

PARISIANS GO TO COUNTRY TO DODGE CURFEW

FRENCH CITY GRIM, NIGHT LIFE BANNED

Nazis to Arrest All Found on Streets After 9 P. M. and Hold Them in Hostage 'Pool' for Executions

By United Press.
VICHY, Saturday, Sept. 20.—A stern Nazi military curfew throughout the night life of Paris tonight and the city that was once the world's gayest center was told that twelve more French citizens have died before a Nazi firing squad in reprisal for the slaying of another German soldier.

A special French tribunal in Paris today sentenced three more persons to death and imposed three life imprisonment terms on charges of anti-Nazi activity.

A small army of Parisians fled to the country for the week-end to escape the three-day German curfew, which Gen. Heinrich von Stuepnagel, Nazi commander, backed with a warning that any violators would be held as hostages for future reprisal executions.

Stuepnagel, taking the most drastic steps yet initiated by the German military command to halt the spreading attacks and sabotage against the German occupation forces, plastered Paris with posters announcing the execution of the twelve new hostages.

Stuepnagel issued a proclamation that if attacks on the Nazi armed forces continue, he will increase the ratio of reprisal executions from the present figure of ten Frenchmen for one German to a much greater number.

Today's executions brought to almost forty the number of French citizens executed by German or French authorities in an attempt to halt what is referred to as "terrorism." Yesterday two men faced German firing squads in Paris and six were executed by French authorities.

Tonight Paris was a grim city. The drastic three-day curfew went into effect at noon and will continue until noon Tuesday. All night life and many normal activities were halted.

Special Hostage 'Pool'

Restaurants and places of entertainment were forced to close their doors and batten down their shutters at 8 p. m. Citizens were given an hour more to get off the streets. After 9 p. m. anyone found on the streets without a special pass, issued only rarely by the Nazi military authority, was subject to summary arrest.

All persons thus arrested, Stuepnagel announced, will be held in a special "hostage pool" to be drawn upon for future reprisal executions as ordered.

The twelve hostages shot by Nazi authorities today were described by Stuepnagel as "Communists."

"I call attention to the fact," said Stuepnagel, "that if these attacks continue a much greater number of hostages will be shot."

On September 16 another cowardly attack against a German soldier occurred," his proclamation said.

"In reprisal, twelve hostages have been shot."

Syndicalists Freed.

The Vichy cabinet met today and devoted much consideration to the anti-Nazi outbreaks in France.

An official communiqué issued by the council "examined the situation created by Communist attacks on isolated members of the German army and studied means of ending the foreign-inspired campaign which inspires these criminal acts."

At the same time it was announced that another twenty-four syndicalist leaders have been released from concentration camps. Forty were freed earlier this week. There has been no explanation of these releases.

NYE HITS U. S. AID TO RUSSIA

NEW YORK, Saturday, Sept. 20.—(UP)—Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican, North Dakota, told the Steuben Society tonight that unity in the United States could be achieved "on the issue of aiding the thieves, human butchers, and murderers of religion in Russia in the name of defending democracy."

The isolationist associate of Charles A. Lindbergh, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, Montana, and others of the America First Committee addressed the society at its traditional Constitution-Stauben Day banquet. The speech was carried by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"I insist that the manner in which the President has brought our country to the peril of involvement in war," Nye said, "is not a thing inviting unity. However great may be the desire to afford loyalty to one's government."

Nye also criticized aid to Great Britain, asking:

"How can there be unity in support of so far-reaching a program as was involved in the lend-lease policy, which finds us giving, giving, giving to Great Britain before she has been able to utilize such resources as she has right here in America with which to buy her defense requirements."

Nye said the people had been deceived about the Nazi threat to this country.

"On the subject of freedom of the press as the basis of President Roosevelt's 'shoot-first' order to the Navy, Nye said Great Britain had never been interested in anything but 'domination of the seas, sovereignty of the seas, and by and for Great Britain.'"

Nye expressed sympathy for Steuben Society members who because of their German descent, "may find it embarrassing to speak in an hour like this."

MOTOR-TRUCK FIRM 'KEEPS 'EM ROLLING' FOR DEFENSE



HENRY KIEFER

He is chaperoning to completion an assortment that includes oil tankers, busses, fruit freighters and Paul Bunyan-size loggers

Custom-Built Machines Play Vital Role in Peace or War

A handful of men and a battery of machines are busy these nights in the Kenworth Motor Truck Corporation's Seattle plant, turning out small but vital parts for Boeing Flying Fortresses.

There are bigger reasons why Kenworth's entire operation is on an A-3 priority basis, which is the top rating an automotive manufacturer can get if his raw materials aren't going straight into tanks or jeeps or guns. The reasons are big trucks—custom-built, heavy-duty juggernauts which serve spectacular purposes even in peacetime, but would be indispensable in a thousand ways in time of war.

The government wants to see the country's private fleets of these huge carriers built up. It has told Kenworth, in effect, to keep 'em rolling' off the assembly line so stocky, brusque Henry Kiefer is keeping them rolling faster than ever before at the rate of 300 a year and at a sales price range of \$2,500 to \$16,500 per unit.

Kiefer and his crew of 183 truck-builders—two-thirds of the company's employees—recently put together a giant tank truck for Boeing Field which pumps gasoline into a bomber's tanks, or out of them, at the rate of 150 gallons a minute.

In production now are three super-trucks that will haul vanadium ore—precious to defense—from mine to furnace in California. Other new trucks are rushing stocks of plane parts between Northwest and Southern plants, dragging record loads of logs out of the forests for conversion into construction materials at mushrooming Army and Navy establishments.

Henry Kiefer ought to know how to produce them. He's Kenworth's oldest employe in point of service, although only 43 years old. He was a teen-age mechanic when he joined the company's predecessor, the Gersix company, late in the World War, when it was turning out trucks here for the Japanese army.

Buildings Bustle With Jobs. Kiefer went to night school, and when Harry Kent and E. K. Worthington took over Gersix after the war and made it Kenworth, he stayed on. He has seen the business grow from the days when a shack little bigger than a two-car garage held it to a point where its work is scattered in five buildings, all overcrowded and all bustling with jobs that Kiefer has to keep track of by hopping daily from one to another.

"I almost get dizzy sometimes," Kiefer says, "trying to be five places at once."

Some of his fellow executives get dizzy just thinking of the way Kiefer spends his time, much of it driving between shops as he does in his cubbyhole in the main building at Yale Avenue North and

BALTIC ISLANDS TAKEN, SAY NAZIS

By United Press.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 20.—A Nazi communique today reported surrender of the Soviet garrison at Kiev, capture of two Baltic islands and a foothold on a third in a blasting drive to clear the sea approaches to Leningrad and expose the Red Baltic fleet to naval attack in the Gulf of Finland.

The new operation against the besieged fortress of Leningrad was launched as the German armies of the south were reported slashing forward toward Kharkov and the Donets industrial basin.

In Kiev and the great German encirclement area that extends for 125 miles east of the Ukraine capital, shattered Soviet forces, Nazi sources said, are being mopped up systematically in relentless fighting.

Russians Reported Trapped. D. N. B., the official news agency, reported that Soviet forces, trapped east of the Dnieper bend, have been eaten back in persistent attempts to break out of the German "iron ring."

German sources said the Russian salient which has had Kiev as its focus has been completely wiped out and that Nazi advance lines now run from Gomel to Komotop to Poltava, then roughly south to the head of the Crimean Peninsula.

German bombing planes were reported to be carrying out heavy attacks upon rail lines in the Kharkov area, interrupting communications at many points.

Other Luftwaffe squadrons bombed Leningrad, the Kronstadt naval base, Odessa and Moscow.

A few Russian forces within Kiev, competent quarters said, still hold out but resistance has virtually ceased with the surrender.

Reported by the German High Command—of the main garrison of the city following the flight of the Soviet commanders.

The new German operations at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland were regarded here as of utmost importance to the fate of Leningrad and the large Russian naval forces concentrated behind strong bases in the wing of the Baltic Sea.

'Tars' Tell of Sinking Italian Warships

(See Page 5, this section, for wirephotos.)

By United Press.

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD, Calif., Saturday, Sept. 20.—An Italian torpedo and German air bombs put the British cruisers Liverpool and Orion out of commission in terrific fighting at Crete and other places in the Mediterranean, officers of the crippled warships told newspaper men today in an interview arranged by the United States Navy.

Both ships are being repaired at Mare Island under the Lend-Lease Law—and their presence here, known to newspaper men and others, was officially allowed to be revealed by the Navy Department in a change in censorship policy announced yesterday in Washington. The Liverpool and Orion are two of twelve battle-damaged British warships being repaired in American yards.

Hit by Chance. Four British navy officers, survivors of the thundering, blazing hells of Dunkerque, Crete and other great battles, sat at a table and told their stories. They were Comdr. R. C. Haskett-Smith of the Liverpool; Comdr. R. S. Dawson, chief engineer of the Liverpool; Comdr. T. C. T. Wynne of the Orion, and Lieut. Andre Marcell, Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.

"The Liverpool," Commander Dawson said, "was engaged in convoy duty in the Mediterranean when it was struck by a torpedo from an Italian torpedo-plane. The ship was under way when the aircraft was seen. It was dark and we were hit by chance. We almost avoided it."

"I knew we had been hit by the torpedo from the way the deck shook. After we were hit all organizations to deal with this sort of thing went into operation."

"We soon had everything under control. The anti-aircraft guns opened up on the torpedo-plane. It was observed flying away sharply and I believe it was destroyed. The action took place near Crete."

Dawson said that the Liverpool had experienced its first taste of action in the Mediterranean in the Battle of Calabria, off the southern coast of Italy. Later it took part in bombardment of the Italian-held Libyan coast of Africa.

Destroyer Blown Up. Describing the Calabria battle, Dawson said the Liverpool and another British ship (believed to have been the Orion) were "chasing three destroyers whose speed was supposed to be faster than ours by six knots."

"Actually, however, they were faster by only half a knot," Dawson said. "After firing for some time we scored a hit which slowed down a destroyer. As we passed her she blew up. The other two escaped in darkness. We picked up some of the survivors."

Commander Wynne of the Orion said that in the Battle of Calabria the Italians ran away. "Italians don't accept battle readily," Wynne said. "We were disappointed the destroyers didn't stay as we wanted to destroy them."

Wynne said, "A commandeer of a destroyer who has picked up many survivors of both sides (both Axis and British) says that the Italians and Germans quail and British seamen nearly always are singing when picked up."

Wynne said the Orion was in the Mediterranean when Italy entered the war in the summer of 1940. "After that the Orion took part in a large number of convoy operations in the Middle Sea," he said. "During convoys we were subjected to a variety of attacks from the air and occasionally from surface forces."

"We also took part in a certain number of bombardments off the Libyan coast and the Dodecanese Islands, including one attack on the Island of Stampali in conjunction with the Australian cruiser Sydney. In this attack we were subjected to air attack from Italian planes."

"We were present at the Battle of Calabria, which in general consisted of a brush between destroyers and cruisers on each side and some British and Italian battleships. We believe a hit was scored on an Italian battleship."

"The main part of the battle consisted of heavy attack carried out by Italian shore-based aircraft. After the Italian battleship was hit, all their surface forces, which outnumbered our own, returned in heavy smokescreens under cover of darkness to their bases."

Orion Damaged at Crete. Wynne said the Orion also was present at the Battle of Matapan in which three Italian cruisers were reported destroyed. At the time of the Battle of Greece, the Orion was ordered into Greek waters to convoy British troops to the Greek mainland. During that operation it participated in a night raid into the Taranto Straits and attacked Italian shipping despite resistance from warships. Wynne said the British raid left several ships burning heavily.

The Orion aided in the evacuation of British troops from Greece, and later in the removal of British forces from Crete. It was in the Crete engagement that it was damaged.

"During the evacuation of Crete, we took off 1,200 soldiers in one load," Wynne said. "While returning to harbor with these troops we received some damage. On the way back to Crete we were subjected to air attack for many hours from German stukas."

Wynne did not say so directly, but his story indicated that it was in these two trips that the Orion received the damage which is being repaired at Mare Island.

In Battle of Dunkerque. Commander Haskett-Smith of the Liverpool said he had been in the Battle of Dunkerque in which the British evacuated their continental expeditionary forces after the fall of France in June last year. "I was on a minesweeper at Dunkerque," Haskett-Smith said. "In seven days we made five visits to Dunkerque, three to the harbor and two to the beaches, under continuous machine gun and dive-bombing attack. All visits were made at night. The Germans were shelling the harbor continuously but they never seemed to hit us."

Lieut. Andre Marcell disclosed he had been attached to Free French forces as liaison officer in the Free French attack on Dakar, West Africa.

"It really wasn't a proper naval engagement because most of the opposition was represented by shore batteries," Marcell said. "The Free French struck me as being extremely courageous."

"They are carrying on the war with nearly every one of them having relatives in France and unable to obtain news. All of them are using fictitious names."

Colored Tracers Used. The officers said that Italian warships use colored tracer shells. "It makes quite a show," they said. "Something like your Fourth of July fireworks."

While the men talked freely about the engagement they had been in, they had nothing to say about casualties, about the extent of the damage to their ships, or about the routes they had taken from the war zones to Mare Island. One officer did say that reports of Orion casualties were "greatly exaggerated."

The two cruisers in the Mare Island repair yards showed signs of heavy damage. The Liverpool was littered with gear, pumps and hoses and all kinds of equipment and red lead paint was blotched over its sides and decks. It bore many battle scars.

The main damage, however, apparently was confined to the exterior of the cruisers, for an inspection showed officers' quarters and other interior quarters in good shape.

It was learned that wreckage-trapped bodies of the Orion victims were still aboard when the cruiser reached Mare Island. They were removed and taken outside the Golden Gate, where they were given the traditional burial of sailors who die at sea.

Commander Wynne praised highly the work being done by Mare Island. He complimented the yard officers on "the splendid organization in this yard and the speed with which the work is completed."

Day-Old Baby, Left in Manger, Squawkingly Well.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Sept. 20.—(UP)—Found in a hay-filled manger, "Baby Johnny" ended his first week of life tonight in squawking good health, but with still no clue to his identity. Sheriff's deputies who cared for the infant during his first few hours of life had been unsuccessful in a week's search for the mother. Last Monday, a farmer went to his cowshed to milk. Faint cries—unmistakenly human—greeted him. Nestled in the hay was a tiny babe, obviously little more than a day old. The farmer called authorities and the child was taken to a Trinidad hospital.

LET PEOPLE SET FOREIGN POLICY, SOLON DEMANDS

Proposals to Modify Or Repeal Neutrality Law Confusing to Public, Says Senator George

By United Press.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.—Senator Walter F. George, Democrat, Georgia, demanded tonight that the clear-cut issues of American foreign policy be placed before the people now for the "ultimate decision they alone must make."

Although the influential Georgia senator did not say so in so many words, he left no doubt he feels that the ultimate decision facing America now concerns active intervention in the war.

Other points, Senator George said, especially that regarding repeal or modification of the Neutrality Act, do not face the issue squarely and discussion of them tends only to confuse the public.

Definite Decision Asked.

"Any proposal to modify or repeal (the Neutrality Act) is necessarily an intermediate step and does not squarely face the ultimate decision the American people must make and it seems to me more desirable to leave the American people in no state of confusion on the ultimate decision they alone must make," George told newspapermen.

George made these assertions after two desertions from congressional isolationist ranks and the American Legion convention's thumping endorsement of the Roosevelt foreign policy increased the possibility that the administration will take a more active position in the repeal of the Neutrality Act.

Early Action Predicted.

Chairman Tom Connally of the Senate foreign-relations committee predicted to newspaper reporters that the act would be "repealed or modified" within a few months. Some believe that President Roosevelt will ask for repeal before this Congress ends at midnight, January 2.

George, formerly chairman of the foreign relations committee, now is head of the Senate finance committee. He declined to reveal his own position regarding the "ultimate decision."

Modification of the Neutrality Act, George said, could only mean repeal.

Joint to Isolationists.

Indorsement of Roosevelt foreign policies by Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, Kansas, and Representative Everett Dirksen, Republican, Illinois, was a jolt to isolationist political prestige, particularly Capper's action, because of his reputation of knowing what the folk back home are saying.

George told newspaper men that foreign policy would be a major issue in the 1942 off-year elections but that it would not develop along party lines. Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, Ohio, said that foreign policy be eliminated as an issue next year. Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican 1940 presidential candidate, has announced that he will withhold any support of Republican isolationists.

"I am sure that the unfortunate that Willkie should attempt to read out of the party those who disagree with him on foreign policy," Taft said today.

Russ Aid Upheld.

George said that the "impending crisis" on the Russian front should convince all Americans that full and immediate American aid is essential. He predicted no major struggle over aid to the Soviet Union would develop during consideration of the new \$3,985,000,000 lend-lease appropriation request. None of that money is designated for Russia.

"It would be a vital and fatal mistake, in my judgment, to restrict the funds to any country now now to stop up and resist the Axis powers," George said.

JAPANESE PLOT IN HAWAII SEEN

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.—(UP)—Representative Martin Dies, Democrat, Texas, chairman of the House committee investigating Japanese activities, said tonight that President Roosevelt has asked him to defer a full-dress investigation of Japanese espionage on the West Coast and that he would comply.

Presumably the request was made because a close-knit organization to check adversely the progress of Japanese-American diplomatic conversations, Dies said.

Dies said that the inquiry would have revealed many sensational facts. Committee agents, Dies said, had lined up witnesses ready to testify that:

Officials of the Japanese government have developed plans to spread yellow fever in the Hawaiian Islands in event of war with the United States.

The Japanese fishing fleet of some 600 boats is stationed off the California Coast, manned by Japanese naval reserve officers, and carrying equipment which could convert the ships immediately into minelayers.

The Tokyo government maintains a close-knit organization to check up on the activities of Japanese in this country and keep them in line for possible use as espionage and sabotage agents. Sabotage has been committed by Japanese agents against industrial plants on the West Coast.

Japanese Hunter Killed. CHEHALIS, Saturday, Sept. 20.—George Fujioki, 18-year-old Japanese Communist, was killed yesterday by a discharge from his 22-caliber rifle while hunting. It was learned here today.