

Defense Going Well Says FR

"Getting Into Our Stride"
He Comments; Visits
Two Navy Yards

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—(P)—President Roosevelt asserted today that "We are really getting into our stride" on the \$10,000,000,000 defense program.

He told reporters that fact was demonstrated on his inspection during the day of the Portsmouth and Boston navy yards and the army arsenal at Watertown, Mass.

At an informal conference outside the administration building at Watertown, the chief executive was asked whether he was satisfied with what he had seen on the tour of vital New England defense projects.

"Very much, very much," he replied. "Things are going along awfully well. I'm well pleased with all I saw today, and it shows we are really getting into our stride."

"I hope by late fall all the navy yards and army arsenals will be at full production. The cheapest way to produce war materials is to run at full production."

Subs Being Built

Starting out early this morning for a personal look at defense installations, Mr. Roosevelt had seen work under way on submarines at Portsmouth, destroyer and airplane tender construction at Boston, and the processing of steel into big guns at Watertown.

Before driving back from Watertown to the Boston navy yard to board his yacht Potomac and spend Sunday at sea, the president said he was glad to know the arsenal was operating at about 75 per cent of capacity and that the navy yards "also are working pretty near to capacity."

He shunted aside a question whether anyone within the administration had approached Wendell L. Willkie about a rapprochement on foreign policy. Newsmen wanted to know whether the president had seen a statement by the republican nominee in morning papers to the effect that certain persons had approached Willkie to suggest an agreement be reached between the two candidates on international policy.

"I haven't seen any papers since yesterday morning," Mr. Roosevelt responded.

Crowds Small, Noisy

Noisy but relatively skimpy crowds turned out at the president's drive about the Boston area. But his route from the navy yard to the arsenal lay along the scenic Charles river and touched a mere corner of Boston proper. At Portsmouth, people by the thousands had jammed every street.

It was in New England that the biggest crowds of the 1936 campaign showed up.

Mr. Roosevelt's tone was somewhat resentful when some one popped a question pertaining to the New Hampshire gubernatorial race.

"My Lord," he retorted, "Why can't you cut out politics and talk something else?"

To an inquiry whether operating defense establishments at full production meant three shifts, the president responded that it would depend on the article produced. Three shifts would be cheaper in some instances and not in others, he said.

The navy yards are using a third shift, he said, primarily to eliminate bottle necks in production of specific items.

Knox Non-Committal
Secretary Knox was in the car beside him and reporters thought it would be a good time, while they were together, to ask about a secret mission on which the secretary sent Col. William Donovan, World War commander of the fighting 69th regiment, to Europe last month.

"He went over to be my eyes and ears," Knox explained. "Can you tell us what he found?" a newsman asked.

"No," the president declared, "because it's his mouth."

A radio report that Secretary Hopkins would resign to superintend the Roosevelt library at Hyde Park, N.Y., was dismissed by the president as one of those Washington rumors.

Shortly after 6 p.m. (EDT), the chief executive was piped on board the Potomac, and a 21-gun salute roared across Boston harbor.

Minor Mishap Is Third in Course
EUGENE, Aug. 10.—(P)—The third minor mishap to the civilian pilot training program here had been chalked up Friday.

Loren S. James, attempting a solo spot landing, misjudged his speed and landed on a fence, damaging the tail part and landing gear of the plane. James was not hurt. Previously propeller blades had been damaged in landing other ships.

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Clothes \$2.00
Groceries \$1.00
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Willkie, Roosevelt: Do They Sound Alike? Experts Compare Statements

Sharp Differences
Noted in Views,
Some Issues

(By The Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—(P)—Experts in putting two and two together have been trying their art on the public statements of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Wendell L. Willkie.

They discovered a similarity between some of the remarks of the two presidential candidates, although sharp differences appear in regard to some issues.

Without digging into claims of who said it first, here are some sample similarities:

Willkie: "Democracy and our way of life is facing the most crucial test it has ever faced in its history."

Roosevelt: "We face one of the great choices of history."

Willkie: "The American people will sustain the progress of a representative democracy."

Roosevelt: "We will not send our men to take part in European wars."

Willkie: "This great democracy must be preserved at all hazards."

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Similarities Seen in
Some Remarks
Made Publicly

through sacrifice and work and

unity proposes to remain free."

Willkie proposed a campaign to bring the unity "of labor and capital, agriculture and manufacturer, farmer and worker, and all classes to this great cause of the preservation of freedom."

And Roosevelt spoke of "a war against poverty and suffering and ill-health and insecurity in which all classes are joining in the interest of a sound and enduring democracy."

Both candidates, too, have bespoken the need for a sterner, more disciplined citizenry in the United States—though on different grounds.

Roosevelt mentioned the usefulness of discipline in discussing the possibility of some kind of national training for youth.

Willkie, contending that "we have been dominated by a candy-stick philosophy, emanating chiefly from Washington," asserted that "the curse of democracy today is that every one has been trying to please the public."

Roosevelt has spoken of his "constant endeavor to awaken this country to the menace for us and for all we hold dear."

And Willkie, declaring "if you elect me president, I shall preach no soft doctrine," added: "I shall not array class against class and I shall closely scrutinize all public expenditures . . ."

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