

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION
Partly cloudy, slightly colder today.
Tomorrow cloudy, rain at night,
temperature unchanged.
Temperatures Yesterday—Max., 67; Min., 52

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U. S. READY TO ACT AGAINST BROWDER IN PASSPORT FRAUD

'Decisive Step' on Communist's Admission to Dies Is at Hand, Says Justice Department

ATTACK MADE ON MURPHY

Thomas, Jersey Republican, Had Criticized Attorney General as 'Listless' in Case

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—"Decisive action in a few hours" against Earl Browder, general secretary of the American Communist party, for his admitted use of a false passport when traveling abroad was declared at hand by the Department of Justice today, with steps believed likely tomorrow in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York.

The statement by the department came soon after Representative Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, had assailed Attorney General Murphy for his "failure to take action."

The fact that Mr. Thomas's prepared attack was issued by the Republican National Committee at the time was described in the department statement as "a very curious coincidence."

The Department's Statement

The statement by the Department of Justice was as follows: "It obviously seems to be a curious coincidence that the Republican National Committee issues a statement tonight in the name of J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey accusing the Department of Justice of laxity in considering the Browder case."

"The facts are that the department has been actively preparing this case and others for some time and that it expects some decisive action in a few hours."

"It is altogether possible that the Republican National Committee in some devious way learned of the department's decision."

Mr. Browder made his admission when testifying before the Dies committee in early September, but declined to give any details, on the constitutional ground that it might tend to incriminate him.

Thomas's Attack on Murphy
In his attack on Mr. Murphy Representative Thomas, a member of the committee, said:

"Our dynamic Attorney General who has been so enthusiastically and tirelessly sweeping by airplane all over the country in pursuit of lesser violators of the law—a newspaper headline in each spectacular swoop—has been strangely indifferent and listless in the case of Browder."

Asserting that Mr. Browder failed to give the committee any details of his admission, Mr. Thomas said that "even Browder must be surprised, perhaps slightly contemptuous," over Mr. Murphy's failure to start prosecution against him.

"It is a spectacle that is nauseating to the American people," Mr. Thomas asserted. "They are beginning to wonder whether our defender of the laws really is an intrepid Gahad in shining armor or a complaisant Don Quixote tilting at windmills."

Evidence Given Grand Jury Here
A Federal grand jury, which has received evidence of the use of fraudulent passports by members of the Communist party for the last week, will resume sessions today with further testimony to be presented.

John T. Cahill, United States Attorney, refused, yesterday, to comment on the investigation. It was learned, however, that members of his staff, together with the agents of the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, had been following up passport fraud trials since the conviction in May of three persons in the Rubens-Robinson case.

In that case the government produced sixteen illegal passports which had been used by, or obtained for, Adolph Arnold Rubens, alias Robinson, and his wife, Ruth Marie Rubens. It has since been reported that Rubens was executed in Moscow prior to the discovery of the passport frauds.

The three convicted at that time were Aaron Sharfin, who had been a clerk in the Egyptian consulate; Edward Blatt, a lawyer, and Ossip Garber, a photographer. Some of the passports had been obtained through the office of former County Clerk Albert Marinelli.

Much of the evidence in that case was presented in the court. It led through devious channels to other connections described as "agents of the same foreign State engaged in espionage activities in this country."

Admission Made Sept. 5

When Mr. Browder testified before the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities on Sept. 5, he disclosed that he had

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Fair's Last Week to Be a Carnival; Day Draws Fourth-Largest Crowd

Film Stars, Clowns, Aviators, Acrobats and Minstrels Will Play Leading Roles in Gay Mardi Gras to Close Season

By SIDNEY M. SHALETT

United States interests and prestige in the Far East, also declared that America's navy "must be the best." A forecast of what may be expected at the Fair when the bars are let down today and the Mardi Gras begins was discernible yesterday in the actions of a crew of spectacle planners observed strolling about the grounds with flaming torches. Kenneth Morgan, director of spectacles, declared that his department was faced with a serious problem in how to get pumpkin jack-o'-lantern heads to stay on the torches, which are to be borne in tonight's parade, without being burned to a crisp.

"We practiced this evening," Mr. Morgan ruefully reported, "but we burnt up every pumpkin we stuck on a torch. However there will be 1,500 flaming torches in tomorrow night's parade, and we're going to get pumpkin heads on them somehow."

Today's Mardi Gras program will start informally this morning when a corps of wandering clowns and troubadours are turned loose on the grounds to entertain early visitors. Then, in the amusement area at 4 P. M., the Fair will present six acts described in an official release as "slightly colossal."

The acts include a fire-diver and a gentleman known as "The Great Gregorski," who among other

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WAGE RISE WILL GO TO 690,000 WORKERS

2,382,500 Will Get 42-Hour Week Under Federal Act Effective Tomorrow

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—An estimate that 690,000 wage workers would receive pay increases after tomorrow as a result of the mandatory wage schedule increase of the Wages and Hours Act, and that 2,382,500 workers would have their working hours reduced from forty-four to forty-two a week was made in a statement which the Labor Department issued today.

Of those affected, the department said, New York State had 29,400 who would get wage increases and 212,900 who would have their hours reduced.

The law requires that workers in interstate commerce shall receive a minimum of 30 cents an hour from Oct. 24, instead of the 25-cent minimum required under the first year of the statute, while normal weekly work hours must be reduced to forty-two.

Higher Rate Industries

Employees in the hosiery and textile industries, which have been covered by special recommendations, will gain even larger increases.

For employees in the seamless branch of the hosiery industry the minimum will be 32½ cents an hour, while in the full-fashioned branch it will stand at 40 cents.

In the textile industry an order sets the wage minimum at 37½ cents an hour and is expected to increase the minimum wages of 221,000 workers.

Of the 690,000 who are due to receive wage increases to the 30-cent minimum, one-third are said to be in the Southern States and to be employed chiefly in sawmills and textiles factories and in cottonseed oil and fertilizer production.

Employees whose normal work week will be reduced are said to be scattered throughout the country, especially in the New England States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky. In the Far West, the department said, more than 30 per cent of those who have been working more than forty-two hours a week are already receiving overtime for excess hours.

The act sets Oct. 24, 1945, as the date when all workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for commerce must be raised to a minimum of 40 cents an hour. The forty-hour week, the goal of the law as it now stands, is due to become effective a year from Tuesday.

Revised estimates of all workers covered by the law indicate that with the increased employment of the present year a total of more than 12,600,000 are entitled to its benefits, including 1,516,000 in New York State, the department said.

Coverage in New York

Of the New York State workers who will receive increases it was said the great majority were in the manufacturing, wholesale trade and motor carrier industries.

Whether the new textile wage rate will become generally effective

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TOKYO SEEKS TALKS WITH CREW ON RIFT

After Ambassador's Speech, Nomura Is Said to Base Policy on U. S. Accord First

By HUGH BYAS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. TOKYO, Monday, Oct. 23—The Foreign Minister, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, will invite Ambassador Joseph C. Grew this week to open conversations looking toward a general clearing up of American-Japanese relations, according to reports appearing in several newspapers here this morning.

Important concessions to the United States—along lines not hitherto publicly advocated—including the reopening of the Yangtze and Pearl Rivers and consideration for several hundred cases involving American rights, are considered possible in the prospective conversations.

In contrast to the broadside that the Japanese press fired after Mr. Grew's speech Thursday, frankly stating the critical opinion of Japan that prevails in the United States, the tone of today's articles is conciliatory. They announce that Admiral Nomura is preparing to seek a comprehensive settlement of issues with Britain as well as the United States.

That settlement, it is asserted, must come within the framework of Japan's "new order," which Admiral Nomura has just declared would not be anti-foreign. In choosing that definition, the Foreign Minister is believed to have intended to prepare for another approach to the adjustment of all concrete

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Gandhi Party Orders 8 Ministries to Quit In Protest Over Britain's Policy on India

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. BOMBAY, India, Oct. 22—The India Congress (Nationalist party) working committee at Wardha today called upon the eight provincial ministries where it controls the government to resign in protest against British "imperialist" policy.

A resolution termed "wholly unsatisfactory" last Tuesday's statement of the Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow, that Britain would be willing to enter into consultations looking toward Dominion status for India after the European war.

The Congress committee declared Lord Linlithgow's statement, issued as a British White Paper, was "calculated to raise resentment among all who are intent upon gaining India's freedom." Under the circumstances, the committee added, it "cannot possibly give support to what would amount to an imperialist policy."

The resolution appealed to all followers to "show restraint in word and deed" and warned against civil disobedience or political strikes.

Led by Mohandas K. Gandhi, the India Congress, which controls all except three provincial governments in British India, has sought a pledge of Indian independence at the close of the war.

Mr. Gandhi was present during

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SENATE CHIEFS SEE ARMS BAN REPEAL BY MAJORITY OF 25

Barkley Hopes to Start Voting on Neutrality Bill's Amendments by Wednesday

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The Senate debate on the Neutrality resolution will enter the home stretch this week with prospects of an Administration victory undimmed although the margin of victory may not be as great as some Administration strategists have predicted.

A vote on final passage of the bill was believed today to be certain not later than Saturday. Advocates of the measure predicted passage by a majority of twenty-five votes. Isolationists were refusing to concede defeat publicly, but all surveys indicated that they would lose.

Before a vote is reached on final passage Administration leaders will have to stave off passage of amendments that will be offered from the floor. They are confident of their ability to do so.

If the efforts of Senator Barkley, the majority leader, are successful, voting on amendments will begin not later than Wednesday. Mr. Barkley, after failing yesterday to get an agreement for limitation of debate, will renew the attempt tomorrow.

During the sixteen days of debate that have passed, Senatorial decorum has been maintained even more punctiliously than is customary. This has been largely because the debate has been conducted thus far almost entirely through set speeches, a procedure not common to Senatorial discussion.

Clashes in Prospect

When discussion of amendments preliminary to voting begins, however, the debate may shift from the bouquet to the brickbat stage and attain an intensity hitherto lacking.

Two of the leading isolationist Senators made radio addresses tonight the vehicles for assaults upon the Neutrality resolution and its provision for repeal of the embargo upon shipments of arms and munitions of war, which is the crux of the present controversy.

Senator Borah and Nye spoke over National Broadcasting Company networks. Each of these leaders in the fight to maintain the arms embargo as a fundamental of American policy contended that abandonment of that policy would be the first step toward involving the United States in a European war.

Each scorned the argument that fundamental Democratic ideals were at stake, arguing instead that the current struggle in Europe is merely power politics and that participation by the United States could not in any way cure the economic and political ills of the Old World.

Senator Borah assailed the Marquess of Lothian, the British Ambassador, whom he quoted as having called the neutrality policies as set forth in existing legislation a "house of cards," which "was fa-

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ROOSEVELT HEARS PRAYER FOR KING AND HIS VICTORY

He Bows Head as Hyde Park Rector Invokes Divine Aid Against George's Enemies

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES. HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 22—President Roosevelt heard a prayer today that King George of England might be strengthened to "vanquish and overcome all his enemies."

His head bowed, Mr. Roosevelt sat with the congregation of St. James Episcopal Church as the Almighty's blessing was asked on the head of England's Church and, also, that his enemies might not prevail against him.

It was a special service and a special prayer which the Chief Executive heard, for there is no such supplication in the American version of the Episcopal prayer book, which mentions only the President among civil authorities for whom divine aid and guidance are asked.

The prayer for the King was to be found in a Canadian prayer book brought by the Rev. Frank R. Wilson, the President's pastor, from Campbell Island, N. B.

The Prayer for the King

Amid a deep hush, the rector spoke these words: "O Lord, most heartily we beseech Thee, with Thy favor to behold Thy most gracious sovereign, Lord, King George; and so replenish him with the grace of Thy holy spirit that he may always incline to Thy will, and walk in Thy way; endue him plentifully with heavenly gifts; grant him in health and wealth long to live; strengthen him that he may vanquish and overcome all his enemies, and finally after this life he may attain everlasting joy and felicity, through Jesus Christ our Lord, amen."

No emotion crossed the President's face as the prayer was read and neither did he appear surprised at the locally unprecedented invocation of the divine blessing.

It had been made known that at the services today Mr. Wilson would dedicate the Bible presented to the church by King George as a memento of his attendance there last June, and the little edifice had the largest crowd on hand since that occasion.

Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, the President motored the short distance from the family home to find his mother already in her pew on their arrival.

Mr. Wilson, in addressing the congregation on the King's gift, reminded those present that the British Sovereign was "defender of the faith" and head of the English Church. As such, the rector called, King George had met Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, head of the Episcopal Church in this country, in the church at Hyde Park.

"The historical significance of the royal visit will become more evident to the American Church as the years go by," said Mr. Wilson.

After emphasizing that the King's visit to St. James Church in June marked the first time in history that the head of the English Church had met the head of the American Church, the rector stated: "That this has come to pass in our own little parish church is something to ponder."

Dedication of the King's Bible

During the service, the Bible given by King George was dedicated with these words: "We pray thee, O Lord, to accept this gift which we now set apart in Thy name. May Thy blessing rest upon this gift and the giver of it."

"In the faith of Jesus Christ our Lord, we dedicate this Bible to the glory of God and in commemoration of the visit of Thy servants George Rex and Elizabeth Regina, in the name of the Father and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, amen."

In his talk to the congregation, Mr. Wilson mentioned that many of the services held in the little structure during the past hundred years had been marked with some important occurrence and that not the least of these had been the visit of the British sovereigns last June 11.

Then the rector traced the origins of the King James version of the Bible, which version was the one contained in the King's gift. The book given by the King would be used only on special occasions and on the Sundays nearest June 11, Mr. Wilson said.

Brought here by the President on Friday from Washington, where it had been provided with a special glass-covered case, the Bible given by the King rested on a gold lectern throughout today's service.

The larger and older Bible usually in place on the lectern was to be

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FRENCH QUIT WARNDT FOREST; HOLD ONLY A FEW OUTPOSTS; BRITISH ROUT AIR RAIDERS

The International Situation

With the exception of a few observation posts the French had completely withdrawn from German soil, they conceded yesterday in disclosing that they had abandoned the Warndt forest days ago but by a ruse had kept this from the knowledge of the Germans. The lines on the Western Front are thus about what they were when the war began. [Page 1.]

Berlin and Paris agreed it was a curious war. The German capital still thought it could be confined and expected military efforts to be concentrated on smashing the British blockade. [Page 2.] The French capital, aware of the German strategy of fighting the British and courting the French, showed no sign of yielding to Nazi blandishments. Paris, in fact, was a little annoyed at the patience of the British in the face of German aerial raids. [Page 3.]

Another such raid, the fifth in a week, was thwarted off the Scottish coast by British fighters who reported having shot down a German bomber, their thirteenth such prize. [Page 1.] Another kind of anti-British attack was delivered on the radio by Propaganda Minister Goebbels of Germany, who accused Winston Churchill of having ordered the sinking of the Athena to drag the United States into the war and who demanded that the First Lord of the Admiralty "confess." [Page 4.]

German-Russian negotiations

are developing satisfactorily, said Moscow, which announced that a Soviet trade delegation was going to Berlin shortly. But Paris press dispatches declared that Joseph Stalin had notified Adolf Hitler that he would not commit himself to any military action against the Allies. [Page 6.] Russia's present aims were interpreted as being "security" for Soviet ports and the Soviet regime, involving a reaching-out toward the Norwegian coast and a "preventive encirclement" of the Reich. [Page 1.]

The demands on Finland are regarded as a first step toward filling out that picture. Negotiations in Moscow with the Finns are to be resumed today. The Helsingfors Cabinet meanwhile sent to the Diet a new budget necessitated by the cost of the crisis. [Page 3.]

Japan showed signs of patching up her relations with the United States, Britain and Russia. Foreign Minister Nomura is expected to begin conversations this week with United States Ambassador Grew. [Page 1.]

In this country, while Administration leaders were predicting passage in the Senate of the neutrality resolution by a margin of 25 votes not later than Saturday [Page 1], President Roosevelt, resting at Hyde Park, attended church services where he listened with bowed head to a prayer that King George might "overcome all his enemies." [Page 1.]

It was supposed that in the first weeks there would be fought a great battle in which the bulk of both armies would be engaged. Instead nothing more than skirmishes occurred prior to last Monday when the French outposts withdrew and the Germans advanced in force behind them until they came under fire from the line of resistance.

French Losses Infinitesimal
It was supposed that the transportation of British forces would be marked by great German aerial and submarine activity. Instead troops crossed the Channel without a single incident.

Nothing has happened as expected. Not a bomb has been dropped on French soil. French losses have been infinitesimal compared with the number of men mobilized. At the front the general complaint is of boredom and the men clamor for footballs, checker boards and detective stories to while away the time.

Yet two mighty armies continue to face each other. What does it all mean? It is not peace certainly. But neither is it war as war was understood until today. In all logic, it is pointed out here, something should be doing—and that by Germany. She brought on the war; she is the assailant; she ought to take the offensive, especially now that the French have relinquished the initiative at least for the time being.

Under present conditions it seems like gentle irony to send war correspondents to the front, where they are hard put to find any news to report. And the communiques themselves are scarcely warlike, as witnesses today's.

"No. 97 [morning]. A rather quiet night on the entire front."
"No. 98 [evening]. A quiet day. Patrols and ambushes at various points of the front."

Streams Overflowing Banks
Semi-official commentary on these communiques states for the "most part" to the weather. It stresses the fact that streams are overflowing their banks, especially the Elbes River, with the consequence that the present French positions are defended by a series of natural moats in addition to field fortifications.

So far as the British are concerned it is true that the situation differs. Their naval units have been attacked methodically, and each day now sees an air raid over the east coast. It would almost seem as if the war were only between Germany and Britain.

In these conditions heed again is being given to rumors of a possible German invasion of the Netherlands to obtain more favorable bases for airplanes and submarines, with a careful avoidance of entering Belgian territory, to deprive the French Army of any pretext for intervention.

But in this strange war prophets have no place. The safest course is to wait and see.

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DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE AND THE FAR EAST ARE SUBJECT TO CENSORSHIP.

PARIS, Oct. 22 (AP)—French soldiers turned actors to cover their withdrawal from Warndt Forest with such success the Germans did not discover the deception for four

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NORWEGIAN PORTS CALLED SOVIET AIM

Soviet 'Drive to West' Viewed as Long-Range Program for Outlet on Atlantic

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 22—Combining a new nationalism with its old bolshevism as joint instruments of an imperialistic foreign policy, and backing the two by armed might, Soviet Russia today is moving into the Baltic States in force at the same time that the Baltic Germans, masters of that region for seven centuries, are being shipped back to the land of their ancestors in final defeat and at least a temporary surrender of National Socialism's fondest dreams.

As Russian troops march in from the East, German transport ships are carrying a sad and disillusioned but obedient human cargo, plying the Baltic Sea westward-bound, and the proudest ramparts of Germanism in the East, that were to form bases for further advance, are hauling down their flags.

This dramatic turn of events, which has brought Russia back into Europe with a vengeance and with still unforeseeable consequences, is perhaps the most startling development of the present war, the historic importance of which may be found to exceed even the latest partition of Poland, which was the immediate cause of the war.

Reich Forced to Pay Price
In a sense it is a direct if paradoxical result of Chancellor Hitler's policy of agrardement, designed to fulfill Germany's "drang nach Osten" (drive to the East) and conquer more agrarian land to feed her growing population. For in order to avert war on two fronts and keep her back free while fighting in the West, Germany is being forced to pay a price that is enabling Joseph Stalin to turn the tables on Herr Hitler in a way that is making Moscow rather than Berlin the political capital of Europe today.

In some respects, by moving into the Baltic States Mr. Stalin is following in the footsteps of Peter the Great, creating the counterpart of Herr Hitler's "Frederician Germany" with its memories of the Seven Years War. Like Peter, Mr. Stalin is following Russia's historic "drang nach Westen" in search of ice-free outlets to the sea, which in the present circumstances demands, for one thing, escape from the narrow and often ice-locked bottleneck of the Finnish Gulf, which despite all efforts in other directions remains Russia's only convenient window to the outside world.

But unless all signs deceive, Mr.

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OFF GERMAN SOIL

Paris Now Admits West Front Lines Are Like Those at the Start

SAYS RUSE FOOLED NAZIS

Withdrawal of Troops Staged Without Foes' Knowledge in Strategic Manoeuvre

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. PARIS, Oct. 22—As the eighth week of the war opens the news comes that the French have withdrawn their outposts from the greater portion of the Warndt Forest west of Saarbruecken while the Germans have completed the reoccupation of the territory that the French had taken before changing from the offensive to the defensive.

So today in general terms the French have reverted to the situation that obtained at the outset of hostilities, retaining on German soil only a few observation posts.

So far as France is concerned, this war has proved the falsity of every anticipation. It was supposed in the early days of the campaign that it would be marked by great aerial combats and attempts to hinder mobilization and concentration. Nothing of the sort happened.

It was supposed that in the first weeks there would be fought a great battle in which the bulk of both armies would be engaged. Instead nothing more than skirmishes occurred prior to last Monday when the French outposts withdrew and the Germans advanced in force behind them until they came under fire from the line of resistance.

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