

FDR'S POLICIES AND AGGRESSOR, WILLKIE AVERS

Candidate Strikes Hard at
Lack of Trust of People
By the President

CLAIMS FAITH LOST

American Democracy Seen
Endangered as Executive
Holds All the Reins

COFFEYVILLE, Kas., Sept. 16.—(P)—Asserting that the "little of America" is in the hands of a few men, Wendell L. Willkie attacked today that President Roosevelt's reelection would bring totalitarian government to the United States before the third term ended.

The Republican presidential nominee, speaking in the city where he taught high school history, 1919-24, accused the administration of materially assisting Hitler in his aggressive plans.

Willkie voiced a denial "that Franklin Roosevelt—whatever his intentions—be the defender of democracy," and said:

"First, I charge that his influence has weakened, rather than strengthened, democracy throughout the world.

"And secondly, I charge that here in America, he has strained our democratic institutions to the breaking point.

"Because of some fine speeches about humanity, you return this administration to office, you will be serving under an American totalitarian government before the third term is finished."

Greeted by Cheers
Willkie reached the park, which was jammed with shirt-sleeved men and women in summer clothes, just in time for the program. He had ridden through the streets of the community where he lived, and stopped at one point to greet his former landlady, the crowd at the park was singing "Hello, Ho, Willkie," when the nominee and his wife reached the speakers' stand. As the song ended, the audience burst into cheers.

Walter Johnson, a former Coffeyville resident, who became famous as the "Big Train" of baseball, and who now is running for congress in Maryland, introduced Willkie.

The nominee, beginning his address, said Johnson had been his school hero and still was.

Expressing the belief "Franklin Roosevelt has lost faith in the American people," Willkie continued:

"When I read of blood and destruction in Europe I am frightened to think that our only shelter is not airplanes and tanks—but a man who in seven years of peace did not get factories producing peace-time needs."

Repeated Charges
The candidate reiterated statements made to Illinois audiences Saturday that Roosevelt, "by his meddling in international politics, encouraged the European conflagration."

"For instance, he torpedoed the League of Nations conference in 1938, and he torpedoed the League of Nations conference in 1938, and he torpedoed the League of Nations conference in 1938."

"And he was the godfather of that unhappy conference at Munich—the conference from which the appeasement was born—the conference from which Hitler went forth to destroy the European democracies."

Willkie did not amplify his mention of the Munich meeting.

Regarding the German attacks on London, the candidate said:

"A philosophy is in flames, a way of life is in peril. And I wonder what stands between us and calamity except a smooth radio voice offering us the gold brick of safety without sacrifice...."

Democracy in Danger
"Although our cities are not in danger, it is in danger from within. This is our danger of America."

"Unless a President trusts the American people," he asserted, "we will never be able to defend ourselves from threat of aggression."

The doubt in the President's mind so weakened this country, Roosevelt is being pushed—I mean against his will—toward an unconstitutional government.

"He is being pushed by the forces of the world."

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 6)

P. DE M. BRIDGE
DAMAGED BY FIRE

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., Sept. 16.—(P)—A bridge on the main line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico railroad, 60 miles south of here near Querobahai, Sonora, was destroyed by fire today.

Tucson Guard Units Take First Step On Way to Year's Work

About 300 local Arizona National Guardsmen, called up for a year's active army training, assembled at the armory yesterday morning and marched to Randolph park, where they will occupy empty CCC camp barracks prior to departure for Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. Jonathan H. Michael, in command, said provisional plans call for arrival of the Arizona guard delegation at Fort Sill by next Monday, September 23. The date of departure has not been set.

During the week's interval, Michael said, guardsmen will receive physical examinations and immunization for typhoid fever and smallpox, uniforms will be issued, and there will be some basic training in drill and marksmanship.

Through a recruiting office at Stone and Broadway, an effort will be made to bring detachments to full strength before they entrain. Openings were listed as follows: Second battalion, headquarters detachment, 15 men; Company E, 15; Company H, 40, and medical detachment, 35.

Michael asked that visitors to the camp park their cars at the east side of the municipal ball park and walk to the barracks.

HULL DEFENDS
FDR'S REMARKS

Secretary of State Answers
Willkie Charge; Record
Tells of Messages

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(P)—Secretary Hull asserted today that Wendell Willkie's recent remarks about President Roosevelt and the Munich conference showed the Republican nominee was "grossly ignorant of the history of the last few years."

Willkie had said at Joliet, Ill., Saturday that Roosevelt had "telephoned Hitler and Mussolini and urged them to sell Czechoslovakia down the river at Munich." Later his press secretary, Lem Jones, said Willkie had "misspoken" and that he intended to say that the President had urged a settlement at Munich and that the pact reached there "agreed to sell Czechoslovakia down the river."

No Telephone
"The President has never communicated by telephone with either Premier Mussolini or Chancellor Hitler," Hull replied in a statement. "All the President has ever urged upon the nations involved has been in accordance with the provisions of the Kellogg pact which provides for pacific solution of controversies as they arise."

Hull asserted that Roosevelt, in September, 1938, had "specifically urged in messages made public immediately that a peaceful solution be found through negotiations in which all the nations involved were represented, including Czechoslovakia, and that such negotiations be undertaken by all nations on an equal basis with none of them under the threat of aggression."

It was the second time the secretary of state had sprung to the defense of the administration against Republican campaign attacks. Last month in another statement he replied to criticism of the reciprocal trade agreements voiced by Senator Charles L. McNary in accepting the Republican vice-presidential nomination at Salem, Ore., and condemned the farm policies McNary advocated.

HULL REPLY BASED ON VARIOUS MESSAGES

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(P)—Secretary Hull's reply today to Wendell Willkie's assertions about the Czech-Slovakian crisis before the Munich conference in 1938 was based on the following messages from the President to European statesmen and made public soon afterward:

1. An appeal to President Benes of Czechoslovakia, Chancellor Hitler and the prime ministers of Britain and France on September 24, saying, "I earnestly appeal to you not to break off negotiations looking to a peaceful, fair and constructive settlement of the question at issue," and that "so long as negotiations continue differences may be reconciled."

2. Instructions on September 27 to American diplomats abroad to inform other governments throughout the world of the President's appeal and expressed the belief that comparable messages from them might be helpful.

Confidential Appeal
3. A personal and confidential appeal to Premier Mussolini on September 27, informing him of the President's earlier action and asking whether he would not also extend his help in the continuation of efforts to arrive at an agreement by negotiation or by other pacific means rather than by a resort to force.

4. A further appeal to Chancellor Hitler the night of September 27, saying "in my considered judgment and in the light of the experience of this century, continued negotiations remain the only way by which the immediate problem can be disposed of upon any lasting basis."

PRESIDENT SETS OCT. 16 AS DAY OF REGISTERING

Selective Service Act Is
Signed and Peacetime
Draft Becomes Law

16,500,000 AFFECTED

Governors and Patriotic
Citizens Are Asked
To Cooperate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(P)—President Roosevelt signed the draft act today, fixed Oct. 16 as registration day for 16,500,000 young Americans now subject to compulsory military training, and asserted the United States was marshaling its strength to avert "the terrible fate of nations whose weakness invited attack."

In addition, the chief executive called upon the governors of the states to provide suitable places for the registration, urged local election officials "and other patriotic citizens" to man the registration boards and asked employers to give their affected employees "sufficient time off" to present themselves and fill out the forms.

Volunteer Clause
Roosevelt, moreover, emphasized a section of the act and a phase of the building up of the army which received much discussion in Congress—the voluntary enlistment system. All between 18 and 35, inclusive, he said in a formal statement, will be offered an opportunity to volunteer for a one-year period of service and training, and those who offer themselves—provided they are suitable—are to be accepted before any others are selected.

Thus an influx of volunteers from any particular area would reduce the quota of men conscripted from that area.

Selected by Lot
The new law itself requires that all who on Oct. 16 have attained the 21st anniversary of their birth and have not passed the 36th year must register. A national drawing by lot will determine the order in which questionnaires will be mailed to the men. On the basis of the questionnaires, local boards will place the men in various classifications—those available for immediate service, those deferred because of dependents, etc.

The local boards will select sufficient men from among those available for immediate service to fill the quota for the area. Those so selected will undergo physical examinations and, if they pass, will be inducted into the service for one year.

Signing of Bill
Roosevelt signed the bill, seated at a table in the spacious cabinet room. Behind him, stood Chairman Sheppard (D-Tex.) of the senate military committee, and Chairman May (D-Ky.) of the corresponding committee of the house, Secretary of War Stimson and General

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 1)

KNOX SAYS FLEET HAS LEFT HAWAII

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 16.—(P)—Col. Frank Knox, secretary of the navy, said that the first contingent of the U. S. fleet left Hawaii today for the Pacific coast.

Two other contingents of the fleet, numbering approximately 30 vessels each, also will return to the mainland, Knox said.

Each contingent will remain two weeks for overhaul of the ships and to provide the navy personnel with shore leave.

The secretary said he believed about 100 navy vessels would return from Hawaii and that "30 or so" would constitute each of the three contingents. The second will leave Honolulu after the first returns from the mainland, and the third departs for the Pacific coast upon the return to the islands of the second group of ships.



NEW SPEAKER OF
the house is Samuel Rayburn, majority leader, elected to succeed the late Speaker Bankhead.

HOUSE MOURNS FOR BANKHEAD

Impressive Services Mark
Rites in Chamber; Sam
Rayburn to Succeed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—(P)—Escorted by President Roosevelt and sorrowing congressional colleagues, the body of Speaker William B. Bankhead was being taken tonight to his home town of Jasper, Ala., for burial tomorrow.

Official Washington gathered in the chamber of the house of representatives at noon for brief, impressive funeral rites over the flower-covered casket of the late speaker.

Half an hour before the services the house elected majority leader Sam Rayburn of Texas to the speakership by acclamation. Then, with Senator Pittman (D, Nev.) president pro tempore of the senate, Rayburn presided over the funeral ceremony.

Family Attends
Throughout the service the President solemnly watched the gray casket. Behind him sat Mrs. Bankhead, heavily veiled; Senator John H. Bankhead and Colonel Henry M. Bankhead, brothers of the speaker; and the speaker's daughters, actress Tallulah and Mrs. Eugenia Hoyt, both in black. Members of the cabinet and diplomatic corps and Associate Justice McReynolds of the supreme court, also attended.

The galleries, to which admission was by special card, were packed. The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the house, offered the prayer.

Rayburn told the funeral company: "I stand here in great humility with the knowledge of my poor limitations to follow in the footsteps of one as great and fine."

Praised by Martin
Republican leader Martin of Massachusetts said of Bankhead: "A fine life is ended," he said. "A great American has passed on to the reward that comes for a life of service."

As a mark of respect the house and all committees adjourned until Thursday and the senate recessed until Wednesday.

Sixty-four members of the house and 29 senators were designated as the congressional escort to Jasper. Services will be held there tomorrow in the Methodist church of which Bankhead was a member.

Bankhead, who succeeded the late Joseph W. Byrnes of Tennessee as speaker in 1936, died early yesterday at Naval hospital of a ruptured abdominal artery at the age of 66.

NAZI BOMBS KILL LONDON FIREMEN

LONDON, Sept. 17.—(Tuesday)—(P)—Bombs hurled on central London by German warplanes early today killed two firemen and injured others who were atop high ladders battling a great blaze set by earlier raiders. Other bomb-set fires flared in a fashionable residential quarter.

The pre-dawn raiders came back in thickening weather which had forced abandonment of their previous attack.

explicitly provided for universal service in their basic laws.

Early Day Situation
In those days, little was required in the way of equipment and training for the man in arms. The average American had his flintlock and knew how to use it. In addition, he was healthy, strong, and accustomed to hardship. When he reported for military duty, he brought with him his musket and his powder horn. His daily life inured him to the rigors of warfare.

Today, the art of war calls for a wide variety of technical weapons. Modern life does not emphasize the qualities demanded of soldiers. Moreover, behind the armed forces, we must have a munitions industry as a part of an economic system capable of providing the fighting man with his full requirements of arms and equipment. Many individuals, therefore, may serve their country best by holding their posts on the production line. The object of selective service is to provide men for our army and navy and at the same time disturb as little as possible the normal life of the nation.

Selective service consists of four

JAPANESE MOVE ON INDO-CHINA BELIEVED NEAR

French Officials Admit
Privately That Pact Is
Being Negotiated

CHINA MAY INVAD

Hanoi Sources Say Only
U. S. Action Could
Halt Nipponese

HANOI, French Indo-China, Sept. 16.—(P)—France was believed in well-informed quarters here tonight to be in imminent peril of losing French Indo-China to Japan.

French officials admit privately that negotiations—already approved in principle by Vichy and Tokyo—are likely to result within a few days in an agreement permitting Japan to establish perhaps 25,000 troops on Indo-China soil.

Authoritative French, Japanese and foreign sources say this may prompt China to send her own soldiers across the colonial frontier and precipitate a conflict which might mean the beginning of the end of France's 60-year rule of this East Asian territory of 230,000 square miles.

Only U. S. Can Halt
In all quarters, official and civilian, the conviction is expressed that only the United States could prevent Japan from gaining a possibly unshakable hold, but fear of arousing Japanese feelings has prevented French authorities even from soliciting such aid.

French sources said a mission had been sent to the United States last July, but that both it and the government here had failed to obtain warplanes and other material sought in the United States.

The French military command holds that the Colony's 20,000 French and 100,000 native troops have enough artillery and light arms to offer formidable resistance to any land attack but, with only a handful of warplanes, virtually no anti-aircraft equipment and only a half dozen warships, could not withstand a full force invasion.

Bombing Danger Seen
The population of 25,000,000 natives normally is submissive to French rule informed sources say, however, heavy air bombing would shatter morale and give agitators, already in touch with the Japanese, an opportunity to foment dangerous anti-French feeling.

Chinese representatives here declare Chungking will fulfill its announced determination to move Chinese armies across the French Colonial frontier as soon as Japanese forces cross it, no matter under what pretext.

The French consensus is that the colonial administration has maintained its connection with the Vichy government because of its financial support and the hope that French leaders there could prevail on Germany to mitigate Japan's ambitions.

ALMAZAN'S RETURN HOME IS REPORTED

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16.—(P)—A responsible official of General Juan Almazan's political organization said tonight he had received unconfirmed word from associates in San Antonio, Texas, that the independent claimant to the presidency had arrived in Mexico.

This official said he was informed only that Almazan now was "somewhere in the north."

Political observers expressed the opinion that if Almazan actually had crossed the frontier from the United States, where he has been visiting, it might signify developments in his political strategy.

Almazan has reiterated frequently his determination to be Mexico's next chief executive, but the government—recognized Congress has formally proclaimed that General Manuel Avila Camacho, administration candidate, is president-elect.

Thickening Weather In Britain Forces Germans To Shorten Night Raid

Field Marshal Goering
Reports Making Trip
Over England

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—Announcement of a flight over London by Reichsmarshal Herman Wilhelm Goering, personal director of the air seige of England, gave dramatic emphasis today to a heightened tempo of daylight raids on the British capital.

Goering's trip, which authorized quarters said was made last night in one of Germany's biggest and newest bombers which he piloted himself, shared interest with diplomatic developments which many observers believed might soon bring Spain into the war as an ally of Germany and Italy.

Landing back at his headquarters in an undisclosed village in Normandy, northwestern France, Goering was quoted as saying: "I am glad I made my air force such a strong weapon. It was the decisive force in Poland and in the west and undoubtedly it will play a similarly decisive role in the war with England."

Goering in Command
Goering, a World War ace and former commander of the Richthofen circus, has been in personal command of the aerial assault on England since September 8 by direction of Adolf Hitler.

Meanwhile, the arrival of Ramon Serrano Suner, brother-in-law of Spain's Generalissimo Franco, for conferences with Hitler and foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was seen as indicating that Nationalist Spain is on the eve of some special understanding with the Rome-Berlin axis.

Serrano Suner, Spain's interior minister, conferred today with Von Ribbentrop and will see Hitler tomorrow.

London sources well-versed in Spanish politics declared the minister's trip to Berlin to be highly significant in view of Italian pressure on Spain to permit passage of Axis forces across Spanish territory for an attack on British-held Gibraltar. These informants predicted an imminent shakeup in the Madrid government.

Great Importance Seen
The visit was explained officially as for the purpose of exchanging views with Nazi authorities on government administrative methods. However, the fact that he was welcomed at the station first by Von Ribbentrop and not by Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick, although Frick was present, gave evidence that there was something of greater importance behind his trip.

The presence of the Italian charge d'affaires at the railway station also indicated that something of major import was in the wind.

Dienst Aus Deutschland, officially inspired commentary, declared great weight was attached to the conversations, timed "to coincide with the approaching crisis in the military conflict of the Axis powers with Britain."

Serrano Suner told interviewers that Spain's present status is one of "non-belligerence," but that she "has a mission in Europe's new order, with consideration for natural rights arising from our traditional and geographical situation."

"No one should be surprised," he added, "if Spain, in this hour, is seeking the company of peoples who have been sacrificed to the same injustices as we."

The Nazi press attacked the Swedish government and press charging that certain Swedish newspapers deliberately insult Germany.

In the battle for England, the high command reported the Nazi air force was pressing home continuous attacks especially in the London area despite increasingly stiff resistance from London's defenders.

The War At A Glance

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BATTLE OF BRITAIN
Nazi bombers fiercely attack London for tenth straight night after Reichsmarshal Goering makes survey flight over besieged capital and expresses confidence in role played by his air force; British admit Sunday night casualty list greater than recent tolls, but claim 185 Nazi planes, downed to their 25, and as assert RAF counter-attacks on Nazi invasion bases so heavy that Hitler must postpone direct invasion project.

SPAIN AND AXIS
Visit to Berlin of Serrano Suner, brother-in-law of Spain's Generalissimo Franco, indicates possibility Spain is on eve of some understanding with Germany and Italy. British sources say Italy has been exerting pressure on Spain to allow transit of troops for land attack on British Gibraltar.

DESERT WAR
Italians, driving over 25 miles into Egypt from Libya, claim to have broken first major British fortifications line; British claim they are inflicting heavy casualties and destroying Fascist supply lines through air attacks.

ORIENT
Informed sources in Hanoi, French Indo-China, believe France is in imminent peril of losing that territory to Japan through agreement allowing Jap troops to land there for attack on China. China ready to send own troops into area should that happen.

SINO-JAP WAR CLIMAX NEARS

Hitler Forces Nippon's
Hand to Crush Foe;
China Is Ready

BY ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON

HONGKONG, Sept. 16.—(NANA)—(By Air Mail)—The war between China and Japan will come to a climax within a few weeks—certainly before winter sets in—according to the best-informed military authorities here.

This information is based on careful study of Japanese military and naval activities which include troop and supply movements over the vast front across south China from Canton to Hanoi in Indo-China; and even to the Burma Road with extension to Siam.

One Good Victory
The seasoned authorities who gave me this information believe the Japanese—in unmistakable internal straightness due to a growing economic pinch at home and unrest in the field in China—desire to make a great 1940 push before weather conditions prolong the campaign through another bitter winter.

The Japanese are represented as wanting to produce one good victory for strengthening home morale.

Japan is held to be following Chancellor Hitler's tactics against England as the type of strategy to be used against the southern province of China in a flanking movement to cut China off from Indo-China, Burma and Singapore.

"Strike before autumn is over," is the order being passed along the Japanese official lines.

From different sources, doubtless authoritative, I learned that the Japanese "plan to shoot the war" in an attempt to consolidate for the winter; to placate dissatisfaction at home with the army campaign, both officially and among the people; and to try to force the Chungking government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek into negotiations for a Japanese-inspired peace.

Throughout this trip of inspection of the war effort and defenses of the south Pacific nations from New Zealand and Australia to the Netherlands Indies, Singapore, Hongkong and the Philippine Islands, I've heard the report that Japan wants to find "a way out" of the incident with China that will save Japan's face, but will permit Japan to reorganize and rehabilitate her troops and navy for bigger things."

Japanese Goals
What are these bigger things? Perhaps some of the present Japanese troop and ship movements indicate what is in the mind of the "new order" in Japan's military and naval-dictated government.

1. The Japanese will press particularly hard for the continuance of the agreement with the British which closed the Burma Road to all but necessary supplies for the population. This agreement terminates soon. The Burma Road was a great source of military supply for China.

2. The Japanese will use every argument possible, even to including force, to obtain the facilities of the French-owned railroad line, extending from Indo-China into the line would mean much to them.

3. The Germans and the Japanese may even arrive at a point of delicate diplomacy regarding the question of which nation will control the destiny of the resource-rich area of Indo-China. Already the Japanese are putting pressure on the French representatives of the Vichy government to permit the use of the Yunnan railroad and to permit a line of march across Indo-China.

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 5)

Attack On London Ends Three Hours Ahead Of Usual Time

LONDON, Sept. 17.—(Tuesday)—(P)—Thickening weather on which Britons long have counted as an autumn ally forced the German air raiders early today to break off an intensive night bombing attack on London three hours ahead of the usual quitting time.

By 2 a. m., the steady procession of raiders, which had brought out the heaviest anti-aircraft fire yet heard in the London area, thinned out to an occasional droning motor and sporadic bomb blasts.

At 2:41 a. m., the all clear sounded.

One great fire broke out in central London but it was quickly controlled.

The alarm, which began in the foggy dusk at 8:09 p. m. yesterday, was marked by a steady procession of Nazi planes more numerous than before, but it ended after six hours and 32 minutes—second shortest of the 10 consecutive night raids on the British capital.

During the same period the Germans struck extensively in the Midlands, the northeast and elsewhere in England.

The British, having withstood the punishment of daylight bombings and cross-channel shelling from German cannon, expressed conviction that their own heavy bomb blows on the continent and coast had set back Adolf Hitler's proposed invasion plans.

Raid Was Hot Fight
While it lasted, the German night raid was a hot fight. Anti-aircraft shells burst above the low clouds which concealed the invading planes and dimmed the moon over London.

A number of houses suffered hits from the high explosive and incendiary bombs in the Midlands, where one German plane fouled a balloon barrage cable and crashed.

The night's battle in London began the moment the evening alarm sounded. Immediately, anti-aircraft batteries roared into a full-throated, earth-jarring chorus. Bomb dropping in one area proved a blinding overtone to the bark of the guns.

A second heavy salvo of bombs followed the first, falling in the same area, after the other lot detonated with a roar that rumbled across the darkened metropolitan area.

Anti-Aircraft Busy
Within a few minutes searchlights stabbed the skies, and anti-aircraft batteries flung up hundreds of shells.

Ambulances with sirens moaning raced through the streets.

Drew Middleton, Associated Press reporter, was describing the bombing of a central London neighborhood when a high explosive projectile landed just outside an apartment he was visiting. The blast crashed over the telephone like a thunderclap.

Middleton said anti-aircraft shell splinters were falling all around the apartment.

Other Germans dropped incendiary bombs while flying across northern industrial belt. Fire damage was reported in that sector.

Weather Is Worse
Meanwhile, the weather on the channel coast, from which an invasion attempt likely would come, became worse as the night wore on. Mist turned into fog, the moon was blotted out and the sea became choppy.

The apartment in which Franklin C. Gowen, second secretary of the U. S. Embassy, was spending the night was shaken by two bombs exploding perilously close.

One guest in the apartment which Middleton was visiting was blown across the room by the blast of the high explosive bomb which Middleton estimated to weigh between 500 and 1,000 pounds. It just missed a shelter.

The raiders apparently were flying.

(Continued to Page 4, Col. 2)

ITALIAN DRIVE IN EGYPT CONTINUES

ROME, Sept. 16.—(P)—Italian forces driving into Egypt—paradoxically a country with which Italy insists she is at peace—were reported today to have broken through the first major line of permanent British fortifications facing the Libyan border.

A high command announcement that the advance is "continuing" was augmented by newspaper advice of the break-through south of Salum, Egyptian port of the Mediterranean which fell to the Fascists Saturday night.

The high command also reported that Italian bombers attacking in waves repeatedly hit the supply organization of an "important place in Egyptian territory" and overtook an armored division and destroyed many units.