

# 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 program 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 "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 64 million dollars for the outfitting of 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.'"

Gave 5-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 income into balance with outgo. Earlier, the President had said that he would give Mr. Taft a "handsome prize" if he could propose an outright 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.

## 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 atoll, blew up in Congress today when Chairman Carl Vinson (D. Ga.) of the Naval Affairs Committee insisted that any Naval improvements at the island must be authorized by his Committee before appropriations are provided.

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 1941 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 Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, told the committee a 15 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. Idaho), 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 would like to hold up 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 \$4,801,000 Emergency National Defense Bill carrying funds for 518 new Navy planes and recommissioning of 64 old destroyers and other warships.

The bill was cut \$4,801,000 from the sum requested by President Roosevelt. The money is all for immediate use to finance defense expansion and neutrality protection measures ordered by the President after the outbreak of European war.

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

Army—\$116,218,345, a reduction of \$3,781,497.

(Here is the second of three special dispatches by the foreign new 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 seas 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 now in power.

So far, the British and French have sought to force Germany to fight on Allied terms, believing that economic power will mean ultimate victory without wholesale loss of fighting men. They have been successful to the extent that Adolf Hitler, by failing to strike with Germany's full military power, accepted the challenge to an economic war.

But in one respect Herr Hitler has amended the Allied plan of war. He has taken the offensive against the British navy.

Now, what are the gains and what are the losses? They fall normally into four classifications: land, sea, air and economic.

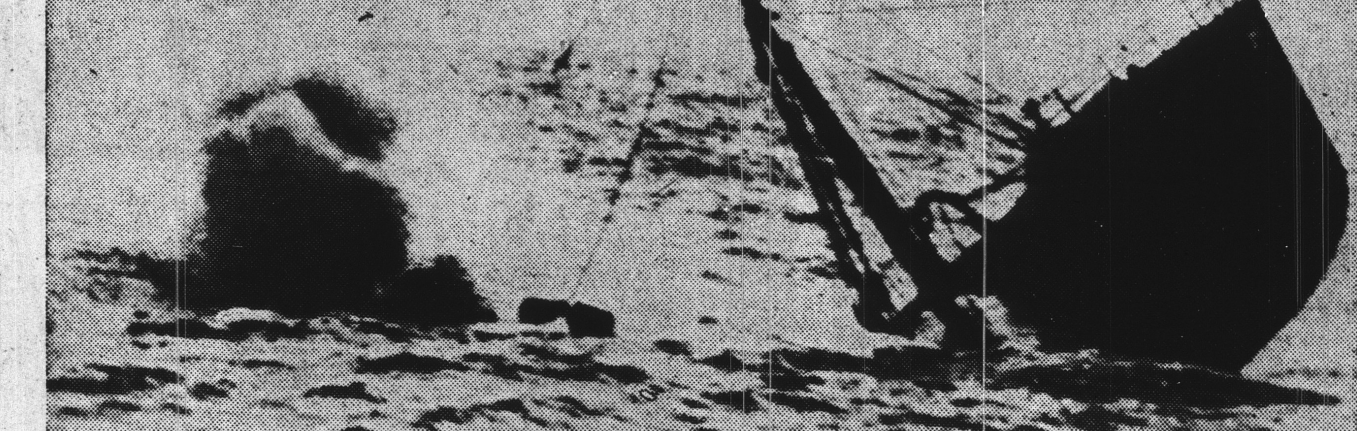
On the land, the use of armed force by both sides so far has had only incidental or indirect results. On the Western Front, it is estimated that there have not been more than 400,000 casualties, rather evenly divided between Germans and French with the British suffering probably a score of dead since their arrival in the front lines.

Patrol fighting is the 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 admits the loss of only 29 airplanes, including three shot down in Poland. British official statistics claim 86 German fighters have been destroyed. The fighters and French claims boost the total to 105, with a score of others believed destroyed.

The British admit loss of only 26 planes. Neutral sources—say nothing of German claims—boost the total at least to 85. But these losses, including an estimated total

# Blockade Cripples German Sea Trade



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

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The British admit loss of only 26 planes. Neutral sources—say nothing of German claims—boost the total at least to 85. But these losses, including an estimated total

of 1200 casualties in air force personnel on both sides, represent little more than reconnaissance flying and small scale bombing expeditions.

The war in the air, too, is in a state of siege.

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 Royal Oak, the aircraft carrier Courageous, the merchant cruiser Rawalpindi, the submarine Oxley and the destroyers Gypsy, 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

were more or less seriously damaged. Navy casualties total 2132 dead.

Although navies were larger in numbers in 1914. The German victories in four months may be compared to the following losses in approximately 50 months of the World War:

	B.	F.	G.
Battleships	16	4	2
Cruisers	25	5	23
Destroyers	67	12	66
Submarines	54	14	199

"British." "French." "German." On the other side of the ledger, Germany has lost the pocket battleship Graf Spee, two coastal patrol ships, and five submarines which are officially admitted as destroyed as compared to Allied claims that at least 40 U-boats have been captured or sunk.

In Nazi eyes and on the basis of official German claims, the British Navy has suffered damaging blows. Certainly the spectacular triumphs have been on the German side and the prestige of the British at sea was at a new low until the vaunted

Graf Spee ran from the guns of three British cruisers off the Uruguayan Coast and eventually was scuttled.

But in the estimates of most qualified observers the Nazi victories have been largely against older British warships and must increase to far greater scale to endanger British domination of the seas.

(ECONOMIC)

The Allied offensive has been mainly on the economic front, where Britain moved with special speed to institute a "double blockade" of exports to and from the Reich and to enforce it from the beginning with a ruthlessness that did not appear until after many months in the World War.

The outstanding result in four months has been to destroy Germany's overseas trade, cutting off an estimated 60 per cent of normal imports and slashing the Reich's purchasing power by seizure of exports.

Against this double blockade, Germany has used mines, U-boats and airplanes on a vast scale to

frustrate neutral shipping away from England. The results, as comparable to 50 months of World War, are:

	World War	This War
Britain merchant ships	2098	130
French and other Allies	1282	12
Neutral	1590	95

In four months of war, Germany has lost 24 merchant ships, of which 18 were scuttled by their own crews, according to British statistics. Twenty others have been seized by the Allied Naval forces, which have intercepted more than 900,000 tons of goods destined for the Reich. Germany officially admits the loss of only 18 merchantmen, of which all but one were scuttled to keep the Allies from seizing them.

Thus, Britain has suffered comparatively small loss of around 2 per cent of her merchant shipping. This falls to represent the full cost because it does not include the supply ships frightened away from England by German sea warfare, but in any event it is not comparable to the virtual extinction of the Reich's overseas trade.

The blockade, however, is a great deal more than sea warfare. Britain and France have sought by pressure and by heavy purchases to cut into German supplies from northern Europe and from the Balkans. In this they have been only partially successful and Herr Hitler has sought to offset their campaign by deals with Soviet Russia and other countries, such as Rumania, especially for oil to run the Nazi war machine.

The war in those fields has brought into action many complex forces and has been largely responsible for persistent reports of plans by both sides to violate the neutrality of their small neighbors and to undertake military expeditions into the rich oil country of the Near East.

The results are still in dispute but they constitute the chief danger that the conflict will spread to new fronts.

(NEXT—New war fronts.)

## LONDON IS DRAFTING POLICY OF 'THRIFT'

LONDON, Jan. 10 (U. P.).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and his Cabinet have started to organize a "clear the decks for action" program in preparation for a final fight against Germany, it was reported today in political quarters.

Safeguard against inflation, and the husbanding of financial and economic resources generally, were believed to be main features of the program.

But there was some belief that the program foreshadowed some as yet undefined shattering blow against Germany, aimed at hastening the end of the war.

As regards this, considerable attention was paid to Mr. Chamberlain's statement in his speech yesterday: "Although we are not actually fighting on land we are making preparations to do so with the greatest effect when the right moment comes."

Some quarters say in this indication that Britain was now preparing to set a war pace rather than sit back and wait for the long threatened German "blitzkrieg" or lightning war.

But Mr. Chamberlain's speech, emphasizing as it did the sacrifices which the country must make, was taken to mean that the Government was to make its first big effort on the home front, to put the country into economic trim for eventual acceleration of belligerent activity.

Important phases of the Government's program, it was indicated, were the problems of putting 1,300,000 unemployed in useful work, stricter control and utilization of certain raw materials, and immediate drastic increase in merchant shipping tonnage.

## Reporter Walks Among Frozen Men and Horses

(Continued from Page One)

shores of a long, narrow lake running parallel to the road (the lake's name was withheld for military reasons) under the noses of Russian outposts. It was that road which enabled the Finns to cut off the 44th from the frontier in the region of Lake Raate and then to capture the Finns' empty shells and arrived from Russian bases.

That was done on Jan. 3 and that was the day the 44th was without supplies. Tins of hard tack were dropped by Russian aviators, but the situation became more and more hopeless.

The bulk of this division was camping on an area no larger than seven by four kilometers (slightly more than four by two miles). There were whole batteries directed to the north and west, dominating a large clearing north of the road, but no Finnish soldier ever showed himself in this clearing.

When the Finns attacked from the opposite direction, some smaller Russian cannons quickly were turned around in a last minute attempt by Russian gunners to save themselves. Heaps of empty shells lay behind the guns testified to this last desperate effort.

Finns Capture Guns Without a Shot Larger guns, however, including some 122-kilometer howitzers and 75-anti-aircraft guns, were taken by the Finns without having fired a shot.

When the Finns opened their final attack Jan. 5, the Red troops already were in a state not far from panic. For three weeks the Russian camps had been attacked by Finnish patrols. A round of bullets were fired here and a hand grenade exploded there. Each time a number of Russians were killed or wounded.

At the same time a heavy engagement was in progress on the border itself. Considerable Russian reinforcements had arrived there and had tried to break through a barricade of trees and boulders with which the Finns had blocked the "door" through which the 44th had entered.

Reds' Panic Spreads

## FIGHT STAGED NEAR DENMARK

Clash in Skies May Be First Of England's Blows in Mystery 'Blitzkrieg.'

(Continued from Page One)

near the scene of the combat said that British planes had raised Sylt and Helgoland last night and that the raids had been resumed this morning. Telephonic advices from the island of Rome said it was believed that the raiding planes were from the British Royal Air Force.

Bombs dropped on Danish soil did some damage and Dutch and Luftwaffe also drove unidentified airplanes from the shores of Holland.

Sheriff Reports Plans Sheriff I. C. Knudsen, of Rome Island, reported that planes had raided Sylt Island air base at 8 a. m. and again at 9 a. m. (2 a. m. Indianapolis Time) and go southward, apparently to join in a battle which was plainly heard on Rome Island.

Grimmer Warfare Seen In London, the Air Ministry reported that British Royal Air Force planes reconnoitered over northern Germany during the night. This brief statement had no connection with reports of the British raid in the Helgoland area.

Identification of the aerial warfare indicated today that the raid seemed to be taking place in the southern part of Sylt Island or off Helgoland.

Sheriff Knudsen said he saw German planes stationed at List, on the northern tip of Sylt Island, take off one after another after 2 a. m. (Indianapolis Time) and go southward, apparently to join in a battle which was plainly heard on Rome Island.

## 'Slows Down' Young Speeder

A 17-YEAR-OLD youth was found guilty of speeding and failure to have an operator's license by Judge Charles J. Karabell in Municipal Court today and fined \$16. He was forbidden to drive an automobile for 30 days.

The youth told the court he drove the car "to go to shows and chase around in." He was arrested yesterday by State Police for speeding 52 miles-per-hour on U. S. Road 40 west of Indianapolis.

"You sure are tough on a fellow," the youth told Judge Karabell after he was fined.

"I've got to be tough on fellows like you," the judge replied. "Do you realize the number of persons that were killed in automobile accidents last year? I'm going to slow you down before you get yourself killed."

STEEL INSTITUTE MAY 23 NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (U. P.).—The American Iron & Steel Institute announced today that its 49th general meeting will be held here at the Waldorf Astoria on hospital officials announced.

Dear Sir: What have you in mind—A COAT to keep you warm... A SUIT—to turn you out in taste and smartness... OXFORDS—to put comfort underfoot... WOOL SOCKS to promote a warm understanding... HANDKERCHIEFS—for decoration or nasal service... SHIRTS to do the bosom proud...

Drop in and see how pleasantly you can convert what's in your mind to a splendid reality!

Sweeping clearances are in process... considerable price wrecking results. You'll be delighted.

## WAR CUTS SUPPLY OF COD LIVER OIL HERE

The City Health Board today began to feel a shortage in cod-liver oil as a result of the European War blockade. The cod-liver oil is imported chiefly from Scandinavian countries.

Dr. Herman G. Morgan, Board secretary, said that the price of cod-liver oil, which is distributed free to infants of indigent families, had more than doubled since the war's outbreak. Last September the Board was buying the oil for from \$1.90 to \$2.10 a gallon. Recent estimates quoted the oil at \$4.90 a gallon, he said.

If the price rise continues, the Board will seek additional money from other funds to keep the usual supply available, he said. About 150 gallons is distributed annually through the City's infant welfare stations.

EVELYN NESBIT ILL MINEOLA, N. Y., Jan. 10 (U. P.).—Evelyn Nesbit, former wife of Harry K. Thaw, millionaire playboy and architect of the Stanford White, was in Nassau Hospital today for a gall bladder operation, hospital officials announced.

Strauss Says:



Dear Sir: What have you in mind—A COAT to keep you warm... A SUIT—to turn you out in taste and smartness... OXFORDS—to put comfort underfoot... WOOL SOCKS to promote a warm understanding... HANDKERCHIEFS—for decoration or nasal service... SHIRTS to do the bosom proud...

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L. STRAUSS & CO., INC., THE MAN'S STORE

## Here Is the Traffic Record

County	City
1939	2
1940	0
Injured	0
Dead	0
Arrests	18
Cases Convicted	9
Fines Tried	2
Paid	2
Reckless driving	2
Failure to stop at through street	0
Disobeying traffic signal	0
Drunk driving	2
All others	6
Totals	10

## TUESDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Convicted	Fines Tried	Paid
Speeding	0	0
Reckless driving	2	2
Failure to stop at through street	0	0
Disobeying traffic signal	0	0
Drunk driving	2	1
All others	6	6
Totals	10	9

## MEETINGS TODAY

Kiwanis Club, luncheon, Columbia Club, noon.  
Indiana Lumber and Builders' Supply Association, convention, Claypool Hotel, all day.  
Lions Club, luncheon, Claypool Hotel, noon.  
Co-Operative Club of Indianapolis, luncheon, Columbia Club, noon.  
Indiana Junior Chamber of Commerce, luncheon, Claypool Hotel, noon.  
Indiana Motor Traffic Association, luncheon, Hotel Antlers, noon.  
M. C. & Camera Club, meeting, 8 p. m.  
Young Men's Discussion Club, dinner, 7 p. m.  
12th District American Legion, luncheon, Board of Trade, noon.  
Furdist Association, luncheon, Hotel Severin, noon.

## MEETINGS TOMORROW

Indiana Lumber and Builders' Supply Association, convention, Claypool Hotel, all day.  
Home Mission Council and Council of Women for Home Missions, convention, Severin Hotel, all day.  
Indiana Real Estate Board, luncheon, Hotel Washington, noon.  
Caravan Club, luncheon, Mural Temple, noon.  
Oil Club, luncheon, Severin Hotel, noon.  
Beta Theta Pi, luncheon, Claypool Hotel, noon.  
Advertising Club of Indianapolis, luncheon, Indianapolis Athletic Club, noon.  
Construction League of Indianapolis, luncheon, Archibald and Builders' Bldg., noon.  
Indiana Camera Club, meeting, 110 E. Ninth St., 8 p. m.  
Lambda Chi Alpha Alumni Association, luncheon, Russett Cafeteria, noon.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

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

James L. Williams, 21, of 2120 Highland, Mary Elizabeth Fields, 30, of 633 Locky.

## IN INDIANAPOLIS

Arnold Clifford Brown, 24, of 1203 S. Main, married Mary Ann Brown, 24, of 1336 N. Illinois.  
Woodrow Skirvin, 23, of Indianapolis, C. Leona Ramsey, 23, of 650 E. 15th.  
Claude Lawrence Gentry, 56, of 1725 Lawrence, married E. E. Ewing, 49, of 1725 Lawrence.  
Clarence Franklin Gillespie, 23, of 770 N. Tremont, married Berta Mae East, 22, of 1723 N. Meridian.  
Francis Wayne Lammann, 24, of 1328 Lynhurst, married Evelyn Barnes, 19, of 925 Taylor.  
Claude D. Campbell, 19, of 970 N. Tremont, married Juanita Lee Stutman, 18, of 130 N. Rider.

## BIRTHS

Boys  
Edward Geraldine Smith, at City.  
Don Anna Ginnette, at St. Francis.  
Steve Joseph, at Methodist, bronchitis.  
Catherine Watson, at St. Vincent's.  
Walter Levene Martin, at Methodist.  
Girls  
C. Willis Regina Adams, at Methodist.  
Clyde Ada Mae Beyer, at Methodist.  
Martin Edna Kinder, at 2525 W. Washington.  
Gilbert Beatrice Winkler, at 16 N. Trapp.  
Robert Providencia Miller, at 3714 W. Michigan.

## DEATHS

Margaret Blanchard, 63, at 2022 N. Pennsylvania, coronary thrombosis.  
Saran Ray, 34, at 220 N. Pine, chronic myocarditis.  
Elizabeth Schumeyer, 78, at 2059 Park, arteriosclerosis.  
William Stewart, 84, at 2621 Locust, pneumonia.  
Elizabeth Berry, 70, at 703 Buchanan, pneumonia.  
Merced Weitzel, 72, at Methodist, lobar pneumonia.  
David Stanley, 58, at Veterans, lobar pneumonia.  
David Cummings, 3, at 622 Fayette, meningitis.  
Elizabeth Graves, 78, at Central Indiana, myocardiitis.  
Johnnie Kolp, 60, at Methodist, bronchopneumonia.  
Coro Jackson, 64, at 638 N. West, carcinoma.  
Leroy Kelly, 15, at Riley, peritonitis.  
Steve Stanch, 52, at Methodist, bronchitis.  
Martha Weiss, at 1731 N. Capitol, arteriosclerosis.  
Robert Sigmon, 43, at Veterans.  
Roderick Dietrich, 42, at 4341 N. West.  
Lucille Short, 42, at 4341 N. West.  
Elizabeth Hill, 32, at City, chronic myocardiitis.  
George Ligon, 43, at 2052 Martindale, hypertension.  
Antonietta Dowd, 45, at St. Vincent's, carcinoma.

## FIRES

9:33 A. M.—2204 W. Michigan, thawing from N. W. wind, N. W. wind, defective wiring in lamp, loss \$100.  
10:10 A. M.—City Hall cotton mop, loss \$100.  
9:41 A. M.—2852 N. Harding, defective wiring in lamp, loss \$100.  
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9:41 A. M.—2852 N. Harding, defective wiring in lamp, loss \$100.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS FORECAST: Cloudy with occasional snow or rain and somewhat warmer tonight and tomorrow; lowest temperature tonight about 25 degrees.