

Fair and continued cold Wednes-  
day, frost in the interior Wednesday  
night; Thursday fair, slowing rising  
temperature in the interior.

## Over 16 Millions To Register Today For Peace-Time Draft

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The nation's young men will place themselves at their country's call for military training tomorrow in the first draft registration ever conducted with America at peace. In every community the men designated registration places, answer a series of eleven questions, sign their names and await the results of a gigantic lottery that will determine which of them must spend a year in military camps. All men between 21 and 35, inclusive, must register.

The registration places—precinct voting headquarters, schools, and other buildings designated by the local authorities—will open at 7 a. m., local time. At 8 a. m., EST, President Roosevelt will make a radio address on the draft. At 9 P. M., local time, the registration places will close, unless there are men still waiting in line. All waiting at that hour will be registered if it takes until morning.

With the gigantic task of organization accomplished, national draft headquarters here probably was the quietest spot connected with conscription today, a condition which officials expected would continue through tomorrow. Precautions against every foreseeable hitch had been taken.

During the day, headquarters announced that local draft boards had been appointed and approved for 38 states and the District of Columbia. It was also announced that all aliens, except those connected with foreign diplomatic and consular staffs, must register if they are within the specified draft ages.

The day also saw the Senate confirm unanimously the appointment of Clarence A. Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin, as the national director of selective service. The action had been delayed by the objection yesterday of Senator Holt (D-W.Va.), an opponent of conscription and of the administration's foreign policy.

For the big registration job, an army of about a million officials was mobilized at the registration places. In some places they are the clerks and others who act as officials at the regular elections, in others they are school teachers and other volunteers. That phase, and the selection of the registration places—about 125,000 in all—was left to local officials.

As each man presents himself, he will be asked (1) his name, (2) his address, (3) telephone number, (4) age, (5) place of birth, (6) country of citizenship, (7) the name of a person who will always know his address, (8) his relationship to the latter, (9) the address of the latter, (10) his employer's name, and (11) his place of employment or business.

In the days that follow, officials here and in the state capitals will be busy making their reports to Washington. Sometime between Oct. 26 and Nov. 2, officials said today, the lottery will be held. Numbered slips in opaque capsules piled into a huge gold fish bowl will be drawn. The relationship of the numbers, as drawn, to the numbers on the filing card which the registrant signs tomorrow will determine the order in which those who register may be called to military service.

## GOT DRAFT WARNING WHILE IN TRENCHES

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15 (AP)—Leonard Dow will make a long-delayed contact with U.S. draft machinery tomorrow.

Twenty-three years ago, volunteer Dow received in France a letter forwarded from the Knoxville draft board warning that a squad would be sent after him if he didn't report promptly at Nashville.

Now chief registrar for selective service here, Dow chuckled today as he recalled sitting in the mud of a trench to write a reply.

"I told them I'd be only too glad to report to Nashville or anywhere else in the U.S.," he said, "and please to send the squad for me promptly."

## WILLKIE CALLS DEFENSE, JOBS 2 CHIEF ISSUES

Says New Deal Has Fallen Down On Both; Failed To 'Produce'

BUFFALO, Oct. 15 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, speaking on the eve of national registration for selective military service, said tonight that the two chief issues of the campaign were "defense and jobs and that the Roosevelt administration with failing to provide either.

In an address in the new municipal auditorium, the Republican presidential nominee asserted that the nation has a vital, two-fold obligation to the men who will register tomorrow.

"First," he said, "we must see to it that our government, when it calls our young men into the army, provides them with the finest equipment that any armed force possesses anywhere in the world.

"Secondly, we must see to it that these young men, when their period of military service is over, shall have the opportunity that is their right—the opportunity to get a good job, to earn a living, to marry, and get ahead.

"These two objectives are the overwhelming issues of this campaign—defense and jobs."

Declaring that "the present administration has—and is falling down in the fulfillment of those obligations," Willkie added, "it has had a free hand and it has failed."

The candidate said that the administration now is seeking "to divert attention" from its failure by "talking about crisis and by manufacturing emergencies.

"It does so in the hope of getting a continuation of power," he declared.

Reiterating his earlier contention that there was inadequate army housing for those who will be drafted, Willkie said:

"I need not dwell upon the necessity of adequate housing for our men in the winter time. You all know it, and you all know the possibilities of sickness and influenza that are involved."

In a general discussion of defense problems he described the administration as "incompetent to get things done," and added:

"A wise administration in the first place would have listened with respect to the man in the departments and whose profession was that of arms. It would have delegated authority to others and held them responsible for the result. But even today the national defense advisory commission has neither authority nor a chairman.

"The New Deal has never understood how to produce, or the uses of production of goods.

"It has preached scarcity and defeat from the beginning."

Quoting President Roosevelt as saying eight years ago that "a mere builder of industrial plants \* \* \* is as likely to be a danger as a help," Willkie said that those out of work, those in business, and the farmers "do not regard more in-

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## 10,000 New York National Guardsmen Are Inducted Into Federal Service

ALBANY, Oct. 15 (AP)—Ten thousand New York National Guardsmen were inducted into active federal service today and plunged immediately into preparations for departure to a southern training base next week.

In armories throughout the state, units of the 27th Division went through brief ceremonies virtually without incident and turned at once to physical examinations and loading of equipment.

First detachments of the Division headed for Fort McClellan, Anniston, Ala., by train and motor convoy Monday with the last contingent reaching camp five days later.

Most units were at full strength but recruiting continued at Syracuse, Buffalo, Albany and Hornell where enlistments were needed to fill gaps.

In Buffalo, Colonel Ronald C. Brock told a group seeking enlistment in the 100th field artillery

# British Cruiser Ajax Sinks Two Italian Destroyers, Helps Sink Third; London Is Target For Renewed Nazi Air Raids

(By The Associated Press)

LONDON, Oct. 15.—H. M. S. Ajax was declared officially tonight to have sunk three Italian destroyers, almost unaided, in two swift Mediterranean battles that rivalled her share in the South Atlantic conquest of the Nazi pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee last December.

Eighty miles off Sicily, within easy striking distance, the admiral said, of a main Italian fleet that never left its base, Ajax fought a total of eight warships, one a heavy cruiser.

She fought all by herself until H. M. S. York came up to help her polish off the last of her victims and then her final adversary turned tail and ran, abandoning a crippled sister-ship, the official British description said.

Tonight her commander, Captain E. D. S. McCarthy, was the new man of the hour in Britain's naval annals. His crew, which fought the Graf Spee into Montevideo harbor and self-destruction 10 months ago, again were the heroes of the empire.

Ajax herself, a 6,985 ton cruiser mounting eight 6-inch guns, was the toast of the fleet.

"She came out of the battle with new scars and a 'few' dead and injured, the admiral said, but she was hit only above the water line and she's ready to fight again any day.

Her last-minute helper, H. M. S. York, a bigger cruiser, wasn't even scratched.

Ironically, the admiral announced when it was over:—"No contact has been made between our main forces and the main forces of the enemy and there has been no indication that the enemy main forces proceeded to sea."

British officials waited two days to tell their story after the Italians had put on their own version; the Italians, on Sunday, claimed their craft had sunk the Ajax, but admitted three losses.

The action, as the admiralty told it, began at 2:30 a. m. Saturday when the Ajax, cruising barely eighty miles southeast of Sicily, sighted three of Italy's 697-ton "Aironore" class of destroyers, each with main armament of three 3.9 inch guns and fitted with four torpedo tubes.

"Ajax at once engaged and two of the Italian destroyers were sunk outright," the admiralty reported crisply.

"Shortly after this encounter, HMS Ajax sighted an enemy force of one heavy cruiser and four destroyers.

"HMS Ajax again engaged and succeeded in crippling one of the enemy destroyers. The remainder of the force escaped in the dark."

"Then, the admiralty continued, the 8,250-ton cruiser York, believing Ajax was in touch with 'considerable enemy forces' steamed up to add her six 8-inch guns to the support.

Planes took to the sky and at length the destroyer which Ajax had damaged in her second encounter was found, limping along at the end of a tow-line from another Italian destroyer.

As Ajax came up to the towing destroyer it "slipped the tow and made off at high speed toward Sicily," billowing a smokescreen, the admiralty went on.

"It was then ascertained that the damaged destroyer was the 1,620-ton Artigliere, of the latest class of large Italian destroyers," the admiralty reported.

"HMS York soon came on the scene and the crew of the Artigliere at once began to abandon ship. Our forces allowed half an hour for the abandoning of the ship and then sank the enemy destroyer by gunfire.

"HMS York dropped rafts to supplement the boats for the survivors of the Italian destroyer and a wireless message was broadcast \* \* \* to Italian stations giving the position of the survivors.

"This was done in spite of the fact that such a signal compromised the position of the British forces."

Not content with the first success, the admiralty listed three other victories.

1. Bombardment of the port of Savona, near Genoa, by a British submarine and the sinking of two

## A.P. Writer Gives Eye-Witness Story Of Ajax' Fight With Italian Vessels

By LARRY ALLEN

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OF THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN FLEET Oct. 15 (AP)—From the deck of this Man-O-War, I watched Britain's warfiest smack a hole in Italy's seapower, sinking three of Premier Mussolini's swift destroyers in a battle beginning before dawn and ending hours later in the glow of a rainbow stretching over the broad expanse of sea.

It was in last Saturday's grey dawn that the British warships came upon the Italian craft, off the southeast coast of Sicily, and in the ensuing battle the powerful cruiser Ajax, hero ship of the South Atlantic victory over the Nazi pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, emerged a hero for a second time.

Single-handedly, the Ajax shelled and sank two Italian destroyers, badly damaged a third, the Artigliere, which was finished off a few hours later with a torpedo rammed into her vitals by the cruiser York.

When it was all over, two Italian squadrons had raced full speed to their home bases, leaving the seas to the British.

The Ajax, one of a squadron of cruisers and destroyers forming a protecting screen for the fleet in another wide sweep of the Mediterranean, was splashing through blue calm waters under starlit skies when suddenly she sighted a trio of Italian greyhounds at 2:30 a. m.

The Ajax, several miles ahead of this flagship, opened fire immediately with her 6-inch guns, ripping gaping holes in the sides of the Italian craft's funnels, and sending their masts tumbling down.

The destroyers answered briefly but after a few salvoes their guns were silent.

About a half hour later Ajax met two other large Italian destroyers and quickly engaged them. Both turned tail and jammed on full speed, one of them, later identified as the 1,620-ton Artigliere, was hit by the Ajax. A mass of flames swept skyward from her decks.

Still a few minutes later the Ajax sighted an Italian cruiser and four destroyers but was unable to make contact with them because they steamed northward in a hurry, making direct for Sicily.

Ajax then turned to the trail of the flaming Artigliere and this flag ship dispatched a number of cruisers to join her.

British planes of the fleet air arms, looking like silver bullets in the glow of the rising sun, shot from the decks of aircraft carriers, spotted the burning warship, then being towed by another Italian destroyer.

A small striking force of the fleet air arm was ordered to speed ahead and drop torpedoes around the towing ship. The latter, spotting the approaching aircraft, slipped the tow line and headed for Sicily, leaving the blazing Artigliere to shift for herself.

Some of the Artigliere's crew (Continued on Page 5.)

## NEW ITALIAN DRIVE AGAINST SUEZ SEEN

ROME, Oct. 15 (AP)—A strong new Italian drive against Suez was predicted as imminent today in informed foreign circles as the Italian command reported that Italian squadrons had attacked a British naval convoy apparently rushing reinforcements to Egypt.

Whether German and Italian troops would move simultaneously against Turkey and Greece was a matter of speculation, although neither Adolf Hitler nor Benito Mussolini has announced the axis plans.

The high commands' report of the attack was taken as an indication that the British are strengthening their position in Egypt, perhaps in anticipation of a major offensive.

In a tremendous assault rivaling Monday night's mightiest attack, the raiders shuttled back and forth their path outlined by streaks of vapor across the moon. They appeared unusually higher, judging from the time they appeared until the jarring crump of their bombs detonated through the city.

In yesterday's almost continuous fighting, the British announced 18 German planes were downed to 15 of their own, but the pilots of nine were reported safe.

A huge German time-bomb, the biggest ever dropped here, fell today near a famous building and remained unexploded along with a shower of other delayed-action bombs.

In this heavy assault upon the capital, loosed last night after day-long thrusts at the city which had been turned back six times in a furious chain of engagements here and over England's coast, big German bombers and fighter planes came over for a time at the rate of one a minute.

So clear was the sky that during a part of the night the vapor condensation trails left by Nazi planes could be clearly seen high aloft.

Every sort of bomb—fire bombs, oil bombs, delayed action and instant explosives—was loosed upon the city.

The Germans came in last night half an hour later than their accustomed time, and they went to work at once in the fastest action yet seen here.

Almost immediately there came from the southeast section of the city, through the rising roar of the anti-aircraft guns, the mighty, ground-shaking rumble of especially heavy bombs.

Thus opened, the area of assault spread quickly. Fire and oil bombs fell along with explosives; red flames floated down in showers of sparks, and nests of machine-guns turned their fire upon these brief illuminations.

One salvo of bombs fell in a straight line down one side of a street, crushing two public houses. Flames leaped up in some sections.

By this time, reports of casualties already were coming in. The people settled for a night in shelters; taxicabs fled the streets.

During the day, in which the Germans used 350 or more planes in heavy waves, raiders—and small numbers at that—were able to break through to London itself only twice. The southern and eastern sections of the city, where an undetermined number of persons died under bombs, were hardest hit, but the damage was officially declared not to have been heavy.

Nearly all the rest of Britain—Wales, the midlands, the northwest and southeast coasts—were under simultaneous attack.

The air ministry, summing up the day's action, announced that up to late afternoon the score had been in the invaders' favor—ten British planes lost to nine Germans shot down—but said thankfully that a check-up had shown the casualties in Monday night's violent raids to have been "not many"—much less than had been feared.

It was a clear day, and the moon was out tonight. A naval correspondent of the British news agency Reuters, remarking on these recent mellow days, declared:—

"Among the day's developments on the home front were these:—

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons, said Britain must make certain that she is going to survive, and convince others of it too, before declaring her specific war aims.

A supplementary vote of credit for £1,000,000,000 (about \$4,000,000,000) for war expenditures was issued. Under war measures the government has power to make appropriations as needed parliament giving subsequent "rubber-stamp" approval.

Another witness, William E. Sewell, Republican superintendent of elections in Democratic Hudson county, enumerated illegal transfers, voting of "floaters," ballot erasures, intimidation of voters and illegal assistance as methods of fraud which he has said he had seen practiced in Hudson. Jersey City's Mayor Hague is the dominant political leader there.

Sewell said it was not possible to hold an honest election in Hudson county and said that although his deputies had theoretical powers in the county they were not able to enforce the law.

"Whenever we try to enforce the election laws we have a fight on our hands. If we want to be nice and let things go on we don't have any trouble," Sewell asserted.

## NAZI SOLDIERS GO TO ALBANIA

German Troops Augment Italian Forces Already Stationed There

(By The Associated Press)

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Oct. 15.—Reports of two German troop movements in the Balkans raised new fears tonight of an extension of the war, and there was talk that Soviet Russia is negotiating a military assistance pact with pro-British Turkey.

Men in Sofia, Bulgaria, who are friendly to the Soviet declared they had been informed that Moscow was prepared to promise the Turks armed support if Germany and Italy should try to seize the Dardanelles. They added on the authority of high communists that Russian-Turkish negotiations had "every chance of success."

The official Russian news agency, Tass, disclosed that Russia had not received what it considered satisfactory advance notice of Germany's already accomplished penetration of Rumania, and thus it seemed to many observers that German-Soviet relations clearly had suffered.

Concern in Greece, another power friendly to Britain, was evidenced by the action of the war ministry in calling up certain specialists of the military class of 1936.

The Germans were reported to have dispatched several boatloads of troops to Albania to augment Italian forces already massed there, occasioning speculation that an axis move against Turkey by way of northern Greece was in prospect.

Too, another report, likewise not officially confirmed, was that 300 German army tanks and several squadrons of Nazi fighter and bombing planes had arrived at Galati, the Rumanian Danube river harbor opposite the Russian frontier.

It was understood that the Turkish government had chartered three steamers to speed up the removal of its nationals from Rumania.

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## SOVIET PRESS ADMITS CRISIS

Denies Report Moscow Was Told Nazis Planned Rumanian Move

(By The Associated Press)

MOSCOW, Oct. 15.—Soviet Russia disclosed today that Germany did not tell her in advance of plans to send troops to Rumania or even why such forces were sent to the Nazi-dominated kingdom on Russia's border.

The Russians employed a familiar form to indicate their official reaction to Germany's thrust through the Balkans to the Black Sea.

Tass, the official Russian news agency, published a denial of a report carried by a Danish newspaper, Politiken, that the Soviet government was "timely informed that German troops would be sent to Rumania and that the Kremlin was informed of the aims and number of troops sent to Rumania."

"The Tass communique, the first official though indirect reaction to the presence of German troops in Rumania, was issued while reports from the Balkans told of huge Russian troop and naval movements which seem intended to give the Reds a hold on the mouth of the Danube on the Black Sea and meet any German move. Russia consistently has maintained that she has a definite interest in matters relating to the Danube.

(When Germany first acknowledged that Nazi soldiers were in Rumania, Berlin spokesmen said powers friendly to the axis, which presumably meant Germany's past partner of 14 months, had been notified that others were to follow.

"Heretofore, the only mention in Moscow of German troop movements was in Soviet newspapers which published only factual accounts.)

Ending a 3-weeks visit to Berlin which began before the German troops marched east, Count Friedrich Werner Von Der Schulenberg, Nazi ambassador to Russia, flew to Moscow this afternoon to resume his post.