

PREDICT HOUSE O. K. ON AID BILL

Rayburn and McCormack
Are Confidently Awaiting
Test Next Week.

(Continued from Page One)

ize 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

(Continued from Page One) 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 bellicose states 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.



SHIRLEY
TEMPLE
7 P. M.
TONIGHT
WFBM

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 5-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)

Czechoslovakia and Poland was typical in this respect.

Besides protecting 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 Sudeten Germans against Czechs, Czechs against Slovaks and Slovaks 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 have done even more in these respects than it suited their purpose to do so.

The shock of invasion and defeat still further paralyzed the occupied countries.

But the effective destruction of whole peoples has begun in real 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 perfectly devised.

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 friendliness—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 begins to apply the minute the German forces occupy a country; at the moment when the defeated peoples are at their lowest point of resistance, and, in many cases, of their self-respect.

Nazi Party Moves

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, though sometimes of the bluff, down-right kind of German friendliness which makes other people never understand—how long 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 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

WILLKIE PLANS AIRPLANE STUDY

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

(Continued from Page One)

partly destroyed by a German fire raid Dec. 20. 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 reliquies 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, chargé 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. He went to a friend's family. Then he went by automobile to the Labor Ministry 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 threatened by the Nazis.

"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, London 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 London 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 long drive through the British countryside, 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 though I opposed the President in the last campaign, he is President and the head of the Government and should 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.

FRENCH SONG WRITER DIES

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

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 in which the Allies, not Germany, were to the incompetents or rascals or both of the peoples' own former leaders and the British blockade.

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

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 conduct 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 bait the heavy now of engineers from the State department to defense industries at higher pay.

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 a series of bills 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 House 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.

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.

Settling down into their routine as much as possible, the legislators had 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 attorney.

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, 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 especially-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.)—Convict Gary Man of relief fraud will be passed Wednesday on Jack Shonfeld, 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 pervert the law.

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
PEACE CHAPEL
2050 E. MICHIGAN ST. * CHERYL 8020

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.