reports" that Herr Hitler was "willing to go into personal retirement."

As part of its preparation for a Nazi blow from the air, the Government installed electrically controlled flood gates during the week-end at the Charing Cross and Waterloo terminals of the subway under the Thames in Central London. Now it is possible to close the tunnels within three minutes after the receipt of an air raid warning. Other Thames subway tunnels are being equipped similarly.

Winston Churchill, in his 1914 post of First Lord of the Admiralty, now as then arch-enemy of German militarism, led the week-end speech.

"Patriotic men and women, especially those who understand the high causes in human fortunes which are now at stake, must not only arise above fear, they must also arise above most difficult of all, above boredom."

Warns of Ordeals
"It may be that great ordeals may be coming to us in this island from the air. We shall do our best to give a good account of ourselves."

This injunction and this warning, however, did not reflect the true tone of Mr. Churchill's radio address. It was a vigorous, confident, eloquent speech by a man whom millions regard as the symbol of British fighting spirit.

Mr. Churchill summed up the first month of the war:

"Let us say that Poland has been over-run but will rise again; that Russia has been warned Hitler off his eastern dreams, and that the U-boats may be safely left to the care and constant attention of the British Navy."

Further, King George, by royal proclamation published today, called up an estimated 500,000 men for Army Navy and Air Force service.

The proclamation calls men who have reached the age of 20 but not 22—that is, who are now 20 or 21 years old. Men who had reached the age of 20 before June 3 but had not reached 21 had been called up previously. The new call will bring, in addition, about 50,000 men who have reached the age of 20 since June 3. These men will register late this month and probably will be called up during November.

Busted Buggy Balks Bettors

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Oct. 2.—Lawrence Bailey, whose slogan is "Crosley Field or Bust," hoped today that a "busted" wheelchair and Roscoe Sanders, his foot-sore motive power, would hold out until he reached Cincinnati for the World Series game on Saturday.

Mr. Bailey, 285-pound New Castle citizen, and Cincinnati Reds fan, made a bet on the National League race with the 225-pound Mr. Sanders, friend and brother Elk of near-by Honey Creek. Mr. Bailey, who bet on the St. Louis Cardinals, lost the wager, a 90-mile wheelchair trip to Cincinnati.

Somewhere along Road 40, the wheelchair broke down and a passing motorist brought the stymied heavyweights into Cambridge City, where they spent the night.

**HITLER TO ASK
PEACE VIA DUCE**
Ciano Leaves Berlin With
Terms Fuehrer Will Im-
pose Upon Allies.

(Continued from Page One)

to make in a Reichstag speech late this week, and asked that Sig. Mussolini present them to the Allies as a peace offer.

It was reported that if the proposed Italian intervention failed, Herr Hitler in his Reichstag speech would warn the Allies that if they elected to fight to a finish Germany would unleash its air force, and particularly its air force, in full fury.

It was forecast that the first Nazi blow would be against the British Navy. German inspired quarters were most cautious in their public comment on Ciano's visit. For instance, the official news agency commented merely that the talks would be:

"A sober and serious examination of the situation and a mutual exchange of views and intentions."

Predict 'Historic Week'
The newspapers called this a historic week, in anticipation of the peace bid by which Herr Hitler intended to press Great Britain and France to call off the war on his terms, recognizing the annihilation of Poland and conceding Germany and its partner Russia exclusive rights of influence and exploitation in Eastern Europe when as the semi-official Diplomatic and Political Correspondence succinctly put it, "thanks to the wise influence of the two great powers, the Balkans have become a stronghold of peace and quiet."

Whatever the outcome of Count Ciano's visit, it was expected to clear up the positions of Germany and Italy as regards the immediate future of the Berlin-Rome axis in relation to the new Berlin-Moscow axis, and to bring a definition of Italy's role in the "final" peace effort, and assuming the effort fails, in the finish fight that is to follow.

Herr Hitler was expected, if his peace bid, his "peace ultimatum," and his threats failed, to consult Russia, as provided in the Russo-German joint declaration at Moscow Friday morning, on "the necessary measures."

It was forecast that Herr Hitler would not wait long to strike his first blow if Britain and France rejected his terms. Neutral observers expressed belief that time was on the side of the Western powers.

Strauss Says:
"Let us say that Poland has been over-run but will rise again; that Russia has been warned Hitler off his eastern dreams, and that the U-boats may be safely left to the care and constant attention of the British Navy."

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**BRITISH STEAMER
IS SUNK BY RAIDER**
(Continued from Page One)

broadside to the submarine, which fired and sank the ship at once. The Danish minister at Berlin was to protest the sinking and the detention of three Danish merchantmen in German harbors.

A German patrol ship yesterday challenged and escorted southward, presumably to a German harbor, the Latvian Government steamship Imanta, 1233 tons, a Copenhagen dispatch said. It was asserted that the ship was halted in Swedish territorial waters.

HITLER IS BUSY PLACING GUILT; SIMMS STATES

Seeks to Avoid Blame by
Germans for Long
Conflict.

By WILLIAM PHILIP SIMMS
Times Foreign Editor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—This week may witness the first great turning point in the European struggle, namely, a move for peace on Herr Hitler's terms, or a decision to unleash war with all the terrors at his command.

Here the signs are taken to indicate that any peace move at this juncture is doomed to failure. Both London and Paris are known to hold that it could be only a truce at best, purchased at the expense of dismembered Poland plus the admission that Herr Hitler and Stalin are now supreme in Europe.

Chances Slim
It is believed that even Herr Hitler at last realizes what a slim chance he has to obtain peace on his own terms. Hence he is already working on an Anglo-Franco-Guilt bulldog which he hopes at least to sell to the German people so they won't blame him.

This, a former central European diplomat says, is far more important than people generally think. Few Germans, even staunch Nazis, are happy over the war. Millions of others, not so keen on Herr Hitler, are cautiously but decidedly hostile to it. Thus should the impression get abroad among the German masses that the war is purely of the Fuehrer's making, and that but for his insatiable ambition Europe today would be at peace, it might eventually cost him his head.

Accordingly, Herr Hitler has summoned the Reichstag to meet this week to hear an important pronouncement. His decision then to be made—after talking with the Italian Foreign Minister, called to Berlin over the week-end, and with his own Foreign Minister, just returned from conferences at Moscow—may be epochal.

Shrouded in Mystery
Meantime even those who ordinarily are the best posted diplomatic observers frankly admit they are in the dark with regard to what is going on. Seidman, it ever, have the moves of great powers been so completely shrouded in mystery?

Where does Russia stand? What did Communist Dictator Stalin tell Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in Moscow? Did he promise to help in the European campaign? Did he promise to submit to submission if they turned down a Hitlerian peace? Or did he—as Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, suggested last night—draw a deadline in Central Europe and the Balkans and warn Germany not to trespass?

Where does Italy stand? What did Nazi Dictator Hitler tell Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, Count Galeazzo Ciano, in Berlin over the week-end? Did he warn Ciano that the time has come for Italy to throw in her lot with Germany, or did Count Ciano carry a message from I Duce saying that Italy does not intend to send hundreds of thousands of Italians to their death just to put Herr Hitler upon a Napoleonic throne?



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