

# PREDICT HOUSE O. K. ON AID BILL

Rayburn and McCormack  
Are Confidently Awaiting  
Test Next Week.

(Continued from Page One)

the President to carry out the British program "notwithstanding the provisions of any other law." They said that the phraseology is not as broad as a repeal clause, and does not invalidate existing law.

Opponents of the bill have contended, however, that the clause would virtually nullify the statutory debt limit, the Johnson Act ban on loans to foreign debtor nations, as well as much domestic legislation.

Mr. Hull had been expected to testify this morning at an open session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. But he explained that some aspects of his testimony could not be made public without injury to "our national security and defense."

However, he was on the stand in open session for only 11 minutes before the committee, on motion of Senators Pat Harrison (D. Miss.) and Hiram Johnson (R. Cal.), went into executive session to receive confidential State Department reports on the international situation.

Mr. Hull previously had told the committee that a "gradually increasing state of danger to this hemisphere and hence to this country" made necessary prompt action by the United States to aid other countries which are "striving to resist the forces of invasion and aggression."

## Military Chiefs Testify

The closed Senate hearing coincided with a secret session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee to hear expert testimony from Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations; and Maj. Gen. George H. Brett, Acting Chief of the Army Air Corps. Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D. Mont.) and Gerald P. Nye (R. N. D.) non-interventionist opponents of the Administration measure, planned to introduce a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to demand that the European belligerents state their war aims, their peace conditions and "any and all secret treaties for disposition of territorial spoils."

"Most historians and students agree," they said, "that the Treaty of Versailles provoked the present war. Before the United States goes any further along the road to war we should have assurances from our potential allies that American boys will not be plowed under European soil every 25 years."

Mr. Wheeler's charge earlier this month that the Administration's foreign policy was leading the country to the point where every fourth American boy would be plowed under brought from Mr. Roosevelt the reply that the statement was "dishonest, unpatriotic, dastardly, rotten."

## PASTOR TO TAKE UP DUTIES ON SUNDAY

The Rev. Wales E. Smith of Salem, Ind., known as an authority on Christian education and as a young people's worker, will assume his duties as pastor of the Olive Branch Christian Church next Sunday.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, a native Hoosier, was educated at Butler and Yale universities and has been pastor at Eaton, Ind., as well as Salem. He, Mrs. Smith and their small son, 2, will make their home temporarily at 1307 Comer Ave.



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# Legislature's Miser Family 'at Work'



When there are laws to be made for the State of Indiana, the Miser family goes right to work. On the left is 3-year-old Carol Jean Miser, one of the youngest pages in the House. In the center is her father, Rep. Charles T. Miser (R. Garrett) and on the right is Patty Lou, 3, who was in the House all morning today, checking up on papa.

## How Hitler Stands Now—Germans Using Disease to Exterminate Conquered Foes

(Continued from Page One)

hungry enough, long enough, you not only have gnawing pains in your stomach, but you also begin to suffer from a creeping sense of mounting incapacities and ill.

You begin by feeling tired and sickly and weak. You can't concentrate. You suffer from pains like those of a bad case of chills all over your body.

After awhile, your sight and hearing are impaired, your gums and teeth are affected and your teeth begin to come out. You may lose all your hair, too.

If you still can't get enough to eat, you may be stricken by confusional insanity—you may hear voices for example—and even psychosis. And in the end, you may fall victim to pellagra or beriberi or any other disease, for all diseases breed in hungry people.

Science can combat these things if it has time and money and doctors enough. But where there is not enough food, there are usually not enough doctors, or time, or money. And where the invader does nothing to help, or even does what he can to make things worse, then nothing avails at all—except, of course, driving out the invader.

Some of the starvation and disease in Europe exists in spite of the Nazis. The Nazis, for example, to what they can to protect Gentile Germany—except for their political and other opponents—from sickness and privation.

Some of the starvation and disease exists in Europe because the Nazis do not care much whether it exists or not, except insofar as it might interfere with what the Nazis themselves want to do. This is the case in Spain and France and Belgium.

But some of the starvation and disease exists because the Nazis want it to exist and help bring it about. This is notably the case in Poland.

There are limits to what the Nazis could do to improve conditions, even if they were prepared to share and share alike with all the peoples of Europe.

The continent must import foodstuffs from overseas to live, and the British blockade prevents these foodstuffs from reaching the continent, just as the German counter-blockade tries to prevent them from reaching England.

But the Nazis are by no means prepared to share alike. On the contrary, they have said often enough, and clearly enough, that the other peoples of Europe cannot be permitted to live as well as the German people.

They have appropriated all available surplus stocks of foodstuffs in the countries they have invaded. They are turning the whole national economies of these countries into sources of supplies for the Reich, and in the case of Poland they deliberately have set out to use starvation, freezing and disease as implements of a national policy to destroy the Polish people.

The Nazis have developed a new and characteristically thorough technique for destroying an entire people—not just the Poles and the Jews, but any and every people the Nazis decide they want to destroy.

The world has had some inkling of how this technique has been applied to the Poles and the Jews. If Germany wins the war, or if the war lasts too long, the world will learn more of this technique—much, much more.

The Nazis had done much to paralyze its victims even before the armed forces struck, as described in an earlier article in the present series. German policy toward

Czechoslovakia and Poland was typical in this respect.

Besides protesting their undying friendship for both peoples, up to the moment when they struck them down, the Nazis skillfully stirred up internal dissensions in both countries and between both countries and their allies.

They split Czechoslovakia off from its friends and allies, France, England, Russia, Poland and the other members of the Little Entente. They set Sweden, Germany against Czechs, Czechs against Slovaks and Czechs against Czechs.

In the case of Poland, they sowed distrust of Poland in France and England, and distrust of France and England in Poland, and they set Germans against Poles, Poles against Lithuanians and Ukrainians and White Russians, and Poles against Poles. And the Nazis doubtless could have done even more in these respects had it suited their purpose to do so.

But the effective destruction of whole peoples has begun in earnest with the occupation of their countries in the war and the pre-war period.

The Nazis are, of course, using the old-fashioned methods of destroying peoples, too—the annexation of territories, the levying of tribute, the taking of hostages—and the shooting of hostages, too.

More important, in the long run, are the new methods the Nazis have so highly perfected.

The Nazis continue to stir up internal strife, even more than before. They try to force Nazi regimes on their victims, as in Czechoslovakia and Holland and Norway. They alternate between protestations of friendship—even now—and threats of horrible reprisals if their friendship on their own terms is rejected.

The Nazis do these things by means of a carefully worked out technique which they begin to apply the minute the German armed forces occupy a country; the moment when the defeated peoples are at their lowest point of resistance, and, in many cases, of their self-respect.

For the Nazi party moves into the occupied countries immediately after the army and goes to work at once. There are four principal categories of party agents who do this work: the Gestapo; officials for setting up a civil administration; a propaganda agency, and "purchasing commissions."

These party agencies have learned how to achieve a maximum of results with a minimum of ostentation, except when ostentation is desired.

The Gestapo, for example, do not have to arrest thousands of persons in a town to paralyze the will of the town to oppose Nazi rule. Instead, they arrest a dozen or two of the most important people. Habitually they do so as inconspicuously as possible, usually just before dawn. And instead of advertising what they have done, they say nothing about it. The result is that when the news leaks out, as it always does, it conveys added horror by the mystery which surrounds it.

The officials who set up the administration are usually the soul of friendliness—although sometimes of the bluff, downright kind of German friendliness which so many other people never understand—as long as they get what they want. And since the thing these officials want the people of the occupied territories also want, like starting public utilities again, relations in this sphere are more apt to be friendly than not.

The propaganda officials, for their part, are responsible for winning as much good will for the Nazis themselves as they can, but, above all, for sowing dissension within the ranks of the conquered peoples, and between the conquered peoples and their allies, notably Britain.

The Reich is the true friend of the conquered country, the propagandists say, and France and England and America and "world Jewry," and the conquered peoples' own former leaders are their real enemies.

Germany will do all it can to improve conditions, the propagandists claim; if there are hardships, this is due to the unavoidable dislocations of a war which the Allies, not Germany, wanted, to the incompetence or raciality or both of the peoples' own former leaders and to the British blockade.

No pains nor ingenuity are spared in these campaigns, and they are

often extraordinarily successful. This is especially so because of the skill and discretion with which the "purchasing commissions" operate.

Ordinarily, the commissions do nothing so crude as taking petty stock from retail shops, where they would obtain little in any event, and where their operations would be observed by the masses of the people.

Instead, the commissions take over large wholesale stocks and reserves of all kind, "pay" for them in script or "currency" at the actual expense of the occupied country, and ship the goods out quietly so that almost nobody even sees them going and almost nobody understands how they really have been "paid for."

Gold, oil, gasoline, wheat, meat, canned goods, fruits, vegetables, textiles, clothing, pig iron, steel, chocolate, silk stockings, tobacco and champagne—all these and a thousand other things are quietly gathered up and shipped to the Reich and most of the people are really none the wiser.

People Believe Tales

The result is that often enough, when the pinch begins to make itself felt, the people, exhausted, disillusioned, helpless and looking for a convenient scapegoat, are inclined to believe much of what the Nazis tell them, and to blame anybody else rather than the true authors of their misfortune.

The manner and degree in which the Nazis have set out to destroy whole peoples, and the reactions of their victims, vary. The destruction of the Poles has proceeded the furthest, that of the Dutch, the Danes and the Norwegians hardly has begun, and that of the French, the Belgians, and the Czechs is in a status between these two extremes.

The Poles' morale is amazingly good, considering the circumstances, but the circumstances are so awful that there is little the Poles can do. The Dutch, the Norwegians and the Czechs are putting up the strongest resistance.

Danes Suffer Least

The Danes, who are suffering the least, are biding their time. The French and Belgians have only just begun to recover their senses.

The French and Belgians are being dumped into the sea, and as a result their territory is being used as a base for further military operations looking toward the East, and as a hunting ground for hungry Nazis on the make for plunder.

Its stores, which were not destroyed, have been taken away. Its industries have been seized.

Most of Leaders Killed

Most of its leaders were killed in the war or have fled, or have been executed by the Nazis or are in jail or concentration camps. Many of its workmen are in the Reich. Hundreds of thousands of Poles, both Gentile and Jewish, are being dumped into a territory incapable of supporting the millions who were already there.

Its universities are closed, its art treasures are in the Reich. Starvation, the bitter cold of winter and disease stalk whole provinces.

If Germany wins the war, or if it lasts too long, the Poles in their own country will perish as a nation. All that will be left, in Poland itself, will be a starved, diseased and decimated race of serfs.

Poland, in such a case, will be the first martyr of the Nazi conquest. But it will not be the last.

NEXT—Hitler's Relations With Russia and Japan.

FRENCH SONG WRITER DIES

VICHY, France, Jan. 27 (U. P.).—Death of Louis Bousquet, author of the famous song, "La Marseillaise," which was as popular as the Marseillaise with the French Army during the World War, was announced today.

It's So Easy! Makes a Big Saving. No Cooking.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it in your home, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any drugstore. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-

# WILLKIE PLANS AIRPLANE STUDY

Seeks to Co-ordinate British  
And U. S. Production;  
Talks to Churchill.

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partly destroyed by a German fire raid Dec. 29. He walked through the area around St. Paul's Cathedral, passed police barriers, and picked his way through the rubble of the Guildhall banqueting hall. Shown the burned remains of its historic relics and books, he exclaimed:

"My God, what a terrible mess they made here. . . . Gee, it's awful."

"We Can Take It," He's Told

Accompanied by John Cowles, one of two American friends who accompanied him here, and Herschel Johnson, charge d'affaires of the American Embassy, he persuaded police to let him walk among ruined buildings whose walls are tottering.

To a air-raid precautions worker, he said:

"You must have had a terrible night when all the fire bombs were dropping."

"We can take it," the man replied. "We are giving it back. Hitler can't beat us this way."

"You got to win," Mr. Willkie said. "I know you will. You people are wonderful."

Mr. Willkie then returned to Downing Street for his luncheon date with Churchill.

Mr. Willkie conferred with Churchill for two hours and then left the Prime Minister's home for the Admiralty. He went by automobile to the Admiralty where he conferred with Labor Minister Ernest Bevin. They discussed production problems, particularly manpower.

Plans to See De Valera

At his press conference, he said he planned to go to Eire to talk with Prime Minister Eamon de Valera if he could. Britain urgently needs naval bases in Eire, such as those she returned to Eire before the war. There have been reports in the United States that the American Government has aided British efforts to persuade Eire to let her have them.

In Dublin, Mr. De Valera said he would be "very pleased" to see Mr. Willkie.

He told the newspapermen that he wanted to talk to everyone from officials to the man in the street, that he wanted to talk to the heads of other democratic governments, such as Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and King Haakon of Norway which are established in London because their countries are in the hands of Germany.

"I see London is still standing and I think you people are great," he told a reporter.

"I find it is sometimes difficult to understand some of your accents, but I suppose you have the same trouble with me and my broad Indiana accent."

He had no plan to meet Harry Hopkins, President Roosevelt's personal emissary in Britain.

"I never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Hopkins," Mr. Willkie said, "although in America I knew who he was."

Also he had no plan to visit continental countries.

Arrives in West Coast Train

Mr. Willkie spent the night in a suite in the Dorchester Hotel which was formerly occupied by Lord Halifax, the new Ambassador to the United States, and Lady Halifax. He dined in the suite last night with members of the American Embassy staff and his friends, Landon K. Thorne and Mr. Cowles.

He and his friends arrived at a west coast town in an American-made plane manned by an all Dutch crew yesterday afternoon after an uneventful flight from Lisbon where they had been deposited by a Pan-American clipper plane. Another plane flew them here.

There was no air raid alarm last night and Mr. Willkie had a good night's sleep. He was in fine fettle for the press, his first business of the day. The British correspondents, impressed, asked him if all American politicians handled conferences as well as he did. One British correspondent told an American colleague: "If Roosevelt is any better, he must be terribly good. He (Willkie) is what you chaps call a great guy."

Sidesteps on Politics

A British correspondent asked him if the United States would enter the war.

"I can't speak on that," Mr. Willkie replied. "I have no connection with the Government in any way. The American people decided that."

Explaining his reluctance to discuss American politics, he said: "I am now in another country and I thought I ought to be as much for the last campaign, he is my President and the head of my Government and I shall not engage in any political controversies which he and I are entitled to have within the shores of the United States."

He hoped to remain in London for the next three or four days and then tour the provinces.

"I want to go to Manchester and see all the industrial centers—those towns that are particularly devastated—and as many other places as possible," he said, adding that he hoped also to visit Army, Navy and air units.

# G.O.P. Submits New Bills as 'Backstop' for Ripper Laws

(Continued from Page One)

permit the State Highway Department to transfer \$300,000 in funds from construction to administration, enabling the department to continue operations, hire more engineers and increase salaries for engineers about 15 per cent.

If the measure had not passed, Highway officials said it would have been necessary to lay off all engineers for five months or close down the department for one month. They said pay increases were necessary to halt the heavy flow of engineers from the State to higher pay.

The Senate passed five other bills. One was an anti-nepotism measure barring State officials from hiring relatives.

Another would raise maximum old-age pension payments from \$30 to \$40 a month. This Republican-sponsored measure would add a maximum of \$126,000 a year to these benefits.

The third provides that a judgment against a county can not constitute a lien against county property.

Another provides that elected County officers shall not collect fees from the county and the fifth would make it possible for a change of venue to be taken from Posey County to other than the adjoining county.

A bill introduced in the Senate today by Senator John W. Atherton (R. Indianapolis) would permit the maintenance trucks of utilities, such as the Indianapolis Street Railways, to carry police radios. This is prohibited by present law.

Senator Atherton said the bill was introduced at the request of Police Chief Michael F. Morrissey.

Repeal of the "full-crew" law for railroads is proposed in another bill, which faces strong opposition from organized labor.

A bill introduced in the House today by Rep. H. R. Evans (R. New Castle) would place the Governor and U. S. Senator candidates on the primary ballot.

Meanwhile, eight G. O. P. "ripper" bills passed by the Senate and three by the House awaited action in the other chamber.

They probably will be rushed through this week as the Republicans strive to meet their tentative Feb. 1 deadline for this legislation. Governor Schricker is expected to veto most or all of these measures taking away his patronage and administrative powers.

Then they will be returned to the majority required in each House to Legislature for action, with only a pass them over his veto.

Republican leaders tonight will draw final drafts on their bills for a state-wide merit system and an expanded Department of Agriculture. They also will discuss their much-debated liquor bill, but introduction of this measure is not expected for some time.

Settling down into their routine as much as possible, the legislators have four public hearings scheduled this week. Heading the list is a 3 p. m. session today in the House chamber, in which House Judiciary A members will hear debate on three important child welfare measures.

# IOZZO TO FIGHT 1-TO-10 TERM

Cafe Owner Convicted of  
Manslaughter in Death  
of Young Disher.

(Continued from Page One)

lots were taken during the time the jurors were out.

After the verdict was brought in, the jury was polled at the request of the defense attorneys.

Clyde Keeler, R. R. 7, Box 506, hesitated a few anxious minutes. When asked: "Is this your verdict?" he answered: "That's the way I voted."

"Both sides were at fault," he said on further questioning, "and I tried to look at it the best I could. Yes, that's my verdict."

The jury had to be sent back to the jury room after they had returned the verdict the first time because they had forgotten to fill in Iozzo's age in the specially-prepared blank.

A score or more spectators stayed through Saturday night hoping for a verdict, but there were only about 15 people in the courtroom aside from the principals when the verdict was read.

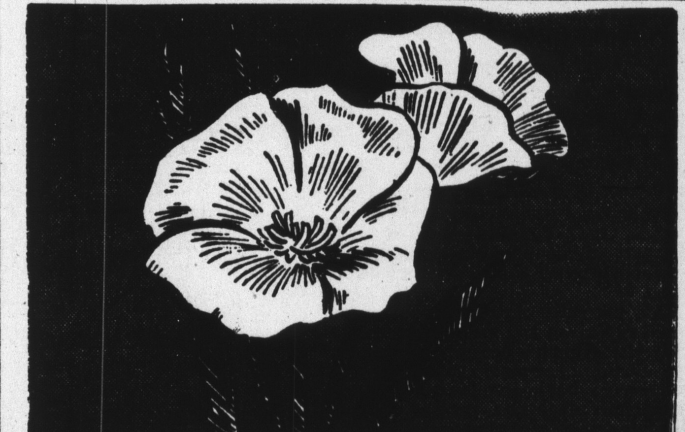
Iozzo sat flanked by his defense attorneys, Floyd Christian and Russell J. Dean, while behind him were his two sons, Dominic and Vincent, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Dominic Iozzo. Iozzo, who has been Buddha-like during the trial, did not change his expression when he heard the verdict.

## CONVICT GARY MAN OF RELIEF FRAUD

GARY, Ind., Jan. 27 (U. P.).—Sentence will be passed Wednesday on Jack Shontfeld, Gary department store owner, who was convicted in the first of a series of trials involving fraud in administration of Lake County poor relief.

He was found guilty of having a notary falsely attest a signature on a claim for clothing against the Calumet Township Trustee. He also was convicted of conspiracy to perform the act.

Evidence at the trial disclosed that his department store received \$140,000 in relief business during 1938.



## THE SCARLET POPPY

From earliest times flowers have been invested with symbolic meaning. To those who profess an understanding of this mystic language, the scarlet poppy stands for consolation. Whatever the type of flower, we know that beautifully arranged sprays make for a more beautiful and consoling service. And because every Harry W. Moore service is designed essentially to console the living, particular attention is always paid to the care and arrangement of floral tributes received at Peace Chapel.

HARRY W. MOORE  
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## Awake at the Switch for 1941



Down the track, head on, comes a bright new train numbered 1941, full of power and possibilities. All we can see is the front of it. What's behind that engine wouldn't we give a lot to know!

It may be a year of joy or a year of tragedy. It may bring us progress and prosperity or dash our hopes. For the railroads, as for the nation, this is a time for planning and for prayer. There are so many things we cannot guess or know.

BUT THIS WE DO KNOW: On our railroad, as in our nation, there is the calm confidence of ability to meet the needs of 1941.

We on the Illinois Central have in our hearts and minds the fruits of nearly ninety years of railway operating experience. Crises are nothing new to an organization and a plant like ours. We have carried through them in the past, and we will continue to carry on.

We have just completed a year in which, besides meeting all traffic demands, we continued our preparation to handle future needs. We modernized approximately 100 freight locomotives, bought more than 3,000 and rebuilt more than 5,700 freight cars, reduced our percentage of temporarily unusable freight cars to 1.6, added notably to our diesel-electric switching and transfer fleet, installed one long-distance diesel-electric streamliner passenger train and had in use or under construction three smaller units for shorter runs.

SO REMEMBER THIS: Whenever 1941 approaches a turning point in Illinois Central territory, it will find a railroad ready for action and wide awake at the switch.

J. L. Baven  
President



## Splendid Cough Remedy Easily Mixed at Home

It's So Easy! Makes a Big Saving. No Cooking.

To get quick and satisfying relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it in your home, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed. Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any drugstore. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-

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Have Recently Joined Our Staff  
Old Permanent \$2.50 Up  
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