

# MOVE FOR LIMIT OF 100 MEN IN DRAFT LOSES

F. D. R. Repeats Selective Training Is Necessary For U. S. Defense.

(Continued from Page One)

and efficient means of obtaining manpower. He added that he was convinced that most of the people of this country agree with his analysis of the situation and likewise support his endorsement of the conscription principle.

But, said Mr. Roosevelt firmly, no specific measure will be sent to Capitol Hill with the endorsement of the White House. Adding that he wanted to be perfectly frank, he said that no matter what happens he is damned if he does and damned if he does not make a specific endorsement of details of the conscription plan.

## Insists on Total Defense

Mr. Roosevelt emphasized his conviction that the only possible defense is total defense; that total defense means well trained personnel; that this personnel can only be obtained by a selected service conscription. The lessons of the European war drove home the point, he said, that nations which have no well trained manpower to operate their war machines were in a bad way.

William S. Knudsen, production chief on the Defense Commission, has informed him that work is proceeding on defense machines and material amounting to \$1,800,000,000. The question now is to get the manpower to operate this vast machine, he said.

Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D. O.) appeared before the House Military Affairs Committee to urge that a system of voluntary enlistment be tried before conscription is adopted by Congress.

## Wants Draft as Last Resort

"The draft should be the last resort rather than the first," he said. He urged consideration of a bill he introduced yesterday permitting one-year enlistments in the nation's armed forces and raising the base pay from \$21 a month to \$30.

Former Rep. Malcolm Baldrige (R. Neb.) said that voluntary enlistments had proved an "absolute failure" and that compulsory service was the only way of meeting the present need for enlarging the Army.

## Sponsors Hope Friends Make Demands Known

By FRED PERKINS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Backers of the Burke-Wadsworth selective draft bill today hoped that friends of the measure would make themselves known to members of Congress and counter-attack the heavy volume of anti-conscription mail now being received.

Rep. James W. Wadsworth (R. N. Y.), House sponsor of the bill, said he was certain that only opponents had gone to the trouble of writing their Congressmen.

"Members who have gone home and talked personally to their constituents," he said, "find that the real public sentiment is not reflected accurately by their correspondence."

He declared that a recent Gallup Poll, showing 67 per cent of a country-wide cross-section in favor of compulsory training, had been borne out in personal investigations by himself and other House members. Senator Stephen M. Milne (D. Ind.), assistant majority leader, who with Senator Edward R. Burke, anti-Roosevelt Democrat of Nebraska, is the leading Senate advocate of compulsory training, said members of both parties should wait no longer to ascertain the views of their national leaders on this issue.

"We've been called rubber stamps unjustly on too many occasions," Senator Milne said. "Here is a chance for Congress to strike out on its own and do what it thinks right. It is not a matter of doing right or wrong, but of doing right and doing wrong."

# IN INDIANAPOLIS

## Here Is the Traffic Record

DEATHS TO DATE	County	City	Total
1939	21	32	54
1940	28	44	72

—Aug. 1—

Injured	12	Accidents	35
Dead	0	Arrests	35

THURSDAY TRAFFIC CASES

Speeding	8	8	33
Reckless driving	5	5	24
Failure to stop at through street	14	13	12
Disobeying traffic signals	2	1	11
Drunk driving	0	0	6
All others	17	17	6
Totals	46	44	\$80

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

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

William L. Benger, 25 1719 Lynnhurst, Speedway City, Ind. Florence Turner, 20 219 N. Sprague.

Polly C. DeHobart, 25 904 S. Noble, Vera M. Gosholt, 21 414 E. McCarty, Robt. M. Ballas, 25 111 E. Medical Center, Frieda K. Peters, 22 4705 Carrollton.

George R. Cowherd, 25 2800 N. Capitol, Dorothy Timmons, 22 2712 Columbia, Samuel L. Elbert, 21 550 W. 20th, Marcella M. Handley, 19 931 Indiana, Joseph S. Cokkba, 31 3000 W. Washington, Hope E. Tomah, 37, Evlin Schwartz, 22 1408 S. New Jersey, Emil H. Rock, 22 1506 S. New Jersey, Joseph Stutz, 22 1201 N. Illinois, Louis E. Gerhard, 22 1309 N. Pennsylvania, 20.

George J. Berry, Jr., 23 2509 Hotel, Margaret E. West, 21 2215 Winthrop, Louis K. Woodman, 23 615 E. McCarty, James Sudbrook, 24 R. 9, Box 385, Godfrey Taylor, 23 1010 W. 26th, Lizzie M. Jones, 20 2524 Burton, No. 3.

Robert P. Funk, 23 321 Park, Mary Belle Kincaid, 22 3983 Kenwood, Woodrow Wilson Seick, 21 218 N. Sheffield, Helen Marie Smothers, 17 1021 W. New York.

Thomas Eugene Mayer, 18 201 S. Arlington, Clara Jeanne Dover, 18 921 S. LaSalle, Harold L. Garrison, 24 840 Harrison, Alma K. Kuyler, 18 518 S. Sprague, Price A. Price, 21 750 W. 31st, Dorothy M. Reed, 22 2810 E. 13th.

Charles M. Terhune, 28 84 S. 11th St., Beech Grove, Juanita E. McIntosh, 19 64 S. 11th St., Beech Grove, Thomas R. Crafton, 20 New Augusta, Charles A. Culbert, 19 752 W. New York, Violet Margaret Gill, 19 2315 Morgan.

# "Who's Spinning?"

## "Oh, My Head!" Our 'Blindest Flier' Moans

By SAM TYNDALL

"Flew" blind in a Link Trainer today and did I get dizzy! I grabbed the stick, put my feet on the pedals and an instructor clamped a lid over the cockpit. Through the earphones the instructor bellowed:

"You're on the beam. Now see if you can stay on it. Watch the instruments."

I took one look at a covey of clock-like dials in front of me and then went right into a spin. The Link Trainer lurched to one side. I don't know which. They say sometimes you can't tell whether you're flying upside down or not. I guess I was.

Anyway, one of the instrument needles was hanging way over to one side—maybe it's the one to straighten up. I pushed down on the right pedal.

"Give it left pedal and pull back on the stick," boomed into my earphones from the instructor. By this time I was well off the beam. Well off balance, too. Awful, I should say.

I stole a look at the altimeter. It read 900 feet above sea level just before the motor shut off and the instructor walked over to lift the hatch.

Yes, I was just where I started from in a small room in the basement of the Municipal Airport building.

There certainly is one good thing about a Link Trainer. Its bolted to the floor.

Bill Gage, general manager of the Roscoe Turner Aeronautical School, was my instructor.

While I sat perfectly quiet waiting for my head to settle down, he said: "Would you like to see how you flew?"

Before he could show my flight "record," I launched a strong counter-offensive.

"Some of you guys were pushing me into a spin because I did all right when I didn't have this lid over my head."

My instructor just smirked as he handed me the record. The little red line that followed my "flight" looked like a tight coil spring. It was a record that will stand for all time.

As you can guess, the Link Trainer is for instruction of persons who know a heck of a lot



This is Pilot Tyndall stuttering into a microp hone and trying to say he wasn't in a spin. You look.

more about flying airplanes than I do.

As a matter of fact, the trainer is designed for instrument instruction of airline pilots and advanced flying students—it's definitely not for "first semester" fliers—let alone plain landlubbers like me.

This Link Trainer is the first one in Indianapolis. It looks like the miniature airplane you see at amusement parks for children. But this one cost \$9000.

It simulates every flying condition that is normally recorded by instruments. You pull the stick back, the nose goes up, and the altimeter records climb. (It's done by a vacuum tank, in which air is drawn and expelled.)

Kick a pedal and the trainer turns on its side. The pedal has released air in a set of bellows underneath the trainer, and over you go. The bank and turn indicator plainly shows it.

THROUGH a labyrinth of gears, valves and electrical devices, the trainer does even more. It is automatically "nose heavy"—like an actual airplane in flight. When the trainer is turned, and not banked—an automatic gadget will force the nose down, making the pilot compensate for it.

Also if the student should lower one wing without applying rudder, another device goes into action, and the trainer begins to turn—as real airplanes would under the same conditions.

There are two other types of flying conditions simulated — but these are "turned on" when the student least expects them—exactly as it happens in the air. One valve simulates icing conditions—the trainer loses altitude.

Another, brings "rough air." The student who is flying "on instru-

ments" must compensate for both — and stay on the beam.

The instructor sits at a table and watches a duplicate set of instruments. He can talk to the student through a telephone circuit as though it were radio and he can send the "beam" to the student by twisting dials at his desk.

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AIRLINE pilots are required to receive periodic "checkups" on the Link because they can learn more about instrument flying in the Link than they can actually flying airplanes on instruments.

The reason: The Link records every instrument flight on a graph. There can't be any argument. There's one thing there won't be any argument about—I'll qualify as the blindest flier Link will ever have.

Ooh, my head!

# What About South America?

## Mr. Simms Has the Answers

WILL HITLER invade Latin America? If we became involved in war with Germany over the Monroe Doctrine, would South America fight on our side?

What is the truth about South America's fifth column? Is South America about to "go Nazi" or Red?

Why do South Americans predict the United States will be at war within a year or less?

What do South Americans think of the Monroe Doctrine? What do they think of the Havana Conference? What do they really think of us? What do they think of Hitler? What do they think of our preparedness program?

Are we as strong, in Latin American opinion, as we think we are? Could we lick Germany? And Japan?

Should the Monroe Doctrine be revised? Does it take in too much territory? Could we defend—say—Chile, Argentina or Brazil against a victorious Germany and perhaps Japan at the same time?

How far is South America prepared to co-operate with us, economically? Militarily?

Seeking the answers to these and other questions, William Philip Simms, Scripps-Howard Foreign Editor, has flown 15,000 miles in the last five weeks—3000 miles around South America.

He will report his findings in a number of dispatches, the first of which will appear in The Indianapolis Times Monday.

# Today's War Moves

By J. W. T. MASON

The most significant part of Premier Molotov's speech last night before the Soviet Parliament was his statement that Russia must continue in a state of full national mobilization and preparedness. "In face of the danger of military attack,"

Molotov's expressions of friendship for Germany and Italy cannot counterbalance the continued maintenance of the Russian Army on a war footing. Dictators always are a war realistic to trust one another's

pledges, each knowing the other are opportunists, instantly ready to exploit sudden changes in international situations. Russia, especially has demonstrated this fact in the Baltic and the Balkans, within the present year.

It is an alternative to the draft. He proposed a call of 1,000,000 volunteers for a year's training. "I believe the response would be tremendous," he said. He pointed out that only a few days were needed to get 50,000 student pilots recently.

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# 100 NAZI CITIES LISTED AMONG R. A. F. TARGETS

Germans Also Claim High Success in Many Air Raids.

(Continued from Page One)

fatalities. The dead included 287 men, 42 women and seven children. The Ministry said, and 389 men, 91 women and 16 children were injured.

For the first time the British named a town where German bombs fell. They said five civilians were killed yesterday when a raid on the Chinese-run and bombed Norwich. Other towns in Wales, east Scotland, northeast Scotland and east Anglia were bombed during the night.

In Berlin, authorized German quarters jubilantly approved Soviet Premier Molotov's speech yesterday and described it as a rejection of "attempts by both Britain and the United States to disturb German-Russian relations." Italy also hailed the speech as proof of good relations between Russia and Italy.

And the German press published claims that "Nazis" bombers had wreaked havoc on the British harbors of London, Southampton, Hull and Newcastle and that Italian bombers had flung the British Mediterranean fleet into two parts. British ships sunk by torpedoes or bombs in recent weeks, it was claimed, included 1,267,017 tons of merchant vessels, eight submarines, two cruisers, four destroyers and five other craft. Heavily damaged vessels, the press said, included 20 merchant ships, three battleships, three aircraft carriers, seven cruisers, eight destroyers, one submarine, two auxiliary cruisers and seven other ships.

The Germans charged that the British had killed two women and a man in air raids on Hanover, where there allegedly are no military objectives, and had bombed a residential district of Heidelberg.

The Italians claimed numerous successes, including the sinking of the 1500-ton British submarine Owald in the Ionian Sea and capture of 52 of its 55 crew members, the successful bombing of a British naval squadron south of the Balearic Islands in which one battleship was struck and set afire, the bombing of Butana in the Anglo-Egyptian border, and the expulsion of British naval vessels from Gibraltar by repeated air raids.

The Italians admitted loss of one plane and the bombing of the British of Direwada in Ethiopia, Asmara, Massawa and Giallo in Italian Eritrea. They claimed destruction of two British planes and said the bombers did no damage.

Cornelia Padano, newspaper owner by the late Air Marshal Tadeo Balbo, said the "zero hour" for the joint Axis attack on Britain was about to come and that its result would be "once and for all to crush the might of the British Empire."

## Tokyo Explains Aims

Portentous news also came from Moscow today. In the Russian capital, newspapers carried official News Agency reports that workers and police had engaged in bloody clashes in Helsinki and other Finnish cities when authorities tried to disperse meetings of the "Society for Friendship and Peace With the Soviet Union."

Molotov, the day before, had cited alleged persecution of pro-Soviet groups in Finland and warned that it might damage Finnish-Soviet relations. And last night, Finnish Minister J. K. Paasikivi departed for home without explanation.

In Bucharest there were unconfirmed reports of unusual troop activity on Russia's western border.

The Supreme Soviet was to consider the formation of a Moldavian Republic out of Bessarabia, incorporation of the former Rumanian province of Northern Bukovina into the Ukrainian republic and acceptance of Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia into the Soviet Union.

In Tokyo, Yakichiro Suma, spokesman for the foreign office, said the Japanese intention of including the South Seas in "Greater East Asia" under Japanese domination. That would include French and Dutch possessions but Suma refused to reply to a question as to whether the Philippines were included, too.

Two British were reported to have been arrested by the Japanese in Korea, bringing the number of British subjects now held to nine. And in Shanghai a wave of terrorism resulted in the assassination by gunmen of Charles Metzler, White Russian leader employed by an American insurance firm; the kidnapping of Sung Ching-tsu, wealthy Chinese coal dealer, and the attempted kidnapping of Chang Pong-sha, Chinese banker.

# Tries U. S. Gun



Prime Minister Winston Churchill tried the feel of an American tommy gun during inspection of coastal defenses in northeast England.

# REDS, JAPANESE ADD NEW STRAIN ON TIES TO U. S.

Molotov Can Say Nothing Good of America; Nippon More Hostile.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (U. P.).—

Relation of the United States with Japan and Soviet Russia came into sharp focus today as a result of important developments in each of those countries.

Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka issued a statement yesterday that the new totalitarian government of Japan planned to assume leadership in a "greater East Asia," including the South Seas, and was through trying to win the friendship of "recalcitrant nations."

Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov, in a speech before the Supreme Soviet, denounced the action of the United States in freezing the credits of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia on the eve of their affiliation with the Soviet Union. He said he could say "nothing good about this country."

A short time after Molotov's speech, Russian Ambassador Constantin Oumansky called on Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles at Mr. Welles' invitation. The topic of discussion was not disclosed although it was revealed that Mr. Welles did not present an answer to the Soviet protest against immobilization of Baltic credits.

Reaction to the pronouncement of the Japanese Minister was mixed. Rep. Ed V. Izac (D. Cal.) said Japan's new foreign policy would convince Congress of "the futility of appeasement toward 'the Japanese.'" He predicted a new movement in Congress to strengthen the defenses of Guam in the Western Pacific.

## Supreme Soviet O. K.s Molotov's Attack

MOSCOW, Aug. 2.—The Supreme Soviet today voiced unanimous approval of Premier Foreign Commissar Molotov's sledge-hammer attack on the United States and Great Britain.

Premier Molotov in his speech yesterday warned that the European "imperialists" war might spread to the Western Hemisphere and become a world war.

Of the United States, he said that America had been pleased with recent Russian territorial acquisitions, but that "this does not interest us." There was nothing good to say of Russian-American relations, he commented.

Of relations with Great Britain, he said that it was difficult to expect improved relations because of hostile British acts. Recent developments, he said, indicated a possible desire by Britain to improve relations.

Molotov emphasized the cordiality of Russian relations with Germany, and said that Germany had been assured security on its eastern frontiers. Relations with Italy, he said, had been improved and there was every possibility of an understanding on foreign policy as well as improvement of trade relations.

He said that Russia intended to remain neutral in the war but added this quotation of Josef Stalin: "We must keep our entire people in a state of mobilization and preparedness in face of the danger of military attack so that no accident and no tricks of our foreign enemies could catch us unawares."

Speech Is Strongly Approved in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 2 (U. P.).—Authorized German quarters today expressed strong approval of yesterday's speech by Soviet Premier Vyacheslav Molotov "rejecting attempts by both Britain and the United States to disturb German-Russian relations."

Householders found leaflets scattered in their gardens but late souvenir hunters found it difficult to obtain them and there was warm competition for the last ones, found free tops.

The leaflets resembled a small four-page newspaper. They were well printed on fair quality paper but their contents were already well known to any British newspaper reader.

Packed as Parcels

It appeared that they had been packed in brown paper parcels, designed to open as or soon after they left the planes.

Air raid wardens and policemen were out to gather as many of the leaflets as possible. But if the Germans had dropped them in the belief that the British public were unaware of the contents of Hitler's speech, the raid was hardly worth while. Newspapers had carried the speech fully, with such headlines as "Hitler Tries to Scare Us."

# Local Woman, Nearly 70, Drives 300 Miles In One Day and Says It Doesn't Tire Her

The other evening Mrs. Henry Griswold, who will be 70 next January, was sitting on the front porch chatting with the folks when a telegram came saying her daughter was seriously ill in Detroit.

"We're leaving as soon as we can get ready," she announced.

An hour later the Griswold car, with Mrs. Griswold at the wheel and her 74-year-old husband and 12-year-old granddaughter, Phyllis Henschen, as passengers, pulled out of the driveway of their home at 2008 N. Harding St.

Nine hours and 15 minutes later Mrs. Griswold had negotiated the 300 miles and was driving along Grand Blvd., in Detroit.

Every day they were in Detroit Mrs. Griswold drove a 50-mile round trip to and from the hospital. They're back home now happy to report that Phyllis' mother, Mrs. Theo Henschen is recovering.

The trip was tiring to Mrs. Griswold because of worry over her daughter—not the actual driving.

The three hundred mile drive to Detroit usually is no task for the silver-haired, but iron nerved, Mrs. Griswold.

"I make it two or three times a year," Mrs. Griswold said. "You see, I've driven in 23 states in as many years. Just a few years ago I drove to San Antonio and back. Oh, I've driven everywhere. Worn out four cars."

She never was involved in an accident until shortly before last Christmas "when four darn fool kids from Bloomington bumped into the rear of my car."

Mrs. Griswold recommends a speed of anywhere between 40 and 48 miles an hour on the highway, except when passing someone "then give it all its go!"

The venerable motorist would "rather cross Detroit during the rush hour when the automobile plants are letting out than drive around the Circle because in all my driving I've never encountered so many fools at the wheel as in Indiana."

Her husband doesn't drive any more, but Mrs. Griswold doesn't see what's going to stop her for a long time because she's in perfect health.

Afraid of increasing traffic hazards?

"You see," she said. "My folks were all from Kentucky. I'm not afraid of anything. Or I should say that the only thing that does frighten me is some of my people getting sick or dying."

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