

LINDBERGH BALKS ON AIDING BRITISH

Hopes Neither Side Wins, He Says as He Calls for Negotiated Peace.

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Lindbergh never had expressed sympathy for either side.

"It would be better for us if the war ends without a conclusive victory," Lindbergh said.

"It would not be best to see Germany defeated. A negotiated peace is the best for us. I have sympathy for the peoples of both sides, and not with their aims."

Rep. Johnson repeated his question, asking which side's victory would be better. Col. Lindbergh replied tersely:

"Neither."

This answer brought applause.

Scots at Invasion Talk

"The main problem here," said Rep. Charles A. Eaton (R., N. J.), "is the pending bill, ostensibly to aid England. Do you favor it?"

"I am opposed to it," said Lindbergh. "I'm opposed for two reasons: First, it is one more step away from democracy. Second, it is one step closer to a conclusive victory."

Lindbergh said that he did not believe that the United States need fear invasion by air or sea as long as it maintained an Army, Navy and air force of "reasonable size."

Col. Lindbergh said that neutrality law revision brought the nation closer to war, added to bloodshed abroad and will not have much effect on the outcome.

"Would you all aid to England now and let the devil take the hindmost?" Rep. Eaton asked.

"I don't believe we can justify dropping a position already taken," Col. Lindbergh said.

Favors Isolation Policy

"What steps should we take to get a negotiated peace?"

"I'm not prepared to say. The first step would be to create in our people a desire for peace in Europe."

Rep. Eaton said the Axis powers proposed to create a new world order by force and "place one race, theirs, in control so that we will be slaves for them."

"Under those circumstances," he asked, "can we begin negotiations for peace unless Mr. Hitler has the change of mind, if he ever does?"

"I believe we are strong enough to maintain our way of life regardless of what the attitude is on the other side," Col. Lindbergh said. "I don't believe we are strong enough to impose it on Europe and Asia."

He added he was "worried very little" about the economic results if Britain falls.

Points to Nazi Air Power

"I believe this nation and this hemisphere are well able to take care of ourselves economically and militarily."

Col. Lindbergh said his estimate that Germany had facilities in 1938 for building 20,000 planes of all types a year "probably has been increased several fold since then."

"Do you think," asked Rep. John Kee (D., W. Va.), "that this country should have the facilities to produce as many planes as any other country?"

"No, sir," said Lindbergh. "Not unless we plan to invade them."

He added that German planes are not being built now for an "attempted invasion" of the Western Hemisphere.

He advocated air bases as far south as the Amazon Valley.

"South American offers a problem of defense," he said, "but I don't believe the situation is a serious danger."

Audience Laughs

Rep. Kee cited a magazine article by Dorothy Thomson asserting that "Col. Lindbergh is the spokesman for a group which believes British collapse imminent and that we must co-operate with the new European order. He asked Col. Lindbergh if it were true.

"No, sir," he replied. "I'm not a spokesman for any group. I believe we must co-operate with

Europe regardless of who is dominant there."

"If Hitler wins, we will have to come to some agreement with him?"

"In somewhat the same sense that we have with Russia."

The audience laughed.

He advocated that the nation "construct as rapidly as possible a total air force of about 10,000 thoroughly modern fighting planes plus reserves."

Such a number, he said, would be "adequate to insure American security regardless of the outcome of the present European war."

Discounts Blow Via Alaska

He strongly discounted the possibility of air invasion by way of either Alaska or Greenland, but proposed that we "wage war with all of our resources" if an invasion of Alaska or any other portion of America were attempted.

Col. Lindbergh opened the last of two days of opposition testimony, the Committee having decided to close its hearing Saturday after hearing one day of rebuttal by Administration supporters.

Senate Hearings Monday

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has appointed a five-man subcommittee headed by Chairman Walter P. George to

hear testimony from the group met with Secretary of State Cordell Hull and three other Cabinet members who testified last week, and indicated that Mr. Hull would open the Administration's case before the Senate.

Wendell L. Willkie, who has given qualified endorsement to the British aid bill, may be called by the Senate Committee. Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D., Ind.) proposed that he be called after his return from London.

Mr. Willkie plans a two-week stay. Mr. Willkie was prevented from appearing at House hearings because previous arrangements for the trip interfered with the Committee's schedule. Senator Van Nuys suggested also that Harry L. Hopkins, now in London as President Roosevelt's personal representative, be called when he returns.

VanNuys Sympathetic

Mr. VanNuys, who so far has been uncommitted on the bill, said he could be called as "generally favorable when the measure is properly drawn."

That gave the Administration 18 supporters on the 23-member Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Nine oppose the bill and one, Senator Wallace M. White (R., Ind.), still is undecided.

The House Committee stands 15 for the bill, nine against, and one undecided.

OFFICIAL WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS FORECAST—Cloudy with snow, mostly light, tonight and tomorrow; clearing in afternoon; temperature: tonight about 28; tomorrow 30 to 32.

Sunrise... 7:01 Sunset... 4:53

TEMPERATURE—Jan. 23, 1940

6 a. m. 19 1 p. m. 24

BAROMETER TODAY

6:30 a. m. 30.1

Precipitation 24 hr. ending 7 a. m. .12

Total precipitation since Jan. 1. .127

Deficiency 1939-40 .111

MIDWEST WEATHER

Indiana—Cloudy, snow, mostly light, tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Illinois—Occasional snow, mostly light, tonight and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Lower Michigan—Mostly cloudy, light snow, tonight and tomorrow; clearing in afternoon.

Ohio—Snow in north and snow or freezing rain in south tonight and tomorrow; slightly colder tonight.

WEATHER IN OTHER CITIES, 6:30 A. M.

Station Weather Bar. Temp.

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No Telling Who Is Who



The Borgmann triplets... they are (left to right) Mary Carolyn, Marilyn Anna and Mildred Florena.

TRIPLET GIRLS who took their first auto ride at the age of 24 hours were reported "doing well" at St. Vincent's Hospital today.

The triplets, born to Mr. and Mrs. Louis C. Borgmann in their farm home near New Palestine Tuesday noon, were taken to the hospital yesterday by Dr. E. E. Mace, New Palestine, and were placed in an incubator.

Weighing a total of 13 pounds, seven ounces, the tiny girls were named Mary Carolyn, Marilyn Anna and Mildred Florena. Mrs. Borgmann, who is 38, and Mr. Borgmann, 42, have two other children, both boys, one 10 and the other 8.

It is extremely doubtful that any one else could do so in the long run. Any number of men could govern a Germany stabilized in its pre-war bases. But Germany cannot be stabilized on its pre-war bases, or anything like those bases.

The die was cast the day the war began, and now Germany will either become a world power—as Hitler himself wrote 16 years ago—or it will be prostrated for at least a generation.

And such is the nature of National socialism, and such is the character of the testing period, that Hermann Goering is probably the only other man who could rule the Reich in his own right now.

This does not necessarily mean, however, that if Hitler and Goering should disappear, Germany would break down within a matter of months. For there is another possibility.

Realizing that they would have to hang together or be hanged separately, the secondary leaders of the party might be able to agree among themselves on a compromise "fuehrer," a man who was not strong enough to rule the Reich in his own right, but behind whom the warring leaders and factions could range themselves to maintain at least a semblance of outward unity and maintain themselves in power.

If this should happen, the compromise candidate probably would be Rudolf Hess, now deputy leader of the party.

Hess has the advantage of being Hitler's own selection as second in the line of succession to rule, he shares with Dr. Robert Ley the control of the party machine, he is liked and respected by the people as few other leading Nazis could ever hope to be, and he has fewer powerful and bitter enemies within the party than most Nazis of importance.

How long such a compromise solution of the problem of succession would last is anybody's guess. It probably would last for some time, barring military or other catastrophe, but it would tend from the start to break up of its own inner conflicts and contradictions.

However, Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D., Evansville), minority floor leader, described it as the first "honest" budget ever submitted to the Legislature.

It caused a mild flurry among legislators who first submitted yesterday since the figures showed an increase of \$22,800,000 over the 1939 appropriations for two years.

Then State Budget Committee members, who submitted the figures, began explaining that the proposed budget for the first time included anticipated expenditures of future revenues.

These anticipated revenues to be spent during the next two years were estimated in the new budget at more than \$16,000,000. Most of it is gasoline taxes and motor license collections going directly to the Highway Department under specific laws.

Not Included Previously

No previous biennial budget included the expenditure of these anticipated revenues.

The 1939 Appropriations bill totaled \$97,262,000 but \$103,318,000 actually was spent during the 1939-1941 fiscal years. This leaves the margin of increase in the new budget at about \$6,000,000.

"So, actually, the appropriations bill passed by the 1939 Legislature was not an honest schedule of proposed expenditures," declared Rep. Denton, minority leader and Budget Committee member.

"All members of the Committee this year decided to present all the expenditures in the budget so that the public will not be misled on the amounts being spent by the State."

Rep. Denton agreed with several other legislators that present sources of revenues will not present enough money in the next two years to cover the increased expenditures.

He admitted that, despite campaign pledges of both parties against any new taxes, "there is a possibility that the Legislature may have to consider a revision of the tax structure to produce some additional revenues."

OLIVER TO FACE COURT

Ray Oliver, 1414 W. Washington St., former deputy County Clerk, is to be arraigned in Criminal Court next Thursday on an indictment charging him with embezzling approximately \$3000. The indictment alleges the embezzlements occurred during 1937, 1938 and part of 1939.

Wife Testifies for Iozzo; Recalls Sweetheart Days

(Continued from Page One)

Typical of this category are Franz Seldte, labor minister, and Count Scherwin von Krosigk, Reich finance minister.

The Nazis at and near the top of the party hierarchy are almost uninterruptedly engaged in one of the most savage struggles for power and influence the world has ever experienced.

Party enemies of Ribbentrop, for example, who tried to wreck his career at every turn, brought about the murder of no fewer than four of his closest collaborators in the years 1934-1937 in an attempt to discredit him and drive him from power.

Yet the hopes which some people have reposed in this struggle—the hope that it would destroy the regime—is a false hope so long as Hitler is there, and probably so long as Goering is there.

Because no single one of these men seeks to challenge Hitler's own power, and because Hitler knows how to prevent the struggle from getting out of hand.

NEXT: "German Way of the War and How They Expect to Finish It in Spring"

'STATE BUDGET MUST BALANCE'

Schricker, GOP Agree Gross

Tax Relief May Be 'Sacrificed.'

(Continued from Page One)

will be "just about even" at the end of the next two years—if the present laws are not changed.

"Even then we'll be scraping the bottom," he said.

"Just Can't Do It"

Asked what chance there would be of lowering the gross income tax rate for retailers and providing free textbooks, Rep. Creighton said:

"We just can't do it."

It is understood that the Republican State Committee and G. O. P. legislators of both houses have been asked by Ways and Means committee members to delay introduction of any of the tax relief or textbook bills now pending in the Legislature.

Although the Governor urged, and both parties pledged, "no new taxes," one Republican House member said today he was considering introduction of a sales tax to raise revenue.

Blames Democrats

Lieut. Gov. Charles M. Dawson, in a statement attacking Democratic administrations for the financial plight of the State, said the present problem "is almost without solution."

Rep. Harrison said he believes the Budget Committee passed the budget requests of the various divisions of government about as much as they could.

"It appears to me," he said, "that no great amount of savings can be made unless we throw out some of the services now provided by the State."

"Take the institutions, for example. Their coal prices are for them. They have to pay more for their supplies than we do. General or not, they can make more money in the defense industries."

Counting on Revenue

"Also we're counting on certain revenues. If those revenues should drop—and we have no assurance they won't—the situation would be still more acute. Then, too, the welfare drain on the treasury might increase."

He said the Ways and Means Committee can be depended on to new close to the line and study every bill thoroughly.

"From every angle," he said, "we've got to go slow."

The Democratic minority in the House will not commit itself on the possibility that gross income tax and textbook relief might not be possible.

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The HOPPER

By VERN BOXELL</