

JAP-AXIS PACT IS WARNING TO U. S.

SENATORS FINISH SESSION, ENACT HALF PROGRAM

Governor Bitter Because Of Failure to Boost Old Age Pension

ONLY FIVE DAYS USED
Another Meeting Hinted If Pressure Changes Vote Picture

PHOENIX, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The 14th legislature ended its first special session at noon today after enacting half of the 12 points in Governor Jones' call.

The legislators were in session five days. Legally, the session could have continued 30 days.

Of the \$23,762 appropriated for the session, the legislators spent less than \$8,000, leaving more than \$15,000 to revert to the state general fund.

These are the six items approved: Repeal of the act of 1937 for the purpose of eradicating of the state income tax; and appropriating \$5,000 to reimburse owners of condemned horses. The governor had asked a \$10,000 appropriation.

Authorizing transfer of the \$349,999.38 railroad unemployment insurance account by the state unemployment compensation commission to conform with the amended federal law.

Authorizing issuance of tax anticipation bonds.

Providing for issuance of bonds by cities and towns to finance waterworks.

Creation of a Coronado international monument commission of five members to be appointed by the governor.

Confirmation by the senate of six recess appointments: E. H. McEachren and Spencer Shattuck to the highway commission; Ross Perner and Joe C. Hunt to the livestock sanitary board; L. C. Holmes to the industrial commission, and John A. Duncan as director of the liquor license and control department.

Others Beaten
Left to die when the legislature adjourned were the following requests of the governor:

To provide for home defense during the absence of the national guard.

Enactment of a teachers' retirement law to operate on an actuarial basis.

Appropriation of funds to pay national guardsmen for services while on maneuvers in Louisiana last summer.

Amendment of the old age pension act to increase maximum payments from \$30 to \$40 a month.

Fund Plan Lost
Setting up of a revolving fund in the department of social security and welfare for procurement of cotton and food stamps.

Appropriation of \$5,000 to the attorney general for prosecution of suits alleging violation of the state train limit law.

When the legislature adjourned, the galleries were jammed with old age pensioners on hand to urge that the amount of assistance be increased.

Immediately after the session ended, Governor Jones invited a number of the old folks to his office and told them:

"You have sold down the river by some of those who professed to be your friends during the last campaign."

New Session Hinted
The governor promised to call another special session if the pension recipients "can go out and get sufficient votes in both houses to pass the old age pension bill."

With sine die adjournment roll calls in each hand, Jones stepped into his reception room where about 50 pensioners had gathered.

"I don't have to tell you what has happened," he said, holding up the roll call sheets. "You know as much about it as I do. There it is. I can only send the bills up there. I can't enact them."

The closing hour was marked by fervent oratory, chiefly on old age pensions.

Oratory Continues
Those who sought to hold the session long enough to consider the pension bill argued that quitting before enactment of it would be a disgrace.

Welfare Board Gets New Client; Chick Is Born on Relief

Even the aploomb of attaches of the Pima county welfare board was somewhat disturbed yesterday.

An elderly woman appeared for her weekly relief order, and in one hand she clutched something in a handkerchief. Inquiry by Mrs. Clanthia Caywood, telephone operator, disclosed that the object was an egg. The woman explained that she had had a hen setting on it, but had brought it to town because she was afraid the dog would eat it.

The egg hatched a few minutes later. The chick was reported to be doing fine, although there was no report on the hen.

Guns in London Drown Out Sounds of Bombs

Mighty Day Attacks Are Merged With Night Raids on City as Other Parts of Country Also Feel Weight of Attack

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 28.—(Saturday)—With a mighty barrage that almost smothered the sound of falling bombs, British ground guns early today fought a heavy Nazi air raid on London—the climactic attack in a continuing series of assaults loosed yesterday by hundreds of German planes upon all England.

Southeast London was intermittently as bright as day under the light of Nazi flares; salvos of explosive bombs, and incendiaries as well, fell in the city from southeast to northwest.

Nowhere was the anti-aircraft artillery more thunderous than in the very center of the metropolis. There, too, heavy bombs came down—three in quick succession in one instance.

It was a major attack, one of the heaviest in many nights. During the day the Nazis had struck again and again at London, but their great formations were broken up short of the city, said the air ministry, and the damage in London from those forays was officially declared to have been slight.

Many Shot Down
By 10:43 o'clock last night, the air ministry announced, at least 130 German planes had been shot down to 34 British losses. It was declared that a recapitulation showed that more than 1,000 raiders had been destroyed during September—the second month in which that figure had been exceeded.

To yesterday's almost endless aerial duels all about the English coast was joined one of the heaviest artillery battles of the war—a long bombardment and counter-bombardment by German and British guns across 22 miles of the Straits of Dover, during which for a time German shells fell upon the Dover area at the rate of one every two minutes.

Guns Blast Plane
One German plane caught by searchlights over central London was peppered with anti-aircraft shell bursts, dropping out of sight suddenly. Observers believed that ground batteries had chalked up another victory.

The close of the third week of steady raids was not confined to London. Rescue workers still were attempting early today to dig trapped people from the ruins of a number of workers' homes in a northwest coast town. Six other northwestern cities were bombed.

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Willkie Talks Against 'Purge'

Wisconsin Crowd Is Told Move Was Effort to Ruin Democracy

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 27.—(AP)—Speaking in the home state of the La Follette, Wendell L. Willkie charged tonight that President Roosevelt "went through the mockery of seeking to preserve democracy" but used the influence of the presidency "to destroy it."

The Republican presidential nominee, addressing an applauding crowd in the University of Wisconsin fieldhouse, referred to Roosevelt's attempt to defeat opposition members of congress in 1938, and then added:

"The theory of American government is that there should be three separate coordinate branches.

Purge Attacked
"Yet the President of the United States did not like the way members of both the house and the senate voted, and therefore he put on the purge, and threw the full weight of the presidency to throw those men from public life."

"Thus he went through the mockery of seeking to preserve democracy but using the influence of the presidency to destroy it."

Willkie spoke of the supreme court reorganization bill of 1937 and asserted that there had been "a perfectly constitutional way" to change supreme court opinions and personnel.

He then added that while the chief executive had demanded reorganization of the court, on the ground that some judges were too old, he recently had "appointed a secretary of war who was beyond the age limit he set."

Appropriation Bills
Willkie noted that appropriation bills must be introduced in the house of representatives, and said this was done originally to prevent a chief executive from "building within himself enormous power and bankruptcy could produce the end of free government."

"And yet," he said, "retaining the form and abandoning the substance this administration insisted shortly after it came into office on having blank discretionary appropriations made by Congress."

"Its power to reelect itself in 1936 and its attempt to reelect itself in 1940 is basically built upon those blank checks."

Contending that the administration had "used funds appropriated by Congress to influence Congress to appropriate more funds in the same manner," the candidate said it could give numerous examples of how the present administration has "concentrated power in its own hands," and added, "that is the road by which every modern democracy has gone."

Willkie said he would omit the question of motives, "which I shall assume in every case to be of the noblest."

"Do you know that in Germany there is still a Reichstag?" he asked, "and that in Italy there is still a parliament? They preserve all the forms, but the substance is gone."

Assuming "that the worst can happen," Willkie declared that "you can not have your cake and eat it."

REBELS SURRENDER
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The ministry of national defense reported tonight that ten persons in two rebel bands had surrendered to pursuing federal troops in Tamaulipas state. Otherwise quiet was reported throughout the country.

U. S. POLICIES ARE UNCHANGED BY NEW TREATY

Tri-Nation Pact Expected And Taken Into Account, Says Secretary Hull

STATUS UNALTERED

Merely Clarifies Situation Known to Exist, Is Official View

By RICHARD L. TURNER
WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The Washington government made it more than plain today that it intends to follow its present foreign policies — including that of assistance to Great Britain—regardless of the thinly disguised warning to this country contained in the new German-Italian-Japanese military alliance.

The pact was scarcely two hours old before Secretary Hull issued a formal statement, saying that it had been expected, and "fully taken into account by the government of the United States in the determining of this country's policies."

At almost exactly the same time, President Roosevelt was engaged in activities which scarcely could have escaped the attention of Berlin, Rome and Tokyo. In quick succession he received Lord Lothian, the British ambassador, and a party of his colleagues; a group of Americans urging all possible help to England, and then entered upon a conference with officials in charge of the American defense program.

A spokesman for the aid-to-Britain group said it had been "enthusiastically encouraged."

Signed in Berlin
The treaty in question was signed today in Berlin, with a full display of Nazi pomp and ceremony. Under its terms the three agreed to assist one another "with all political, economic and military means" if any one of them "is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict."

Since, of all the great powers, only Russia and the United States are not engaged in one or the other of those conflicts, and since Russia is tied to Germany by treaty, many thought the new pact was aimed directly at this country.

It was motivated, a prevailing opinion ran, by a desire on the part of the Axis powers to stop or retard American help to Great Britain, and in the same way, to end such anti-Japanese actions as the recent loan to China and the banning of scrap iron and steel sales to Japan.

Might Aggravate
The only apprehension apparently felt by state department officials, was that it might encourage the extremist group of the Japanese military clique to some aggravation of the situation at Shanghai. There Japan and the United States have been engaged in a dispute as to who should patrol a section which was formerly held by the British and in which the American consulate and other interests are located.

There was no sign that the United States was planning further immediate economic moves against the Japanese, but it was plain that several such economic weapons are still held in reserve—including the erection of an embargo against imports of Japanese silk. Such a step, many believe, would hit Japan in a vital spot.

At President Roosevelt's press conference, he declined to comment on the pact beyond answering yes and no, somewhat archly, to a question whether the treaty had been expected. But Secretary Hull was ready for the correspondents when they met him.

Does Not Alter
The first inquiry, of course, dealt with the Axis pact. The secretary drew a prepared statement from his inside coat pocket and read it: "The reported agreement of alliance," he said, "does not in the view of the United States, substantially alter a situation which has existed for several years. Announcement of the alliance merely makes clear to all a relationship which has long existed and to which this government has repeatedly called attention."

"That such an agreement has been in process of conclusion has been well known for some time. That fact has been fully taken into account by the government of the United States in the determining of this country's policies."

Most reaction to the Axis pact at the capital emphasized the need for speeding the American defense program. Saying the treaty had been expected, Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the Democratic floor leader, added that it "should be a warning to us." Senator Austin (R-Vt.), the assistant Republican floor leader, observed that it showed "the ideology of world revolution in the midst of which we are, just an island."

Tokyo Attack on America Seen In Agreement If This Country Aids War Against Aggressors

Leaders in Italy Make Blunt Threats to Washington

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
ROME, Sept. 27.—Exultant Fascists said in flat, undiplomatic language today that the new German-Italian-Japanese alliance would loose war on two continents against the United States if it sought to intervene to help Britain or offered any "interference" with what any of the three powers considers its own concerns.

The new accord, it was said here plainly and authoritatively, was intended to "warn" the United States to stay out of the European and Chinese-Japanese wars; to stay out of Europe, Asia, and Africa—all of which the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo front expects to dominate.

U. S. Warned
The first immediate and specific intention of the alliance, competent sources added, was to keep the United States from allying itself with Britain or attempting to use any British bases in the Pacific, such as Singapore.

Virginia Gayda, one of the most authoritative Fascist press spokesmen, declared "the new treaty threatens no one." But then he went on:

"It only warns those few adventurous or deluded persons who still are toying with plans more or less real for intervention in favor of Britain."

Americans Discussed
"It also warns those American circles who, feeling themselves protected by Roosevelt's favor, are outlining, at least in their speeches and publications, plans for intervention in a war which does not concern and cannot touch the Americas, and for interference in vital regions of Italy and Germany which do not think, on their part, of entering the vital zones and regions of the Americas."

"... Let these circles know that their folly would find them exposed on two fronts of land and sea to a war of two entire continents and would expose them to the ruinous loss of all the position which the work of their people has won in their continent and the world."

Power Seen
Germany and Italy, he added, have "sufficient military means to be present on all world continents and seas which were chosen by England and its friends for the last diversions and last attempts at resistance. It only remains for the world to recognize the irresistible powerful march of the new history."

Then he concluded that "... all possibilities of new attempts and alliances are now forbidden" to Britain.

U. S. IN TICKLISH SPOT, SAY SPANISH

MADRID, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The Spanish press jubilantly hailed the new Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis tonight as placing the United States in a ticklish position and as "wresting the liberty of movement from the Yankee government."

"The United States faces a dilemma," one influential newspaper said. "She must give up her plans and void English hopes or intervene immediately in the war with out waiting for completion of her grand rearmament program."

Although Spain failed to play the star role in today's Berlin drama as had been predicted, it appeared nevertheless that she was drawing closer to the Axis and might soon make an open declaration of her position.

CONVICT AUTO IS FOUND IN PHOENIX

PHOENIX, Sept. 27.—The automobile which three escaped convicts took from a Phoenix woman Tuesday was found today in a canyon several miles north of here.

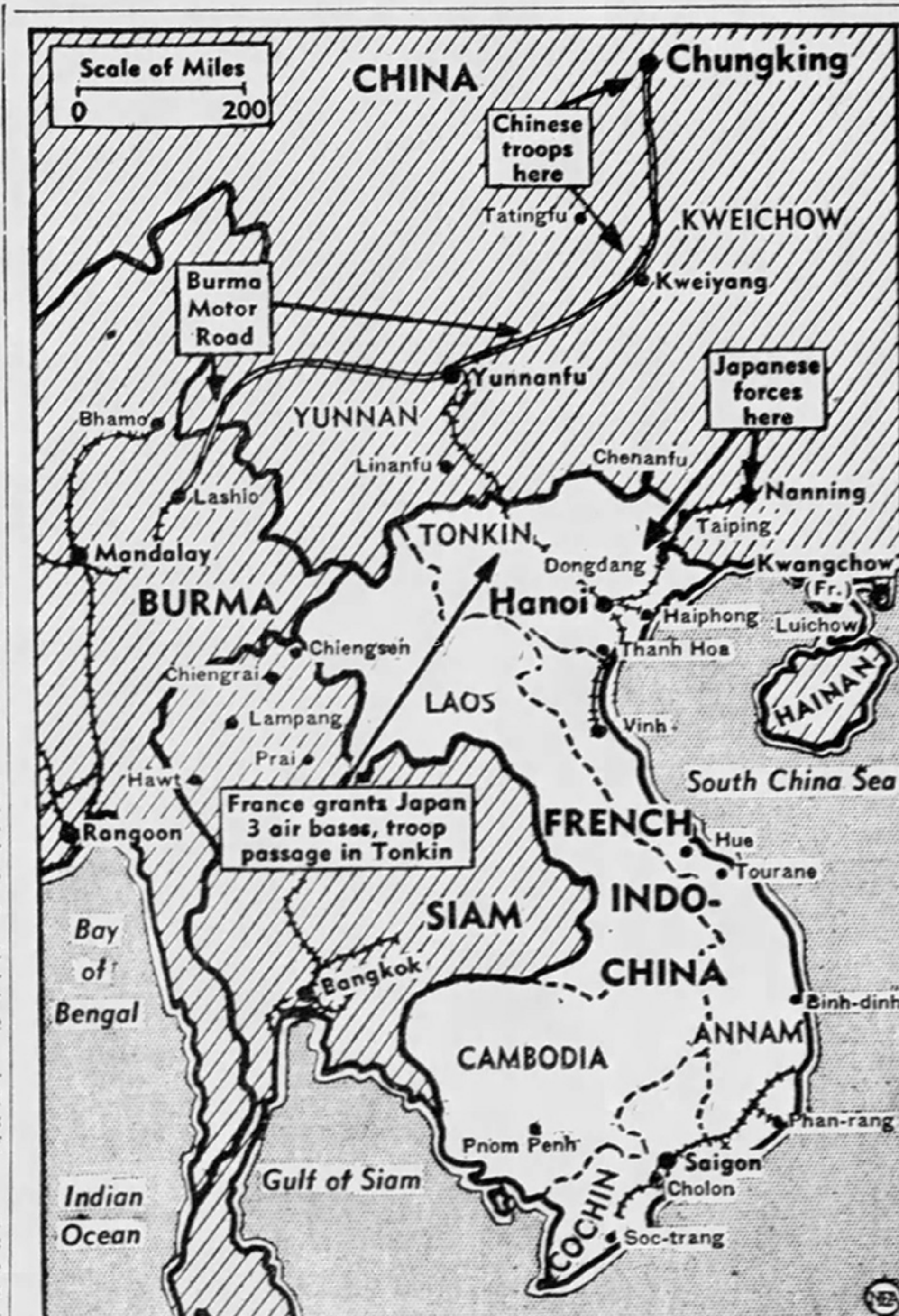
Sheriff's deputies led to the car by Thomas Hammack, 18, one of the convicts, who was recaptured Wednesday at Tucson.

Hammack said the other fugitives, John Hicks, 21, and William T. Morris, 19, rode out of Tucson on a freight train after he got off.

FRENCH REFUSING AIRPLANE RELEASE

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 27.—(AP)—General Fougeure, commander of French forces in Syria, has rejected demands by the Italian armistice commission that all French warplanes in Syria and Lebanon be flown to Italian bases in the nearby Dodecanese islands, it was said authoritatively here tonight.

The Italians offered to allow a small number of French troops to guard the planes in the island bases for the duration of the war, it was said.



EASTERN WAR FRONT MOVES WEST: Headed west in Asia are the troops of Japan, whose invasion of French Indo-China is seen as an attempt to flank Chinese forces and reach the strategic Burma road, China's lifeline. China says she is ready to attack—on Indo-Chinese soil. Map shows headquarters of opposing armies and transportation routes vital to a campaign on this new Asiatic battlefield.

Text of Axis Treaty

BERLIN, Sept. 27.—(AP)—The Japanese-German-Italian treaty text:

ARTICLE I
Japan recognizes and respects the leadership of Germany and Italy in establishment of a new order in Europe.

ARTICLE II
Germany and Italy recognize and respect the leadership of Japan in the establishment of a new order in greater East Asia.

WILL COOPERATE
ARTICLE III
Germany, Italy and Japan agree to cooperate in their effort on aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means when one of the three contracting powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

ARTICLE IV
With the view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, members which are to be appointed by the respective governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, will meet without delay.

REDS UNAFFECTED
ARTICLE V
Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms do not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of three contracting parties and Soviet Russia.

ARTICLE VI
The present pact shall come into effect immediately upon signature and shall remain in force ten years from the date of its coming into force. At the proper time before expiration of said term, the high contracting parties shall at the request of any of them enter into negotiations for its renewal.

AFFIX SIGNATURES
In faith whereof, the undersigned duly authorized by their respective governments have signed this pact and have affixed hereto their signatures.

Done in triplicate at Berlin, the 27th day of September 1940 in the 18th year of the Fascist era, corresponding to the 27th day of the ninth month of the 15th year of Showa (the reign of Emperor Hirohito).

Japan Signs Pact But Denies Seeking Scrap

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
TOKYO, Sept. 27.—Japan cast her lot squarely with the Rome-Berlin Axis today, but hastened to tell the world in general and the United States and Great Britain in particular that it did not mean she was going to enter the European war or pick a fight with anybody.

Rather, Emperor Hirohito and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka insisted, it emphasized Japan's determination to carry to completion her self-proclaimed mission of establishing a "Greater East Asia" by peaceful means.

"But there is no telling whether there might not arise occasions and circumstances calling for momentous decisions in Japan's part," Matsuoka told the nation in a broadcast.

Hope For Peace
An imperial rescript, issued under the seal of the emperor, declared that in lining up with Germany and Italy, Japan was motivated by the "fervent hope that termination of disturbances and restoration of peace will be realized as swiftly as possible."

Echoing the words of the emperor and the foreign minister, Yakichiro Suma, foreign office spokesman, declared:

"We are not going to participate in the European war. We are not going to attack any country."

Suma asserted Japan had not abandoned hope of composing her differences with the United States, which preceded the signing of the new three-power pact by a day with an embargo on scrap iron, one of Japan's most needed sinews of war.

Announcement of the pact failed to stir nationwide excitement. Newspapers went on the streets with extras but the Japanese public read them in silence.

Press Not So Peaceful
The press did not share the peaceful views officially proclaimed. It declared the United States now has definitely allied herself with Britain and China, and one newspaper, the influential Asahi, asserted a Japanese-American clash "now seems inevitable."

Singapore Move From Navy May Signal Start of Fight

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
BERLIN, Sept. 27.—(AP)—Germany, Japan and Italy banded together their totalitarian arms and the energies of their quarter billion people today in a ten-year pact of military and economic character which means plainly that all three will help one another against the United States if any one of them becomes involved with America.

This thunderbolt of authoritarian diplomacy, conceived and staged by Adolf Hitler, was signed this afternoon in Berlin's sumptuous new chancellery by the foreign ministers of Germany and Italy and the ambassador of Japan.

(Authoritative Associated Press sources foreshadowed the pact two days ago.)

U. S. Not Mentioned
The treaty itself does not mention the United States.

But this much is clear: No European power, save Soviet Russia, can ever think of attacking the signatories.

Soviet Russia, however, is specifically named in the treaty's article five, which says carefully that the "political status which exists now" between each of the contracting powers and the Soviet Union is in no wise affected. Germany now has a non-aggression pact with Russia.

Therefore, the United States is the only other power envisaged by article 3 of the pact, as follows:

"Germany, Italy and Japan, undertake to assist one another with all political, economic and military means when one of the three powers is attacked by a power at present not involved in the European war or in the Chinese-Japanese conflict."

Russia Watched
As for Russia, however, and in spite of the treaty provision, she still may find herself between two fires: Japan and Germany, with Italy on the sidelines.

The pact leaves unsaid that any contracting party can change its "present" political status in reference to the Soviet Union.

In that case such a power would be free to act as it wished. Indeed, the Russian article then might not be binding on the other signatories, as well.

Hence there is no guarantee that Russia can remain out of the conflict.

Fleet Involved
Nevertheless, in the eyes of neutral observers the clear effect of the treaty was this: If the United States enters the European war she will be engaged immediately in the Pacific by a Japanese navy which is the third largest in the world; and so involved that the United States fleet would not be of material assistance to Britain in either the Atlantic or the Mediterranean.

In the words of Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop of the Third Reich, the pact is also directed against "inciters of war" over the world and those states which "harbor the intention of mixing in the final phase of the solution" of problems in either Europe or East Asia.

A foreign office spokesman said flatly that among these "war inciters" is "a certain group in the United States."

Formally, the pact recognizes spheres of interest on the two sides of the world: Japan's "new order in greater East Asia" and the German-Italian "new order in Europe."

Definition Lacking
German spokesmen declined to give a precise definition of "greater East Asia."

But apparently Japan is left free to determine what are to be the deciding factors in the fate of the Dutch eastern colonies and French Indo-China. It is not clear whether Japan is to be recognized as the master power in so far as the Philippine islands are concerned.

Africa is not mentioned. But it must be assumed that the entire African continent is regarded as an area falling under the undisputed leadership of Germany and Italy.

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Greaber Appointment Now Termed 'Mistake'

E. H. Apodaca, head of the Arizona Hispano Americana, was named to membership on Pima county's draft board No. 2 yesterday, according to the Associated Press. Apodaca replaces James P. Greaber, named by Jones in the original list for the second Pima county board. Queried in Phoenix, the governor stated that Greaber's name appeared on the original list "by mistake."