

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 provinces, 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 completely settled.

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 decesses, 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, match, 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 Rumania 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 followed recent Japanese efforts to mollify Russia-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 Matsukata's declaration that war with the United States was not improbable and that Japan should make a bid for closer friendship with Russia.

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

IN INDIANAPOLIS

Here Is the Traffic Record

County City Total

1940 2 0 2

1941 4 3 7

Jan. 21—

Injured 4 Accidents ... 23

Dead 1 Arrests ... 55

TUESDAY TRAFFIC COURT

Cases Convict. Fines paid

Speeding 13 13 \$103

Reckless driving 8 7 34

Failure to stop at through street 10 9 39

Disobeying traffic signals 1 0 0

Drunken driving 5 1 20

All others 40 18 32

Totals 77 48 \$228

MEETINGS TODAY

Purdue Alumni Association luncheon, Hotel Severin, 12:15 p. m.

Elks Club, City of Indianapolis, Retail Druggists, dinner, Hotel Severin, 6 p. m.

Alpha Beta Exchange Club, dinner, Hotel Severin.

Indiana Hotel Association, luncheon, Hotel Severin, 12:30 p. m.

Unemployment Compensation Division, class, Hotel Severin, 8:15 a. m.

Young Men's Christian Association, dinner and meeting, Hotel Severin, 6:15 p. m.

Commercial Credit Group, luncheon, Hotel Washington, 12:05 p. m.

Marketing Research Club, dinner, Hotel Washington, 12:30 p. m.

National Feed Products Credit Group, meeting and dinner, Hotel Washington, 4:45 p. m.

American Communications Association, meeting, Hotel Washington, 4 p. m.

Young Men's Christian Association, meeting, Hotel Washington, 6 p. m.

Forty-Five Club, meeting, Canary Cot, Indianapolis Club, luncheon, Columbia Club, noon.

Alpha Baptist Institute, Mt. Paran Church, noon.

MEETINGS TOMORROW

Sigma Nu luncheon, Bamboo Inn, noon.

Young Men's Christian Association, Hotel Washington, 12:30 p. m.

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

MCNARY WANTS 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 and hasten our country into total war . . . 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 as far 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 popular mandate for this measure. Not even Mr. Willkie's hearty support, with qualifications, which he never mentioned when he addresses 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 is too late."

"If you recommend this bill and thus hasten 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 blackout of democracy over this great land where it might have shone with even increased splendor."

Mr. Thomas said the President's denial of any plans to convey vessels was 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 unopposed bill 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.

Athens reported a smashing British air attack on the important Albanian base of Elbasan and said that Greeks had successfully resisted repeated Italian counter-attacks in Kiliastra sector.

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Air Action at Standstill

Rome suggested that the Adolf Hitler-Benito Mussolini conference proceeded on the assumption that the United States soon would get into the war. Another topic was said to be France and possibility of "recalibration" in North Africa.

There virtually was no air action in north Europe, presumably due to bad weather.

In Tokyo Parliament voted its support to the Government in the "grave situation," a Japanese reference to fears of possible spread of the European war.

Berlin reported that one of its bombers in a low-altitude attack destroyed several sections of track on the Ipswich-Felixstowe Railway line, in England.

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

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

Early reaction to various Senate proposals indicated that there would be sharp disagreement over any attempt to set up a Senate committee or joint Congressional committee to advise the President on administration of the lending program. Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota made such suggestions yesterday.

"I am opposed to Congress abdicating, even to a council composed of majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate plus the Senate opposition to the bill."

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The British, too, are amply supplied with their own and captured Italian trucks for carrying such material across the desert as may not find space 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 plan 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 weather 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 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 Happy'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

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS FORECAST—Cloudy and considerably colder tonight and tomorrow; lowest temperature tonight about 32.

Sunrise 7:02 | Sunset 4:58

TEMPERATURE

—Jan. 22, 1940

9 a. m. 7 | 1 p. m. 24

BAROMETER

8:30 a. m. 26.89

Precipitation 24 hrs. ending 7 a. m. 0.01

Total precipitation since Jan. 1, 1940 0.23

Deficiency since Jan. 1, 1940 0.23

MIDWEEK WEATHER

Indiana—Cloudy and much colder tonight and tomorrow; preceded by light snow in north portion.

—Cloudy and considerably colder; light snow in northeast portion; cold and possibly cloudy; cold in east and central portions.

Lake Michigan—Cloudy with occasional light snow and considerably colder tonight.

Ohio—Rain changing to light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Michigan—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Kentucky—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

West Virginia—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Virginia—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

North Carolina—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Tennessee—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Georgia—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Alabama—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Mississippi—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Arkansas—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in north portion.

Texas—Cloudy with light snow and cold tonight; tomorrow snow and cold in