

Roosevelt's Budget, Defense Are Raked Over Senate Coals

Is Atlantic Safety Belt a "Provocation" Belt? Vandenberg Asks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (U. P.)—A bi-partisan attack raked President Roosevelt's budget and defense programs in the Senate today. It began when Finance Committee Chairman Pat Harrison (D. Miss.) requested a vote on his proposal to create a joint Congressional committee to study Federal appropriations and revenues.

As Vice-President John N. Garner attempted to put the plan to a vote, Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg (R. Mich.) and Alva B. Adams (D. Colo.) jumped up to open an attack on the budget recommendations.

Senator Vandenberg said Senator Harrison's plan would fail "unless we have a rock-bottom, realistic study of what we have gotten for our money in past defense appropriations."

May Be "Provocation Belt" "We're told," he said, "that we must have \$4 million dollars for fitting out vessels for the neutrality patrol. We can't have a realistic approach to this problem without a study of the fundamental policy involved in the so-called safety belt. It may be a provocation belt rather than a safety belt."

Senator Vandenberg also questioned the usefulness of 60,000-ton battleships, which have been recommended by some naval experts. He said that the proposed joint committee ought to inquire into that and other "terrifically fundamental" questions.

"The figures in the budget are such that if we raise any of the items we must break through the 45-billion-dollar debt limit or levy new taxes," Senator Adams said. "The President has put this baby on our doorstep, but the Congress is in a position to meet the situation. I want to see the Congress say to the President that 'You have made these recommendations and it's your responsibility if you've cut too deep.'"

Five-Point Plan Senator Adams said he could see no necessity for a huge increase in national defense expenditure. In enacting the neutrality law at the special session of Congress, he added, "we did things that were almost humiliating to protect ourselves against the hazards of war."

While Congress argued about an investigation of the budget, President Roosevelt firmly announced that Senator Robert A. Taft (R. O.) had no chance of collecting a "handsome prize" for a "budget-balancing formula."

Mr. Taft, a 1940 Presidential candidate, recently delivered a speech in Chicago in which he outlined a five-point plan to bring Federal in come into balance with outgo. Earlier, the President had said that he would give Mr. Taft a "hand some prize" if he could propose an airtight budget-balancing program.

Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference yesterday that Mr. Taft's proposal would fail by several billions to bring revenue and expenditures into balance, and that a study of Mr. Taft's formula had convinced him that only \$8,000,000 could be saved. That, said the President, would be at the sacrifice of essential and valuable Governmental operations.

The House was expected to pass an anti-lynching bill today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (U. P.)—The Navy, in addition to making changes in a group of new destroyers to correct "topheaviness," has made alterations in the eight-inch gun cruiser Wichita, it was revealed today.

Publication of hearings on the supplemental national defense appropriation for 1940 showed that Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, chief of construction and repair, refused to admit there was any "faulty construction" in the Wichita.

NAVY'S APPEAL REVIVES ROW ON GUAM DEFENSE

BORAH AGAIN OPPOSES MOVE TO FORTIFY 'THAT SAND DUNE IN PACIFIC.'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (U. P.)—A new storm about Guam, tiny Pacific island, blew up in Congress today when Chairman Carl Vinson (D. Ga.) of the House Naval Affairs Committee insisted that any Naval improvements at the island must be authorized by his Committee before appropriations are made.

Rep. Vinson announced he was prepared to make a point of order against a four million dollar fund for Guam improvements which the Navy has asked in the 1940 budget unless the Navy first obtains specific authorization to spend the money.

He said he would take that action because of last year's Congressional dispute over Guam. During the regular 1939 session Congress struck Guam from a list of bases for which the Navy sought authorization.

After Rep. Vinson made his announcement, Admiral Harry R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the committee a 25 per cent increase in the U. S. Navy would not insure American safety in event of a combined attack by Japan, Russia, Germany and Italy.

Senator William E. Borah (R. Ida.), who has opposed any move to fortify what he calls "that sand dune in the middle of the Pacific," said he would fight the appropriation if it gets to the Senate.

Asked to give a breakdown of the way in which the Navy proposes to use the 25 per cent increase in tonnage which would be authorized under the proposed Vinson Bill, Admiral Stark said it would be "about the following tonnage:

Aircraft carriers, 72,000 tons; cruisers, 192,000 tons; destroyers, 60,000 tons; submarines, 45,000.

That allocation, he added, would leave 30,000 extra tons authorized which "we like to hold to our sleeve for distribution among any of these categories."

House Cuts Defense Bill \$4,801,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (U. P.)—The House Appropriations Committee today reported a \$267,197,908 Emergency National Defense Bill, carrying funds for 518 new Navy planes and reconditioning of 64 old destroyers and other warships.

The bill was cut \$4,801,615 from the sum requested by President Roosevelt.

The money is all for immediate use to finance defense expansion and neutral protection measures ordered by the President after the outbreak of European war.

The committee approved the following in this appropriation bill of the session:

Air Force—\$116,218,345, a reduction of \$78,149.

Navy—\$145,082,238, a reduction of \$67,018.

Coast Guard—\$4,422,325, \$53,100 below the President's recommendation.

FBI—The full \$1,475,000 recommended by the President to combat espionage and subversive activities.

TRAINS TO REICH HELD UP

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 10 (U. P.)—Important quantities of Rumanian and Russian raw materials intended for Germany are being held up because of a Russo-German dispute over railroad transport and the fact that the Danube delta is solidly frozen, it was disclosed today.

Publication of hearings on the supplemental national defense appropriation for 1940 showed that Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, chief of construction and repair, refused to admit there was any "faulty construction" in the Wichita.

The House was expected to pass an anti-lynching bill today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (U. P.)—The Navy, in addition to making changes in a group of new destroyers to correct "topheaviness," has made alterations in the eight-inch gun cruiser Wichita, it was revealed today.

Publication of hearings on the supplemental national defense appropriation for 1940 showed that Rear Admiral A. H. Van Keuren, chief of construction and repair, refused to admit there was any "faulty construction" in the Wichita.

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here is the Traffic Record	County	City	1939	1940
Speeding	2	1	0	0
Reckless driving	2	2	\$20	
Failure to stop at	0	0		
through street	0	0		
Disobeying traffic	0	0		
signal	0	0		
Drunken driving	2	1	10	
All others	6	6		
Totals	10	9	\$36	

MEETINGS TODAY

Kiwians Club, luncheon, Columbia Club, noon.

Severians Lumber and Builders Supply Association, convention, Claypool Hotel, noon.

Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce, luncheon, Canary Cottage, noon.

Indiana Motor Traffic Association, luncheon, Hotel Indiana, 12:15 p. m.

Y. M. C. A. Camera Club, meeting, 8 p. m.

Young Men's Christian Club, dinner, 6 p. m.

12th District American Legion, luncheon, Purdue Alumni Association, luncheon, Hotel Sevierin, noon.

MEETINGS TOMORROW

Indiana Lumber and Builders Supply Association, convention, Claypool Hotel, all day.

Home Mission Council and Convention, Indianapolis, noon.

Indiana Statewide Board, luncheon, Hotel Washington, noon.

Caravan Club, luncheon, Murat Temple, noon.

Oil Club, luncheon, Sevierin Hotel, noon.

Beta Theta Pi, luncheon, Canary Cottage, noon.

Advertising Club of Indianapolis, luncheon, Indianapolis Athletic Club, noon.

Architects and Builders Bigg, noon.

Indianapolis Camera Club, meeting, 11:30 a. m.

Lambda Chi Alpha Alumni Association, luncheon, Russell Cafeteria, noon.

MARINE LICENSES

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

James L. Williams, 31, of 2120 Highland.

Mary Elizabeth Fields, 30, of 633 Locust.

FIRE

9:33 A. M.—2204 W. Michigan, having frozen pipe, loss \$3.

10:30 A. M.—52½ N. Harding, defective wiring in lamp, loss \$1.

10:30 A. M.—City Hall, cotton mop.

10:30 A. M.—M. C. S.—English, defective wiring.

The March of Mars

(Here is the second of three special dispatches by the foreign news editor of the United Press, tracing the March of Mars across Europe Since Sept. 3.)

By JOE ALEX MORRIS

United Press Foreign News Editor

This war is in a battlefield state of siege that might well last a century. But on other and probably more decisive fields it is being waged at unprecedented speed.

Now, after four months of conflict in Europe, it is possible to bring into focus some of the gains and some of the losses on both sides. Many momentous factors are involved. Their results cannot be foretold.

But for the purpose of clarification and study of progress so far, the conflict may be reduced to the fundamental struggle between Great Britain and Germany and to these primary opposing war aims:

1. Great Britain's purpose is to defeat the Nazi bid for domination of Europe by closing a devastating economic and military blockade around Germany and thus, as the ultimate goal, reassert Britain's position as a great, if not the greatest, single influence in world politics and trade.

2. Germany's purpose is to destroy the British Navy as ruler of the sea, and thus remove the greatest single traditional obstacle to Nazi leadership in Europe.

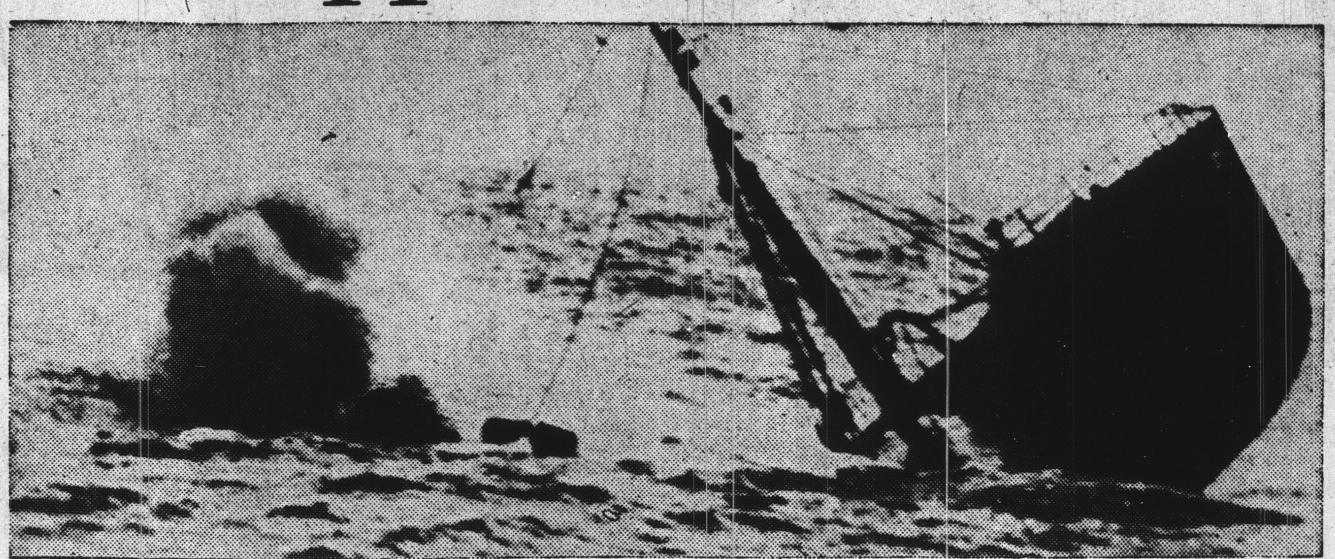
Those are the barest fundamentals. They may be modified by necessity. They may be abandoned only by failure for the Governments.

Patrol fighting is very real warfare to the men who take part; but to date the result is merely to emphasize the state of siege.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Royal Oak, the aircraft carrier Courageous, the merchant cruiser Rawalpindi, the submarine Oxley and the destroyers Gipsy, Blanche and Duchess.

In addition Germany has claimed five other important British warships were put out of action and it has been established that 16 British warships in addition to those sunk

Blockade Cripples German Sea Trade



Germany fights back against the blockade... a British trawler sinks after bombing by a Nazi U-boat crew. Times-Acme Photo.

are the losses? They fall normally into three classifications: land, sea, and air and economic.

On the land, the use of armed force by both sides so far has had only incidental or indirect results. On the Western Front, it is estimated that there have not been more than 4000 casualties, evenly divided between Germans and French with the British suffering probably a score of dead since their arrival in the front lines.

It is at sea and in the economic field, then, that the real results must be sought. And in those fields the record shows:

(AT SEA)

Germany is on the offensive at sea with U-boats, mines, airplanes and armed sea raiders in a campaign to blow the British Navy out of the water.

Known results include destruction of at least 18 British warships, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In the air, Germany admires the loss of only 29 airplanes, of which 10 were auxiliary vessels such as armed trawlers. The others included the battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.