

# REPORT 1000 SLAIN IN RUMANIAN RIOTS

Balkan Diplomats Say German Soldiers Sent to Help Restore Order After Clashes With Iron Guards; Claim Premier Regaining Control.

BY UNITED PRESS

Diplomatic reports from Bucharest alleged without official confirmation today that possibly 1000 persons have been killed in the current outbreaks in Rumania.

This is far in excess of any reports of casualties received from any other quarter on the Rumanian disorders, which were said to have involved factions of the Iron Guard, the Rumanian Army and German soldiers.

Fighting still is going on at several places in the province, diplomatic reports said, and it was understood that German soldiers had been dispatched to aid the Rumanian Army in restoring order.

Toll May Go Higher

The unconfirmed diplomatic reports indicated the toll may be even higher before the disorders are quelled completely.

Other reports from Balkan capitals indicated that Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu was getting control of the situation.

The entire story was clouded by censorship, but it appeared that the murder of a German staff officer two days ago touched off riotous disorders.

The riots apparently were caused by radical Iron Guard elements whose opposition to Antonescu had flared up at intervals ever since the abdication of King Carol.

Troops Stand Guard

There had been fighting in Bucharest between Army troops and Iron Guard elements who apparently tried to seize public buildings.

But today troops stood guard in Bucharest and in provincial cities under orders of Antonescu, that peace and order must be re-established throughout the country within 24 hours.

Last night, in a series of decrees, Antonescu prescribed the death penalty for the murder of any German Army man in Rumania and militarized 87 important industries including those of armaments, aviation, oil, telephone, textile, machine, cement, shoe and cigarette to bring them under Army rule.

Tension Eases, Nazis Say

Both the Minister of Interior and the chief of the Rumanian secret service were reported dismissed, presumably for Iron Guard sympathies and Antonescu was said to have ordered all Guardsmen purged from the police. It may have been these orders which touched off the riots.

Reports from Berlin and London agreed that Antonescu now had the situation pretty well in hand.

Berlin had first refused to discuss the Rumanian situation but later said tension had slackened and Antonescu's "position remains firm."

## RUSSIA NOW OFF U. S. EMBARGO LIST

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (U. P.).—Removal of the moral embargo on shipments of strategic war supplies to Russia headed the United States today toward closer friendship with the Soviet Union.

Lifting of the year-old embargo by the State Department follows recent Japanese efforts to ameliorate Russo-Japanese differences in the Far East. The move was interpreted by some as a bid by this country to draw the Soviet Union away from the Berlin-Tokyo-Rome Axis.

Officials noted that the embargo withdrawal followed closely Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka's declaration that war with the United States was not probable and that Japan should make a bid for closer friendship with Russia.

The moral embargo was invoked on Dec. 2, 1939, and expanded during the same month in an effort to influence American manufacturers and exporters to ban shipments of airplanes, aviation gasoline and strategic materials to nations which indiscriminately bombed civilian populations.

## McNUTTS AT INAUGURAL AID BILL LIMITS

Gives F. D. R. Total Power, He Says; Norman Thomas Testifies Against It.

(Continued from Page One)

by the British Empire is an America already defeated in its soul," Mr. Thomas testified. "If you recommend this bill, you will answer to history for blood and tears spilled in vain, for liberties lost . . . for the blackout of democracy . . ."

Mr. Thomas testified that he favored the proposal for a substitute bill providing loans up to \$2,000,000,000 to Britain through the Federal loan agency.

In a speech last night, Rep. Hamilton Fish (R. N. Y.), leader of the House opposition, proposed a substitute, involving the lending of not more than \$2,000,000,000 to the British Government to enable it to purchase supplies, including munitions, airplanes and merchant ships, in the United States.

Denies Popular Mandate

He charged that not only could Mr. Roosevelt ignore the Johnson and Neutrality Acts under the bill, but he could "ignore all labor laws insofar as they applied to the production of defense articles."

Mr. Thomas said the bill could not be justified by any event since the November election.

"Any statesman should have been as well aware of England's need then as now," he said. "The only unexpected event since the election is the magnitude of British and Greek victories over the Italians."

"The President cannot possibly argue that he received a popular mandate for this measure. Not even Mr. Willkie's hearty support, with qualifications, which he never mentioned when he addressed millions of people through the Town Hall of the Air on Thursday, constitutes a popular mandate."

Prefers British Victory

"Much as I desire British victory rather than German," Mr. Thomas said, "much as I hope for final and effective repulse of Nazi invasion of England, I am certain that British victory, in a war in which we do not even ask Mr. Churchill's terms of peace or his plans of reorganization, will not automatically solve the problems of a world in revolution. It will not guarantee the economic order and the kind of trade so dear to the heart of Mr. Willkie. For that it is too late."

Mr. Thomas recommended this bill and thus stuns your country into total war, you may perhaps temporarily sweep a small majority with you. But later, to my sons and yours, and to history, you will answer for blood and tears spilled in vain, for liberties lost that would have been saved for the future by the democracy over this great land where it might have shone with ever increased splendor."

Mr. Thomas said the President's denials of any plans to convey vessels were not as convincing as if he had suggested an addition to the law.

15 on Committee Back Bill

As the second day of "opposition" witness testimony started an unofficial poll revealed that 15 of the 25 members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee favor the British aid bill. Nine now oppose it and one is undecided. The present division is almost entirely along party lines with 13 Democrats and two Republicans supporting it and eight Republicans and one Democrat opposing it.

Waiting to testify today was Sanford MacNider, former U. S. Minister to Canada.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will be another opposition witness tomorrow.

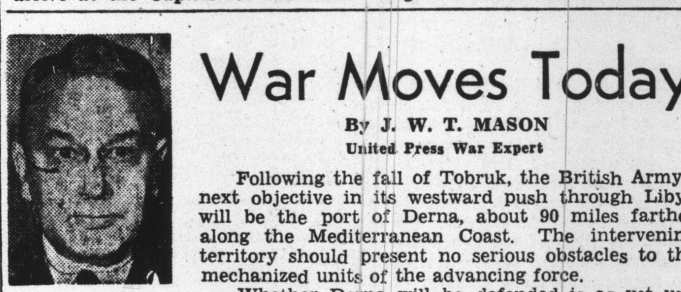
Early reaction to various substitute proposals indicated that there would be sharp disagreement over any attempt to set up a super defense council of joint Congressional committees to advise the President on administration of the lending program.

Joseph P. Kennedy and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota made such suggestions yesterday.

"I am opposed to Congress advocating, even to a council composed of majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate plus the President," said Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.), leader of the Senate opposition to the bill.



Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt and Mrs. McNutt arrive at the Capitol for the third inaugural of President Roosevelt.



Mr. Mason

## War Moves Today

By J. W. T. MASON

United Press Wire Express

Following the fall of Tobruk, the British Army's next objective in its westward push through Libya will be the port of Derna, about 90 miles farther along the Mediterranean coast. The intervening harbor is present no serious obstacles to the mechanized units of the advancing force.

Whether Derna will be defended is as yet undetermined. It has excellent pure water, which is so rare in Libya and so will prove a valuable base for the British. Reconnaissance planes have reported that the Italians do not intend to use the port for a major defense. It is a small city, of no military value except for its abundant springs.

There is reason to believe that the principal Italian stand in the Cyrenaica area of Libya will be made at Benghazi, the chief supply center for Graziani's operations. It seems evident that the sacrifices the Marshal has ordered by defending Tobruk and Bardia against hopeless odds has been to gain time to prepare for the defense of Benghazi.

Tobruk Has Fine Harbor

It is 200 miles by the curved coastal road from Derna to Benghazi and 50 miles less by a straight short-cut route running southwestward. Once past Derna and before Benghazi, the British would be some 500 miles west of their original railroad base of Mersa Matruh, in Egypt, where the present offensive began.

That normally would be a severe strain on the British line of communications, but Britain's naval command of the Mediterranean permits the use of transports carrying supplies along the Libyan coast. Tobruk, itself, has the best natural harbor in Libya, making the port an admirable base for receiving supplies.

The British, too, are amply supplied with their own and captured Italian trucks for carrying such material across the desert as may not fit in the transport ships. The problem of communications, therefore, should not seriously hamper the eventual attack on Benghazi.

Two Possibilities Open

It is here that Marshal Graziani's final strategic plans will be revealed. Two possibilities are open to him. He either can fight to the end at Benghazi or he can leave Cyrenaica wholly in British hands and order what remains of his command to retreat into Tripolitania.

If he resolved to risk everything in defending Benghazi to the last, he will jeopardize his entire army, now reduced probably to less than 150,000 men. He has few airplanes left for air combat and his artillery is deficient. His supplies, too, undoubtedly are seriously diminished.

Once bottled up in Benghazi, there would be no hope of rescue. If the British were in sufficient force, they could cut off any eventual retreat, which would have to be southwestward into Tripolitania.

Marshal Graziani's other alternative would be to leave a comparatively small force to defend Benghazi and order the larger part of his army to move into Tripolitania. Their objective would be to reach the great port of Tripoli, about 600 miles away from Benghazi.

May Try to Cut Off Italians

Faced with an Italian retirement of this size, the British tactics would have to depend on the immediate conditions prevailing. If the Italian march across Tripolitania were delayed long enough, British mechanized units and airplanes could inflict very heavy damage on the enemy.

To it, it is not entirely impossible that the British might embark troops to cross the Bay of Sidra, from Cyrenaica to the Tripolitanian coast, half way to Tripoli. Such an expedition might cut off the retreating Italians.

But, if the larger part of the Italian Army gets to Tripoli, the British will then have to consider whether the military situation would justify continuation of the campaign that far. If not, Marshal Graziani and his remnants will remain unmolested in Tripoli, but with supplies and reinforcements cut off and no hope of an offensive remaining for the defeated forces.

NUMBER, PLEASE, CORPORAL HONOLULU, Jan. 22 (U. P.).—Corp. Alan Michael Buck, author of five novels including "The Harp's Daughter," found his talent in demand today. Assigned to the Ninth Signal Service Co. at Ft. Shafter, he was ordered to write the Army telephone directory.

Where Hitler Stands Now

fight it more or less well, depending on their several national natures, on the adequacy of their preparations, and on the extent to which they have been engulfed in the nightmare—but fight it, nonetheless, and at least some of them, at least the British and the Germans, probably will go on fighting it.

They fight it, though, most of them, not as peoples have fought wars in the past, and not with the normal reactions of peoples who fight it against their own wills and judgments—which tell them that the war is not worth the fighting and that therefore they do not want to fight it—because they cannot see anything else to do, because they are the victims of a nightmare.

Their reactions are deadened. They are less indignant over outrage than normal people, less cast down by defeat, less jubilant over victories.

Scores of times I have seen columns of motorized troops pouring through Berlin and half a dozen other cities on their way to the front, first toward Poland and later toward the West. But among all these columns, I have seen and heard only one column full of men singing; all the others sat in silence. And nine-tenths of the people on the sidewalks did not even turn their heads to watch the troops, I never heard a spontaneous

## LONDON MOVES TO DRAFT LABOR

Storm of Protest Follows From Parliament Leftists And Conservatives.

LONDON, Jan. 22 (U. P.).—Announcement that Britain's War Government has reached the point where it must conscript men and women for arms factories, by compulsion if necessary, today roused a storm of protests from both the Conservative and Leftist ranks of Parliament.

There were cries of "socialism" from Conservatives who want compulsory mobilization of Britain's manpower, while Laborites and Leftists, foreseeing benefits for the big industrial monopolies, asserted that the drastic plan would "fleece the workers."

The plan was announced by Ernest Bevin, Laborite Minister of Labor in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's War Cabinet, at the opening of a formal Parliamentary debate.

Compulsory, If Need Be

It will be necessary, he said, to transfer both men and women from non-essential occupations to war industry to speed up the output of weapons of all kinds and, although the plan will be mainly voluntary, compulsion will be used if necessary.

The Earl of Winton, a Conservative, asserted that Bevin's plan smacked of socialism.

Laborite James Griffiths said "we are now paying the price of having allowed the industrial equipment of this country to rot for 20 years when our coal mines, workshops and shipbuilding yards were closed down by the financial interests."

Bevin made it clear in his announcement that the drastic plan foresees important sacrifices by both employers and workers with the Government acting as supreme umpire to see that each group gets fair play.

Provides Mobile Force

The plan is designed to get the most out of Britain's manpower in dealing with the urgent problems of shipbuilding, plane construction and war production.

It provides for the creation of a "permanent, organized mobile labor force" to be set up quickly to unload and repair ships.

Bevin admitted that bottlenecks still existed in the aircraft industry and some plants at times worked less than full capacity because of changes of types. But "the supply of aircraft, which started as a small stream, has grown to the size of a river and soon will reach full flow."

A Typical Problem

Typical of the problems facing the Republicans—pledged to economy, reduction in gross income tax and no new taxes—is a bill backed by all school groups which would cost the State \$3,000,000 a year.

It would place State aid to schools on a monthly basis of \$100 per teaching unit. At present, the rate is \$700 a year, about \$87.50 a month. Purpose of the increase, say its sponsors, is to encourage and enable hundreds of schools now having eight-month terms to extend them into an additional month. They cite a Purdue University survey showing that students from nine-month schools do better than those from eight-month schools as "justifiable reason for spending the additional money."

Robert Wyatt, Indiana State Teachers Association executive secretary, indicated that the school groups might agree to a compromise of an increase to \$80 a month, which would add \$1,000,000 to the State's cost. He pointed out that passage of a companion bill now in the Senate, which would force townships to raise their minimum tax rate before they could get State aid, would result in saving approximately \$1,000,000. This (if passed) would offset the increase in the other bill, he said.

Worried Senators conducting the hearing decided to hold it in committee "for further consideration." They didn't say how long.

Court Gets Big Play

The Supreme Court is getting a big play. The other day a bill was introduced to double the salaries of the judges to \$20,000 a year. Yesterday, a bill bounced in to increase the number of judges from five to 11. Both were introduced by Rep. Guy Dausman (R. Goshen) . . . Pearls of Democratic wisdom: Rep. Denton—"This Legislature probably will set a new record—for bad laws." Senator Roger Phillips: "Just because we Democrats shot John Smith back in 1933 is no reason why you Republicans should come in and shoot his brother in 1941."

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But the Democrats say one large firm whose owners contributed heavily to the G. O. P. campaign fund in Indiana is "interested" actively in the bill.

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One bill not hearing the official G. O. P. committee stamp of approval was moving right through the House without much question. In fact, it was doing so well that it aroused the curiosity of the Democratic minority, and they decided to look into it.

It was introduced on the opening day by Rep. Herbert M. Copeland, Madison oil distributor; Rep. George N. Copeland, Osgood oil consignee, and others. The Copelands are Republicans and relatives. Under its provisions, any place of business in which 60 per cent or more of the products sold or distributed is petroleum would be exempted from the chain store tax.

The bill was reported out several days ago by the Roads Committee (Rep. Herbert Copeland, chairman). It was up for final action yesterday. Rep. Herbert Copeland explained that it would favor small filling station owners by exempting them from the \$3.50 store tax.

"This looks like trouble. You're exempting only one class," a Democrat said.

Minority Leader Winfield K. Denton asked: "How much would this take out of the State Government?"

"It affects about 2000 owners," said Rep. Copeland. And House members mentally agreed that would be about \$7000 out of the State Treasury.

Rep. Howard Bateman, Democrat, asked that the bill be made a special order of business for tomorrow. His motion carried by a standing vote of 41 to 38.

Then the Democrats started investigating. They say they learned that all the state's filling stations would be exempted from the chain store tax. And they claim that instead of \$3.50, the tax is graduated up to \$150.50 for firms with 20 stations or more.

From the store license division, they claim, they learned that revenue would be cut \$150,000 by this bill, about 30 per cent of the division's annual receipts.

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Worried Senators conducting the hearing decided to hold it in committee "for further consideration." They didn't say how long.

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