SCRAP BOOK

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NEWS

1941

Lindbergh Resigns As Colonel in Air Corps of the Army

1941

Says in Letter President's Remarks Left Him No Honorable Alternative But to Tender Resignation

New York, April 28. (U.P.)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in a letter to President Roosevelt today announced that he was resigniing as colonel in the Unites States army air corps reserve.

Forwards Resignation.

Lindbergh told the president that his remarks in a White House press conference on April 25 left him "no honorable alternative to tendering my resignation."

"I am, therefore," Lindbergh wrote, "forwarding my resignation to the secretary of war."

The letter, released here, follows:

"My Dear Mr. President:

"Your remarks at the White House press conference on April 25, involving my reserve commission in the United States Army Air Corps, have, of course, disturbed me greatly. I had hoped that I might exercise my rights as an American citizen, to place my viewpoint before the people of my country in time of peace, without giving up the privilege of serving my country as an air corps officer in the event of war.

"But since you, in your capacity as president of the United States and commander-in-chief of the army, have clearly implied that I am no longer of use to this country as a reserve officer, and in view of other implications that you, my president and my superior officer, have made concerning my loyalty to my country, my character, and my motives, I can see no honorable alternative to tendering my resignation as colonel in the United States Army Air Corps Reserve.

"I am, therefore, forwarding my resignation to the secretary of war.

"I take this action with the utmost regret, for my relationship with the air corps is one of the things that has meant most to me in life. I place it second only to my right as a citizen to speak freely to my fellow countrymen, and to discuss with them the issues of peace and war which confront our nation in this crisis.

"I will continue to serve my country to the best of my ability as a private citizen.

"Respectfully,
"Charles A. Lindbergh."

Criticized by F. D. R.

In his April 25 press conference President Roosevelt criticized Lindbergh and others in this country who express the opinion that the Axis will defeat Britain. He compared them to the Copperheads of the Civil war period.

The president said he was sorry that there were people with such mentalities in high places where they could write or talk. He declared that Lindbergh and others who think as he does constitute a small American minority.

Asked why the army had not ordered Lindbergh to active duty, the president indicated he was uncertain whether the flier had resigned his reserve commission.

Lindbergh in recent months has been a leader of the nation's isolationist group and, as a member of the America First Committee, has made anti-war speeches and written anti-war articles, the major premise of which was that Great Britain cannot win the war, even with American aid.

Last Wednesday night in a mass meeting in Manhattan Center he declared that "the British government have one last desperate plan remaining; they hope that they may be able to persuade us to send another American expeditionary force to Europe, and to share with England militarily, as

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

LINDBERGH GIVES UP COMMISSION

(Continued From Page One.)

well as financially, the fiasco of this war."

Lindbergh said the United States was being led toward war by a minority which had great power but "does not represent the American people."

Appointed in 1927.

William S. Thomas, son of Socialist Leader Norman Thomas, came to Lindbergh's support today in a statement charging that the flier was the target of "a cruel and vicious campaign of slander and smear."

"To call Colonel Lindbergh a Fascist, a Nazi or a Fifth Columnist," Thomas said, "is absurd."

"Colonel Lindbergh," he added, "has given up his privacy and sacrificed himself to point out the truth as he sees it to America. The facts have borne him out when he calls attention to England's plight—a plight from which he is trying to save us.

"Fourteen years ago America took Charles Lindbergh to her heart as her greatest hero. His stand today is just as courageous as his flight to Paris, and he has become a greater hero to all sincere thinking Americans who believe that only through America's peace at this time can democracy be saved for the world."

Lindbergh's appointment as colonel in the United States army air corps reserve was one of the many honors he received immediately after his historic flight to Paris in May, 1927. He received the appointment on June 12, 1927.

LAST DITCH FIGHT MADE FOR ATHENS

1941

Allied Troops Stubbornly Resisting Nazis as the Battle Nears End

B. E. F. FIGHTS ON MT. KITHERON TO PROTECT ALLIED WITHDRAWAL

AIR RAIDS CONTINUE THROUGH MOST OF DAY ON THE ATHENS DISTRICT

BRITISH TROOPS MARCHING AWAY

Greek Crowds Shower Red Spring Flowers on Departing British Soldiers—Athens Paper Says Big Battle Raging.

By NIKOS KYRIAKIDIS
United Press Staff Correspondent

Athens, (2:30 p. m.) April 26. (U.P.) — Exhausted but unbroken, Allied troops today were reported stubbornly resisting the German armies on Mount Kitheron in a last-ditch defense of Athens.

Driven back from Thermopylae after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, the British Imperials rallied between Thebes and Athens and sought desperately to hold a line on Mount Kithern to protect the withdrawal of Allied forces from Greece.

(The Germans reported that their advance units had captured Thebes and Chalcis and were within 25 miles of Athens, driving on toward the capital.)

Air raids continued throughout most of the day in the Athens district. (This indicated continued German air attacks on shipping as the British sought to evacuate their forces from Greek ports).

The Allied forces also were reported fighting a stubborn rearguard action on Mount Gerania, which protects the Corinth canal and commands the only road from Athens to the Peloponnesus.

The positions given indicated that the Germans had spread out across the narrow peninsula leading toward Athens and were attempting by encircling operations to cut off the British retirement as well as to push into Athens by the main road from Thebes, 40 miles away. The British had been reported embarking from southern Greek ports, presumably on the Peloponnesus.)

The Athens press said that the British forces had inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans as they fell back from the scene of a three day battle at Thermopylae.

"Some mountains dominating the Corinthian gulf are in Allied hands and a big battle is raging," the newspaper Ethnos said.

The newspaper Athinaica Nea reported that "the heroic Australians" were inflicting heavy losses on the enemy as they fell back from Thermopylae despite constant dive bombing and machine gunning by the Luftwaffe.

Interior Minister Costis Maniadakis announced last night, as British troops marched away past cheering crowds, that he was leaving for Crete to join the rest of the Greek government.

The crowds showered red spring flowers on the departing British and shouted, "We'll see you again soon."

(The British were apparently en route to an evacuation port, possibly Piraeus, the port of Athens, six miles away. Had they been bound for the Peloponnesus overland through the Corinth isthmus, they probably would have taken a road skirting west of Athens.)

NAZI SWASTIKA IS OVER ATHENS

Greek Capital Occupied by German Blitzkrieg Armies on Sunday (1941)

TWO NAZI COLUMNS PURSUING B. E. F. ACROSS PELOPONNESUS

BERLIN CLAIMS LAST OF BRITISH SPEEDED TOWARD A NEW DUNKIRK

14TH EUROPEAN CAPITAL FALLS

Handful of British and Greek Forces Believed Making Last Stand in Southern Greece as Bulk of Troops Are Being Evacuated.

Adolf Hitler's Swastika flag of conquest flew today over the ancient Acropolis in Athens, birthplace of the world's first democracy, while two German columns drove south across the Peloponnesus in pursuit of retreating B. E. F. troops.

Withdrawal Succeeding.

Australian Army Minister Percy C. Spender said the withdrawal of Brutisih Imperial Forces by sea was underway, and declared:

"As far as this has proceeded, it has been successful."

Berlin reports said Nazi Stuka dive-bombers were blasting at British troop concentrations and speeding the last of the B. E. F. contingent toward a new Dunkirk.

Occupied Sunday, Athens was the 14th European capital brought under German domination, by diplomacy of blitzkrieg fury, since the Austrian Anschluss in March, 1938.

Approximately 1,000,000 square miles—an area greater than all of the United States east of the Mississippi—with more than 170,000,000 population have fallen to the reich.

As the 23-day-old battle of the Balkans entered its final hour, Premier Mussolini's high command announced that Italian Blackshirt troops had occupied the island of Corfu, off the Greek west coast, which guards the entrance to the Adriatic sea.

Writing off Britain's reverses in the Balkans, Prime Minister Winston Churchill said in a 30-minute Sunday radio broadcast that the more vital battle of the Atlantic has entered upon a "far more favorable phase" because of the United States decision to patrol waters of the western hemisphere.

Churchill predicted that the war now may spread to Spain and Morocco or to Turkey and Russia, but added "Hitler cannot find safety from avenging justice in the east, middle east or far east. In order to win this war he must either conquer this land by invasion or he must cut the ocean lifeline which joins us to the United States."

German sources reported units of the reich's fleet — possibly speedboats transported overland and submarines brought through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea—had joined with bombers in sinking 260,000 tons of shipping attempting to remove British forces from Greece since April 16.

At Dunkirk Britain lost 280,556 tons of shipping and her Allies 163,348 more tons, according to listings by Lloyd's.

The British took encouragement from the arrival yesterday of the largest single contingent of Canadian trained fliers to reach the United Kingdom since the empire air training program was started.

In the air war a south coast English town, Portsmouth, was raided heavily overnight. There were no reports of major R. A. F. operations last night after heavy attacks earlier in the weekend on industrial northwest Germany and the French, Netherlands and Norway coasts.

In Africa, the British reported the fall Saturday of Dessie, 140 miles northeast of Addis Ababa and one of the last Italian strongholds in Ethiopia.

UNDAUNTED B.E.F. IS REORGANIZING

(Continued From Page One.)

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But as for the expeditionary force proper, an Australian brigadier said aboard our transport:

"All but the damned fools, the stragglers and the unfortunates wounded or killed along the roads, by the German planes will be evacuated."

A major in command of the contingent with which Gorrell reached the beach, told his men:

"Gentlemen, we are marching three abreast. I am instructed to advise you that in the event of an air raid we are not halting. Anyone who steps from the ranks to seek cover will be left behind. In event any of you are wounded we will do our best to see you aboard a transport. As for the dead, naturally they will be left behind."

The rescue of the wounded continued until the ships left. Some were hoisted by ropes, in stretchers, to the decks of transport. Some were brought out in row boats by their comrades.

The Germans tried to cut off the imperial force by landing thousands of parachutists along the Gulf of Corinth, principally at the Corinth canal bridge and the Daphne naval base near Athens, and in the Peloponnesus.

New Zealanders who fought the parachutists at the Corinth bridge said that they came down like a rain.

The first parachutists who landed blew up the bridge.

Many Parachutists Killed.

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At dusk the Germans would come over the woods in which the troops and trucks were waiting, and "dust off" the entire area with machine gun fire, methodically criss-crossing their target area, giving special attention to trees and bushes.

Yet we believe that there were not more than 50 casualties in our contingent.

We reached the embarkation oint at dawn. All day long thouds upon thousands of men ured in and then marched off to appear on hillsides, hidden by bushes, or in wheat fields.

They lay all day among the rocks and the poppies and the wheat while German planes scoured the countryside.

Once we ventured into town and were caught in a terriffic blast of bombs and machine gun bullets which blew up a truck near us, killing its two occupants. A third, wounded, escaped, and was operated on aboard our transport.

Planes Attacked Heavily.

The German planes dropped magnetic mines in the harbors, bombed the docks, fired a Greek munitions ship, machine gunned every yard of road and every acre of ground, flew out to sea to attack ships.

With the early evening came word that transports were on the way. We walked four miles in a winding column of British, Australian and New Zealand troops and air force men.

We reached the shore where we were to embark and stood by as one of the three transports in our convoy tried to get itself out of the mud in which it had grounded. At last the grounded ship was left to get off as best it could and the 11,500 men and women in our group crowded into two transports, which were surrounded by cruisers and destroyers.

We watched the signalmen wigwag signals among themselves, and watched for German planes. Nothing happened and we left on schedule.

Just before we left, one of our barges overturned. Two of the ship's officers dived and rescued the heavily accoutered troops who fell from it.

Our own embarkation was comparatively eventless, but many of the troops fought right to the beaches.

The rear guard fought through a hail of bombs and machine gun fire, and through parachute troops, to board fleets of motorboats, barges and Greek fishing boats which the British navy had assembled to take them off.

Many reached the beaches one mile and a half ahead of overwhelmingly strong German forces, and got away safe.

With one part of the rear guard were 150 Australian and New Zealand nurses. Forty of the nurses had volunteered to remain with the wounded. The general commanding their contingent ordered them to leave.

Wounded Kept Moving.

The officers said the wounded were kept moving until the ships available were filled. Then they would be taken on to the next beach. The last 52 were put into seaplanes.

Dutch naval officers whose ship was sunk by a dive bomber said that they had 2,000 men aboard.

"Every man was saved," one of them said. "The ship sank in 75 minutes. Destroyers and life boats came alongside and took them off to other craft. It was marvelous to see how cool the soldiers were."

On the voyage over we fought off German planes but our convoy was a big one. At one time we could see 23 British warships on the horizon, including battleships and an aircraft carrier.

Gorreli, who had been ill of malaria, collapsed as he embarked. He was put to bed and tended by a nurse who stood by with life belt on.

The ship trembled as destroyers around it dropped depth charges at intervals to blast any lurking submarine.

The warships drove off two fleets of dive bombers and brought down one, aflame.

The convoy steamed on, on its 48-hour voyage, zig zagging to escape submarines and planes, its anti-aircraft guns roaring.

The ships were crowded to the rigging. But in the lounge of ours, a British Tommy started playing the piano. Australians and New Zealanders, and a group of British children, gathered round.

There were many children in the toddler stage aboard. A tin-hatted Australian nurse, trim and efficient looking, brought up the youngest, a baby of ten months. It had been three days and three nights in an open boat with its parents.

Baby on Transport.

Blue eyed, flaxen haired, called "Pinkie" by those aboard, it lay in the nurse's arms, one thumb in its mouth. It played with a button on McMillan's correspondent's uniform and opened its eyes wide as a British fighter plane which had taken off from an aircraft carrier, spiraled near us, its motor roaring deafeningly. Even when the guns started firing, the baby went on sucking its thumb, making eyes at the soldiers around it.

The mother told McMillan:

"Baby was a model evacuee. She was somewhat flea bitten but not seasick or alarmed."

Out on the decks, officers mingled with privates and civilians, eating corned beef from cans and drinking tea. One said that to make this ship ready for immediate transport, its cargo of horses and mules had been put overboard.

All during the voyage the surgeons kept operating on the wounded. They made an operating room near the salon of the ship, and the entire deck reeked with the fumes of ether.

Now the ships have come to an Egyptian port in the twilight. They disgorge their passengers to waiting scows, barges and small boats which are ferrying between them and the shore. An Australian plays his harmonica and the bay echoes with the songs of many voices. Across the sea are coming other ships, steaming safe

Undaunted B. E. F. Re Egypt as Evacuati

1941

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With the British Empire troops evacuated from Greece, Cairo, May 2. (UP)—Back in Egypt after a terrible 200-mile retreat through Greece and a 600-mile voyage across the sea under the attack of German dive bombing planes, the undaunted British Imperial expeditionary force began today to reorganize for another fight.

Its men had fought the massed armored forces of the Germans for days. They had fired until their ammunition gave out at robot-like waves of massed German infantrymen, who marched endlessly over the bodies of their own dead. Until the attackers were exhausted. They had fought parachutists who had descended by thousands in an attempt to cut off their final retreat. They had embarked on the beaches of the Peloponnesus, had made the voyage across the eastern Mediterranean crowded into overloaded evacuation ships, singing below decks as the gun crews above fought a final furious—and successful fight with the Stuka bombers.

Hundreds of soldiers, crowded on the decks because there was no room below, cheered as the gunners of the three anti-aircraft cruisers nearest us blasted at German and Italian planes.

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Owner of Ogdensbur

Evacuation Accomplished With Loss of But 6 Ships

1941

London, May 3. (AP)—The admiralty announced today that the British troop withdrawal from Greece had been accomplished with the loss of two destroyers and four transports.

The communique said only one of the transports sunk had troops aboard and that 700 of the men aboard were rescued by British destroyers.

Both these destroyers, the Diamond and the Wryneck, were later sunk by German dive-bombers and it was feared the casualties were heavy, the admiralty said.

British sources have told of the withdrawal of from 45,000 to 48,000 of the 60,000 British soldiers sent to Greece for the Balkan campaign. (German military circles in Berlin, however, declared yesterday that two-thirds of the Grecian B. E. F.—or 40,000 men, could be regarded as lost.)

Withdrawal of the Imperial troops and R. A. F. personnel from Greece was completed shortly after midnight on April 30, the admiralty said, and added that a large number of refugees also had been withdrawn from the now German-occupied country.

One of the "large" British convoys carrying troops was "repeatedly attacked by E-boats (motor speed boats) when in the Kaso Strait," the admiralty said, but the attacks were all driven off without loss to the convoy or to its escorts.

408 Ford St.

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(Continued From Page One.)

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Undaunted B. E. F. Reorganizes In Egypt as Evacuation Story Told

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The British expeditiona force, its tank men without tanks, its avia without planes, its exhausted artillerymen without guns, its infantrymen and machine gu rs, its nurses and surgeons tirelessly tending e wounded, and with the Greek and Yugos stragglers who escaped with us—not only ha a story to tell of disaster but also of heroism.

With us also were wome and children, the youngest child 10 months old nd one American woman who had escaped fr Yugoslavia and joined the British army at a land she reached with her Canadian husband. New Yorker, her father is a United States tre ry representative at Toronto.

The British expeditiona force had fought day and night up to th beaches of the Peloponnesus where the G man parachutists machine gunned the small ts which put out from the shore.

And on the voyage to Eg the surgeons and nurses had fought a fight w death in treating the wounded.

(Continued on Page Forty-three)

Evacuation Accomplished With Loss of But 6 Ships

1941

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Both these destroyers, the Diamond and the Wryneck, were later sunk by German dive-bombers and it was feared the casualties were heavy, the admiralty said.

British sources have told of the withdrawal of from 45,000 to 48,000 of the 60,000 British soldiers sent to Greece for the Balkan campaign. (German military circles in Berlin, however, declared yesterday that two-thirds of the Grecian B. E. F.—or 40,000 men, could be regarded as lost.)

Withdrawal of the Imperial troops and R. A. F. personnel from Greece was completed shortly after midnight on April 30, the admiralty said, and added that a large number of refugees also had been withdrawn from the now German-occupied country.

One of the "large" British convoys carrying troops was "repeatedly attacked by E-boats (motor speed boats) when in the Kaso Strait," the admiralty said, but the attacks were all driven off without loss to the convoy or to its escorts.

UNDAUNTED B.E.F. IS REORGANIZING

(Continued From Page One.)

It was necessary to leave some of the wounded behind, in charge of a base hospital corps which volunteered to remain with them.

But as for the expeditionary force proper, an Australian brigadier said aboard our transport:

"All but the damned fools, the stragglers and the unfortunates wounded or killed along the roads, by the German planes will be evacuated."

A major in command of the contingent with which Gorrell reached the beach, told his men:

"Gentlemen, we are marching three abreast. I am instructed to advise you that in the event of an air raid we are not halting. Anyone who steps from the ranks to seek cover will be left behind. In event any of you are wounded we will do our best to see you aboard a transport. As for the dead, naturally they will be left behind."

The rescue of the wounded continued until the ships left. Some were hoisted by ropes, in stretchers, to the decks of transport. Some were brought out in row boats by their comrades.

The Germans tried to cut off the imperial force by landing thousands of parachutists along the Gulf of Corinth, principally at the Corinth canal bridge and the Daphne naval base near Athens, and in the Peloponnesus.

New Zealanders who fought the parachutists at the Corinth bridge said that they came down like a rain.

The first parachutists who landed blew up the bridge.

Many Parachutists Killed.

"The air was filled with them," a New Zealander said. "Some of the parachutes failed to open. They dropped hundreds at a time. Some were killed as they hit the ground. They would bounce up in the air again. Many were killed when their parachutes caught on the fuselage of their transport, thrown out in mass a few hundred feet above the ground, because their parachutes could not stop their fall. They were frightfully mutilated.

"There was a sudden change in the wind, and many of the parachutists were blown out to sea to drown.

"We killed many of them. The Maoris (the Polynesian natives of New Zealand) gave them the fright of their lives. They would leap out from cover in bunches, brandishing their old native war clubs and dancing Maori war dances. The Nazis ran.

"Some of our men were cut off when the bridge was blown up. The rest of us fought our way to the coast, fighting as we retreated hour after hour.

"The parachutists used red parachutes for landing heavy weapons, mortars and white parachutes for their gunners and machine guns.

"They attacked blitz troops on motorcycles, with machine guns, joined forces.

"We fought them right up to the beaches. There the navy was standing and held them off while we jumped into small boats and paddled out into the bay. The Nazis kept firing at us, after dark, and killed many of our boats."

Greek Evzone troops, the skirted shock units who had slaughtered the Italians with the bayonet, made a pact with the New Zealanders in the Daphne zone to fight to the last.

The New Zealanders went into action with machine guns against enemy ground troops. Then German parachutists came down and the Evzones went after them with the bayonet.

"We left nothing but dead Germans on that battlefield," a New Zealander said.

Evzones in Rear Guard.

The New Zealanders continued their retreat to the beaches; the Evzones, members of a Greek rear guard, remained to await more Germans.

Certain beaches had been selected for embarkation. So efficient was the German espionage system that they had to be changed by secret signal. Rescue ships had to dodge the coasts under the fire of Stuka bombers, as they sought stragglers who waited on small beaches with their wounded. They carried wounded men to the ships on their backs, wading out to meet the ship's boats.

Some of the imperial units had lost their officers.

With some of them were Yugoslav infantrymen and air force pilots; many Greek pilots were with them also.

It is possible to disclose also that many Yugoslav and Greek destroyers, submarines and other warships joined with the British fleet and aided in protecting the evacuation.

The imperial forces marched through the Peloponnesus by night, leaving the rear guard to hold off the Germans, and hid by day.

At dusk the Germans would come over the woods in which the troops and trucks were waiting, and "dust off" the entire area with machine gun fire, methodically criss-crossing their target area, giving special attention to trees and bushes.

Yet we believe that there were not more than 50 casualties in our contingent.

We reached the embarkation point at dawn. All day long thousands upon thousands of men figured in and then marched off to disappear on hillsides, hidden by bushes, or in wheat fields.

They lay all day among the rocks and the poppies and the wheat while German planes scoured the countryside.

Once we ventured into town and were caught in a terriffic blast of bombs and machine gun bullets which blew up a truck near us, killing its two occupants. A third, wounded, escaped, and was operated on aboard our transport.

Planes Attacked Heavily.

The German planes dropped magnetic mines in the harbors, bombed the docks, fired a Greek munitions ship, machine gunned every yard of road and every acre of ground, flew out to sea to attack ships.

With the early evening came word that transports were on the way. We walked four miles in a winding column of British, Australian and New Zealand troops and air force men.

We reached the shore where we were to embark and stood by as one of the three transports in our convoy tried to get itself out of the mud in which it had grounded. At last the grounded ship was left to get off as best it could and the 11,500 men and women in our group crowded into two transports, which were surrounded by cruisers and destroyers.

We watched the signalmen wigwag signals among themselves, and watched for German planes. Nothing happened and we left on schedule.

Just before we left, one of our barges overturned. Two of the ship's officers dived and rescued the heavily accoutered troops who fell from it.

Our own embarkation was comparatively eventless, but many of the troops fought right to the beaches.

The rear guard fought through a hail of bombs and machine gun fire, and through parachute troops, to board fleets of motorboats, barges and Greek fishing boats which the British navy had assembled to take them off.

Many reached the beaches one mile and a half ahead of overwhelmingly strong German forces, and got away safe.

With one part of the rear guard were 150 Australian and New Zealand nurses. Forty of the nurses had volunteered to remain with the wounded. The general commanding their contingent ordered them to leave.

Wounded Kept Moving.

The officers said the wounded were kept moving until the ships available were filled. Then they would be taken on to the next beach. The last 52 were put into seaplanes.

Dutch naval officers whose ship was sunk by a dive bomber said that they had 2,000 men aboard.

"Every man was saved," one of them said. "The ship sank in 75 minutes. Destroyers and life boats came alongside and took them off to other craft. It was marvelous to see how cool the soldiers were."

On the voyage over we fought off German planes but our convoy was a big one. At one time we could see 23 British warships on the horizon, including battleships and an aircraft carrier.

Gorrell, who had been ill of malaria, collapsed as he embarked. He was put to bed and tended by a nurse who stood by with life belt on.

The ship trembled as destroyers around it dropped depth charges at intervals to blast any lurking submarine.

The warships drove off two fleets of dive bombers and brought down one, aflame.

The convoy steamed on, on its 48-hour voyage, zig zagging to escape submarines and planes, its anti-aircraft guns roaring.

The ships were crowded to the rigging. But in the lounge of ours, a British Tommy started playing the piano. Australians and New Zealanders, and a group of British children, gathered round.

There were many children in the toddler stage aboard. A tinhatted Australian nurse, trim and efficient looking, brought up the youngest, a baby of ten months. It had been three days and three nights in an open boat with its parents.

Baby on Transport.

Blue eyed, flaxen haired, called "Pinkie" by those aboard, it lay in the nurse's arms, one thumb in its mouth. It played with a button on McMillan's correspondent's uniform and opened its eyes wide as a British fighter plane which had taken off from an aircraft carrier, spiraled near us, its motor roaring deafeningly. Even when the guns started firing, the baby went on sucking its thumb, making eyes at the soldiers around it.

The mother told McMillan:

"Baby was a model evacuee. She was somewhat flea bitten but not seasick or alarmed."

Out on the decks, officers mingled with privates and civilians, eating corned beef from cans and drinking tea. One said that to make this ship ready for immediate transport, its cargo of horses and mules had been put overboard.

All during the voyage the surgeons kept operating on the wounded. They made an operating room near the salon of the ship, and the entire deck reeked with the fumes of ether.

Now the ships have come to an Egyptian port in the twilight. They disgorge their passengers to waiting scows, barges and small boats which are ferrying between them and the shore. An Australian plays his harmonica and the bay echoes with the songs of many voices. Across the sea are coming other ships, steaming safe to port with men who already are ready to fight again.

The men of the British expeditionary force do not feel that they have been beaten, as men. They were a small force sent against a force five times or more their superior, with five times as many tanks, and with a gigantic fleet of airplanes.

The Greeks are courageous and tenacious fighters. But they had spent months in beating the Italians, also superior in number and equipment, and they were tired. After the Yugoslav defense collapsed at the Monastir gap they could not protect their left flank.

The British didn't have sufficient troops to back them up. The Greeks lost three divisions in Macedonia, one at Mt. Olympus, a fifth at Florina. They fought to the last. They collapsed only when the Germans shifted the brunt of their offensive to the left flank, side-stepping the comparatively fresh and fiercely resisting imperial troops.

An Australian brigadier described the last big battle, at Grevena, before the withdrawal of the last line of British defense:

"We thought we were lost. The Germans were threatening our only means of exit. We should have been lost but our troops fought like madmen. They killed hundreds of Germans and we escaped by a hair's breadth.

"At Vevey we mowed the Germans down thousands at a time with concentrated artillery fire. The barrels of our guns were red hot. They were firing at a range of 3,000 yards."

"We completely broke up the Germans time and again but on they came. They walked over their own dead. They even used buses.

"The German shock troops came four abreast three feet apart. It was uncanny. It seemed they must be doped but they showed no consideration for their lives. Our men could not fire fast enough. It was physically impossible to mow them all down because they came too fast. But our artillery kept up fire until the Germans were within machine gun and rifle range."

The situation at Athens, from which correspondents were evacuated, had been a strange one. There were German spies everywhere.

Once a man of military bearing approached a camp of Anzac troops outside the city. He asked numerous questions and left.

"Do you know who that was?" asked a Greek soldier of the Anzacs. "He was the German military attache."

Army truck drivers said the Germans seemed to know everything. Every night, almost as soon as a convoy got under way, German planes would arrive, he said.

Our departure from Athens was poignant. As we gathered to leave with the imperial troops, men, weeping, came up and tried to kiss our hands. As we boarded trains, they cheered and shouted: "Long live Britain! Hurrah for Greece!"

But on the other hand, either out of sentiment or because of orders, the Greek guards at gasoline dumps and munitions depots refused to permit British engineers to blow them up so the Germans could not get them. But there was a terrific din as the troops destroyed other material.

Undaunted B. E. F. Reorganizes In Egypt as Evacuation Story Told

1941

By RICHARD D. M'MILLAN AND HENRY T. GORRELL
United Press Staff Correspondents

With the British Empire troops evacuated from Greece, Cairo, May 2. (U.P.)—Back in Egypt after a terrible 200-mile retreat through Greece and a 600-mile voyage across the sea under the attack of German dive bombing planes, the undaunted British Imperial expeditionary force began today to reorganize for another fight.

Its men had fought the massed armored forces of the Germans for days. They had fired until their ammunition gave out at robot-like waves of massed German infantrymen, who marched endlessly over the bodies of their own dead. Until the attackers were exhausted. They had fought parachutists who had descended by thousands in an attempt to cut off their final retreat. They had embarked on the beaches of the Peloponnesus, had made the voyage across the eastern Mediterranean crowded into overloaded evacuation ships, singing below decks as the gun crews above fought a final furious—and successful fight with the Stuka bombers.

Hundreds of soldiers, crowded on the decks because there was no room below, cheered as the gunners of the three anti-aircraft cruisers nearest us blasted at German and Italian planes.

Just before we reached port, a military funeral was held for one man who had been wounded by a bomb fragment before he embarked and died aboard out ship. The transport came to a dead stop as his body was lowered into the sea and 12 riflemen fired a salute.

The British expeditionary force, its tank men without tanks, its aviators without planes, its exhausted artillerymen without guns, its infantrymen and machine gunners, its nurses and surgeons tirelessly tending the wounded, and with the Greek and Yugoslav stragglers who escaped with us—not only has a story to tell of disaster but also of heroism.

With us also were women and children, the youngest child 10 months old and one American woman who had escaped from Yugoslavia and joined the British army at an island she reached with her Canadian husband. A New Yorker, her father is a United States treasury representative at Toronto.

The British expeditionary force had fought day and night up to the beaches of the Peloponnesus where the German parachutists machine gunned the small boats which put out from the shore.

And on the voyage to Egypt, the surgeons and nurses had fought a fight with death in treating the wounded.

(Continued on Page Twenty-three)

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News
Band
Trio

400,000 MINERS RETURN TO WORK

(1941)

Men Prepare to Return to Their Jobs in Mines on Wednesday

RAILROADS MARSHALING CARS TO RUSH COAL TO PLANTS

SOUTHERN OPERATORS ACCEPT PRESIDENT'S FORMULA TO REOPEN THE MINES

NEGOTIATIONS WILL CONTINUE

Southern Operators Accept $1 a Day Wage Increase and Continue Negotiations on Elimination of Differential and Other Disputed Points.

By FRED BAILEY.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, April 29. (U.P.)—The 28-day suspension of soft coal mining which impaired and threatened to disrupt national defense production ended today and 400,000 miners return to work tomorrow.

Shipments To Be Rushed.

Maintenance workers in mines of both the northern and southern Appalachian fields were ordered to prepare them for a resumption of work at once. Railroads marshalled thousands of empty coal cars to rush new supplies of the vital fuel to steel plants and other defense industries whose stocks were approaching depletion.

Southern operators accepted "without equivocation" last night President Roosevelt's formula whereby they will reopen their mines, continue their negotiations with the United Mine Workers (CIO) and make retroactive the agreements which result. This formula, which the southerners had rejected on April 21 and again over the weekend when it was urged by the defense mediation board, had already been accepted by the northern operators and the union.

The reopening came none too soon, industrial authorities said. Steel production dropped from 99.2 per cent of capacity a month ago to 95 per cent last week, and will drop to 94.3 per cent this week. The latest decline will represent 88,800 net tons. It will be weeks before the industry can put back into operation the coke ovens it was forced to close and bring production back to its previous peak, it was said.

John L. Lewis, president of the union, promised Mr. Roosevelt that the miners would return to work as expeditiously as possible and almost all mines were expected to be reopened tomorrow. But full coal production will not be achieved before Thursday or Friday and it will be next week before the railroads can start replenishing the depleted stocks of industry.

The Northern Appalachian operators, who employ 250,000 men, reached a tentative agreement with the union two weeks ago providing a basic wage scale of $7 a day, a $1 a day increase. The southerners had broken away from the Appalachian conference to establish a separate conference, and offered an 11 per cent increase in wages, less than the northern operators had granted, and increasing rather than eliminating the wage differential between north and south which the union had sought.

By accepting the president's formula, the southern operators agreed to the $1 a day increase, bringing their basic wage scale to $6.60 a day and will continue to negotiate with the union on elimination of the differential and other points on which they are in disagreement.

Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, who also is head of the Reconstruction Finance corporation which has made loans to a number of southern mines, acted as intermediary for President Roosevelt in conferences with the southern operators yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt devoted himself exclusively to the dispute, conferring with congressional and defense leaders. At 11 p. m., the acceptance by southern operators was announced at the White House.

L. Ebersole Gaines, chairman of the operators in the 13 southern districts which have not yet negotiated a wage agreement, accept your proposal without equivocation. We are ready to resume work immediately. Most respectfully yours."

U.S. Atlantic Patrol Ships Not To Shoot Short of Getting Sunk

1941

By LYLE C. WILSON.

Washington, May 3. (U.P.)—The United States Atlantic patrol has been ordered to "avoid shooting at all costs short of getting sunk," a usually well-informed official said today.

The patrol, now operating at least 2,000 miles off shore and within 1,500 miles of western British ports, has been informed, this source continued, that its mission is not to destroy Axis surface, submarine or aircraft but "to spot them," broadcast information regarding their whereabouts and remain in contact until British forces can overtake them.

The foregoing information came from a source so usually well-informed as to be persuasive. The United Press checked with the navy department and was told by an authorized spokesman: "We have no comment on that one."

But the foregoing outline of patrol objectives appeared to fit the pattern of what many persons here believe is the design of President Roosevelt's expanded North Atlantic patrol. That is, that the American patrol vessels shall "convoy the Axis raiders" rather than convoy munitions-laden vessels in the British life line. Asked at a recent press conference what a patrol vessel should do if it encountered an Axis warship attacking a merchant ship, Mr. Roosevelt said the instructions were to radio him for orders.

Meantime, the plan to place 25 tankers immediately at the disposal of the maritime commission for "service to Great Britain" has been checked for a few days. The plan is complete and has been put in writing but the ships now are not expected to be made available to the British before the middle of next week or later. When the first 25 tankers have been selected and assigned, the commission and the shipping industry will undertake immediately to designate 25 more for identical service.

The ships are expected to transport oil to a western hemisphere port for transfer to British ships for the trans-Atlantic voyage, thereby easing the demands on the British tanker fleet. Operating in western hemisphere waters, it is understood the tankers will fly the American flag and carry American crews.

Coincident with these moves to aid Great Britain, a congressional source predicted that the supply of American airplanes shortly would exceed the British supply of air personnel.

NAZIS CLAIM 1,211,000 TONS OF SHIPPING SUNK IN APRIL

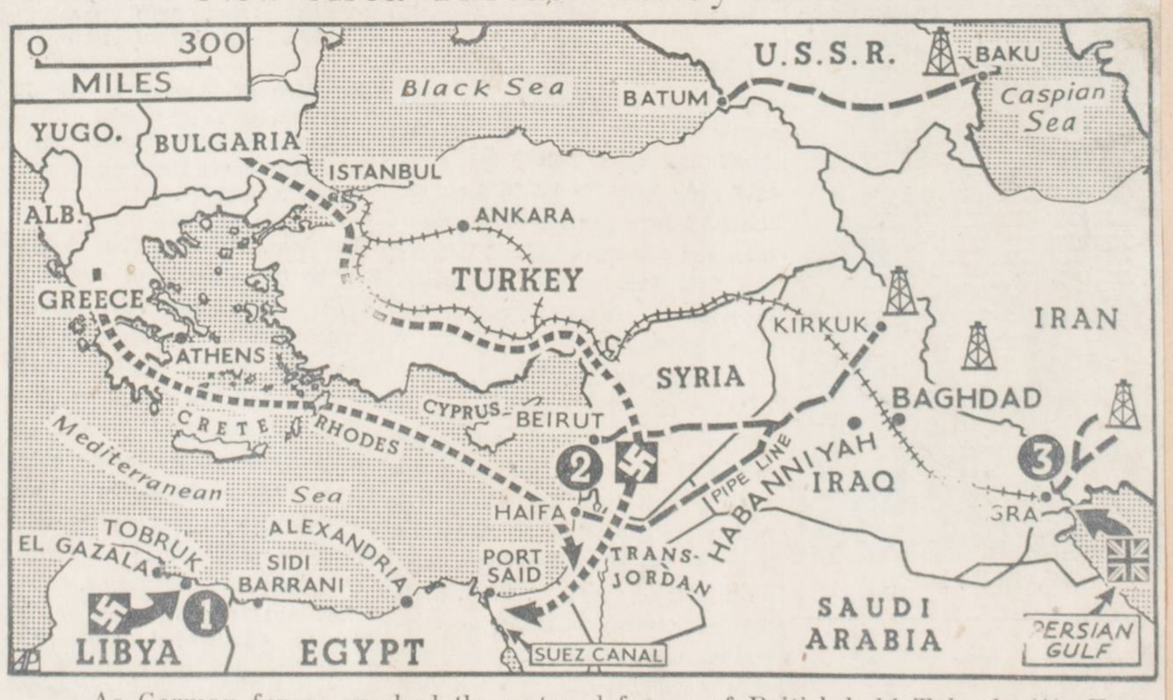
1941

Berlin, May 3. (AP)—The German air force, submarines and surface craft sank 1,211,000 tons of British merchant shipping space or space usable by the British during April, the high command declared today.

Of these, it said, 400,000 tons were destroyed in Greek waters. An additional 250 ships were said to have been damaged.

May 3, 1941

New Area Threatened by Axis Drive



As German forces cracked the outer defenses of British-held Tobruk (1), English observers expected the Axis to attempt to reach the Nile and Suez from Libya and by sending forces from Greece to Syria and Palestine (2). Dotted lines indicate possible land or sea routes. England landed more troops at Basra, Iraq, (3) but Iraq forces were reported to have attacked the R. A. F. airdrome at Habanniyah.

President Opens U. S. Defense Bond Drive

May 3, 1941



After launching the U. S. defense bond drive in a speech broadcast from the White House in Washington, President Roosevelt purchases the first of the new savings bonds from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, jr. The prices of the defense bonds, which may be purchased at banks and postoffices, begin at $25 which are purchased for $18.75, and range up to $10,000 denomination. Stamps are being sold, and can be purchased for 10 cents, 25 cents and 50 cents. They are to be saved in an album and with them the defense bonds can be purchased.

Collection Of Instruments To Become A Gift

1941

Potsdam, May 3.—The Charles N. Lanphere memorial collection of ancient and Biblical musical instruments will be given formally to the Potsdam State Normal school museum and dedicated by Mrs. Lanphere on May 18 during intermission of a presentation by the normal musical organization of Bach's mass in B-Minor

Professor Lanphere who died last year, was a widely known authority on music history and origins and studied and. taught in this county and Europe A separate room in the museum is being prepared for the collection.

Approximately 110 instruments reproducing faithfully the originals as found in ancient tombs, among primitive tribes and on coins and sculptured reliefs in the Near East and the British museum are being arranged in the Lanphere room.

CROTIA IS NOW FASCIST STATE

1941

By MAX HARRELSON

Budapest, Hungary, May 2 (AP).—The new independent state of Croatia, carved from the ruins of Yugoslavia, is a totalitarian state patterned to fit neatly into the Axis orbit.

It came into being almost at the same instant that German armored cars dashed into Zagreb April 10—four days after the Nazi invasion began—and it promptly took on the familiar aspects of a Fascist state.

Among the evidences of the character of the new state which I saw during my three weeks there were these:

There is one political organization—Ustachi—which has rights and functions correlated with the regular civil administration.

The head of this organization (apparently similar to the one-party system of Fascism) and the head of the government is Dr. Ante Pavelic. The Zagreb press and radio began calling him "fuehrer of the Croat people" soon after he was named.

The press, editorializing on dictatorship vs. democracy, concluded that Croatia was proud to join the ranks of the dictatorships.

It appeared that the new government will be as severe perhaps as any in Europe in dealing with Jews. Stern measures already have been taken in this regard and authoritative sources said further steps could be expected.

WARNING GIVEN ON PRICE RISES

1941

UNWARRANTED INCREASES ARE WARNED AGAINST

CONSUMER GOODS PARLEY HELD

Producers of Food and Clothing Draw Attention of Government Officials — Cooperation Pledged.

By MERRIAM SMITH.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 2. (U.P.)—Producers of food and clothing were warned by government officials today against unwarranted price increases and some were criticized for maintaining stable prices at the expense of quality.

Price Discussion Held.

Price and supply discussions from the viewpoint of both producer and government were held at a national defense conference on consumer goods called by the department of commerce. Present for the meeting were producers and distributors of virtually every household commodity.

Dr. Harriet Elliott, consumer commissioner of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, reported that there was "daily evidence" that many manufacturers who were maintaining stable prices were "seeking adjustments in quality." She also cited instances of "hidden price increases" in clothing and home furnishings.

"For the retailers of the nation as well as for the consumers, a downward spiral of quality will bring consequences, some of which are as serious as those that would attend an upward spiral of prices," she said.

"If we allow the quality of our consumers' goods to depreciate to a point where they must be replaced after a comparatively short time in use, we will have wasted not only materials and purchasing power, but labor and machines."

The conferees, many of them from the cotton and woolen industries, evidenced interest in the warnings of Price Administrator Leon Henderson that ceiling prices soon would be set for combed cotton yarn if current "fictitious levels'" were not corrected. Combed cotton yarn is the basis of all cotton cloth.

The national food and grocery conference committee last night pledged full cooperation with government efforts to prevent unwarranted increases in the price of foods. It represents wholesale and retail processors and distributors for both chain and independent concerns.

APRIL WEATHER REPORT ISSUED

1941

MONTH ONE OF MOST UNUSUAL ON RECORD

DATA GIVEN BY H. E. HEYER

Weather Bureau Station at Canton Reports Month Warm and Exceedingly Dry—Mean Temperature 47.6 Degrees.

Canton, May 3.—April, 1941, at this station, was one of the most unusual fourth months since the beginning of weather records at Canton. It was unusually warm, and unprecedentedly dry, and in all respects seemed more like May than April, according to Hobert E. Meyer, Federal meterologist.

"The mean temperature for the month, 47.6 degrees, was 5.7 degrees above the normal, Mr. Meyers reported. "It was the second warmest April in the history of this station, sharing that distinction with April , 1910, when the mean temperature also was 47.6 degrees. The warmest April of record was that of 1915, when the mean temperature was 50 degrees." Continuing, the report said:

"April, 1941, began with temperatures somewhat below the normal, and for the first week comparatively cool weather prevailed. On the morning of April 2, the mercury fell to 21 degrees above zero, which proved to be the low mark for the month.

"Beginning with the eighth, the principal warm period of the month set in, and continued for 14 days. While temperatures were uniformly above the normal throughout the entire two weeks, there were two shorter periods that were distinctly warmer than the period as a whole. The first of these came from the twelveth to the 15th, inclusive, the mean temperature for those four days being more than 16 degrees above the normal, while the second occurred over the summer-like weekend of April 19th and 20th, when mean temperatures more than 20 degrees above the normal prevailed. On April 20th, the mercury reached a maximum of 84 degrees, the highest of record for so early in the season at this station, and only one degree below the all-time record for April at this point, established on April 26, 1913.

"Cooler weather set in with April 22nd, and continued to the 26th, inclusive, but the last four days of the month were again warmer than normal, the 30th having a mean temperature of 62 degrees, which is 13 degrees above the normal for that date.

"The most outstanding feature of April weather at this point, however, was not the warm weather, but the extreme deficiency of rainfall. The total precipitation for April at this point, and is among the low record for the month of April at this point, and is among the smallest monthly totals of record for any month, regardless of name. The normal precipitation for April is 2.18 inches, consequently the amount received during the month just closed was about 26 per cent of the normal. No month, thus far, in 1941, has had its normal quota of precipitation, and the accumulated deficiency since the first of the year, up to the end of April, amounted to 4.42 inches.

No precipitation whatever occurred at this station during the first twelve days of April, and from the 18th of March to the 13th of April only .03 inch fell. The long dry spell was broken on Easter Sunday, and precipitation was of fairly frequent occurence thereafter, but the amounts were invariably small. During the last ten days of the month, only .02 inch was received. The greatest 24-hour precipitation occurred on April 13th and 14th, and amounted to only .25 inch.

Women In the News
Here Comes the Band
Jimmy Wakley Trio

Iraq's Premier



Raschid Ali Al Gailani, premier of Iraq was reported in London to have asked Berlin for military help as Iraq's forces battled with the British garrison at Habbaniyah airdrome. The airdome is not far from the British operated Iraq oil fields which supply the empire's Mediterranean fleet.

IRAQ OIL FLOW REPORTED CUT

Flow From Mosul Fields to Mediterranean Is Claimed Severed

1941

FIGHTING IN SCATTERED AREAS OF IRAQ REPORTED UNABATED

CAIRO SAYS BRITISH TROOPS STILL HOLDING BESIEGED HABBANIYAH AIRDROME

IRAN MOVE PREDICTED NEXT

Authoritative Sources Predict Axis Influences to Thrust Next at Neighboring Iran if Successful at Iraq.

London, May 5. (AP)—Iraq is reported to have cut the vital pipeline flow of oil to the Mediterranean from the high Mosul fields, and authoritative British predicted today that if Axis influences triumphed against the British in the Middle East kingdom they would thrust next at neighboring Iran, fourth-greatest oil producer in the world.

Hold Besieged Airdrome.

Reports from Cairo indicated British troops still were holding out last night at their besieged air base at Lake Habbaniyah, 60 miles west of Baghdad, and that R. A. F. bombers had taken the offensive—striking to cripple Iraq's small air force.

What the British call the pro-German government which Premier Raschid Ali Al Gailani set up in a coup April 4 was attacked verbally, meanwhile, by the Emir Abdul Ilah, deposed regent. He declared in Palestine he would return to restore "lawfully constituted government." The Emir urged Iraq troops to return peacefully to their posts.

The stoppage of Iraq oil, pumped through a pipeline to Haifa in British-mandated Palestine, was said by Reuters, British news agency, to have been accomplished by the Iraq government.

Britain's Eastern Mediterranean fleet has received its principal oil supply from that line since the fall of France, last June when a second line from the Mosul fields to Tripoli, in French-mandated Lebanon, was closed.

The British have said, however, they have built up "numerous and adequate" fuel reserves in the eastern Mediterranean to continue fleet operations.

British who predicted Axis influences might try next to tie up the oilfields of Iran, to the east, estimated Iran's army at 750,000 to 1,000,000 men but said it was poorly equipped. The country has a German colony of approximately 25,000 persons, and recently 2,000 German engineers and technicians have been reported sent there to build highways. The government nominally is neutral.

Fighting in scattered sections of Iraq showed no signs of abating since its flare-up last Friday.

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Nazi Occupation of Wide Area Is Certain Unless U.S. Goes into War

May 5 1941

First of New Whitaker Series

By JOHN T. WHITAKER
(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

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Vichy, or unoccupied France, invited Hitler because he needs a contiguous stretch of German-ruled territory from the Reich itself to North Africa, because "occupied" Italy is insufficient to this purpose without the naval bases at Toulon in France and Bizerte in Tunisia and because he sees the possibility of seizing the French navy.

Hitler Needs Gibraltar.

Spain invites him because Gibraltar remains the rock of British seapower in the western Mediterranean and must be isolated whether Hitaler is able to take Suez or not. Indeed, it may not be possible to take Suez until the Straits of Gibraltar are closed.

Portugal invites him—though his first step there will probably be the rupture of the Anglo-Portuguese alliance rather than immediate occupation—because he needs air and submarine bases on the flank of the British Isles if he is to win the "Battle of the Atlantic" which Churchill foresees as the decisive engagement of the war.

More important than any of these considerations, however, is Hitler's theory that he must have control of Africa and the bases which extend from the Azores through Dakar—this simultaneously with the closing of the Mediterranean, which, together, would halve the efficiency of Anglo-Saxon naval power. For Hitler thinks strategically.

If the war is viewed strategically Great Britain is already defeated and hangs on not only through the heroic stubborness of her people but also and indeed primarily through American help and the ultimate promise of American victory. Informed circles from Berlin and Rome describe her as confident of victory over America.

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

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Panic swept Berlin twice in the last two months and became more acute with the American occupation of Greenland. The Germans thought that the Americans would beat them to the punch. Twice there were rumors that Washington planned a swift occupation of the Azores and a joint action with the British against Dakar.

Such action would have upset plans which Hitler laid early last winter, as your correspondent learned following one of Hitler's conferences with Mussolini. Such moves would have been virtually the first instance of Hitler's being beaten to an initiative by his foes.

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Since then Germans to whom correspondents and diplomats have access indicate that Berlin has regained its confidence. Much is made there of the activities of Col. Lindbergh and others with the America First committee. They are expected to paralyze American action and it is action alone that Hitler fears.

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level, $218,709

Also one additional supreme court justice in the seventh judicial district, 320,000; eight-hour day for building and ground caretakers at state institutions, 550,000; increased retirement allowance and lower retirement age in the state employes pension

Massena, May 5.—Capturing seven of the eleven events, Massena High school's tracksters covered an unexpected 124-81 victory over Franklin academy of Malone on the local field Saturday. It was the opening dual meet for both teams, and marked the

War Followed Newsmen Fleeing German Advance Thru Yugoslavia, Greece

Robert St. John, Associated Press correspondent was wounded in the leg by a machinegun bullet while fleeing from Yugoslavia and Greece and narrowly escaped death from bombs.

1941

BY ROBERT ST. JOHN

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 3.—After traveling four weeks night and day by almost every conceivable method of transportation, I finally have arrived in a "safe port" with the bloody story of the invasion and fall of Yugoslavia and the evacuation of Greece.

Here are a few things which happened along the way after that gruesome dawn of Sunday, April 6, when Nazi bombers rained terror on sleeping Belgrade.

Trade Car for Boat

With Russell Hill, of the New York Herald Tribune, Leigh White, of CBS and the Overseas News agency, and Terence Atherton of the London Daily mail, I left Budva, on the Yugoslav coast in a 20-foot sardine boat we got in trade for an automobile as the Italian occupation force was entering that ancient walled city.

We set out with no compass, with automobile road maps in lieu of charts, with only 12 gallons of gasoline, and a gunny sack of black bread as our chief food supply.

After a night of slow progress along a treacherous course, we lay hidden for a day in a little Dalmatian sea port, which the Italians had already occupied, we were protected by native fishermen who resented they were already being forced to take Italian lira for anything the occupying force wanted.

GUIDE IS KILLED

As we continued our flight, we took aboard a 60-year-old, weather-beaten fisherman to help guide our tiny craft, but he was killed and Atherton was wounded when Stuka bombers screamed down from the clouds in a combination bomb and machine gun attack.

We lay on our stomachs on a three-foot square deck thru two nights, peering over black waters for floating death as we sailed with full canvas thru extensive mine fields in the narrow straits of Otranto.

We wiggled our boat thru much of the Italian fleet hidding away near Durazzo, Albania.

We were hailed by two armed Italian mine layers whose crews manned their machine guns as we passed close under their bows but held their fire when we spread a blood-stained American flag out on the deck.

We were nearly shipwrecked in a storm on the rocky island of Sassenso, the Gibraltar of the Adriatic.

ROWED THRU WAVES

We had to row, soaked to the skin, all one stormy night thru mountainous waves when our two-cylinder outboard engine went dead and high winds made it impossible to hoist a sail.

Finally, we put in an Corfu just in time for the first aerial bombardment the island had had in a month.

We persuaded Greek authorities to allow us to set out on the Ionian sea aboard a Greek food ship. We left just after an air attack wrecked a destroyer lying in the port and made a shambles of the port authority offices and a nearby hotel.

For three nights we dodged thru mine fields, circled around islands and pushed toward the Greek mainland under the cover of darkness.

For three days we hid in woods while our 200-ton schooner was anchored out of the way in a cove.

HID IN ISLAND

One day we spent hiding on the island of Leukas, watching Italian bombers circling over nearby Ithaca—birthplace of Ulysses.

Another day we hid on top of an island already occupied by the Germans, in an ancient monastery where the monks fed us goats milk cheese, raisins, almonds and honey then hid us until dusk.

The moment our schooner touched her nose to the wharf at Petras, air raid sirens began to scream. We

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

War Followed Correspondents

(Concluded from Page 1)

scrambled over the side of the vessel and made for shelter beneath 12-foot blocks of concrete. Stukas roared into sight and bombed a hospital ship loaded with 5,000 wounded Greek soldiers.

From our hideout we could see destruction wrought by the raid of the night before. Dive bombers had attacked the waterfront while 700 refugees were attempting to disembark from flat-bottomed boats. Seventy had been killed and their mattresses and bedding still lay scattered on the quay, blood soaked and torn to shreds by bullets.

USE MOUNTAIN SHELTER

Later, while 100 to 200 dead were being taken from the hospital ship, we hid from another raid in a shelter dug out of a mountain side and labelled "Built with American Help."

We fled from Petras toward Athens in a Greek troop train along a high cliff overhanging the sea. Suddenly a Messerschmidt roared along side of the train with its two machine guns roaring.

Men riding on the top of the train tumbled to the ground. Those of us inside sprawled on the floor. I got one bullet in the leg and White got two serious wounds in the thigh.

As hundreds of soldiers scrambled up the mountain side, Hill and I struggled to get White to safety under the train while the plane roared back and forth spraying cars with bullets.

What possessions we had saved from Belgrade we lost when the train's engineer suddenly put on steam and left the dead and wounded behind. We carried White to a road and hailed an RAF truck, loaded in the wounded and sped to Corinth.

STUKAS BOMB TRAIN

But while we sped, so did the luftwaffe. As we pulled into town, Stukas dive-bombed a 30-car hospital train, setting fire to many coaches which soon were a flaming pyre.

All afternoon gritty volunteers carried stretchers loaded with horribly mangled men thru the streets to the little dressing station where plucky Greek girls tried to do the work of doctors—for there were no doctors here and no time to dress mere machinegun bullet wounds when men were dying by the dozens.

The parade of wounded men on stretchers went in one hospital door, a parade of dead men on stretchers came out thru another.

We persuaded the RAF to lend us a truck and pressed on. At Argos all seemed calm at last. The little city had never been bombed, but before White's serious and my minor wounds could be dressed, the bombers came. They came in waves, with bombs of every conceivable type and rained them down indiscriminately.

HOSPITAL HIT

Most of the deadly missiles landed on or near the little hospital filled with wounded British soldiers.

We spent nearly 24 hours hauling cots of men who could not move by themselves in and out of the hospital.

Atherton and I, during one attack, were in a trench outside the hospital when bombs landed 10 feet away, burying both of us under rubble.

Then a truck loaded with oxygen tanks exploded, shooting flames over the hospital. Wounded men had to be hauled to safety again.

At last we helped establish an emergency dressing station in a cellar concrete shelter and became patients ourselves. We lay there while men, women and children with pieces of their bodies blown away were carried in—some dead already, some dying and only a few with more than a spark of life.

We finally got White into a private clinic, with doctors promising to operate immediately.

Before pressing on, we climbed to the top of a mountain at the edge of the town for two hours of rest in safety, but while we lay watching a colony of ants engaging in constructive labor, oblivious to the death and destruction around them, a squadron of Nazi troop carriers began unloading parachutists in the deserted valley on the other side of the town.

We knew there was no more time to pause now.

That night we plodded on foot down a highway teeming with British lorries heading for evacuation ports. We were arrested frequently by British patrols seeking to round up the same parachutists we had seen drop—at least those not already shot by the Greeks.

WATCH FIRE IN TOWN

We turned occasionally to watch flashes of fire and listen to the death rattle of Argus as bombs burst for three nours on the town we had just left.

Probably our work of moving wounded men in and out of danger zones had all been futile.

We were heading for a tiny fishing village in the hope of buying, renting or stealing some kind of small craft to make our way to Turkish shores, but when we got there we found the harbor full of huge British craft and embarkation about to take place.

We soon gave up the small boat plan and before dawn we had been taken in charge by the British navy and were enroute to safety.

DANGER ON SEA GREATER

The danger of death on the water was double the dangers we had gone thru on land, but we survived them.

In these four weeks we never had our clothes off. We have had only two or three regular meals. We have been able to throw ourselves down on beds a few hours at a stretch only a few times. The rest of the time we were either driving a battered automobile along winding roads of Serbia, Bosnia or Montenegro, or eeping watch over dark waters of the Adriatic or Ionian seas or hiding in dugouts from bombs.

Everywhere we went the story seemed to follow us—a story of death and destruction—while any chance of communicating that story to the United States seemed to vanish as we approached.

Having found communications at last, we crave now only sleep and surcease from that whistling of bombs, that ratta-tat-tat of machine guns, those screams of maimed men, women and children which still ring in our ears tho there now is peace and quiet all around us at last.

ARTHUR MACK
Circulation Representative
408 Ford St. Phone 1240

11:15 Women in the News
11:30 Here Comes the Band
11:45 Jimmy Wakley Trio

Iraq's Premier



Raschid Ali Al Gailani, premier of Iraq was reported in London to have asked Berlin for military help as Iraq's forces battled with the British garrison at Habbaniyah airdrome. The airdome is not far from the British operated Iraq oil fields which supply the empire's Mediterranean fleet.

IRAQ OIL FLOW REPORTED CUT

Flow From Mosul Fields to Mediterranean Is Claimed Severed

1941

FIGHTING IN SCATTERED AREAS OF IRAQ REPORTED UNABATED

CAIRO SAYS BRITISH TROOPS STILL HOLDING BESIEGED HABBANIYAH AIRDROME

IRAN MOVE PREDICTED NEXT

Authoritative Sources Predict Axis Influences to Thrust Next at Neighboring Iran if Successful at Iraq.

London, May 5. (AP)—Iraq is reported to have cut the vital pipeline flow of oil to the Mediterranean from the high Mosul fields, and authoritative British predicted today that if Axis influences triumphed against the British in the Middle East kingdom they would thrust next at neighboring Iran, fourth-greatest oil producer in the world.

Hold Besieged Airdrome.

Reports from Cairo indicated British troops still were holding out last night at their besieged air base at Lake Habbaniyah, 60 miles west of Baghdad, and that R. A. F. bombers had taken the offensive—striking to cripple Iraq's small air force.

What the British call the pro-German government which Premier Raschid Ali Al Gailani set up in a coup April 4 was attacked verbally, meanwhile, by the Emir Abdul Ilah, deposed regent. He declared in Palestine he would return to restore "lawfully constituted government." The Emir urged Iraq troops to return peacefully to their posts.

The stoppage of Iraq oil, pumped through a pipeline to Haifa in British-mandated Palestine, was said by Reuters, British news agency, to have been accomplished by the Iraq government.

Britain's Eastern Mediterranean fleet has received its principal oil supply from that line since the fall of France, last June when a second line from the Mosul fields to Tripoli, in French-mandated Lebanon, was closed.

The British have said, however, they have built up "numerous and adequate" fuel reserves in the eastern Mediterranean to continue fleet operations.

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Action Is Hitler's Fear.

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If Hitler can get the African bases, break the New York-Dakar-London triangle and close the Mediterranean before America enters the war he can win the "battle of the Atlantic," reach middle eastern oil and bring Japan into the balance, according to every German with whom your correspondent has talked.

In this situation the French, Spaniards and Portuguese are ready to welcome the Germans with open arms. Individual Frenchmen, Spaniards and Portuguese hate Hitler, are sick at the thought of being brought into the "new Europe" and dread the moment of occupation. But as nations, all three are ready to welcome the Germans. As nations they feel that they can resist the Nazis no better than the Poles, the Norwegians or the Yugoslavs. They are ready to relax and hope for the best.

In France, Spain and Portugal I have heard the same question from scores—reiterated with the same insistence. "Will the Americans and the British come in before the Germans?" Thousands in each country are ready to die in guerilla resistance to the Nazis if that fits into an Anglo-Saxon plan to win the war. In France, Spain and Portugal the masses are anti-German and they are thrilled by the heroism of the Finns, the Greeks and the Yugoslavs.

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When I answered that at the moment America did not seem ready to enter the war a French friend was bitter. He fought with great distinction last spring and had come out with a score of other Frenchmen to join de Gaulle's "Free France" movement.

"I am ashamed of my own country," he said, "but yours is worse. America isn't a great country. Finland and Greece are great countries. America is only a big country."

His Bitterness Explained.

The bitterness of this Frenchman must be measured by the fact that his own courage has won him the right to talk in such fashion and by the fact that he knows occupied France, unoccupied France and French North Africa.

'Hundreds of thousands of Frenchmen are ready to rise in those three places today," he said, "but you give them no hope of ultimate victory over Germany. They feel certain that Hitler will conquer America within two years. They are impressed with Hitler's Balkan successes and in such a moment neither Britain nor America acts.

"I know that Germany will be defeated. Most Frenchmen don't. They say, 'If America is paralyzed that means Germany will win so it is better that we should accept our fate and hope that the war will be over as quickly as possible.'"

I quote this at length because it is so like what I have heard from Spaniards and Portuguese too at a moment when those peoples expect the invasion of their lands by Hitler. The Germans know how they feel and they expect little or no resistance.

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Hitler Declares Neither Force Nor Time to Make Reich Yield in Struggle

Asserts What Germany Has Won Cannot Be Wrested From Her

1941

FUEHRER RAILS AT CHURCHILL

He Accuses Churchill of Involving Innocent Nations in War—Reports Nazi Losses in Greece "Smallest We Have Had So Far."

(By The Associated Press.)

Berlin, May 5.—Germany and her allies form a mightier combination than any other possible coalition in the world today, Adolf Hitler declared yesterday, and "neither force nor time will make us yield, let alone break us."

Says Losses Low.

What Germany has won, he cried, cannot be wrested from her "by any power in the world."

"If already the German soldier possesses the best weapons in the world, he will receive still better ones this year and next," the fuehrer shouted to a cheering reichstag.

He did not refer to the United States by name in his 70-minute address but some of his references were interpreted as applying to that nation. At one point, after lambasting British Prime Minister Winston Churchill with savage phrases and announcing Germany's losses in soldiers slain in the Balkans at but 1,151 officers and men, Hitler declared:

"When today Democratic agitators of a country which the German people never harmed and whose statement that the German people intend to do so is an absurd lie, threaten to throttle the national Socialist peoples' state with the force of their capitalistic system, then there is only one answer:

"The German people will never again experience such a year as 1918.

"The German people will profess more fanatically than ever the axiom that neither force nor time will make us yield, let alone break us.

"They will maintain the superiority of their armament and, under no circumstance, will allow their lead to be reduced. x x x

"We are under obligation to incorporate the working capacity of the whole nation into this, the mightiest armament process the world has ever seen.

"The reich and its allies represent in military, economic, and above all, moral aspects, a force which is superior to any possible coalition in the world."

Observers who sought a hint in Hitler's address as to Germany's next military move were disappointed. For the moment he appeared satisfied with the military achievements of his armies and spoke much of them.

The Kroll opera house, scene of the reichstag session, was a picture of Nazi enthusiasm but rain reduced the crowds in the street and a solemn note pervaded. Reichsmarshal Hermann Wilheum Goering opened the proceedings with a tribute to members who died since the last meeting, and Hitler stood with bowed head.

The fuehrer, looking fit but coughing a little as he spoke, railed at Churchill, making of the war a personal issue as never before. He called the British prime minister "the most bloodthirsty amateur strategist history has ever known," "a madman," and "a hopeless dabbler in strategy."

"If another man had experienced as many defeats as a politician, as many catastrophes as a soldier, he would not have remained in office six months," the fuehrer asserted, "unless he also possessed the sole gift which Mr. Churchill possesses, namely the gift of lying with a pious expression on his face, and of distorting the truth until finally glorious victories are made out of the most terrible defeats."

He accused Churchill of spurning German peace offers and of involving innocent nations in war and asserted that British intervention in Greece constituted not only "the greatest strategical error of this war" but a "betrayal of the Greek people."

Reviewing the Balkan campaign, Hitler made a special point of declaring that "Mussolini never asked me for a single division."

He said 20 German divisions and two half-divisions participated in the fighting in Yugoslavia and Greece and listed Nazi army and air force losses, "the smallest we have had so far," as follows:

Killed—67 officers and 1,084 men.

Wounded — 181 officers and 3,571 men.

Missing—43 officers and 476 men.

Against these figures, he placed the number of captives taken by the Germans at 9,000 British, Australian and New Zealand troops; 8,050 Greek officers and 210,000 soldiers; 6,298 Serb officers and 337,864 soldiers. The Greeks, he said, were released immediately.

NAZI WARSHIPS HIT BY BOMBS

1941

By HOMER JENKS.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 5. (U.P.)—Great Britain for the first time claimed direct bomb hits on the 26,000 ton German battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau today when the air ministry reported a heavy Royal Air Force raid on Brest during the night.

Many heavy bombs were dropped in the raid, the air ministry said, and hits were observed on and very near the German warships, two key units of the Nazi fleet which had been sheltering at Brest after raids on British Atlantic commerce.

This was the 15th attack on the Brest area since the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau put in there. This, however, was the first time the air ministry had claimed direct hits on the ships, even though a pilot had been decorated recently after having been credited officially with a hit.

U. S. CUTTERS TO GO TO GREENLAND

Four Special Ships To Be Sent to Island to Augment Air Patrols

1941

ACTION PLANNED TO PREVENT FURTHER AXIS ACTIVITY THERE

TWO OF THE VESSELS MAY BE CUTTERS USED BY BYRD IN THE ANTARCTIC

NAZI LANDING PARTY DISPERSED

Germans Who Landed on Island to Establish Weather Station Dispersed and Radio Equipment Destroyed.

Washington, May 6. (U.P.)—The United States is planning to send four cutters to Greenland to prevent any further Axis activity in that region, it was revealed today.

Byrd's Ships.

Two of the vessels may be the North Star and the Bear, cutters used by Rear Admiral Richard W. Byrd's expedition to the Antarctic. The North Star arrived in Boston yesterday and the Bear is en route to the United States.

The North Star belongs to the interior department and is much needed to transport supplies to Alaska. But the need for speed in establishing patrols in the upper Atlantic may force officials to subordinate the needs of the Alaskan service.

In any event, authoritative sources said, four special ships will be obtained one way or another, and will augment the air patrols ultimately to be based at airfields which the United States agreed to establish in its agreement to take over Greenland's defenses.

The revelation that the Arctic patrol would be augmented, coincided with further reports on Axis activity in Greenland. President Roosevelt recently referred to such activity in announcing extension of the neutrality patrol.

It has since been learned that some Germans landed to establish a weather reporting service and radio broadcasting station. The British, it was said, learned of the occupation, dispersed the party, and destroyed its radio equipment. The reports said a few may have escaped and found refuge in some obscure part of the island.

It was believed that Mr. Roosevelt referred to this action when he mentioned Axis activity there.

The existence of a weather observation station in Greenland, officials said, would be of great importance to Germany in her assault on the British Isles. The Isles, it was said, "get their weather" from Greenland and long range weather forecasts in planning bombing operations or even an attempt at invasion, are of great importance.

BIG BOMBERS TO BE RUSHED

Increased Production Will Be Weapon Axis Will Be Unable to Meet

STIMSON INSTRUCTED TO GET JOB DONE WITH GREAT SPEED

OUTPUT REQUESTED AT LEAST TEN TIMES GREATER THAN AT PRESENT

YEAR NEEDED TO REACH PEAK

Two New Assembly Plants For Big Bombers Under Construction and War Department Is Undertaking to Set Up Three or Four More Plants.

Washington, May 6. (AP)—President Roosevelt made a big boost in heavy bomber production an urgent objective today.

He instructed Secretary of War Stimson to get the job done "with all possible speed," and gave him a secret production figure as the mark to be attained.

500-a-Month Asked.

Authoritative reports were that Mr. Roosevelt had called for 500 long-range, four motor bombers a month—an output at least ten times greater than at present. Heavy bombers in such quantities, airmen said, would be an offensive weapon the Axis could not meet.

The president made his call for a "substantial" production increase last night in a letter to Stimson, directing him to "take whatever action is needed" to attain the production rate set in an accompanying private memorandum.

"Command of the air by the democracies must and can be achieved," he wrote. "Every month the democracies are gaining in the relative strength of the air forces. We must see to it that process is hastened and that the democratic superiority in the air be made absolute."

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At the moment only two heavy bomber plants are actually in production, and their combined output has been reported to be less than 50 plants a month.

Two new assembly plants for heavy bombers, however, already are under construction at Tulsa, Okla., and Fort Worth, Texas, which will turn out 50 apiece each month beginning next fall. The automobile industry is working on manufacture of the parts these plants will assemble.

The war department is undertaking to set up three or four more plants. A contract for one was given this spring to Glenn L. Martin company at Baltimore, and officials said the other plants were provided for in the $1,500,000,000 available for additional munitions facilities under the lease-lend bill and a supplemental defense appropriation.

Plans likewise were in the discussion stage for enlarging an $11,000,000 plant at Ypsilanti, Mich., so that it can turn out completed 21-ton bombers instead of merely air frames. The plant is being built by Henry Ford.

Informed sources said that, to help speed the program, some plants manufacturing fighter planes might be called on to make bomber parts. There was no apparent intent, however, they reported, to switch fighter plants from their present models. The plan, they said, might be to get each of these plants to turn out some extra parts that could be used for the bombers.

Nazi Planes Make Day Raids on South England After Night of Heavy Bombing

Attempts to Obliterate the Atlantic Lifeline Ports Are Continued

MUCH DAMAGE DONE AT GLASGOW

Daylight Attack Aimed at Dover and at Nearby Island Objective Which Is Not Identified.

By NED RUSSELL.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 6. (U.P.)—German fighting planes attacked objectives on the south coast with machine guns and cannons soon after dawn today, giving Britain no respite after another night of destructive bombing.

Glasgow Heavily Attacked.

The night raiders had blasted the Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast areas, continuing their attempts to obliterate Britain's Atlantic life line ports.

(While the Germans raided England, British bombers made heavy attacks on the German Rhine industrial areas, dropping a great weight of high explosives on the important city of Mannheim.)

The daylight attack was aimed at Dover, and at an inland objective nearby which may not be identified. Persons on their way to work along the south and southeast coast saw the German Messerschmitts swoop low from clouds toward their objectives, spraying the streets with machine-gun fire. They shot down three barrage balloons in approaching their targets, and were pursued back across the channel by British fighters.

Last night the Clydeside (Glasgow) area of Scotland, shipbuilding center of the empire, was the main objective. A communique said the attack was "heavy," and that "much damage was done."

Casualties included doctors, first air workers, air raid wardens and volunteer workers. A bomb fell in a street shelter, killing many. Another crashed into a first aid station. Most damage was to dwellings. Many tenement houses were hit, including some damaged in previous raids, which had just been repaired.

The Merseyside (Liverpool) area was bombed for the fifth successive night and although the raid was on a smaller scale than the previous ones, the communique said there was "considerable damage."

Belfast, victim of a fierce attack Sunday night, was raided by a small force of German planes early this morning, along with other northern Ireland towns.

It was a night of wide scale attacks. Bombs fell on east, northeast and southwest English towns and on several towns in West Scotland.

Eight German planes were shot down, making the total 31 for the past three moonlit nights. One plane was shot down over northern France, where British night

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

NAZI BOMBERS POUND ENGLAND

(Continued From Page One.)

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BIG BOMBERS TO BE RUSHED

Increased Production Will Be Weapon Axis Will Be Unable to Meet

STIMSON INSTRUCTED TO GET JOB DONE WITH GREAT SPEED

OUTPUT REQUESTED AT LEAST TEN TIMES GREATER THAN AT PRESENT

YEAR NEEDED TO REACH PEAK

Two New Assembly Plants For Big Bombers Under Construction and War Department Is Undertaking to Set Up Three or Four More Plants.

Washington, May 6. (AP)—President Roosevelt made a big boost in heavy bomber production an urgent objective today.

He instructed Secretary of War Stimson to get the job done "with all possible speed," and gave him a secret production figure as the mark to be attained.

500-a-Month Asked.

Authoritative reports were that Mr. Roosevelt had called for 500 long-range, four motor bombers a month—an output at least ten times greater than at present. Heavy bombers in such quantities, airmen said, would be an offensive weapon the Axis could not meet.

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Final Subjugation of France Near As Nazis Sap Resistance of Vichy

May 6, 1941

— SECOND OF WHITAKER SERIES —

By JOHN T. WHITAKER
(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Somewhere in Europe—A German attempt to complete the occupation, or subjugation of France will find a government at Vichy that has neither the will nor the power to resist, a fleet whose officers are divided politically and an empire through which thousands of German troops as well as secret agents have already filtrated.

Last winter the Germans were in a difficult position when they dealt with Petain. The aged marshal was very infirm but he had the rugged character of an honest man and he held two ace cards. If the Nazis went too far he could release the fleet to the British and he could telegraph the French empire to go over to the British cause.

This created the maximum of illusion in France and explains more than anything else why the Vichy French, unlike those in occupied Paris, are still unaware how crushing their defeat is and how terrible is the fate that lies ahead of them. It created illusions even in America, which sent at least two agents to French Morocco to talk presumably with General Weygand and others about the possibility of colonial action against the Germans.

Hitler can scarcely have deluded himself. He held more ace cards than Petain and, moreover, he was playing a game that was both clever and patient. Unless there is a miracle Hitler will win that game. He has slowly increased his control over the French fleet and the moment seems to have passed when French North Africa might have thrown in its lot with De Gaulle's "Free France."

Cards Played by Hitler.

What were the cards with which Hitler prevented Petain from playing the aces of the fleet and empire? The first was the division of the country into Occupied France and Free France, as the Germans humorously termed it. Just as the division of France politically enabled Hitler to beat it at war, so the division of the country geographically enabled him to rule it in defeat with a minimum of difficulty.

The line of demarcation cut everything—the national economy, the transportation system, the factories that depended on one another, families, political party organizations, everything. On one side of the line lies French wheat; on the other the country's meat. Even to make a sandwich the French had to come on bended knee to ask the Germans for permission to cross an arbitrary line which generally was closed hermetically.

The Germans opened and closed that frontier ruthlessly but cleverly. Three weeks ago they shunted across nine boxcars filled with 119 lunatics from an insane asylum. Vichy couldn't send them back. Vichy had to take them, find asylum for them and learn again to laugh in the guttural way at the German sense of humor.

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

M. 12. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 10, 1941.

— Radio Programs —

ALL TIME DAYLIGHT SAVING

WWNY RADIO PROGRAM

Saturday, May 10.

1300 Kc. E. D. T. 500 Watt

Evening

6:00 News
6:05 Twilight Interlude
6:35 War Commentary
6:40 Baseball Scores
6:45 Jack Case Sports Review
7:00 News
7:05 Hit Hune of the Day
7:10 Cheerful Little Earful
7:30 Morning Musicales
8:00 News
8:05 The Band Played On

Sunday, May 11.

1300 Kc. E. D. T. 500 Watt

Morning

9:00 Music for Sunday
9:30 Gordon String Quartet
10:00 News
10:15 Organ Moods
10:30 Cathedral Echoes
11:00 News
11:05 Gypsy Strings
11:15 Gateway to Heaven
11:30 Leo Erdody Orchestra

Afternoon

12:00 News
12:05 Piano Patterns
12:15 Latin-American Rhythms
12:30 Sunday Symphonette
1:00 News
1:15 Imperial Male Chorus
1:30 Pop Concerts
2:00 News
2:05 Rhythmic Pyramids
2:30 Your American Music
3:00 News
3:05 Music for Motoring
4:00 News
4:15 Hawaiian Melodies
4:30 Smoke Rings
5:00 News
5:05 Vibrant Violin
5:15 Synagogue of the Air
5:30 Let's Stop the Clock

Evening

6:00 News
6:15 Tango Rhythms
6:30 Light Classic Gems
7:00 Contrast in Music
7:30 Columbia Masterworks
8:00 News
8:05 Frankie Masters Orchestra

Monday, May 12.

1300 Kc. E. D. T. 500 Watt

Morning

6:30 Sun Dial
7:00 News
7:05 Sun Dial
7:30 Sports Roundup
7:45 Sun Dial
8:00 News
8:05 Sun Dial
8:45 Music for Listening
9:00 News
9:05 The Coffee Pot
9:30 A Leaf from Milady's Diary
9:45 Little Concert
10:00 Times News
10:05 Instrumental Novelties
10:15 Rendezvous with Romance
10:30 Secret of Happiness
10:45 Latin American Rhythms
11:00 News
11:05 Your Favorite Band
11:30 Half Past Eleven

Afternoon

12:00 News
12:05 Times Commentary
12:15 Sophisticated Swing
12:30 Cowboy Caravan
12:45 Farm Program
1:00 Times News
1:05 Piano Patterns
1:15 May I Come In
2:00 News
2:05 Frank Westerfield Military Band
2:30 Siesta
2:45 Wilson Ames at the Console
3:00 Times News
3:05 Parade of Bands
4:00 News
4:15 Mid-afternoon Devotions
4:30 Masters of Music
4:45 Velvet Moods
5:00 News
5:05 Stock Reports
5:15 Rhythm and Romance
5:30 Dance before Dinner

Evening

6:00 News
6:05 Twilight Interlude
6:35 War Commentary
6:40 Baseball Scores
6:45 Sports Review
7:00 News
7:05 Hit Tune of the Day
7:10 The Daily Chuckle
7:15 Songs by Hazel Grey
7:30 Dance Time
8:00 News
8:05 The Band Played On

EVENING PROGRAMS SATURDAY, MAY 10

WEAF 660k	WOR 710k	WJZ 770k	WABC 880k
NBC	MBS	NBC	CBS	
6:00 Claude Thornhill Orch.	Uncle Don	News; Johnny Long's Orchestra	Report to the Nation, Albert Warner . .	6:00
6:15 Music; news	" "			6:15
6:30 Religion in News . . .	News, Frank Singiser	The Vass Family . . .	William Shirer, news .	6:30
6:45 Paul Douglas, sports .	Here's Morgan	Edward Tomlinson . .	The World Today . . .	6:45
			Democratic Platform:	7:00

← * (Continued on opposite page)

SUBJUGATION OF FRANCE IS NEAR

(Continued From Page One.)

It is no wonder that even Petain, long-suffering and silent, cried out:

"The line of demarcation is a halter around the throat of France."

The Germans designed it as such and they have had a genius for knowing when to tighten until it hurts. Not least of its harmful effects, of course, has been the division of Frenchmen, for the people in the occupied zone who feel the weight of the German heel cry out that Vichy lets them down in order to spare itself trouble, while Vichy says that the people in the occupied zone, thinking only of their own misery, forget that Petain must play a patient and diplomatic game with the conquerors.

Hitler's second card has been reparations levied on the excuse of the army of occupation. The French are compelled to pay 400,000,000 francs a day. Tt this rate the French have disgorged not less than $3,500,000,000 in the first year of occupation this is an interesting footnote to 20 years of German propaganda against the alleged iniquities of the diktat of Versailles. Under the Versailles treaty Germany had paid only some $9,000,000,000 by 1932 when reparations were scrapped. Thus the French in one year have paid nearly half of all the reparations paid by Germany.

Based On Army Of 8 Million.

The charge against the French is based on the cost of an army of occupation numbering 8,000,000 men. Actually the Germans have quartered only 3,000,000 in France. Thus two thirds of the sum charged is pocketed by the Germans. The stolen two-thirds has been used to buy control of French factories from the French shareholders. This provides a tremendous loot for the Nazi higher-ups and they control most of the French factories now working for Germany. Fifty per cent of French industry is at work again, it is estimated, and of this only five per cent works for French consumption.

Groaning under such a burden, the French have alternately hoped that it would be lessened and feared it would be increased. It was proved an effective weapon in German hands as well as the most colossal instance of looting in modern history.

The final and most important of Hitler's weapons has been control over some 2,000,000 French prisoners of war held in German camps. There is scarcely a French family that does not wait for some loved one. Whenever he has wanted to shake the French Hitler has hinted that these prisoners might be released or reminded the French that they can still be held. In the main they are under the supervision of German officers who were prisoners in the last war and know the prisoner's phychology but there is always the possibility of putting Nazi storm troopers over them.

Revolt Is Only Hope.

Many a Frenchwoman, with that shrewdness which characterizes them, knows that the only hope for France is revolt in an effort to facilitate an Anglo-Saxon victory over Germany. Many a French woman knows that Hitler's promises of the early return of prisoners is a cynical and cruel lie. But almost all French women forget those things if they have their own husband or son in a German prison camp. A mother always nurses the illusion that her boy is coming back—A wife knows that her man is still alive.

These three weapons have sufficed. Hitler has never had to fear that Petain would send the fleet or the empire to Britain. With these three cards Hitler has divided Frenchmen geographically, disunited them politically and paralyzed their wills. In the face of them no national sentiment has crystallized.

He must have chuckled, sitting in Berchtesgaden, to see how well the technique employed in the Saar and the Sudetenland and now being undertaken in America has worked in France. It is the technique of exploiting the individual's personal fears and personal aspirations until a national sentiment seems too costly, too risky.

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Darlan "Collaboration" Paves Way For Nazi Seizure of French Fleet

May 2 1941

— THIRD OF WHITAKER SERIES —

By JOHN T. WHITAKER

(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Somewhere in Europe — Hitler has always known how to pick his moment and the time is near at hand when he can attempt swift action against France to integrate that defeated but geographically important country into his general war plans for Africa and the Iberian peninsula.

Difficulties Gone

The difficulties that stayed his hand in France through the winter no longer obtain and Hitler is in a position to regain the initiative whenever he is ready to face America.

Adm'l Darlan's political preferment as the head of the Vichy government under Marshal Petain has removed much of the risk that the French fleet might go over to the British. Darlan has exploited the anti-British sentiments inspired by Oran and Dakar. More important still, he has taught the fleet to cooperate even if clandestinely with the Germans against their British allies.

Darlan's hatred of the British is real. He said to a friend of mine, "The British have ruined seven generations of my family." My friend asked him if he would be precise and explain just how the British had ruined seven generations of Darlans. The admiral turned on his heel and walked off in a huff.

Darlan a "Political" Admiral

This vague but profound sentiment is matched with great personal ambition. Darlan once commanded a gunboat on the Rhine, but most of his success as a French naval officer has been political. The ministry of marine has stood for years in the Place de la Concorde and it is notorious that more politics than salt water reach that beautiful old palace. When Laval's intrigues and Flandin's incompetence left the way open to Darlan, the admiral was delighted. He knew that Laval's policy of collaboration had sickened most Frenchmen. As one French general remarked, "Laval wallows in defeatism like a dog in its own vomit."

But Darlan believes in "collaboration" with Germany. He shares Laval's views, but believes that as a member of the armed services he can carry through that policy with national support. It is an honest position, conditioned by personal ambition and it is based on two things—a great ignorance of the world beyond France and absolute confidence in the inevitability of German victory while America remains out of the war.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

AFTERNOON PROGRAMS

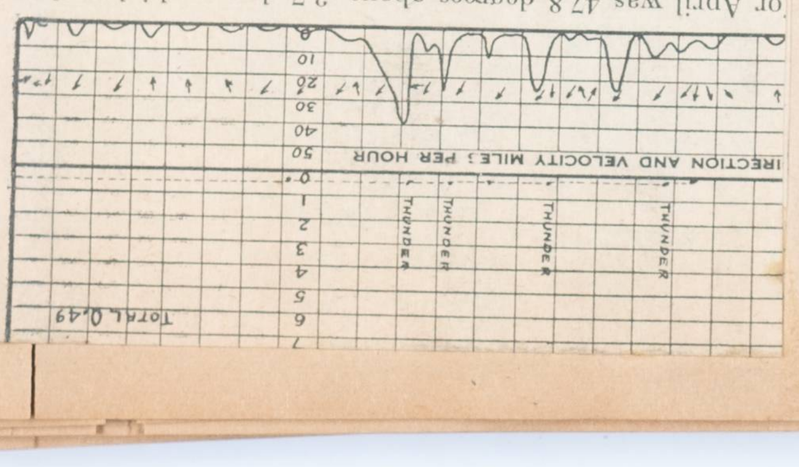
Noon	American Mother: Mrs. Sara Roosevelt	'Mr. and Mrs. North' .	Rex Maupin's Orch. . .	Maj. Bowes' Family:	Noon
12:15		Duluth Symphony	Raymond Loewy	Sam Herman	12:15
12:30	Pageant of Art:	Orchestra	Music Hall Symphony;	Salt Lake City Taber-	12:30
12:45	'Bill of Rights' . . .	News, F. Singiser . . .	Erno Rapee,	nacle Choir	12:45
1:00	Sammy Kaye's Orch. .	'This Is Fort Dix':	Jan Peerce; Fray	Church of the Air:	1:00
1:15	" "	Mrs. Sara Roosevelt	and Braggiotti . . .	Dr. Philip S. Barto	1:15
1:30	On Your Job	Rendezvous; Ramona,	British Children	March of Games:	1:30
1:45	" "	Jack Kilty	speaking to Parents	Sybil Trent	1:45
2:00	String Symphony,	Renato, guitar	American Pilgrimage	'The Little Guys'	2:00
2:15	Dr. Frank Black .	Music; Baseball:	Foreign Policy Assn. .	" "	2:15
2:30	University of Chicago,	Dodgers vs. Phillies	Tapestry Musicale . . .	News; Meet the Music:	2:30
2:45	Louis Wirth	" "	" "	Bob Hannon	2:45
3:00	Lavender & New Lace	" "	Sen. Chas. W. Tobey .	Columbia Symphony:	3:00
3:15	H. V. Kaltenborn . . .	" "	" "	Howard Barlow,	3:15
3:30	Northfield Schools	" "	Talent, Ltd.;	Julius Mattfeld . .	3:30
3:45	Concert	" "	Shirley Sadler . . .	" "	3:45
4:00	Loulie Jean, songs . . .	" "	National Vespers:	" "	4:00
4:15	Upton Close	" "	Dr. H. E. Fosdick .	" "	4:15
4:30	Charles Dant's Orch. .	" "	Behind the Mike:	Kostelanetz Orch.;	4:30
4:45	" "	" "	Michael Loring . .	John C. Thomas,	4:45
5:00	'Joe and Mabel'	" "	Moylan Sisters	Albert Spalding . .	5:00
5:15	" "	" "	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	Golden Gate Quartet .	5:15
5:30	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt,	" "	String Orchestra,	Ned Sparks Show:	5:30
5:45	Jules Bledsoe	" "	Macklin Marrow .	Quintuplets	5:45

EVENING PROGRAMS

	WEAF	WOR	WJZ	WABC	
6:00	Catholic Hour: 'For	'Double or Nothing,'	News(*[illegible]	Summer Theater:	6:00
6:05	Faith and Freedom'	Quiz	Blue Barron's Orch. .	Ed Sullivan,	6:05
6:15	" "	" "	" "	Sara Ann McCabe	6:15
6:30	Dr. I. Q. Junior	'Bulldog Drummond' .	Mothers' Day:	Gene Autry and	6:30
6:45	" "	" "	Queen Marie	'Dear Mom'	6:45
7:00	Jack Benny, Mary	Erskine Butterfield,	News From Europe . .	" "	7:00
7:15	Livingstone	Helena Horn	" "	Clark Eichelberger . .	7:15
7:30	Shep Fields' Orch. . . .	News, F. Singiser . . .	Pearson and Allen . . .	World News	7:30
7:45	" "	Wythe Williams	Charles Dant's Orch. .	" "	7:45
8:00	Charlie McCarthy,	American Forum:	Star-Spangled Theater	Helen Hayes Theater,	8:00
8:15	Martha Raye	Eugene Cox,	Tamara Geva . . .	'Dark Victory' . .	8:15
8:30	'One Man's Family' . .	George Meany . . .	Inner Sanctum:	'Crime Doctor,'	8:30
8:45	" "	Gabriel Heatter, news	Boris Karloff	drama; news	8:45
9:00	Merry-Go-Round:	News; Sammy Kaye's	Walter Winchell . . .	Symphony Orchestra;	9:00
9:15	Conrad Thibault .	Orchestra	The Parker Family . .	Harold F. Koch,	9:15
9:30	Frank Munn; Jean	Musical Steelmakers .	Irene Rich	Greenfield Village	9:30
9:45	Dickenson	" "	Sports; Walter Winchell	Chorus	9:45
10:00	Phil Spitalny All-Girl	Dance Orchestra	Good Will Hour:	Take It or Leave It . .	10:00
10:15	Orchestra	Song Spinners	John J. Anthony .	" "	10:15
10:30	Herbert Hoover	Jack Denny's Orch. .	" "	Columbia Workshop:	10:30

rain fell last month, 2.29 inches below normal. Rain
month. There were four days of thunder; 18 clear days,

or April was 47.8 degrees above, 3.7 degrees higher than
ing to figures of F. A. Helin, Times weather statistician.
e month was 85 on April 20 and the minimum was 25



7:30	Bonnie Stuart, songs .	Cornerstone Tours .	Little Ol' Hollywood .	Concert Orch.	7:30
7:45	H. V. Kaltenborn . . .	Inside of Sports	" "	" "	7:45
8:00	Knickerbocker	'The Green Hornet' . .	Jean Cavella; songs . .	'Your Marriage Club' .	8:00
8:15	Playhouse	" "	Man and the World. .	" "	8:15
8:30	Truth or Consequences	Boake Carter	'Bishop and Gargoyle'	'Duffy's Tavern', drama	8:30
8:45	" "	News; Don Arres . . .	" "	Ed Gardner	8:45
9:00	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Spin and Win	Your Hit Parade:	9:00
9:15	Eddie Peabody . .	Red Barber, sports . .	" "	Warnow's Orch. .	9:15
9:30	" "	Contact Dave Elman .	N. B. C. Summer	" "	9:30
9:45	" "	" "	Symphony:	Battle of Boroughs . .	9:45
10:00	Uncle Ezra and	News, Johannes Steel .	Reginald Stewart .	" "	10:00
10:15	Fran Allison	Chicagoland Concert .	" "	Public Affairs	10:15
10:30	Canadian Music	" "	Blue Barron's Orch. .	Joan Edwards, songs .	10:30
10:45	Week	" "	" "	News of the World . .	10:45
11:00	News	News; Weather	News; Joe Sanders' . .	Dance orchestra	11:00
11:15	Harry James' Orch. .	Eliz. Wayne; music . .	Orchestra	" "	11:15
11:30	Johnny Messner's	Maxine Gray,	Clyde Lucas' Orch. . .	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	11:30
11:45	Orchestra	Art Tatum	" "	" "	11:45

SUNDAY, MAY 11

A.M.	WEAF 660k	WOR 710k	WJZ 770k	WABC 880k	A.M.
9:00	News Here & Abroad	Uncle Don	News Here & Abroad	News of Europe	9:00
9:15	Deep River Boys . . .	" "	Coast-to-coast bus	Gypsy Caravan	9:15
9:30	Words and Music . . .	This Wonderful World	tour: Milton Cross	Wings Over Jordan:	9:30
9:45	Music; news	" "	children's hour . .	Rep. F. P. Bolton .	9:45
10:00	Bible Highlights:	News, Frank Singiser .	Primrose Quartet . . .	Church of the Air;	10:00
10:15	Dr. F. K. Stamm .	BBC News	" "	Dr. F. Blanchard .	10:15
10:30	Children's Hour:	U. S. Navy Band	Southernaires	Cincinnati Conserva-	10:30
10:45	Variety Show . . .	" "	" "	tory of Music . . .	10:45
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"I think it ought to be clear," said the old marshal, "that this wheat which is being sent down by the Germans is French wheat, grown in French soil by French peasants. It is part of wheat seized by the Germans. I think we ought to make that clear."

Needless to say the journalists did not make this clear. The Vichy press is entirely controlled by the Germans who even write the headlines for the principal articles.

What Darlan says about the "generosity" of the Germans — he used that word—is less important than what he does about the French fleet. Charging that the British were preventing the arrival of ships with food for France—despite the fact that many come through regularly, though their cargoes are carried directly to Germany—Darlan made a proposal at which even Laval would have balked. The admiral threatened to use French warships to convoy French merchant vessels. Such a move has long been sought by the Germans. It would make a clash between British and French ships inevitable. The clash would enable the Germans to get complete control of the French navy.

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STALIN ASSUMES FULL RED POWER

1941

Takes Over Direct Executive Power in New Move in Soviet

MOVE REFLECTS GROWING RUSS ANXIETY OVER NAZI AMBITIONS

BECOMES CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL AND COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MOLOTOFF IS VICE CHAIRMAN

Stalin Assumes Molotoff's Post as Foreign Commissar—Diplomats View Move as Resulting From Growing International Tension.

By FREDERICK KUH.
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(The United Press Vichy correspondent reported only yesterday, on the basis of diplomatic dispatches from Moscow, that Russia was hastily strengthening its forces in the southwest, facing Poland and Rumania, and was giving priority on main railroads to troop and munitions trains.)

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Nevertheless it seemed certain that Stalin's action fitted into a picture of cooling Russo-German relations.

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Darlan "Collaboration" Paves Way For Nazi Seizure of French Fleet

May 2 1941

— THIRD OF WHITAKER SERIES —

By JOHN T. WHITAKER

(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Somewhere in Europe — Hitler has always known how to pick his moment and the time is near at hand when he can attempt swift action against France to integrate that defeated but geographically important country into his general war plans for Africa and the Iberian peninsula.

Difficulties Gone

The difficulties that stayed his hand in France through the winter no longer obtain and Hitler is in a position to regain the initiative whenever he is ready to face America.

Adm'l Darlan's political preferment as the head of the Vichy government under Marshal Petain has removed much of the risk that the French fleet might go over to the British. Darlan has exploited the anti-British sentiments inspired by Oran and Dakar. More important still, he has taught the fleet to cooperate even if clandestinely with the Germans against their British allies.

Darlan's hatred of the British is real. He said to a friend of mine, "The British have ruined seven generations of my family." My friend asked him if he would be precise and explain just how the British had ruined seven generations of Darlans. The admiral turned on his heel and walked off in a huff.

Darlan a "Political" Admiral

This vague but profound sentiment is matched with great personal ambition. Darlan once commanded a gunboat on the Rhine, but most of his success as a French naval officer has been political. The ministry of marine has stood for years in the Place de la Concorde and it is notorious that more politics than salt water reach that beautiful old palace. When Laval's intrigues and Flandin's incompetence left the way open to Darlan, the admiral was delighted. He knew that Laval's policy of collaboration had sickened most Frenchmen. As one French general remarked, "Laval wallows in defeatism like a dog in its own vomit."

But Darlan believes in "collaboration" with Germany. He shares Laval's views, but believes that as a member of the armed services he can carry through that policy with national support. It is an honest position, conditioned by personal ambition and it is based on two things—a great ignorance of the world beyond France and absolute confidence in the inevitability of German victory while America remains out of the war.

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

AFTERNOON PROGRAMS

Noon	American Mother: Mrs. Sara Roosevelt	'Mr. and Mrs. North' .	Rex Maupin's Orch. . .	Maj. Bowes' Family: Sam Herman	Noon
12:15		Duluth Symphony	Raymond Loewy		12:15
12:30	Pageant of Art:	Orchestra	Music Hall Symphony;	Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir	12:30
12:45	'Bill of Rights' . . .	News, F. Singiser . . .	Erno Rapee,		12:45
1:00	Sammy Kaye's Orch. .	'This Is Fort Dix':	Jan Peerce; Fray	Church of the Air:	1:00
1:15	" "	Mrs. Sara Roosevelt	and Braggiotti . . .	Dr. Philip S. Barto	1:15
1:30	On Your Job	Rendezvous; Ramona,	British Children	March of Games:	1:30
1:45	" "	Jack Kilty	speaking to Parents	Sybil Trent	1:45
2:00	String Symphony,	Renato, guitar	American Pilgrimage	'The Little Guys'	2:00
2:15	Dr. Frank Black .	Music; Baseball:	Foreign Policy Assn. .	" " "	2:15
2:30	University of Chicago,	Dodgers vs. Phillies	Tapestry Musicale . . .	News; Meet the Music:	2:30
2:45	Louis Wirth	" "	" "	Bob Hannon	2:45
3:00	Lavender & New Lace	" "	Sen. Chas. W. Tobey .	Columbia Symphony:	3:00
3:15	H. V. Kaltenborn . . .	" "	" "	Howard Barlow,	3:15
3:30	Northfield Schools	" "	Talent, Ltd.;	Julius Mattfeld . .	3:30
3:45	Concert	" "	Shirley Sadler . . .	" "	3:45
4:00	Loulie Jean, songs . . .	" "	National Vespers:	" "	4:00
4:15	Upton Close	" "	Dr. H. E. Fosdick .	Kostelanetz Orch.;	4:15
4:30	Charles Dant's Orch. .	" "	Behind the Mike:	John C. Thomas,	4:30
4:45	" "	" "	Michael Loring . .	Albert Spalding . .	4:45
5:00	'Joe and Mabel'	" "	Moylan Sisters		5:00
5:15	" "	" "	Olivio Santoro, yodeler	Golden Gate Quartet .	5:15
5:30	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt,	" "	String Orchestra,	Ned Sparks Show:	5:30
5:45	Jules Bledsoe	" "	Macklin Marrow .	Quintuplets	5:45

EVENING PROGRAMS

	WEAF	WOR	WJZ	WABC	
6:00	Catholic Hour: 'For	'Double or Nothing,'	News("	Summer Theater:	6:00
6:05	Faith and Freedom'	Quiz	Blue Barron's Orch. .	Ed Sullivan,	6:05
6:15	" "	" "	" "	Sara Ann McCabe	6:15
6:30	Dr. I. Q. Junior	'Bulldog Drummond' .	Mothers' Day:	Gene Autry and	6:30
6:45	" "	" "	Queen Marie	'Dear Mom'	6:45
7:00	Jack Benny, Mary	Erskine Butterfield,	News From Europe . .	" "	7:00
7:15	Livingstone	Helena Horn	" "	Clark Eichelberger . .	7:15
7:30	Shep Fields' Orch. . .	News, F. Singiser . . .	Pearson and Allen . . .	World News	7:30
7:45	" "	Wythe Williams	Charles Dant's Orch. .	" "	7:45
8:00	Charlie McCarthy,	American Forum:	Star-Spangled Theater	Helen Hayes Theater,	8:00
8:15	Martha Raye	Eugene Cox,	Tamara Geva . . .	'Dark Victory' . .	8:15
8:30	'One Man's Family' . .	George Meany . . .	Inner Sanctum:	'Crime Doctor,'	8:30
8:45	" "	Gabriel Heatter, news	Boris Karloff	drama; news	8:45
9:00	Merry-Go-Round:	News; Sammy Kaye's	Walter Winchell . . .	Symphony Orchestra;	9:00
9:15	Conrad Thibault .	Orchestra	The Parker Family . .	Harold F. Koch,	9:15
9:30	Frank Munn; Jean	Musical Steelmakers .	Irene Rich	Greenfield Village	9:30
9:45	Dickenson	" "	Sports; Walter Winchell	Chorus	9:45
10:00	Phil Spitalny All-Girl	Dance Orchestra	Good Will Hour:	Take It or Leave It . .	10:00
10:15	Orchestra	Song Spinners	John J. Anthony .	" " "	10:15
10:30	Herbert Hoover	Jack Denny's Orch. .	" "	Columbia Workshop:	10:30
10:45	" "	" "	" "	'26 by Corwin' . .	10:45
11:00	News, George Putnam	News, weather	News; Les Brown's	Headlines and Bylines	11:00
11:15	Johnny Messner Orch.	Mrs. J. B. Harriman;	Orchestra	Dance orchestra	11:15
11:30	Lou Breese's Orch. . .	Herbert Agar . . .	Ray Kinney's Orch. .	Sammy Kaye's Orch. .	11:30
11:45	" "	Teagarden's Orch. . .	" "	" "	11:45
Mdnt	News; Claude Thorn-	Gray Gordon's Orch. .	News; Charlie Barnet's	Gus Arnheim's Orch. .	Mdnt
12:15	hill's Orch.	" "	Orchestra	" " "	12:15
12:30	Glenn Miller's Orch. .	News; Stabile's Orch. .	David Marshall's Orch.	Bobby Day's Orch. . .	12:30
12:45	News, 12:55	Leonard Keller's Orch.	News, 12:55	" " "	12:45

MONDAY, MAY 12

A.M.	WEAF 660k	WOR 710k	WJZ 770k	WABC 880k	A.M.
8:00	News Here & Abroad	News, Mark Hawley .	News Here & Abroad	News of Europe	8:00
8:15	Gene and Glenn	'TheGoldbergs,'sketch	'Who's Blue?'	Music; record; talk . .	8:15
8:30	The Chanticleers	'Vic and Sade,' drama.	" " "	'Missus Goes Shopping'	8:30
8:45	" "	Midnight at Morning .	News; Ed East's Quiz .	Adelaide Hawley . . .	8:45
9:00	News; Jack Berch . . .	Erskine Butterfield . .	Woman of Tomorrow	News	9:00
9:15	Irving Miller's Orch. .	'Heart of Julia Blake'	" "	Tropical Tunes	9:15
9:30	Isabel M. Hewson . . .	News; Shoppers' Club .	Breakfast Club:	Stuart Stevens, songs	9:30
9:45	The Gospel Singer . .	Music; 'Movieland' . .	Orch.; soloists . . .	Church Hymns	9:45
10:00	'Bess Johnson,' drama	Alfred W. McCann . .	News, Helen Hiett . . .	'By Kathleen Norris' .	10:00
10:15	Ellen Randolph, drama	" "	Three Romeos	Myrt and Marge	10:15
10:30	'Bachelor's Children' .	" "	Clark Dennis, songs . .	'Stepmother,' sketch .	10:30
10:45	'The Road of Life' . .	" "	Wife Saver	'Woman of Courage' .	10:45
11:00	'Story of Mary Marlin'	News, Floyd Mack . . .	Viennese Ensemble . .	'Treat-Time,' variety .	11:00
11:15	Pepper Young's Family	Women's Hour:	" "	'Martha Webster' . . .	11:15
11:30	'Lone Journey,' drama	Bessie Beatty . . .	Modern Mother, drama	'Big Sister,' sketch . .	11:30
11:45	'David Harum'	" "	Alma Kitchell	'Aunt Jenny's Stories'	11:45

AFTERNOON PROGRAMS

Noon	Words and Music . . .	Health Talk	The Southernaires . . .	Kate Smith; news . . .	Noon
12:15	'The O'Neills'	" "	Programs; music; news	'When a Girl Marries'.	12:15
12:30	Deep River Boys	News; Mark Hawley .	Farm and Home:	'Helen Trent,' sketch .	12:30
12:45	News; personalities . .	Consumers Quiz	Blattfuss Orch. . .	'Our Gal Sunday' . . .	12:45
1:00	Gordon Gifford, songs	'We Are Always Young'	H. R. Baukhage . .	'Life Can Be Beautiful'	1:00
1:15	Frankie Masters' Orch.	'Edith Adams' Future' .	Between Book Ends . .	'Woman in White' . . .	1:15
1:30	" "	'Govt. Girl', sketch . .	Scholastic Awards,	'Right to Happiness' .	1:30
1:45	Betty and Bob	'I'll Find My Way' . .	Edward Steichen .	'Road of Life'	1:45
2:00	'Light of the World' . .	Ed Fitzgerald	Irving Miller's Orch.;	'Young Doctor Malone'	2:00
2:15	'Mystery Man'	Talk; programs; music	Al & Lee Reiser . .	'Girl Interne'	2:15
2:30	'Valiant Lady'	Barter Theater Award	'The Munros,' drama .	Fletcher Wiley	2:30
2:45	'Grimm's Daughter' . .	Zeke Manners' Gang .	'Midstream,' drama . .	'Kate Hopkins,' drama	2:45
3:00	'Against the Storm' . .	'Ned Jordan,' drama .	Orphans of Divorce . .	Mary M. McBride . . .	3:00
3:15	'Ma Perkins,' sketch .	" "	'Honeymoon Hill' . . .	Frank Parker, songs .	3:15
3:30	'The Guiding Light' . .	Edgar C. Hayhow . .	'John's Other Wife' .	A Friend in Deed . . .	3:30
3:45	'Vic and Sade,' sketch	Music: Baseball:	'Just Plain Bill'	Laura Boulton; news .	3:45

7:30	Bonnie Stuart, songs .	Continuously Yours .	Little Of Hollywood .	Concert Orch.	7:30
7:45	H. V. Kaltenborn . . .	Inside of Sports	" "	" "	7:45
8:00	Knickerbocker	'The Green Hornet' . .	Jean Cavella; songs . .	'Your Marriage Club' .	8:00
8:15	Playhouse	" "	Man and the World. .	" "	8:15
8:30	Truth or Consequences	Boake Carter	'Bishop and Gargoyle'	'Duffy's Tavern', drama	8:30
8:45	" "	News; Don Arres . . .	" "	Ed Gardner	8:45
9:00	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	Spin and Win	Your Hit Parade:	9:00
9:15	Eddie Peabody . .	Red Barber, sports . .	" "	Warnow's Orch. .	9:15
9:30	" "	Contact Dave Elman .	N. B. C. Summer	" "	9:30
9:45	" "	" "	Symphony:	Battle of Boroughs . .	9:45
10:00	Uncle Ezra and	News, Johannes Steel .	Reginald Stewart .	" "	10:00
10:15	Fran Allison	Chicagoland Concert .	" "	Public Affairs	10:15
10:30	Canadian Music	" "	Blue Barron's Orch. .	Joan Edwards, songs .	10:30
10:45	Week	" "	" "	News of the World . .	10:45
11:00	News	News; Weather	News; Joe Sanders' . .	Dance orchestra	11:00
11:15	Harry James' Orch. .	Eliz. Wayne; music . .	Orchestra	" "	11:15
11:30	Johnny Messner's	Maxine Gray,	Clyde Lucas' Orch. . .	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	11:30
11:45	Orchestra	Art Tatum	" "	" "	11:45

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Stimson Asks for Naval Action to Aid Great Britain

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Non-Interventionists Denounce Speech as Proposal for War

IS MOST DIRECT SUMMONS TO ACTION HEARD FROM OFFICIAL

EMPHASIS PLACED ON DECLARATION NAVY IS PREPARED TO FIGHT

SAYS ARMY NOT READY FOR YEAR

Secretary of War Declares "It Is Within Our Power if We Choose to Use That Instrument (the Navy) to Turn the Tide of Darkness Back."

Speech summary page 17

By LYLE C. WILSON.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 7. (U.P.)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's summons for direct naval action to aid Great Britain—the most important of a number of belligerent official statements aroused the capital today.

Address Startles Capital.

Direct comment by officials and congressmen was meager. Non-interventionists denounced the Stimson speech made last night on two nation-wide radio networks as a proposal to go to war, recalling President Roosevelt's recent statement that "convoys mean shooting, and shooting means war."

Administration supporters in congress declined to comment publicly, but privately applauded.

Stimson's sensational address startled the capital because it was by far the most direct summons to action yet heard from any official in a position of comparable responsibility, and because presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early said it should be assumed that Stimson had "talked to the president about the speech."

Most emphasis was placed on Stimson's declaration that the navy was prepared to fight and that it should be assigned immediately to an all out effort to guarantee delivery of our munitions to Great Britain. Stimson added that the army and its air force still were unprepared and would not be ready to fight for at least a year.

Stimson said:

"The Axis has been steadily encircling our western world—its advance agents are already busy among the republics to the south of us, building strategic airlines through vital portions of that continent and creeping up towards our Panama canal.

"Its armed forces are threatening West Africa, looking towards a jumping off place within easy reach of the Brazilian coast. Its propagandists are already vigorously active in our own population.

"What are we going to do about it?"

Life-Line Threatened.

"The life-line of Great Britain is threatened. The high water mark of the Nazi effort is at hand in the shape of an attack on the shipping which furnishes Britain with the means and nourishment to maintain her battle.

"Right now at this crossroads of history it is within our power if we choose to use that instrument (the navy) to turn the tide of darkness back from the Atlantic world, and, while it is thus held in check to gain the means which will preclude it forever from attaining its fell purpose.

"If today the navy should make secure the seas for delivery of our munitions to Great Britain, it will render as great a service to our own country and to the preservation of American freedom as it has ever rendered in all its glorious history."

A prelude to Stimson's speech—one by Sen. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., in the senate yesterday afternoon asserting that Americans are ready to "spill their blood" to defeat Germany—aroused nearly as much comment. Pepper's remarks were of great significance in their own right because he frequently has been the bellwether of administration policy on aid to the democracies.

Close upon Pepper's statement that "50 modern bombing planes with American pilots could make a shambles out of Tokyo," another official suggested that there would be precedent for making pilots available to the Chinese air force. He did not say that they would be made available but pointed out that the Chinese have no pilots capable of flying big bombers. For that reason China has been obtaining only pursuit ships from the United States.

Pepper Hits Delay.

Another administration official said the 20 to 30 commercial planes obtained in last week's survey of surplus airline equipment and being delivered to Great Britain, probably would be used to transport troops and equipment in the Near East.

Considered significant here was Pepper's indirect criticism of the administration in his assertion that Americans wait only "responsible and authoritative leadership" to take more effective steps to stop Germany. It suggested the restiveness with which the interventionists observe Mr. Roosevelt's policy of permitting his cabinet aides to go considerably beyond him in proposing to get closer to the conflict between the democracies and the dictator states.

Senate anti-interventionists snapped back at Pepper with charges that he was, himself, an advocate of dictatorship because of his call upon the president to proclaim a full national emergency. Sen. Bennett C. Clark, D., Mo., charged that Pepper was attempting to declare war "on the entire world." He described him as "one of the most adept and vociferous advocates of Hitlerism in the world today."

The non-interventionists snapped back at Stimson too. Sen. Burton K. Wheeler, D., Mont., charged in Lansing, Mich., that he had demonstrated that Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy is "clearly designed to push us into war. x x x The die is cast." Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential candidate, said the United States is so close to war that only the actual declaration could bring it any closer. He thought Mr. Roosevelt should have made the speech himself. Sens. D. Worth Clark, D., Ida., and Guy M. Gillette, D., Ia., issued similarly critical statements.

The Stimson-Pepper themes may be carried on tonight. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and Lord Halifax, the British ambassador, speak here before a national convention of booksellers, and Wendell L. Willkie addresses a mass meeting in New York.

Recent Speeches Cited.

A dozen officials of various rank have spoken in the past four weeks with increasingly emphatic demands for more American action. Some notable examples include:

April 9—Chairman Emory S. Land of the maritime commission: In the field of shipping aid to Britain there is a huge bonfire burning, the submarine menace. We might as well ask ourselves in our all-out aid if we could not give greater help by aiding the British to put out the fire rather than concentrating most of our efforts on feeding it with fuel.

April 24—Secretary of State Cordell Hull: It is high time that the remaining free countries should arm to the fullest extent and in the briefest time humanly possible and act for their self preservation.

April 24—Secretary of Navy Knox: We have declared that the fight that England is making is our fight. We cannot allow our goods to be sunk in the Atlantic. We shall be beaten if they are.

April 29—Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations: Our patrol (extends) 2,000 miles out from the high latitudes to the equator in both oceans.

April 30—President Roosevelt: We must fight this threat (of aggression) wherever it appears; and it can be found at the threshold of every home in America.

May 1—Sen. Joseph F. Guffey,

(Continued on Page Seventeen.)

STIMSON ASKS NAVAL ACTION

(Continued From Page One.)

R., Pa.: Whatever risks are involved (in convoying) they are justified in the face of the peril that confronts us.

May 4—President Roosevelt: Freedom of democracy . . . is the kind of faith for which we have fought before, for the existence of which we are ever ready to fight again.

May 9, 1941

The Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	18	6	.750
St. Louis	15	6	.714
New York	10	9	.526
Cincinnati	9	11	.450
Boston	9	11	.450
Chicago	7	11	.389
Pittsburgh	6	12	.333
Philadelphia	7	15	.318

Results Thursday.

Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.
Brooklyn 5, St. Louis 4 (12 innings).
Other games, rain.

Games Today

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Others not scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	16	7	.696
New York	14	10	.583
Boston	10	8	.556
Chicago	10	9	.526
Detroit	11	10	.524
Washington	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	7	13	.350
St. Louis	5	12	.294

Results Thursday.

New York 5, Cleveland 4.
Washington 7, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia 9, St. Louis 6.
Boston at Chicago, rain.

Games Today

Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.
Others not scheduled.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	15	5	.750
Montreal	12	8	.600
Jersey City	11	10	.524
Buffalo	10	10	.500
Syracuse	8	9	.471
Rochester	9	11	.450
Baltimore	8	12	.400
Toronto	5	13	.278

Results Thursday.

Syracuse 5, Montreal 2.
Rochester 7, Baltimore 2.
Newark 9, Buffalo 3.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 4 (14 innings).

Games Today

Syracuse at Montreal.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Jersey City at Toronto.

National League.

CHICAGO	ab	r	h	o	a
Hack,3b	4	1	2	1	7
Strin'er,2b	5	0	1	4	2
D's'ndro,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Nic'son,rf	3	0	0	2	0
Leiber,1b	3	0	0	9	2
Wait'us,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Ca'etta,cf	4	1	3	3	0
M'C'ou'h,c	4	1	1	4	0
Myers,ss	4	1	2	1	2
Olson,p	4	1	1	1	2
	36	5	11	27	15

PHILADELPHIA	ab	r	h	o	a
May,3b	5	0	0	0	2
Nagel,lf	4	0	1	6	0
Marty,cf	4	0	1	1	0
L'whiler,rf	4	1	1	1	0
Etten,1b	4	0	1	11	1
Mueller,2b	2	0	0	0	2
Marnie,2b	2	0	1	0	1
Warren,c	2	0	1	7	2
Bragan,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Pearson,p	1	0	1	0	1
Beck,p	1	0	0	0	0
aLiv'ton	1	0	0	0	0
Bruner,p	0	0	0	0	0
bJum'ville	1	0	1	0	0
	35	1	10	27	12

a—Batted for Beck in 7th.
b—Batted for Bruner in 9th.

Chicago . . . . . 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0—5
Philadelphia . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Runs batted in—Stringer, Myers, Olsen 3; Litwhiler. Two-base hit—Bragan. Three-base hit—Stringer. Home runs—Olsen, Litwhiler. Stolen base—Hack. Double plays—Hack, Stringer and Leiber; Hack, Stringer and Waitkus; Warren and Bragan. Left on bases—Chicago 9, Philadelphia 9. Bases on balls—Pearson 1, Beck 3, Bruner 1, Olsen 2. Strikeouts—Pearson 1, Beck 2, Bruner 3, Olsen 4. Hits off—Pearson 8 in 4 innings (none out in 5th); Beck 3 in 3; Bruner 0 in 2. Losing pitcher—Pearson.

ST. LOUIS	ab	r	h	o	a
Brown,3b	6	1	1	1	2
Moore,cf	5	2	2	3	0
Padgett,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Koy,lf	2	0	0	0	0
Mize,1b	4	0	1	12	2
Slau'ter,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Crespi,2b	6	0	0	3	5
Marion,ss	6	0	3	2	4
Mancuso,c	5	0	1	9	1
aH.Walker	0	0	0	0	0
W.Coo'er,c	1	0	0	2	0
M.Coo'er,p	4	1	0	0	2
	46	4	10x	35	16

BROOKLYN	ab	r	h	o	a
Reese,ss	6	0	1	3	5
Herman,2b	6	0	1	1	0
Reiser,cf	0	1	0	3	0
Wasdell,rf	5	0	0	5	0
Medwick,lf	5	2	3	4	0
Lav'tto,3b	5	0	2	3	0
Camilli,1b	4	0	0	10	0
F.W'e',rf,cf	5	0	0	5	0
Owen,c	4	1	2	2	0
Hamlin,p	1	1	1	0	0
Wicker,p	2	0	0	0	3
	43	5	10	36	8

a—Ran for Mancuso in 10th.
x—Two out when winning run scored.

St. Louis . . . 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—4
Brooklyn . . . 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5

Errors—Marion, Brown. Runs batted in—Lavagetto 3, Reese, Herman, Mize, Moore 2, Padgett. Two-base hits—Lavagetto, Hamlin, Mize, Brown, Moore, Padgett, Mancuso. Sacrifice—Wicker. Double plays—Mize (unassisted). Left on bases—St. Louis 13, Brooklyn 10. Bases on balls—M. Cooper 5, Hamlin 5, Wicker 2. Strikeouts—M. Cooper 9, Hamlin 2. Hits off—Hamlin 5 in 3 2-3 innings; Wicker 5 in 8 1-3. Hit by pitcher—By M. Cooper (Owen). Wild pitch—M. Cooper. Passed ball—Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Wicker.

American League.

NEW YORK	ab	r	h	o	a
Rizzuto,ss	5	1	2	1	3
Rolfe,3b	4	1	1	0	2
Keller,lf	5	0	3	6	0
DiM'gio,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Gordon,1b	3	0	0	8	0
Rosar,c	3	0	0	4	0
Dickey,c	1	0	0	1	0
B'd'g'ry,rf	2	0	0	0	0
Selkirk,rf	1	1	1	0	0
Priddy,2b	3	1	1	4	2
Ruffing,p	3	1	3	0	1
Murphy,p	1	0	0	1	2
	35	5	13	27	10

CLEVELAND	ab	r	h	o	a
Weath'ly,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Keltner,3b	4	2	31	7	
B'dreau,ss	5	1	2	3	4
Trosky,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Heath,rf	4	0	1	0	1
Walker,lf	5	0	3	1	0
Mack,2b	3	0	0	7	5
Hemsley,c	4	0	1	3	0
Smith,p	1	0	0	0	0
Heving,p	1	0	0	0	0
aHowell	0	0	0	0	0
bWorkman	0	0	0	0	0
Harder,p	0	0	0	0	0
cCampbell	0	0	0	0	0
Brown,p	0	0	0	0	0
	34	4	11	27	17

a—Batted for Heving in 6th inning.
b—Ran for Howell in 6th inning.
c—Batted for Harder in 8th inning.

New York . . . . . 1 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—5
Cleveland . . . . . 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—4

Error—Rolfe. Runs batted in—Keller, Ruffing 3, DiMaggio, Walker, Keltner 2, Heath. Two-base hits—Rizzuto, Keltner, Ruffing, Heath, Hemsley, Priddy, Selkirk. Three-base hit—Boudreau. Home runs—Ruffing, Keltner. Sacrifices—Mack, Weath'ly. Double plays—Boudreau, Mack and Trosky, 2; Keltner and Mack; Ruzzuto and Gordon; Mack, Boudreau and Trosky; Murphy and Gordon. Left on bases—New York 7, Cleveland 11. Bases on balls—Ruffing 3, Murphy 3, Smith 1, Harder 3. Strikeouts—Ruffing 2, Murphy 1, Smith 1, Heving 1, Harder 1. Hits off—Ruffing, 9 in 6 2-3 innings; Murphy, 2 in 3 1-3; Smith, 7 in 2 (none out in 3d); Heving, 6 in 4; Harder, none in 2; Brown, none in 1. Winning pitcher—Ruffing. Losing pitcher—Smith.

WASHINGTON	ab	r	h	o	a
Case,rf	4	1	2	3	0
Cramer,cf	5	0	2	1	0
V'rn'n,1b	5	0	1	11	3
Travis,ss	5	2	2	2	1
Bl'w'th,2b	4	2	3	2	7
Ch'pm'n,lf	5	1	2	2	0
F'rell,c	4	0	1	3	0
Sundra,p	5	0	0	3	1
	42	7	14	27	15

DETROIT	ab	r	h	o	a
Cr'cher,ss	4	1	1	2	3
Harris,lf	4	0	1	2	0
M'C'sky,cf	4	0	0	1	0
York,1b	4	0	1	9	2
G'hrin'r,2b	4	0	0	5	6
Ca'pbell,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Higgins,3b	3	0	1	1	2
S'livan,c	2	0	1	3	0
N'ws'm,p	1	0	0	1	3
M'Kain,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMullin	1	0	0	0	0
Thomas,p	0	0	0	0	0
	31	1	6	27	16

a—Batted for McKain in seventh.

Washington . . . . . 1 2 1 0 1 0 2 0 0—7
Detroit . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Error—Newsom. Runs batted in—Vernon, York, Case, Travis 2, Bloodworth, Ferrell. Two-base hits—Case 2, Croucher, York, Sullivan, Harris, Vernon, Bloodworth, Higgins. Three-base hits—Lewis, Travis. Home run—Travis. Stolen bases—Ferrell, Vernon. Double plays—Travis, Bloodworth and Vernon; Lewis, Bloodworth and Vernon. Left on bases—Washington 11, Detroit 5. Bases on balls—Sundra 2, Newsom 3. Strikeouts—Sundra 2, Newsom 2, McKain 1. Hits off—Newsom 6 in 3 2-3 innings; McKain 6 in 3 1-3; Thomas 2 in

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Bullheads ..... lb. 19c
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Donuts Jane Parker doz. **10c**

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Dexo 100% pure hydrogenated vegetable shortening **3** lb. can **39c**

Puffs Sunnyfield Wheat or Rice **2** bags **9c**

Flour Sunnyfield Family or Pastry **5** lb. sack **16c**

Cheese N. Y. State Fresh or Brick lb. **21c**

Nectar Tea all blends ½ lb. pkg. **25c**

Soda Crackers N. B. C. Excell **2** lb. box **15c**

Peas sweet tender **3** No. 2 cans **25c**

Ginger Ale Yukon Club (plus deposit) **4** lge. btls. **25c**

Cigarettes your choice 9 brands pkg. **14c**

Corn, A & P Yellow
2 No. 2 cans 25c
Tomatoes .. 4 No. 2 cans 25c
Apple Sauce, A & P
3 No. 2 cans 23c
Grapefruit, Polks
3 No. 2 cans 25c
Juice, A & P Pineapple
46-oz. can 25c
Rice, Blue Rose .. 2 lbs. 11c
Dressing, Hellmanns
French ..... 8-oz. btl. 15c
Cocoa, Iona ... 2 lb. can 15c
Quick Oats, Sunnyfield
Large pkg. 15c
Crackers, Graham lb. pkg. 9c
Tapioca, Sunnyfield
Quick ..... pkg. 8c
Treet, Armour's .... can 25c

Potted Meats
3 No. ¼ cans 10c
Red Salmon .... tall can 25c
Tuna Flakes
2 No. ½ cans 21c
Juice, Iona Tomato
2 46-oz. cans 29c
Veg-All, Larsons ... can 10c
Shredded Wheat
NBC ..... pkg. 10c
Soap Grains,
White Sail 2 lge. pkgs. 25c
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Sweetheart .. lge. pkg. 25c
Towels, Red Cross
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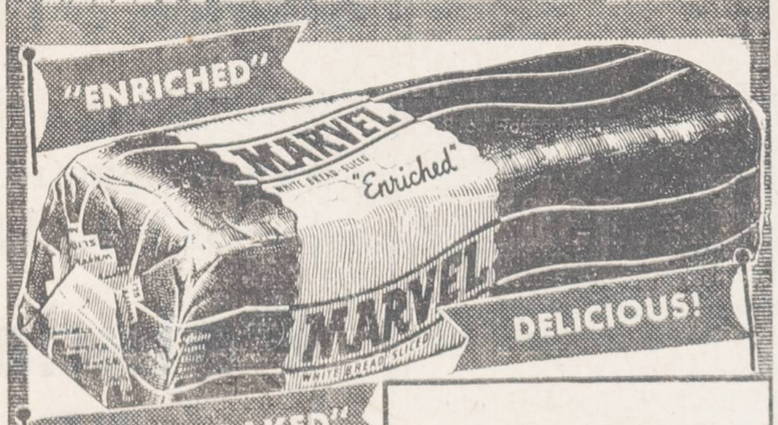
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Nazi Move Into Africa May End Possibility of Weygand Action

— FOURTH OF WHITAKER SERIES —

May 8-1941

By JOHN T. WHITAKER

(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Somewhere in Europe — The situation in French North Africa, the sudden tightening of police measures through the Vichy zone and the shortage of food, no less than Adm'l Darlan's tendency to force fleet cooperation with Germany, offer Hitler the hope of swift action for the final conquest of France and the completion of the "new Europe."

French North Africa has been an enigma to most observers. The German and Italian armistice commissions there have not carried through the disarmament of the French forces and indeed General Weygand's army has been expanded somewhat so that some even estimate that it totals 360,000 men though the most reliable estimate is 100,000.

There were many rumors through the winter from Casablanca and Oran as well as from Vichy. It was known that Petain had sent Weygand back to Africa despite the protests of Laval and the Germans.

"If German demands become impossible," Marshal Petain was quoted as shaving said to Weygand, "you will know how to act. With or without orders from me you will know what your duty is an as officer of France."

The Germans seemed undismayed by these reports that led London and Washington to count on the possibility at least that Weygand would swing his army over to De Gaulle's "Free France." Petain and Weygand evolved the formula that they would defend the empire in its integrity against any power that threatened its violation. The Germans had no intention during the winter of threatening Morocco, they so informed Petain and Weygand.

The Germans must have been very frightened when Wavell destroyed Graziani's Libyan army, marched steadily across Cyrenaica and threatened to continue undisturbed to the Libyan-Tunisian frontier where they could have made contact once again with their former French allies.. But Greece declared its intention of fighting even in the event of the inevitable German intention and the British went on the defensive in Libya, transferring troops from there.

Opportunity Lost by Weygand

If Weygand has ever intended to fight against the Germans that was his moment. Four German panzer divisions had not then been transferred to African soil. Africa could have been swept clear of all Italian forces. Spain was neither ready nor willing then to intervene against French Morocco.

(Continued on Page Twenty-five.)

NAZI OFFER TO SOVIET REPORTED

(Continued From Page One.)

He had only some 300-odd planes, mostly Curtiss-Wrights based far south near Marakketch, and he lacked every kind of supply including even ammunition for small arms. But supplies and ammunition were not badly needed for such a move at that moment and they could have been transported then from America. Is that possible now or in the period when Hitler starts cleaning North Africa and the western Mediterranean?

Since that critical moment—assuming that Weygand was ever capable of fighting again against the Germans—Hitler has acted quietly but quickly in preparation for the moment when he will take the initiative in that theater. On Feb. 6 five Dornier transport planes flew into Casablanca with German officers and soldiers. Until that date civilian control and port authority had been in charge of German and Italian officials. The two, moreover, had seen their spies and agents throughout the whole of the French Empire in Africa. But they had not sent down military units.

Nazis In Key Towns.

Since Feb. 6 the Germans have arrived daily and steadily, according to trustworthy quarters. There is no key town with less than 200 German officers and men. They are not allowed to walk in the streets in uniforms. They have been given whole apartment houses or hotels for their lodging. I have checked the names of their dwelling places in cities as far apart as Casablanca, Oran, Marraketch and Dakar.

This German infiltration comes at a moment when two things are likely to have a very important effect on French officers in Africa. The Germans have got into the Deuxieme bureau, the famous secret service of the French army. As a result the Germans know exactly what the French do and do not know and every French officer is aware that what he does and reports is known to the Germans so that he can be called up for arrest at any hour merely for doing his duty in an intelligent or capable way.

Nothing is so likely to undermine the morale of French officers who, while carrying out the orders of Vichy, have been waiting, nevertheless, for the time when Weygand would fight once more on the British side. This is what they have hoped for when they have gone to Morocco as reserve officers or when they have enlisted in answer to advertisements in Vichy or when they have flow planes to Weygand instead of flying on to British lines.

Impressed By Nazi Victories.

Similarly, morale will be flattened by the success of the Germans in Cyrenaica and in the Balkans. Nothing can save French Africa or bring it in on the British side short of serious German reverses or an immediate entry of America into the war. The French are impressed with German victories.

Knowing this, the Germans have suddenly tightened the control of their secret police in the unoccupied zone. In Marseilles in the last ten days the Germans have started herding Frenchmen together on the sidewalks, putting them in trucks and taking them to concentration camps by the hundreds. There papers are inspected carefully. A man whose political and military record shows that the Germans have nothing to fear from him is quickly released. Others are held three or four days. Others are taken to concentration camps. Others are shot.

Simultaneously, in Vichy, the Germans have started a campaign to round up Frenchmen and foreigners they have been unable to locate heretofore, according to a reliable informant recently escaped from Vichy through the underground.

Officials Given Death List.

Important French police officials are called in, given a list of ten names, told to have them or their bodies within a given time or be responsible with their own lives. A French police inspector found that an important Anti-Nazi German on his list had committed suicide. He dug up the body and took it to the Germans before they would be satisfied.

These signs that Hitler's hour approaches for swift action to complete the conquest comes when the French food shortage is becoming acute so that the Germans can scarcely expect to bleed the French of much more in the next four-month period.

Trustworthy figures will suffice on wheat, meat, sugar and fats. The 1940 wheat crop was under 40,000,000 quintals as against 71,000,000 for 1939 and against normal French needs of 80,000,000. Less has been sowed for this year's crop than for 1940, fertilizers are lacking, there is no gasoline for tractors, binders and the like, livestock has been requisitioned and there is a complete absence of such things as binder cord so that wheat cannot be shocked as usual.

Half Of Cattle Lost.

In 1940 France had 3,500,000 head of cattle. The Germans have taken more than half and the rest have had virtually no fodder. The 1940 sugar crop stands at 400,000 tons as against 950,000 for 1939 with current prospects worse.

Fats come from Africa but the Germans take virtually all of them and the French mistakenly

sowed oily seed Germans grant portations from the Germans a ern French po cate virtually fats coming fr

The next t finds France and faced witl first time unl like continue America. Unal this period, have small re their invasion before foodst in again.

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German Seamen Rounded Up in New York



German seamen, part of more than 100 rounded up in New York city by detectives and immigration agents, are taken on board a coastguard craft for transportation to Ellis Island. It was part of a nationwide drive by the federal department of justice to bring alien seamen into formal custody for having overstayed their leaves, and was described as a precautionary measure.

"Electric Whiskers" as Captive



Popularly known as "Electric Whiskers," General Annabile Bergonzoli of the Italian army is shown being served a snack by a nurse in a British hospital in Africa where he is recuperating following his capture by the British in the Libyan campaign. General Bergonzoli his been in Africa since 1935, kept busy by Mussolini.

May 9, 1941

U. S. Will Round Up All Doubtful Axis Visitors

1941

Aliens of Questionable Status Overstaying Leave Must Account for Activities

By ALLEN C. DIBBLE.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 8. (U.P.)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson today is directing a roundup of all Axis visitors who have overstayed their leaves in the United States in order to prevent fifth column activity.

Explanation Asked.

All aliens—Axis or non-Axis—whose status in this country is questionable will be called upon by the justice department to account for their activities and explain their failure to comply with regulations under which they were admitted. That would apply principally to those who have overstayed leaves or those who are still here despite issuance of unenforceable deportation warrants against them.

Jackson warned yesterday against the Axis' secret weapon of "non-military invasion," and immediately translated it into action by ordering:

1. Arrest and detention without bail of Manfred Zapp and Guenther Tonn, German newspapermen, for deportation proceedings. They had been indicted for failing to register with the state department as agents of the German government.

2. Detention for questioning of approximately 160 German seamen, who formerly were employed on Standard Oil Company of New Jersey tankers. The men were taken in simultaneous raids in six cities and increased to more than 1,500 the number of alien seamen in custody.

3. New regulations which would permit shore leave to alien seamen only for the period the vessel on which they arrived remains in port. Previously, a seaman could remain 60 days, during which time his movements were unrestricted.

A department spokesman said most German and Italian aliens have complied with the alien registration act and that the government is informed of their background.

He said the action taken by Jackson was an administrative

(Continued on Page Twenty-five.)

ROUNDUP OF AXIS VISITORS BEGINS

(Continued From Page One.)

"stop gap" to protect the United States against subversive activities until legislation he has recommended is enacted by congress.

The deportation of undesirable aliens has virtually ceased due to lack of transportation and to the refusal of countries from which the deportees came, to accept them.

Jackson has recommended that a board be created to study the cases of approximately 6,000 aliens against whom unenforceable deportation warrants have been issued to determine whether they should be imprisoned or permitted freedom undr a "parole" system.

Draft Age at 18-25 Urged

1941

Albany, May 9. — Adjutant General Ames T. Brown, who in five months as state selective service director has supervised the drafting of 65,774 men into the army, believes the draft should be restricted to the 18-25 or 18-23 age groups.

Concerning recent announcements by federal officials that lowering of the age limit is under consideration, Brown said he believes it will "and should be" lowered, but "in fairness to those already inducted" he opposes making the change applicable to men already registered.

"In the process of elimination we should go through the entire existing list and it may be a year before we exhaust that list," he asserted.

HEAVIEST R. A. F. ATTACK OF WAR

Raiders Include the Latest Type Planes from the United States

GERMANY'S GREATEST PORTS AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS HIT

HAMBURG AND BREMEN ARE CHIEF TARGETS FOR BRITISH BOMBS IN RAIDS

BOMBS ARE DROPPED ON BERLIN

Great Fires Seen Raging in Shipyards and Industrial Centers—Britons Encouraged by News—Ten Planes Admitted Lost.

By BRAYDON TAVES
United Press Staff Correspondent

London, May 9. (U.P.) — Between 300 and 400 British bombing planes, including the latest type from the United States, rained bombs on Germany's great ports and industrial centers during the night, and paid incidental attention to Berlin. It was Britain's biggest air raid of the war.

Ports Chief Targets.

Hamburg and Bremen, Germany's great ports on the North Sea, were the chief targets in an aerial offensive constituting a retort to the heavy German "starvation" raids on Britain.

Hamburg had been raided Tuesday night and Bremen Wednesday night.

Emden, a big North Sea naval base and, like Hamburg and Bremen, also a submarine base, was bombed heavily also and some bombs were dropped on the German capital.

The air ministry in its first communique on the raid, said Hamburg and Bremen had borne the brunt of the heaviest British attack of the war. Bombers pressed home their attack with decisive results, the air ministry said, despite strong opposition.

"High explosive bombs caused widespread destruction and many great fires were seen raging in shipyards and industrial centers," it said.

"Other aircraft of the bomber command carried out subsidiary attacks during the night on Berlin, Emden and other targets in northwest Germany and on coastal shipping."

The first formal announcement of the record-breaking raid came in a brief authoritative statement:

"Hamburg and Bremen were heavily attacked last night when the bomber command sent a record number of aircraft to Germany.

"Subsidiary attacks also were made on Berlin, Emden and several other targets."

It was understood that the Royal Air Force used nearly twice as many bombing planes as it had ever used before, in its smashing attack on some of the most important targets in Germany.

In the previous record raid, several weeks ago, it was understood that between 150 and 200 planes bombed Hamburg.

Britons Heartened.

Britons, heartened by the news of last night's great raid, hoped the Royal Air Force, which had husbanded its resources through a grim autumn and winter, might now, reinforced by American planes, be ready to unleash a merciless offensive on Germany, in fulfillment of promises by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Sir Archibald Sinclair, air minister, that when the time came Britain would pay Germany back three or four bombs for one.

In striking hardest at Hamburg and Bremen, easily the most heavily bombed cities of Germany, the raid was linked with the vital battle of the Atlantic.

Both ports have most extensive shipyards in which Germany is believed to be spreading constructions of submarines to tighten its counter-blockade and seek to impede the growing flow of American war materials to Britain.

Hamburg, in addition, has chemical factories, oil plants, a large gas works and other important targets, and Bremen is the site of the Focke-Wulff airplane factory, where Atlantic raiders are turned out, and oil refineries.

Last night's attack was the

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

HEAVIEST R. A. F. ATTACK OF WAR

(Continued From Page One.)

68th on Hamburg and the 65th on Bremen.

Ten Aircraft Lost.

In its first detailed communique on the British raids, the air ministry said:

"Hamburg and Bremen last night bore the brunt of the heaviest attack yet made by the Royal Air Force on Germany. The weather was good and our bombers pressed home the attack with decided results despite strong opposition.

"High explosive bombs caused widespread destruction and many great fires were seen raging in shipyards and industrial quarters in both cities.

"Other aircraft of the bomber command carried out subsidiary attacks during the night on Berlin, Emden and other targets in northwest Germany and on German coastal shipping.

"In daylight yesterday, shipping was attacked off the Norwegian coast. A German escort vessel was left afire and down by the stern.

"Ten aircraft of our bomber command are missing from the night operations and one from the day operations.

"Aircraft of the coastal command attacked the submarine base at St. Nazaire last night. [illegible] of these aircraft is missing."

Hitler May Find Starving Spain Easy to Invade, Hard to Police

May 9-1941

— FIFTH OF WHITAKER SERIES —

By JOHN T. WHITAKER
(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Somewhere in Europe—"A small army isn't powerful enough and a big army would starve to death."

One of the ablest diplomats in Madrid thus explained why Hitler has delayed in the past to occupy Spain. Gibraltar is vital to Hitler if he is to close the Mediterranean, take over French Africa and extend his submarine and air bases against America.

Faced with military necessity Hitler will probably feel that he has no choice and Spain's refusal heretofore to come into the war will be brushed aside. But Napoleon spoke of the "Spanish ulcer" as the cause of his downfall and Hitler may well find that in Spain history repeats itself.

Starvation in Spain is a reality. Even with money it is hard now to procure food. One of the best hotels in Madrid gets meat only about every three weeks and, according to the head waiter, "that is generally horse meat or dog." A workman would rather receive bread than pesetas. An American motoring through Spain gave some stale bread to the garage mechanics who had repaired his car. One actually burst into tears and the other said, "We haven't seen bread like this since Los Rojos—since the Reds."

France Fares Better.

An expert who studied conditions in France and Spain said that while the French are in dire want the Spaniards are starving. He said that the average person in unoccupied France gets 2,800 calories of food daily, whereas in Spain, according to his studies, the average consumption is only 800 calories. Many of course have less than that. They are the ones found dead in the streets.

When a whole people suffers malnutrition plague becomes inevitable. Nearly 2,000 cases of typhus have already beeen reported in Spain. The government is making heroic efforts to stop it. Beggars are being rounded up because typhus is carried by the louse, which is a very class-conscious vermin almost never found on clean bodies.

If the government's efforts are inadequate typhus may sweep northward, where the French are vulnerable, and thence into the prison and concentration camps of Hitler's "new Europe." It would then become a problem even for Hitler's sleek and well fed troopers.

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

HITLER MAY FIND SPAIN PROBLEM

(Continued From Page One.)

Such conditions cannot be explained by the Spanish civil war alone. For three years Spaniards slaughtered each other, laid towns low, destroyed the fields and neglected the crops. But to this the Spaniards have added three years of reconstruction under the Falangista (Fascist) party.

To these Spanish Nazis the peasants who till the soil and tend the vineyards and olive groves are "Reds," and so are the men who fish the seas and work in the factories. Jobs go to the Falangistas and party regularity, not competence, is the qualification for administrative positions in a corporative state which glorifies bureaucracy.

Machine "Alarms" Officer.

The situation was summarized to me by a Spanish general who, while a Falangista himself, feels alarmed in the face of the power of the party machine.

"It must have been the same," he said, "after the American revolution and again after your civil war. The country and the people haven't a chance until every damned hero in the war is dead. An officer who fought bravely at the front or a Falangista organizer who murdered behind the lines with vast zeal is not necessarily a good administrator. Well, these heroes are in all the key posts."

The bitter hatreds of civil war are not healed, moreover. Franco lost an opportunity to show himself magnanimous. Even a year ago he could have ended the weekly executions and turned out the imprisoned "Reds." Some 200,000 "Reds" could still be freed but the Falangistas know now that after the horrors they have suffered nothing will win their peaceable support of the Fascist regime. There seems to be no program but to keep them jailed until they slowly die.

Hitler's Problem.

Marching into Spain consequently is going to be easy for Hitler's magnificently equipped army. Staying in Spain is going to be hard. Starving Spaniards are not going to enjoy watching Hitler's soldiers eat. The men at the top may be thrilled with the thought of regaining Gibraltar and Morocco and they may look forward hopefully to the day when they can win back the former Spanish colonies in America. But the simple Spaniards are tired of war and the modern Goya horrors.

The strength of Franco heretofore has been his comprehension of the national revulsion to further fighting. That more than anything else has given him national prestige. Spaniards have decided that Franco is an honest man in a moment when there is much corruption in Falangista circles and they have decided that he will not be a cat's-paw for foreigners in a moment when many Falangista leaders are on the German pay rolls.

Can Franco maintain this position?

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27 U.S. Ships About to Go In Red Sea; Showdown Near

1941

SHOWDOWN NEAR ON BRITISH AID

(Continued From Page One.)

of 25 ships by the Alcoa Steamship Co., to Canadian interests under an agreement that the cost of their operation shall be borne by Canadian funds and not by the lend-lease appropriation. The vessels, perhaps aggregating 200,000 tons, will be used principally for hauling bauxite, sugar and oil well equipment between South American ports and Canada.

Washington, May 9. (AP)—Renewed cabinet emphasis on the importance of assuring the safe delivery of British aid supplies "right now" furthered belief today a showdown was near on the subject.

Wickard Makes Statement.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, some sources thought, may have indicated the way the question will be posed, when he said last night that if the United States did not intend to see that England "gets our help, let's tell her so."

Picturing British needs as "terribly urgent," Wickard told a farmers' conference at Charlotte, N. C., "it is a cruel and bitter mockery to let the English people believe we are going to make our help effective if we have only half-way measures in mind."

A question indirectly affecting British aid—the requisitioning of foreign ships idle in American ports—meanwhile had developments on two fronts.

The German government presented a note to the state department, objecting to the ship bill now pending in congress on the ground it violated both international law and the commercial treaty between the two nations.

On Capitol Hill one group of senators, indicating they felt this bill would pass, talked of seeking an amendment to the house-approved version that would prohibit the transfer of seized Axis vessels to England. Such a ban was voted down in the house.

The administration has not indicated its plans for disposition of the ships, if they are taken over, but the belief is that their requisitioning would make more tonnage available to Britain, either by releasing up to the equivalent in American shipping space, or by direct transfer.

Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich), an administration critic, said he would support the bill if it barred direct transfers, which he claimed "would be directly provocative of war" and an invitation to "reprisals on American property that might be very provocative."

The German note, as far as could be learned, did not raise this question, but confined itself to asserting that the legislation, if enacted, would infringe German rights by authorizing seizure of German ships without consent of the Nazi government.

The British government sought to correct the impression that recent sea losses had been small. High quarters in London said April losses were nearly as high as any previous month, indicating the total was near the previous 463,000 ton peak of June, 1940.

SHOWDOWN NEAR ON BRITISH AID

Secretary Wickard Declares Decision Should Be Made Immediately

RENEWED EMPHASIS IS SEEN ON ISSUE OF SAFE DELIVERY

REQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF SEIZED AXIS SHIPS IS DEBATED

REICH PROTESTS SHIP BILL

German Government Presents Note to State Department Terming Ship Proposal Violation of International Law.

By LYLE C. WILSON.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 9. (U.P.)—Twenty-seven United States merchant ships are about to [illegible] into the Red Sea despite [illegible]vening threats to sink them, it was learned today, coincident with a new German protest against ship seizures here and another speech by a cabinet member urging convoys.

Dispute Continues.

These developments were accompanied by bitter dispute regarding the extent of British shipping losses. Congressional isolationists are suggesting that Great Britain or someone is withholding the facts from the people of the United States while asking simultaneously for more and more assistance.

American ships flying the American flag and manned by American crews are expected to begin carrying war materials into the Red Sea for British use within the next few weeks. The United Press was informed that seven vessels have been tentatively assigned to that service and that 20 more are being assembled for similar duty under the lend-lease program.

Protection of the ships and their American crews was reported under consideration by the state and navy departments. Organization of the munitions service to the Red Sea is by the maritime commission.

President Roosevelt last month revoked the proclamation which had closed the Rea Sea to American shipping as a war zone. But from Italy immediately came threats to sink vessels attempting to carry munitions to the British by that route.

Meanwhile, the maritime commission has made 25 additional vessels available to the British in accordance with Mr. Roosevelt's request for the assembly of a 2,000,000 ton shipping pool to help move supplies to the British. The commission approved the charter

Headstone Covering Unveiled at John Brown Grave



The new headstone covering the grave of John Brown, abolitionist leader, was unveiled at ceremonies held Friday at the Brown homestead at North Elba near Lake Placid. The covering, made of copper and glass, was purchased through nation-wide donations.

Taking part in the ceremony, as shown above, were the Misses Jacqueline and Millicent Reed of Saranac Lake, Harry W. Hicks, at right, who gave the dedicatory address, and Lyman Epps, 100, Lake Placid negro.

1941

Negro, 100, Sings John Brown's Favorite Hymn at Exercises

Lyman Epps Who Knew Abolitionist Leader Present at 19th Annual Pilgrimage

HEADSTONE COVERING DEDICATED

Harry Wade Hicks, Secretary of Lake Placid Club Makes Dedicatory Address—History of Headstone Bearing Four Names Is Told.

Lake Placid, May 10. — Lyman Epps, who will celebrate his 101st birthday next June 19, sang the old hymn, "Blow Ye the Trumpet, Blow," which he sang with others in his family at the funeral of John Brown, at the 19th annual pilgrimage of the John Brown Memorial association to the grave of John Brown just outside this village Friday afternoon.

The aged Negro, who is believed to be the only living person in this section, who knew the martyred liberator, sang the old hymn, a favorite with his family, with the vigor of middle age. His song was part of the dedicatory ceremonies of a protective copper and glass cover for the headstone of John Brown over his grave besides the Brown homestead here.

A crowd of several hundred persons braved a chilly wind and light rain to attend the exercises in commemoration of the 141st birthday of John Brown sponsored by the John Brown Memorial association. Included in the gathering were 35 pilgrims of the association which raised the $500 fund for the purchase and installation of the protective cover in a nation-wide drive.

The cover was dedicated by Harry Wade Hicks, secretary of the Lake Placid club, who was introduced to the audience by Dr. Robert W. Henry, treasurer of the association, as "one of the best friends of the John Brown Memorial association and one of the strongest workers in its behalf."

Mr. Hicks stated: "Our purpose is not only to rededicate this headstone, but to rededicate ourselves to that spirit which characterized those who lie in these graves."

He related the history of the headstone which was first placed over the head of Captain John Brown, grandfather of the abolitionist, who died in 1776. He served in the 9th Company of the 18th Regiment of Connecticut troops in the army of George Washington.

Mr. Hicks stated that Brown's maternal grandfather was also a captain in Washington's army.

A third inscription on the ancient headstone, now badly worn by the weather of over a century and a half, is for Oliver Brown, a son of John Brown, who was killed at Harper's Ferry. Also inscribed on the stone is the name of Frederick Brown who was murdered in Kansas in 1856. Three of John Brown's sons met violent death in their struggles for the liberation of the Negro from slavery.

Lying beside the grave of his father are the remains of his son, Watson Brown, and in the third grave are the exhumed remains of ten other followers whose names, according to the speaker," are inscribed on the hearts of people the world over, who sympathize with the cause of liberty for which they died."

He read a short message from Mrs. Ella Thompson Towne, granddaughter of John Brown, refuting many of the charges made against Brown. In reference to charges of brutality she quoted the frequent statement by her mother, "Father was the most humane, tender, and just of men."

Mr. Hicks also read a newspaper article written by a great-granddaughter, [illegible]deline Ruth Craig, written in answer to a newspaper review of the recent movie, "Santa Fe Trail."

Rev. Frederick MacKenzie, pastor of the Adirondack Community church, who delivered the invocation, also gave a short prayer at the conclusion of Mr. Hicks' dedicatory remarks.

FIVE YEARS AGO ITALIANS WENT INTO ADDIS ABABA

1941

London, May 9.—(UP)—Five years ago today Benito Mussolini's legions marched triumphantly into Addis Ababa. Today Emperor Haile Selassie was back on his throne in his capital and the remnants of a battered Italian army was fighting for existence on the slopes of Mt. Alaji, near the northern borders of Ethiopia.

Authoritative British quarters said that in heavy fighting in the St. Alaji area the British had occupied more ground and had captured a machine gun company of the Italian grenadiers division.

It was estimated that the number of Italians still fighting in Ethiopia had dropped to somewhere between 30,000 and 33,000.

"The Germans are doing their utmost to induce the Italians to stick there (in Ethiopia) and the struggle may continue for some time, depending on the guts of the Italians," British quarters said.

Looking Backward

1941

(By The Associated Press.)

One Year Ago Today.

May 10, 1940—Germans invade Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg; Neville Chamberlain resigns as British prime minister, Churchill called to form new cabinet.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

May 10, 1916—Germany tells U. S. attack on steamer Sussex was error; promises to pay indemnity for Americans injured.

J.W.T. MASON, 62, WAR EXPERT, DIES

New York, May 13. (UP)—J. W. T. Mason, United Press war expert and author of books on philosophy, died of a heart attack today at Doctor's hospital. He was 62 years old.

After writing and filing his famous column "Today's War Moves" at the offices of the United Press yesterday morning Mason returned to his hotel in Manhattan. There he suffered a heart attack. His wife called a physician and Mason was taken at once to the hospital where he died today at 3 a. m.

School Band Members Hold Parade in Potsdam



A section of the parade of 33 northern New York high school bands on Market street, Potsdam, Thursday which was one of the features of the opening days of the annual north country music festival sponsored by the Crane music department of Potsdam state normal school which closes Saturday. Thousands of musicians and spectators were in Potsdam during the annual music festival.

12th Annual Northern New York Music Festival Concludes Today

1941

Three-Day Event Is Held at Potsdam State Normal School With 3,000 High School Students Taking Part.

Potsdam, May 10.—The twelfth annual all-northern New York May festival for schools sponsored by Potsdam state normal school closed today with concerts by school orchestras.

Concert Today

Concerts included those by the Canton High orchestra directed by Miss Betty Dominy, by the Potsdam High orchestra directed by Miss Bette Streeter, by the Sackets Harbor High orchestra conducted by Miss Josephine Oakley and by the Chateaugay High orchestra under the baton of Mrs. Julia Hammond.

This afternoon a complimentary concert by the Potsdam State Symphony orchestra conducted by Samuel Spurbeck with Miss Betty Jane Cole as piano soloist, Miss Audrey Geignetter as flute soloist, and Peter Mesrobian as violinist, was scheduled. Another highlight of this afternoon's program was a concern by the massed orchestra, Dr. Charles O'Neill of the Crane faculty was adjudicator of the visiting orchestras.

An estimated 3,000 children took part in the festival this year. On Thursday, band day, about 900 took part; yesterday, choral day, more than 1,600 were here, and today more than 500 are present.

Mrs. Marian Robson Wimble, Miss Marie A. Schuette, Robert John McGill and E. Bevington Blakeslee conducted the various grade, high school and normal choral groups that gave concerts yesterday.

Miss Helen M. Hosmer conducted the first all-northern New York choir of 175 voices in Handel works. High schools making up the choir included Watertown, Massena, Brushton, North Lawrence, Norfolk, Adams Center, St. Regis Falls and Canton.

Schools taking part in the choral programs were from Gouverneur, Canton, Beaver Falls, Potsdam, Belleville, Lisbon, St. Regis Falls, Buck Chapel, Henderson, Unionville, Adams Center, Brushton, Chateaugay, Dickinson Center, Hammond, Hermon, Tupper Lake, Newton Falls and Massena.

33 TRAINEES CALLED TO SERVICE

May 5, 1941



Courier & Freeman Photo

Large Crowd Gives Draft Group Farewell

With the strains of "I Am An American" ringing in their ears, 33 trainees, called up by draft board 412 for a year's military service, left here Thursday morning for the Albany induction center.

The men marched from the post office to the depot, led by the Potsdam high school band in uniform and a color guard of ex-service men. The band played as the men boarded the train. More than 300 friends and relatives were on hand to bid the group farewell.

Leonard Chase, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, Canton, was leader of the contingent and Wilford Worden, Norwood, assistant leader. A special coach was provided on the train.

Among those at the depot was Earl Amelotte, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Amelotte, a volunteer in the first contingent which left on Jan. 6. Now stationed at Fort Knox, Ky., he was home last week on a furlough.

Seven of the 33 men who left here Thursday morning for the army induction center at Albany, were rejected following physical examinations, draft board 412 was informed Friday.

The men were: Cecil B. Mathie, Colton; Burton J. Storrin, Russell; Alwyn Pike, R. D. 1, Rensselaer Falls; Allen King, 30 East Main street, Canton; Paul D. Brownell, 15 River street, Norwood; Wilford J. Worden, 41 South Main street, Norwood, and George J. Cota, 4 Sisson street, Potsdam.

Iberian Peninsula to Be Invaded By July 1 in Blow at Gibraltar

— LAST OF WHITAKER SERIES —

By JOHN T. WHITAKER

(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Somewhere in Europe—At least three times since New Year's the Germans have asked Franco to bring Spain into the war, your correspondent learns on good authority. In each instance, the Spanish dictator stalled. Unless there is some unexpected counter-stroke to German victories, Spain cannot decline when Hitler repeats his request for the fourth and final time.

If Hitler sweeps the board in Egypt and closes the Suez canal he will than want guns and airplanes around Gibraltar in order to block that Mediterranean exit to the British fleet. The rock itself is too formidable to be taken in much less than six months but the straits can be virtually closed by German guns, planes and submarines based on the Spanish and African shores.

Success at Suez will be the signal then for the invasion of the Iberian peninsula and the cumulative prestige of German arms in that event will surely sweep the French, the Spaniards and the Portuguese into the German camp. Failure at Suez would be equally important, however, for if the British proved invulnerable in the eastern Mediterranean Hitler would feel compelled to strike at fleet power in the western reaches of that sea just as he would feel that he ought to extend African bases against North and South America.

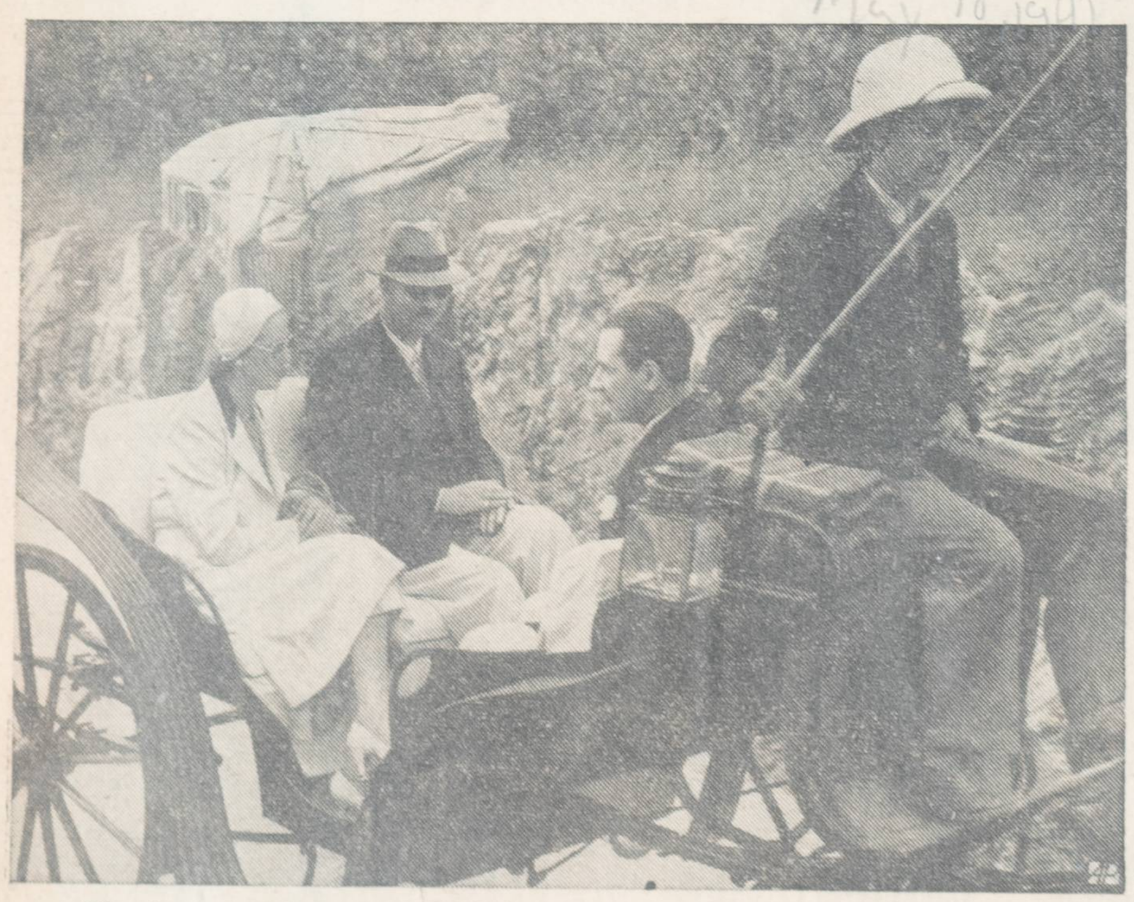
It seems likely, therefore, that the Iberian peninsula will be invaded between now and July 1. What happens as Hitler strikes at Suez and drives for Iraq oil will be decisive but only as regards the time-table. Whether France and Spain invite him or not Hitler will feel compelled to sweep toward Gibraltar in the opinion of most observers. Military necessity will force Hitler to act and unless there is some unexpected counter-stroke such as American entry into the war, the Spaniards, like Frenchmen and Portuguese, will welcome the invaders.

In three times refusing passage to the Germans, Franco and the Spanish generals who support him are neither pro-British nor dubious of ultimate German victory. They know almost nothing of the world beyond Spain and they are carefully propagandized by the 2,000-odd German agents who flock the drawing rooms of Madrid. It is merely that they want to come into the war at the last moment because they fear revolution from a war-weary and anti-Nazi proletariat should they repeat Mussolini's blunder and come in too soon.

Ramon Serrano Suner, Franco's brother-in-law, heads the Falangista group which has wanted to come in each time that Hitler has requested Spanish cooperation. Suner told diplomats in Madrid—and it is no indiscretion to repeat it—that he believed in, desired and worked for German victory—a German victory in which Spain would have a share. This sums up his policy and the policy of his party. It also explains his unpopularity with the Spanish public which faces starvation, dreads war and loathes the thought of a further invasion by foreigners. Against his excesses Franco has stood firm with the support of all of the middle-of-the-road elements in Spain.

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Carol and Lupescu in Bermuda



Wearing sun glasses, former King Carol of Rumania and his companion, Mme. Elena Lupescu, ride together in a carriage after their arrival in Hamilton, Bermuda, from Lisbon. Facing them is Gen. Ernest Urdareanu, Carol's chamberlain.

IBERIAN MOVE BEFORE JULY 1

(Continued From Page One.)

Hitlers first request at New Year's was diplomatic. He wanted to place his dive bombers and supporting ground forces around Gibraltar and in Spanish Morocco. Franco refused with devious diplomacy. Spain was pro-German and nonbelligerent rather than neutral, but Portugal was an ally of Great Britain, he pointed out. The Iberian peninsula had to be thought of as an entity and Spanish action had to be synchronized, moreover, with the action of the Italians and the French. He thought there ought to be time for a further evolution of opinion in Portugal where people still believed in British victory.

In mid-February Hitler's second request was almost peremptory. The time had come for Franco to fulfill the obligation incurred during his revolt. He warned the Spaniard that 800 bombers and three mechanized divisions stood on the Spanish frontier. He wanted airdromes for those planes and passage through for those three divisions. He implied that they were strong enough to go through whether Franco agreed or not. The Spaniard talked about starvation and the danger of revolt and guerrilla activities. Neither bluff impressed Hitler and Franco reminded the German that his formula for the Spanish people remained one of defending the country's territorial integrity. These exchanges took place at a moment when Hitler had to carry through the occupation of Sicity and Libya and when he faced the possibility of the British organizing a Balkan entente. The 800 planes and the three mechanized divisions in France were taken from the Spanish frontier and sent to Sicily.

Hitler's third request to Franco came at the moment of the collapse of Yugoslavia and Greece. Here again Franco knew that Hitler was preoccupied elsewhere. Again the Spaniard stalled.

Franco's stubborrnness, based on his realization that Hitler was not then in a position to push through Spain before the Spaniards were ready, led to reports that his resignation would be forced and that Suner would take over the Spanish government in order to lead the country into war. Informed quarters dismissed these reports as Nazi propaganda. Franco is not likely to be forced out in the first place, and he is not likely in the second place to resist German entry once he knows that Hitler means business.

Franco probably has the confidence of not more than half of the Spanish public at most. But Suner and the other potential heads of state have no popular following whatever. A Fascist regime is impossible unless there is a propaganda buildup for the number one. Even thhe falangistas know that without Franco they have no front man and their regime could only be maintained by force of German bayonets as in Italy. Falangistas know, moreover, that Spaniards are not Italians. Consequently, observers who know Spain feel that even the falangistas will hesitate to join the Germans in forcing Franco out.

Finally, Franco is scarcely likely to resist once he sees that France and North Africa are being swept along by the Nazi machine thanks to victory at Suez, or, conversely, once he realizes that Hitler, because of military necessity, intends to march into Spain whether Madrid agrees or not. In two conversations with Franco I have found him to be a shrewd but a weak man. He has the notorious taciturn shrewdness of his province and he has the Latin's tendency to stall when in difficulties on the hope that the situation may improve with time. But his will is no more strong than his soft womanish voice or the limp hand which he extends.

It has been good internal politics as well as sound statesmanship for him to stall Hitler. The Spanish public knows that he has tried to keep Spain out of war. He has prepared the public to believe, oncce he takes Spain to war, that he had no choice. He hasn't.

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No. 3 Nazi Now In a Quiet Spot

Hitler's Most Intimate Associate, Who Parachuted to Safety in Scotland, Reported To Be Talking

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE,
United Press Staff Correspondent

London, May 13. (U.P.)—Rudolf Hess, Nazi No. 3 and Adolf Hitler's most intimate political associate, did not bring peace proposals with him in behalf of dissident Nazis but fled Germany for his own safety, it was said authoritatively today.

Believes Nazis Face Disaster

It was known only to high officials whether Hess, held incommunicado at a secret place after having been moved from a Glasgow hospital, was revealing the secrets of Germany's war plans and internal condition.

But in a usually reliable quarter it was asserted that his statements indicated that he had undergone a change of heart, that he believed Germany was headed for disaster and that he was eager to disassociate himself from present Nazi policy in order to escape responsibility for it.

"He believes he was misguided and talks like a man with a guilty conscience," it was said. "If the flight shows anything it shows that he core of Germany is rotten."

It was emphasized that Hess' whereabouts would be kept secret and nobody outside government officials would be permitted to see him or even communicate with him.

"Hess has definitely not brought peace proposals," an authoritative informant said. "His flight was an escape.

"Hess came in defiance of authority. I suppose he came to Great Britain because he knew that if he had got to a neutral country he would have been in imminent peril of being killed.

"Presumably Hess did it as the result of disagreements with other prominent Nazis. Possibly it was a natural revulsion at further unbearable association with others of the Nazi gang."

It was said that Ivone Kirkpatrick, foreign office expert sent to Glasgow to question Hess, had made only a preliminary report. Informants disclosed that physiciansh had examined Hess thoroughly and were ready to certify him wholly sane.

Intimate Hess Talking.

Hess was believed to be in some quiet spot, probably where the tranquility of his surroundings in an English spring might put him in a mood to talk freely. There had been no indications so far as to just how communicative he was, it was said, because no detailed report had been received.

There wre strong intimations that Hess had talked a good deal, even if in generalities, and his information would be of the greatest value to the government.

It was emphasized that there would be no attempt to force Hess to talk and that he would be treated as an honorable prisoner of war.

Reliable informants in official quarters said Hess seemed like a man imbued with the zeal of a convert against the present trend of Nazi policy and that he was eager to unpack his knowledge. They dismissed suggestions that his flight might have been a Nazi trick so that he could give false information.

There were indications that while official statements might be issued soon on Hess, they would leave out any information which he might disclose of the many Nazi secrets he had been entrusted with.

The amazing parachute landing in Scotland of Hess, the incorruptible, Hitler's shadow for more than 16 years, was generally held to mean that there was a rift, grave and possibly wide, in the Nazi leadership.

It was believed that Prime Minister Winston Churchill himself might soon clear up the mystery to some extent in a statement either to parliament or to the public direct.

Fully alert to the almost inestimable value of the flight of the second heir to Hitler's dictatorship, in the ministry of information began broadcasting the details, early this morning, through the officially controlled British Broadcasting company in German and Italian, intending to reach those Germans and Italians who risk prison to listen in to "enemy" broadcasts. The broadcasts were continued periodically throughout the day.

Britons, hardly able even yet to grasp in all its implications the amazing fact that Hitler's deputy fuehrer, the "my good Maurice," whom Hitler trusted above all other high Nazi leaders, waited excitedly for the first hint whether Hess had talked, and what he had said.

Great Blow to Nazis.

That it was a political development of greatest importance, and the greatest blow that Nazism had suffered since the outbreak of the war, there seemed no doubt.

The Nazis' broad hints that Hess was mentally deranged were accepted as confirmation.

The fact was, according to all evidence, that Hess escaped from Germany as had so many refugees. He had flown direct from the Messerschmidt plane factory at Augsburg, near Munich in southern Germany, to Glasgow, in a Messerschmidt 110 fighting plane. He took no ammunition with him and he parachuted when his gasoline had run out.

There were reports that he might have brought here a peace proposal representing not only himself but other Nazi leaders who had split from Hitler and whose delegate he had been in his flight to Scotland.

It was reported that Hess had sought to land near Strathaven, on the estate of the athlete-aviator, the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and that soon after he landed he asked to be taken to the duke.

This was an angle of the story still to be cleared. The duke has been an active flying officer during the war. Called the "boxing peer," he was long prominent in British athletics. He led the party which flew over Mount Everest. There was no indication here that the duke had been interested especially in international politics or had known Hess.

Information Withheld.

The government had withheld all information of Hess' landing for two full days. It was not until the German radio had disclosed last night that Hess was missing that the government made it known that Hess had parachuted to safety in Scotland and was a prisoner of war in a Glasgow hospital.

It was assumed that Churchill personally was handling the situation and that it was on his instructions that the foreign office had sent Ivone Kirkpatrick, director of the Foreign Division of the Ministry of Information, to Glasgow to take charge of the questioning of Hess.

Kirkpatrick, a key man in the foreign service, was first secretary of the British embassy at Berlin from 1933, when the Nazis took office, until 1938. He knows Hess well, as he knows Hitler and other Nazi leaders, and he was special interpreter for the late Neville Chamberlain at the Godesburg and Munich conferences with Hitler which preceded—and, some say, led up to—the war.

There was general belief here that Hess' flight must have tremendous repercussions in Germany. Hess was not only the No. 3 man, second heir to the dictatorship, but he was the man among the high Nazi leaders most trusted by Hitler.

He had served a term in the Landsberg fortress with Hitler, after the Munich beer cellar

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NO. 3 NAZI NOW IN A QUIET SPOT

(Continued From Page One.)

putsch of 1923, and it was there that he helped Hitler write the Nazi bible, Mein Kampf, and became his private secretary. Some say Hess did most of the writing. He was made deputy fuehrer after the 1934 purge. To Hess alone, among high Nazis, Hitler used the intimate German "du" (thou) instead of "you" in addressing him.

Knows Hitler Secrets.

The fact was that Britain had in its grasp the one man in the Nazi hierarchy closest to Hitler, the man who knows every secret Hitler has, and the question was whether he would talk.

Ward Price, star correspondent for the Daily Mail, who in the days of appeasement was one of the big appeasers and who in that capacity often interviewed Hess, Hitler and other Nazi chieftains, suggested that a desperate quarrel might have broken the ranks of the Nazi hierarchy and that Hess fled in fear of meeting the fate of Ernst Roehm, the purged Storm Troop leader, whose position had been equal to that of Hess.

Price suggested alternatively that Hess "just got sick of the suffering which the criminal ambitions of his associates had brought upon the world."

"Nothing less than despair can prevail among the military, naval and air chiefs of the reich when they think how much Hess knows and how much he may tell," wrote Price. "As for Hitler, this incredible abandonment of his cause by a man whose fidelity to him was a national by-word will convulse his hysterical nature. Whom can he trust if Hess has proved untrue?"

The Daily Telegraph, regarded as close to the foreign office, said of the German statements that Hess had lost his mind:

"It was assumed from the terms of this remarkable statement that Hess was known by the Nazis to have fled beyond their control and that they wished to discredit in advance any statement he might make damaging to themselves by representing that he was demented. This pre-supposes that there must have been a split in the party ranks and that all is not well in Nazi Germany."

Hitler Fears Revelations.

Other commentators suggested that the German attempts to insinuate that Hess was insane reflected Hitler's fear that his deputy had most important information to convey to Britain.

The well informed Press association said:

"Hess significantly chose a plane which had not enough petrol to take him back. It requires all one's faculties to fly a fast fighter plane and 'hallucinations' are not associated with piloting such a machine to a given point."

An airplane expert commented:

"It would have been difficult for Hess to use a radio direction finder. It is complicated and arranged for manipulation by an independent navigator. It is possible he chose a northerly course to avoid the London defenses or to avoid being spotted from German air fields in France when bombers were preparing to leave. The course he took could easily have been navigated by map and compass."

HITLER ASSUMES HESS POSITION

Announcement Is Made in Special Decree by the German Fuehrer

NAZI LEADERS TO BE CAUTIOUS IN REMARKS CONCERNING HESS

GERMAN PAPERS PUBLISH MERELY NAZI ANNOUNCEMENT OF DISAPPEARANCE

FEW KNOW OF HIS WHEREABOUTS

News Certain to Spread and There Seems No Doubt It Will Affect Germans Deeply Because of Hess's High Position.

By JACK FLEISCHER.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Berlin, May 13. (U.P.)—Adolf Hitler took personal command of the Nazi party today in place of his deputy and second heir, Rudolf Hess, as Nazi spokesmen sought to minimize the importance of Hess' flight to Britain and belittle his place in the Nazi hierarchy.

Minimize Importance.

Authorized Nazis said Hess' flight would not alter Germany's foreign or domestic policies "in the least." They said Hess was "an unusually tragic case of mental illusion." They said that he had not "really" been Hitler's deputy since the war started and that because of "increasing ailments," including stomach trouble, nervousness and insomnia, he had been steadily relieved of "one responsibility after another."

It was to be expected that the British would make the most of Hess' flight, informants said, but that any attempt to make the flight one of defeatism would be "laughable because they come at a time of great German victories."

Discussing Hess' alleged mental disorder they said:

"If he were normal he would not have gone to Scotland. He would probably have gone to Sweden or some more accessible spot."

Then it was added that Hermann Goering had been made Hitler's first heir because Hess "is just generally of a retiring nature and also, it can be said, is in a certain sense a singular man."

Family in Germany.

Spokesmen said Hess' family remained in Germany.

"They were just as surprised as anyone else," they said.

They refused information of the arrest of Hess' adjutants, ordered by Hitler because they "permitted him to fly against orders."

"If the adjutants can prove they were unaware of Hitler's order they probably will be freed," an informant said.

He added that additional communiques could be expected on Hess because the matter was not closed.

Informants refused also to discuss the letter which Hess was said to have written. This, they said, was "because it was written by a man a long time ill and affected mentally." They refused to say whether Hitler or another was the addressee.

Nazis confirmed the British statement that Hess had flown a Messerschmitt-110 fighter plane, a three man job.

But that was as far as they would go. They said they could only quote British reports that he had landed in Scotland and that no one in Berlin was in position to confirm his whereabouts.

"We can only see what this mentally disturbed man does," an informant said. "He was a generally unstable person."

Special Decree Published.

Hitler announced that Martin Bormann, chief of the secretariat of Hess' office as deputy leader of the party, would be continued in his post.

The Fuehrer's decree was as follows:

"The former office of representative of the Fuehrer from now on receives the designation of the (Nazi) party chancellery. The office will be under my personal control. Its present head, Reichleader Martin Bormann, continues in office."

Thus Hitler absorbed himself, in addition to his many other duties as the executive and military leader of Germany, that of direct leadership of the Nazi party which he had entrusted to Hess since the purge of 1934.

Authorized Nazi spokesmen, in chary comment, insisted that Hess' flight was due to "an unusually tragic case of mental illusion," resulting from a long suffered physical ailment.

They added that Hess was not under the "illusion" that he was being "pursued by the Gestapo (the Nazi secret police) or anyone else."

Nazi spokesmen were silent as to the arrests made as the result of Hess' flight. There was no amplification of the statement made by the Nazi party yesterday, in announcing Hess' "misfortune" as it was believed then to be, that Hitler personally had ordered the arrests of his adjutants for permitting him to fly despite Hitler's prohibition. It was not known how many arrests were made.

It was indicated that Nazi leaders would be more than ever cautious in all statements regarding Hess and that any pronouncement would have Hitler's personal approval.

There had been not the slightest leak for two days that the No. 3 Nazi was missing. Even into the usual diplomatic and political quarters which remains open to foreign correspondents had so much as a whisper leaked.

News Shocks Reich.

So sudden and so shocking was the news, broadcast over the official radio as a party statement, that "Party Comrade Hess" had disappeared, that even today the tendency among Germans was still to ask questions rather than to show any definite reaction.

Only nine days ago Hess, as a Nazi party executive leader, had followed Hitler and Goering into the Kroll opera house for the Reichstag meeting. He wore a brown Storm Troop uniform. He sat poker faced, arms folded, in the chair next to Hitler's own while Hitler spoke, defying the world in general, the United States in particular, to beat Germany.

This morning's newspapers published merely the Nazi party announcement that Hess had disappeared in circumstances which indicated mental derangement.

All the newspapers used the same headline:

"Rudolf Hess Meets Misfortune."

The newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter, official Nazi party organ, published the announcement in a "box" high up at the left hand side of its first page.

Thus few Germans knew today, except as rumor spread, that Hess was a voluntary prisoner in Scotland. The British Broadcasting company had broadcast the news, but apparently few Germans dare to listen to such broadcasts.

Spokesmen Silent.

Nazi spokesmen declined even to discuss, at first, the amazing news of Hess' whereabouts.

But the news was certain to spread, and there seemed no doubt that it would affect Germans deeply because of Hess' high position and his close association with Hitler. It was for that reason that Nazi officials were expected to consider every pronouncement with the greatest care.

Hess was a pilot on the western front during the last days of the last war. He was devoted to aviation after the war, is a daring pilot, and had won an air race for civilian pilots.

Hess was called "Egyptian" among his close friends, because of his birth in Alexandria. He was wounded on the western front in 1916, before Verdun. Then he was sent to Rumania as a shock troop leader in the Carpathians, and was wounded twice. He joined the air force as a pursuit pilot in August, 1918.

Wounded at Munich.

In April, 1919, he saw service in Munich with a corps of anti-Communist volunteers and was wounded again.

Hitler was reported to have said of him on one occasion:

"If I had a son he would have to be like Hess."

Hess enjoyed a reputation for incorruptibility, for firmness and for idealism. When Hitler appointed him his deputy leader Hess remarked:

"Adolf Hitler has appointed me to deputize for him because he knows I have learned to look at men and politics through his eyes."

Hess had a home in the neighborhood of Hitler's own retreat or the Obersalzburg near Berchtesgaden. He is an enthusiastic mountain climber. Like Hitler he drinks only light beers, does not smoke and is a vegetarian. Like Hitler also he is fond of painting. Several of his water colors and pen and ink sketches hang in his

MANY LANDMARKS IN LONDON RUINED

Wreckage Lays Deep About Some of Britain's Hallowed Shrines

HISTORIC WESTMINISTER CHURCH BLASTED IN WEEKEND ATTACK

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATING HALL DESTROYED AND HOUSE OF LORDS DAMAGED

BIG BEN ALSO WAS DAMAGED

Heap of Charred Timbers and Rubble Lies Desecrating 50-Foot Spot in Center of Westminster Abbey Where British Kings Have Been Crowned.

By NED RUSSELL.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 12. (U.P.)—German raiders broke up into scattered hit-run formations last night, avoiding mass contact with the British defenders who have shot down 168 raiding planes already this month.

No Concentrated Attacks.

Almost 40 areas of Britain were bombed, but there was no concentrated attack anywhere, and London was avoided. The Germans had lost 33 planes while blasting historic Westminster church and parliament buildings Saturday night. Londoners had believed this was the beginning of a bitter and sustained aerial siege, and most of them had bedded down in shelters before dark. There were three alarms but no bombs fell.

Wreckage lay deep around some of the empire's most hallowed shrines, particularly Westminster Abbey, where four years ago today King George and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in a gay and colorful ceremony, but Londoners found encouragement in the capitulation of German losses for the first 11 days of this month; including another eight planes shot down last night, and also in the fact that the full moon last night had seen the raids diminish.

The score for 11 days of May was: 98 raiders shot down by night fighters over Britain and eight over France, 24 shot down at night by anti-aircraft guns and two brought down by the balloon barrage—a total of 132. Daylight losses were: 29 fighters, six by anti-aircraft guns, one by unknown cause—a total of 36. The nightly score during May has been: One, six, 16, nine, nine, nine, 24, 14, three, 33, seven. The May losses compare with 15 night raiders shot down in January, 15 in February, 47 in March, 91 in April.

Westminster Abbey Bombed.

Spirits already were rising here, despite the fact that embers were still glowing from one of the worst air assaults of the entire war, and a heap of charred, wet timbers and rubble lay desecrating the most venerated spot in England—a 50-foot square in the very center of Westminster Abbey, where British kings and queens for 900 years, except Edward V, have been crowned.

British night fighters, including American-made Douglas DB-7's, and anti-aircraft guns had reached a new all time high in shooting down some 10 per cent of the estimated 300 to 400 raiders over Britain Saturday night. If such a ratio could be maintained, even on the moonlit nights, it was believed, the German fliers' morale would soon break down.

The destruction of the house of commons debating hall, including such relics as the speaker's chair, dispatch boxes and statues of famous statesmen; the damage to the house of lords, vast Westminster Hall, to Big Ben, the 12½ ton clock whose chimes were broadcast throughout the empire, and to other historical sites, had been accepted calmly by the public.

Strollers Detour Wreckage.

Sunday strollers, including girls in bright spring coats, chatted gaily as they detoured around the wreckage. Some passed with scarcely a glance at it. A United Press correspondent found the dean, Bishop Paul De Labilliere, walking serenely in the yard of the Little Cloisters section of Westminster. He carried a book and wore a blue and purple cassock, a tin hat and rubber boots.

"I'm in no mood to discuss it," he said, with quiet resignation, but he pointed graciously to the damage and said that he, his wife and others were in a shelter when the incendiary bombs started falling. "I lost everything I had in the deanery—this is all I have got," he said, spreading out his hands, displaying his garb.

The deanery had been considered one of the most beautiful buildings in Britain. It was gutted, along with two or three of the canons' houses, and parts of Westminster school behind the abbey.

The Abbey architect, A. L. N. Russell, said that "the most architecturally important parts of the Abbey buildings have survived and the fabric is intact. The fact that the 19th century roof has been destroyed is not an irreparable thing, though the abbey is open to the sky."

Most of the damage to the Abbey was caused when the timbered roof of the Lantern, a tower in the center of the building, was ignited by an incendiary bomb. It was 140 feet above the Abbey floor, out of reach of firemen's hoses, and it burned out and collapsed. Wreckage lay two feet deep before the altar, which was undamaged.

Commons Hall Burned.

Outwardly, the Abbey showed little evidence of damage, although pews and hassocks were stacked on the lawn, the air was heavy with the odor of burned wood, tapestry and chair stuffings, and muck, ashes and sandbags littered the scene that four years ago today witnessed the coronation of King George and Queen Elizabeth.

The house of commons debating hall was a mass of rubble surrounded by blackened walls. Big Ben, on the parliament building tower, still chimed the hours but the masonry above the blackened face was damaged and the ...paratus which broadcast the ...es by radio was put out of ...sion.

The roof of the comm... bers lobby, damaged in ... raid and shored up with ... scaffolding, was damag... bomb that crashed thr... roof. The doors and ... were blown out.

The resident superinten... the house of lords, Capt. B... Elliott, was reported killed ... helping fire fighters in his ... ing. Two war reserve police ... and a custodian also were kil... Other fire fighters rescued va... able records and relics and quick... ly got the fire in control. Damage was serious.

Famed Westminster hall, a part of the parliament quarter, was hit on the roof by incendiary bombs which burned off a small cupola. Oak beams supporting the roof in a series of majestic Gothic arches, appeared undamaged.

The damage Saturday night had not been confined to parliament district. Five hospitals, including one for children, were among the other buildings bombed. At one hotel, a bomb crashed into a shelter containing 140 persons, killing or wounding many of them.

Last night's raids were on a hit-run scale. The home counties, surrounding London, south coast towns, West England, northeast and east coast areas and South Wales were bombed, but the attack was nowhere concentrated. Night fighters shot down four, and anti-aircraft gunners three of the raiders.

When Hess Was Still Nazi No. 3

May 14-1941



Illustrative of the high place Rudolf Hess held in Axis councils in this previously unpublished photo of the No. 3 Nazi (right) as he attended a meeting of Italo-German leaders during Hitler's last visit to Italy. Today Hess is in British hands following a sensational aerial flight from Germany to Scotland. Left to right: Nazi Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, Mussolini, Italian Foreign Minister Ciano, Hitler, Hess.

Latest Picture of Lupecu

May 14th 1941



Here is a closeup of Mme. Magda Lupescu, the red-headed companion of former King Carol of Rumania, pictured as she rested in her hotel at Hamiilton, Bermuda, following her arrival with the ex-monarch en route to Cuba to live. Mme. Lupescu fled from Bucharet with ex-King Carol during an Iron Guard uprising, climaxed by the crowning of Carol's son, Prince Michael, as king.

Mrs. Lahey was named secre-

Farm Laborer Tells Story of Hess Parachuting to Safety in Scotland

May 14-1941

By GEORGE H. MILNE.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Glasgow, Scotland, May 13 (U.P.)—David McLean, Scottish plowman who "captured" Rudolph Hess with a hay fork, was a hero of the war today and his cottage on the moors a few miles from Glasgow became a center of wide interest.

It was only last night that the McLeans—David, his mother and his sister—knew the identity of the man who came down by parachute near their cottage.

I had heard of the landing of a mysterious German aviator at the McLean farm and I hastened there with pictures of Hess. I put them before a score of people who had talked with him. They identified him long before the London announcement that Hess was the flying visitor.

They also emphasized that he seemed completely in his right mind and that he was glad to be out of Germany.

"Sure, that's the man," McLean said when I showed him Hess's picture.

"No doubt about it," said his mother. "So we had a distinguished visitor after all."

Orderlies at the military hospital to which Hess was taken for a time said that his toenails had been carefully manicured.

The McLeans and others at the farm were thrilled and excited at being the center of a world story.

"We knew when he came into the cottage and spoke to us in excellent English that he was a man of personality and was accustomed to command," Mrs. McLean said. "He had compelling eyes.

"When the home guards arrived to take him away in a truck he was the coolest man in the kitchen."

David McLean said that Hess's ankle was not broken but that it was bruised. He had a slight chafe on his neck from his parachute harness, McLean added.

Hess was taken to a boy scout hut after he left the McLean home, and then to a military hospital. Now he was being questioned by foreign office experts.

Ivone Kirkpatrick, former first secretary of the British embassy at Berlin, the man who acted as interpreter for the late Neville Chamberlain at the ill-fated Munich conference, was in charge.

Kirkpatrick, intimately acquainted with Hess and other high Nazi leaders, had been sent here as soon as it was known that the Nazi aviator who parachuted from his plane over a west Scotland farm late Saturday afternoon, was the man he claimed to be.

He had left Augsburg, 30 miles northwest of Munich, where in 1923 he had stood side by side with Hitler in the "beer cellar" Putsch, at 6:30 p. m. Saturday and had reached the west coast of Scotland five hours later after a flight of 750 miles.

David McLean, farm laborer, told a first hand story of the landing of Hess. He had parachuted from his ammunitionless fighting plane as its gasoline supply gave out.

McLean indicated definitely that Hess was alone.

"I was in the house," he said. "Everyone else was in bed. I heard a plane roaring overhead. Then, as I ran out, there was a crash and I saw the plane burst into flames.

"I was a bit frightened when I saw a parachute dropping slowly down through the gathering darkness. Peering up, I could see a man swinging in his parachute harness. I concluded at once it was a German aviator baling out so I returned to the house for help.

Farmer Grabbed Hay Fork.

"They were all asleep. I looked around hastily for some weapon. I could find nothing else except my hay fork. Fearing I might lose the airman I hurried round by myself to the back of the house and into the field.

"I saw a man lying on the ground on his back, rolling to get himself out of his parachute. I stood over him with my hay fork and said:

"Who are you? What are you doing here?'

"He smiled and, as I assisted him to his feet, he thanked me. I could see he had an injured foot but otherwise he was all right. I helped him into the house. By this time my old mother and my sister had got out of bed and started to make tea. My mother offered him some:

" 'I never drink tea as late as this," he said. 'I only have a glass of water.'

"He smiled when we told him we were very fond of it in this country. He chatted freely. He was a thorough gentleman. I could tell that by his bearing.

"We sent out at once to military headquarters. The aviator told me he was from Munich. He brought out a photograph from his pocket and handed it to my mother.

" 'That's my baby son,' he told her. 'I saw him in Germany this morning. I don't know when I'll see him again.'

Speaks Proudly of Son.

'He spoke very proudly of the boy.

"He told us he had left Germany about four hours previously and had landed because night was approaching.

(It was indicated, however, that Hess landed about 11:30 p. m. British summer time which is 9:30 Greenwich standard time, and that he had left Germany about five hours before.)

"I could see by the way he talked that he was a man of culture. Despite his foreign accent his English was very clear. He understood every word we said to him.

(Hess was born at Alexandria, Egypt, one of a number of high Nazi leaders born outside Germany.)

"He was a striking looking man, over six feet, wearing a very magnificent flying suit. His watch and identity bracelet were gold.

"He didn't discuss his journey but indeed he seemed to treat what seemed to us a most hazardous flight as a pleasure trip. He seemed quite confident he would be well treated. He repeatedly said how lucky he had been in landing without mishap. He was most gentlemanly in his attitude to my old mother and sister.

"He bowed stiffly to them when he came in and before he left. He thanked us profusely for what we had done for him and was anxious about only one thing, his parachute. He said to me:

" 'I should like to keep that parachute, for I think I owe my life to it.'

"He wouldn't tell us who he was but we did not like to press our questions as we assumed he was just another German airman who had been brought down.

"When the officials came he greeted them with a smile and assured them he was unarmed. He held out his arms so they could feel for weapons. Then he was taken away."

Mrs. McLean said:

"We felt he was someone of importance because of his clothes and his gold wristlet watch and identity disc. His boots were magnificent. They were as fine as a pair of gloves."

The place where Hess came down is about 10 miles from Glasgow, on Moor land. Hess had with him a lot of photographs and papers, to help establish his identity.

Police who took him from the McLean farm house took the papers and communicated with the foreign office at London even while he was on his way to hospital.

It was found at the hospital that Hess was suffering from a broken ankle, heart disease and gall bladder trouble. He had brought his own medicine with him from Germany.

FIRE HAZARD IN WOODS PREVAILS

1941

(Special To The Times)

Albany, May 14.—A serious forest fire hazard continues to prevail in the Adirondacks and Governor Lehman's proclamation closing the woods is still in effect, the conservation department reported today.

The Adirondacks are closed to all recreational use and all open seasons on fish and game in that region are temporarily suspended. Fishing is permitted, however, from boats on lakes or ponds directly accessible over public highways.

Governor Lehman closed all forests of the state on April 30 because of the fire menace. Those in the Adirondacks are the only ones remaining closed. Woodlands in 50 counties, however, have been reoponed due to rains.

There has been practically no rain in the Adirondack mountain region and for this reason the chances for fires are great, it is explained.

Son to Complete Work on Rushmore Memorial

May 14-1941



Work on the Mount Rushmore memorial at Rapid City, S. D., begun 14 years ago and terminated with the death of the late Gutzon Borglum in March of this year, agaiin goes forward under the direction of Borglum's 28-year-old son, Lincoln. It was the wish of the late sculptor that his son complete his work if he died. This is a new picture of the memorial. From the left, we see the heads of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

Hitler Warns Ships On Red Sea to Be Destroyed

Places Northern Third of Waters in Nazi War Action Area

1941

Berlin, May 14. (AP)—Adolf Hitler, plunging ahead with his military campaign while the world puzzled over the flight of his ring-hand man, Rudolf Hess, to Scotland, declared today ships risking the Red Sea supply route to Suez would expose themselves to destruction.

Warning To U. S.

The waters he placed in the Nazi war action area included the northern third of the Red Sea which President Roosevelt recently declared open to American ships.

The warning, seen here as obviously directed at the United States, said development of the war in the eastern Mediterranean made it necessary to declare the northern Red Sea an operations zone. It added "war actions of German and armed forces" could be expected there and that every ship traveling in the area "exposes itself to destruction by mines or other weapons of war."

The new danger zone takes in the Gulfs of Suez and Aqaba, at the head of the Red Sea, and the sea itself as far south as the Tropic of Cancer—roughly 500 miles south of the Suez canal. Only the territorial waters of Saudi Arabia along the east of the sea were exempted. Regulations for travel in the danger zone by specially-marked ships of pilgrims were reserved.

(Informed circles in Washington said last night the German action had been anticipated and was not expected to change the United States' plans for getting supplies through the sea to Suez.

(President Roosevelt's announcement April 11 that he had reopened the Red Sea to United States ships said that although under the neutrality act they could not carry war material to belligerents, American ships could make deliveries to Egypt as a neutral.)

There already have been bombing operations by the Luftwaffe in the Snez canal area, and Hitler's announcement indicated German bombers and mine-laying planes now are to range even farther south.

The shipping warning came soon after the fuehrer met late yesterday with all his national and district Nazi leaders and Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering.

The "Hess case," as the flight Saturday of the deputy fuehrer has been labeled in the German press, was being dropped from Berlin newspapers today.

ALICE FAYE OF MOVIES AND PHIL HARRIS OF RADIO WED

1941

San Diego, Calif., May 14. (AP)—Moving up their wedding date four months, blonde Alice Faye of the films and Phil Harris, husky-voiced orchestra leader, were married in a surprise dash to Sensenade, Mexico, Monday.

VON WERRA BAIL RULED FORFEIT

1941

Syracuse, May 13. (U.P.)—Federal Judge Frederick H. Bryant today declared forfeited a $5,000 bail bond of Baron Franz von Werra, German aviator prisoner of war who escaped from Canada to the United States in January.

Von Werra subsequently left the United States and is now reported in Germany.

The aviator failed to appear but his attorney unsuccessfully sought to have an illegal entry charge dismissed and the bail bond returned. The attorney, James H. Davies of Ogdensburg, said Von Werra has not violated international law.

Davies cited a 1940 ruling of Attorney General Robert H. Jackson that an escaped prisoner is entitled to "depart from the United States at his own expense to the country of his choice and to have a charge of illegal entry dismissed."

Churchill's Daughter to Wed

May 16, 1941



Mary Churchill, one of three daughters of Winston Churchill, prime minister of England, soon will wed the Earl of Duncannon, with whom she is pictured, according to London report. The girl is shown in one of her favorite roles, that of equestrienne.

FRANCE BACKED AGAINST WALL

May 14, 1941

Ghali Asserts Diplomatic Wrestling Match Has Reached Peak

FRENCH BELIEVE THEY WILL LOSE LITTLE TO GERMANY

ALSACE LORRAINE AND COLONIES DEGAULLE HOLDS TO BE LOST IS VIEW

DARLAN IS GREATLY INFLUENCED

Hitler Understood to Have Made Clear to Darlan His Intentions Concerning British Empire and To Have Said That France Has Been on Fence Long Enough.

By PAUL GHALI

(Special Radio Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Vichy, May 14.—France has its back to the wall in the diplomatic wrestling match that has been going on with Adolp Hitler since the armistice.

Diplomacy at Peak.

The wrestling reached its most dramatic pitch today following the meeting of Hitler and Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan at Berchtesgaden on Monday.

The vice premier returned hurriedly to Vichy last night to confer with chief of state Marshal Henri Philippe Petain and the cabinet met at 11 a. m. today. A communique published after the meeting announced that the ministers had "unanimously" approved the results of the Darlan-Hitler talks and that "the effect of these talks would soon become apparent."

The communique was interpreted as proof that the terms agreed upon by Hitler and Darlan had also received the approval of Marshal Petain, who presided at the cabinet meeting.

The Hitler-Darlan interview, it was revealed here today, lasted for four hours and was in the main one of those brilliant monologues affected by Der Fuehrer. According to reliable sources, Hitler made clear to Darlan his intentions concerning the British Empire. He told the vice premier that France had been on the fence long enough, and that all the help that France gives Germany now will be rewarded for he would not forget it at the coming peace treaty.

The French now understand that they can count on losing little except Alsace Lorraine. They will only lose those colonies which have fallen into the hands of General Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French forces, if they fail to reconquer them in the meantime, Hitler is supposed to have said.

No Definite Arrangement

No definite arrangement was put into writing in accordance with the Fuehrer's custom to leave this job to lesser people. An agreement or agreements will probably be drafted in Paris during the forthcoming visit of Reich Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

The French writer, Jacques Benoit-Mechin, who preceded Darlan to Germany, acted as interpreter at the Hitler-Darlan meeting instead of Doctor Schmidt of the German foreign office who has acted in this capacity for years.

Darlan is believed to have been greatly influenced by his talk with Hitler. The look of jubilation on his face as he arrived at the cabinet meeting was interpreted as meaning that he was not only impressed but also pleased.

United States Ambassador Admiral William G. Leahy was understood to have informed Marshal Petain of Washington's attitude toward this new step in Franco-German relations during a formal call on the chief of state yesterday.

The ambassador told the marshal, it was said in pro-German circles here, that at the peace table the United States would not forget who were her friends.

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Dizzy Dean Quits as Active Player



Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean, one of the most colorful players in the major leagues, has retired as an active pitcher. The talkative Dizzy will serve as a coach for the Chicago Cubs during the balance of the current season.

Dizzy Dean Should Prove Real Success as Coach

Pitcher Will Have Plenty of Chance to Talk and Tell Others What to Do in His New Position—Diz Is Sure to Add Gaiety and Color to Game That Has Too Many Drab Baseball Players.

By HARRY FERGUSON
United Press Sports Editor.

New York, May 15. (U.P.) — A coach gets plenty of chance to talk and plenty of chance to tell other people what to do on a baseball field. Dizzy Dean ought to be a wow at it.

It's comforting to know that the Cubs are going to keep old Diz on the roster as a coach even if his arm is shot. The guy adds to the gaiety of nations and the color of the game at a time when there are too many drab, routine ball players.

"What's your favorite story about old Diz? The time he fried the eggs on the steps of the St. Louis dugout when the temperature soared above 100? Or the time he threatened to sue the cardinals for $250,000 because they allegedly made him pitch too soon after an injury? The idea of that one was that he would refund to Owner Phil Wrigley of the Cubs the $185,000 that Chicago paid for him. Or the time he said he hurt his arm reaching for a telephone in a New York hotel? Or that time in the fourth game of the world series between the Cardinals and the Tigers when Dean, without consulting Manager Frankie Frisch, sent himself in as a pinch runner for Virgil Davis? He promptly got caught between bases, a ball hit his head and he was knocked out.

Yes, old Diz was good for many a laugh and it's too bad he couldn't have left his active pitching career with a smile yesterday. But the odd thing about the funny guys is that so often the thing you remember longest is what they did and what they said in some moment of sorrow and surrender.

The thing I will remember longest about old Diz was a little walk he took through the chilly afternoon of Oct. 6, 1938. It was the second game of the world series between the New York Yankees and the Chicago Cubs. Dean's arm was gone but his lungs still were excellent and before he started the game he issued one of his customarily modest statements: "I'll blow them guys down."

And he almost did. He couldn't throw his fast one overhand, so he had to throw slow stuff sidearm and underhand. The ball came up as big as a toy balloon. But old Diz was using his noodle, keeping the Yankees off balance and showing a nice change of pace. Going into the eighth inning the Cubs were leading, 3 to 2. The crowd was yelling its head off for Diz; in the press box the boys were oiling up their adjectives to tell the world how Old Diz had come back to glory.

Then it happened. With the count of three and two Frankie Crosetti [illegible] a home run into the left f[illegible]achers with Myril Hoag [illegible]base. That wiped out [illegible], making the score [illegible]here was hope for [illegible] that lasted one [illegible]n the ninth, with [illegible]h on first, Joe Di[illegible]d of one of Old [illegible]and hit a homer [illegible]ield wall.

[illegible]Hartnett waved [illegible]- Cubs' bull [illegible]ch. Old [illegible] He knew [illegible] moment [illegible]g his left [illegible]e start-ed his walk. It was a slow walk. Old Diz's head was down and his shirt-tail was hanging out a bit. He had the same shuffling gait that he learned when he went up and down the cotton rows for 50 cents a day.

He shuffled through the loudest noise I ever heard in a baseball park. It was a roar from grandstand and bleachers that rose and rose until Wrigley field seemed to shudder and rock a bit. Old Diz never acknowledged the applause; never lifted his head or his cap. He shuffled past third base, past the Cubs' dugout and then dropped his shoulders a little as he ducked through the door leading to the dressing room.

When he dropped his shoulders the weight of his fame fell from them. You didn't know it then, but actually that afternoon was the end of Old Diz as a great pitcher. Deep in his heart he knew it, and all the applause in the world couldn't salve the hurt that was down inside of him.

Did Hess Fear a "Purge"?



One of the theories advanced as to the "why" of Rudolf Hess' flight to Britain is that he feared a "purge," similar to that of seven years ago when the trusted Ernst Roehm, chief of the Storm Troopers, was assassinated in a Hitler "housecleaning." Hess is shown, right, with Roehm when both were Hitler's most trusted lieutenants.

TEACHERS COMPLETE BOOK



JANE BUTTERFIELD



DOROTHY L. BROWN

Normal Teachers Complete Work On Textbook

Miss Dorothy Brown and Miss Jane Butterfield have completed a book, "The Teaching of Language in the Primary Grades," as a practical help for elementary school teachers. The book contains 230 pages of useful information for student teachers and teachers in service. It is based on experiences in the School of Practice and contains examples of work done by the children. It was written as a result of the need for aid to student teachers in teaching English in the elementary grades.

Last January, Mr. Mason, textbook editor of the Macmillan Company, came from New York to discuss the book and arrange the contracts.

The volume will be published early in June.

Miss Brown and Miss Butterfield also collaborated on a story for children, "Bozo, the Woodchuck," published by the American Book Company a few years ago.

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Then it happened. With the count of three and two Frankie Crosetti hit a home run into the left field bleachers with Myril Hoag on first base. That wiped out the Cubs' lead, making the score 4 to 3. Still there was hope for Old Diz—hope that lasted one brief inning. In the ninth, with Tommy Henrich on first, Joe DiMaggio got hold of one of Old Diz's fat ones and hit a homer over the center field wall.

Manager Gaggy Hartnett waved his arm and out of the Cubs' bull pen strolled Larry French. Old Diz turned and saw him. He knew what it meant, but for a moment he just stood there slapping his left leg with his glove. Then he started his walk. It was a slow walk. Old Diz's head was down and his shirt-tail was hanging out a bit. He had the same shuffling gait that he learned when he went up and down the cotton rows for 50 cents a day.

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Hess to Be Regarded as "Bandit" by the British

1941

Chicago Daily News Writer Says Hess Saga "Smells to High Heaven"

RUSS SPLIT THEORY QUESTIONED

Writer Points Out There Is Some Reason to Believe Hess Obsessed by Fact Germany Has Failed to Win in Blitz Fashion and Fears Long War.

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN.

(Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

London, May 14.—Until he is proven otherwise, Rudolf Hess is going to be regarded by the British government as a "bloody bandit" and handled accordingly.

If he proves friendly and it is confirmed that he is neither up to any smart Nazi trick nor bent on a peace mission, then he may be allowed certain facilities. If he wants to be unfriendly, then it is suggested he may be thrown into jail on charges of entering this country illegally.

A great deal of blather has been written about Hess and his activities since he landed in Scotland by parachute on Saturday night and it has been extremely difficult to write anything else. Those correspondents who do know more or less what his attitude has been and the circumstances under which he arrived and the circumstances under which he was identified, and by whom, have not been allowed to tell the story for the usual "security reasons."

It may be permissible at the same time to say that the whole Hess saga still smells to high heaven and that his purposes in coming here are still a mystery. It may also be stated, that the British authorities are being extremely careful in dealing with him and that he will not be given the benefit of any doubt. It may also be stated that he has not been seen by the prime minister.

The story that Hess fled Germany as a result of his antipathy toward Russia and Hitler's rapprochement with Joseph V. Stalin has not been confirmed and should be taken with a heavy dose of salt. There is some reason to believe at the same time that Hess has been obsessed by the fact that Germany failed to win the war in the blitz fashion and by his fear of a long war. He has frequently made reference in his speeches to the heavy sacrifices that Germany was making and there is even some reason to believe that he was interested in patching up a peace with Great Britain at the first opportunity.

To this extent the German Communique issued yesterday afternoon may have had a great deal of sense in it.

In appraising the value of stories to the effect that Hess has been writing his head off, that he has been talking freely with Ivone A. Kirkpatrick, former counsellor of the British embassy in Berlin, and that he is doing this or that other thing it should be borne in mind that his trip here still is a mystery.

While the former Nazi mogul's whereabouts remain an official secret, it can be said that he is very far from the place he landed.

Today's London Times warns against exaggerating the significance of the Hess getaway as far as Germany's domestic situation is concerned.

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RIALTO

"THE HOUSE OF HITS"

1941

Thursday and Friday—May 15, 16

CONRAD VEIDT SABU JUNE DUPREZ in

The Thief Of Bagdad

IN TECHNICOLOR

Saturday, May 17—One day only

Frank Morgan in "WASHINGTON MELODRAMA"

Arthur Kennedy in "STRANGE ALIBI"

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—May 18, 19, 20

THE GREATEST MUSICAL OF THEM ALL!



THE NEW STAR Theatre

Wednesday and Thursday, May 14, 15

● 2—Big Hits—2 ●

Rex Harrison in "MISSING TEN DAYS"

Boris Karloff in "THE DEVIL COMMANDS"

Friday and Saturday—May 16, 17

By Popular Demand Will Rogers in "STEAMBOAT ROUND THE BEND"

Tex Ritter in "TAKE ME BACK TO OKLAHOMA"

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday—May 18, 19, 20

BETTY GRABLE DON AMECHE

CARMEN MIRANDA in

Down Argentine Way

TODAY AND TOMORROW

Nazi Party Rupture Shown in Hess Act

Walter Lippmann Declares That Hess Flight May Mean Great New Internal Transformation of Germany — Vast Revolutionary Projects May Be Under Way Which Endanger Lives of Many in Germany, He Adds.

By WALTER LIPPMANN

For an explanation of his flight to Britain we are, of course, dependent on what the British authorities find it wise to publish about what on examination they are prepared to believe in the story that Hess is able and willing to tell them. But the known and indisputable facts are impressive. Hitler's first disciple and closest friend, his heir-apparent and his party leader, has surrendered to the enemy. He was not captured. He gave himself up. In order to do this he had to arrange a flight of 800 miles, a feat which certainly required some advance preparation, some assistance from others, and a plan. He has gone deliberately to the country which Hitler has sworn to conquer, has placed himself at the mercy of a government which has the right to shoot him if he attempts any hostile act, has placed himself in a position where, if Hitler ever lays hands on him, he will be beheaded as a traitor.

He has placed himself in the power of a government which regards him as one of the chief criminals of modern times, and, therefore, the probability is negligible that he can have hoped to match his wits against the judgment of the Churchill government, or his blandishments against the intense suspicions of an angry and outraged people. If he is deranged, a condition which the German medical profession seems not to have discovered until he had landed in Scotland, there are any number of excellent psychiatrists in Great Britain to examine him. The circumstantial evidence is, therefore, very strong that his flight marks a rupture within the Nazi party of sufficient importance to have become an issue of loyalty and treason, or life and death.

* * *

Hess was until ten days ago a prominent figure in the life of Nazi Germany; he was present and in the first rank at the Reichstag session only a few days ago. We have no way of knowing whether, while he was making those public appearances, he was already planning his flight, or whether there has been in the past few days some sudden but hidden development in affairs which precipitated his flight. It may be that something which he had greatly dreaded—so greatly that he had to stake his life and his honor on his action—has suddenly become a reality.

There are innumerable possibilities of which any one or several in combination may have catastrophic consequences outside and inside of Germany, and extreme consequences personally for any one as prominent as Rudolf Hess. For the war has entered a revolutionary, one might say a volcanic, phase which is certain to involve the personal destiny of public men.

* * *

Through the fog of war, what do we see developing under the machinations of Hitler? We see him moving toward Russia—not, it would appear, toward a war with Russia, but toward some kind of fusion of the two great European revolutions—the Nazi and the Communist. This will require, if it is to be consummated, a liquidation in Germany and in Russia of tremendous proportions.

We see Hitler moving toward the Moslem world with the object of provoking a fanatical war. This will entail, as would the fusion with Russian Communism, a violent disruption of Christendom in Europe.

We see Hitler moving into the Orient with the object of instigating the destruction of western influence in what is numerically more than half the world.

We see Hitler moving into western Europe—into France, Spain and Portugal—a movement which must bring him into mortal conflict with the United States and the peoples of the western hemisphere.

We see Hitler seeking to organize the European continent for the prosecution of a world war—a scheme which must entail the revolutionary destruction of the national life of the occupied nations. For in such a Europe there will be room only for peasants, forced laborers, conscripts and the Quislings who will rule them. The rest must be liquidated.

* * *

What we do not see—because of the absoluteness of the Nezi censorship—is what these vast projects require in the way of an internal transformation of Germany. Shut off as we are from any knowledge of Germany, we are inclined to suppose that these vast revolutionary projects are solely a matter of military action and of external propaganda and intrigue. We are mistaken. A plan of revolution and conquest which is to embrace not only continental Europe, but the Slavs and Latins, the Moslems, the Orientals, and in the end the English speaking peoples will require an even deeper transformation of Germany than Hitler has as yet carried through.

For behind the facade there remains much of the older Germany —the Germany of the Christian churches, of industry and technology, of the workers' organizations, of the bureaucracy, of the professional army, of the family and the peasants and of the villages. The conquest of the world by revolution will require at its origin a thoroughly revolutionized Germany. Those who are inside Germany and inside the inner councils of the revolutionary enterprise know better than we can as yet imagine what this must mean. They know how many heads must roll, what personal catastrophes must follow a decision to liquidate what is left of German society. But what we can only imagine, no man knows better than Rudolf Hess.

(Copyright, 1941, New York Tribune, Inc.)

Hess Now in A Castle In Scottish Highlands

At Least One British Cabinet Member Already Has Interviewed Him

By NED RUSSELL
United Press Staff Correspondent

Glasgow, Scotland, May 14. (UP) —At least one British cabinet minister has interviewed Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, at the castle overlooking the rolling Scottish highlands where he is held as a star prisoner of war under close guard, it was reported authoritatively today.

This was not confirmed by officials assigned to Hess. There was growing belief here that Prime Minister Winston Churchill might visit the castle soon to talk to him.

It is understood that Hess has talked a great deal to British officials sent here and to the special guards detailed to him, and has even revealed German war secrets.

Hess is in a small room of the castle to which he was sent from here. An army officer is in charge. There are many British patients in the castle, which has been converted into a hospital, some of them victims of German submarine or airplane attacks.

The Nazi leader enjoys special status. He is comfortable, though he still suffers some pain in the ankle which he injured in parachuting from his plane near Glasgow.

Hess has a small private room, a special private guard and special medical care. The army officer in charge of him has supplied him with pajamas, tooth brush and shaving kit. Between questionings, and chats with his guards, Hess spends much time dozing. His stamina seems low, due to fatigue and the reaction from a long period of exacting office work as leader of the Nazi party. He reads books on geography and paper-backed novels. At times he writes notes in English on a plain white pad of paper which has been put on a table beside his bed. He is on a diet and eats chiefly such dishes as chicken and boiled rice.

There was intense relief in Glasgow at Hess's removal from the city. All night, the residents of the Clydeside waited for the drone of planes and a merciless Nazi air raid, with Hess as the objective and the entire Glasgow area as the target.

Dawn was welcomed with joy. By breakfast time excited groups were gathering at street corners and in shops to discuss the still sensational news of Hess' flight, and to exchange theories on the reasons for it. A favorite one was that he had fled in fear of his own life after a violent quarrel with other Nazis, including Hitler.

There was much discussion also of the course the government should take to get the most benefit out of Hess's presence.

BRITONS WARNED AGAINST HESS

INFORMANTS SAY HITLER AIDE STILL IS A NAZI

TO TRY TO SELL CAPITULATION

Claim He Is Not Moved by Any Sympathy for Great Britain But Believes on Business Basis Two Countries Should Be Friends.

By FREDERICK KUH
United Press Staff Correspondent

London, May 14. (UP) — One school of rumor nurturers held today that Rudolf Hess had flown to Great Britain as a one man stop-the-war movement and that he would try to sell the government the idea that it ought to give up because Germany was unbeatable.

This conception of Hess's idea that he was trying to save humanity, was logical, it was argued, to a man who for 20 years had been one of the greatest of Nazi zealots.

"He has come as a soft-boiled evangelist," one informant said.

It was argued that he had reached the decision to sacrifice his leadership of the Nazi party, his vast power, Hitler's friendship and his own family because he had been sickened by what he deemed to be senseless destruction and slaughter—which could be ended only by British capitulation.

Informants said Hess remained a Nazi and was not moved by any sympathy for Great Britain but by general repugnance of the war and especially the increasing tendency of the Nazis to deal with the Russian Communists whom he hates bitterly. Also, it was suggested, as a Nazi ideologist he believes that on a business basis Britain and Germany should be friends.

The German anti-Nazi newspaper here warned the government not to believe that Hess is a reformed Nazi.

"He is as bad as the worst of them," it said. "His hands are stained with the blood of thousands of innocent people. His fanaticism and ruthlessness match that of Himmler and Streicker.

(Heinrich Himmler is chief of the Nazi secret police. Julius Streicher is the arch-enemy, even among Nazis, of Jews.)

"If there is anything by which Hess distinguishes himself among his fellow criminals it is the impudence which has always made him especially suited to deny Nazi atrocities with an air of offended honesty."



ALL U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTED

GENUINE
Lamb Legs whole or half — **lb 23c**

PRIME STEER
Chuck Roast Beef — **lb 21c**

FRESH DRESSED
Broilers or Fryers — **lb 27c**

LEAN
Plate Beef — **lb 11c**

Assorted COLD CUTS ..... lb. **21c**

Sliced BACON ..... lb. **27c**

Fresh Ground HAMBURG ..... lb. **17c**

FISH SPECIALS

Fresh Haddock FILLETS ..... lb. **19c**

Chicken Halibut STEAK ..... lb. **23c**

TOMATOES RIALTO — Full Standard Quality 3 No. 2 cans **20¢**

SUPER SUDS Concentrated Special Pack 2 pkgs. **25¢**

SWANS DOWN CAKE FLOUR 2¾ lb. pkg. **19¢**

MACARONI AND **SPAGHETTI**

Tender White 5 lb. box **23¢** | Pure Semolina 3 lb. box **19¢**

TOMATO PASTE
CALIFORNIA HOME BRAND
6 cans **25¢**



SHREDDED WHEAT
N. B. C. pkg. **10¢**

SUNBRITE CLEANSER
3 cans **13¢**

LUX FLAKES sml. 10c lge. **23¢**
LUX Toilet Soap 3 cakes **20¢**
LIFEBUOY Soap 3 cakes **20¢**
KIRKMAN BORAX SOAP 4 bars **19¢**
WINDEX . bottle **15¢**

SALADA TEA RED LABEL ¼ lb. pkg. **19¢** ½ lb. pkg. **38¢**
SALADA TEA BAGS . pkg. of 9 **9¢** pkg. of 17 **17¢**
WARD'S GOLDEN WINE LOAF . . each **15¢**

Garden Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

NEW POTATOES CALIFORNIA 6 lbs. **25¢**
ORANGES California Valencia JUICY and SWEET 12 for **29¢**

CALIF. LEMONS 12 for **19¢**

OUTDOOR **CUCUMBERS** each **5¢**

TOMATOES HOTHOUSE lb. **29¢**

FLORIDA **CELERY** . bunch **6¢**

GREEN TOP **ONIONS** . bch **5¢**

Grand Union Food Service
ALWAYS AS NEAR AS YOUR TELEPHONE

FREE DELIVERY
Phone 386 Market St. Phone 2454 Main St.

GRAND UNION

Miss Olmsted Junior Hostess At Pine Camp

May, 1941

Miss Dorothy Olmsted, who for the past five years has served a Home Service Representative with the Central New York Power corporation, Potsdam, leaves today for Pine Camp, where she will assume a new position tomorrow as junior hostess. She resigned from her post here a short time ago, when she was named to the Pine Camp staff. She is the first woman in New York State to be selected as Junior Hostess and was chosen from over 3,000 applicants. Her main duties will be in charge of the cafeteria in the Service Club of the camp to which she has been assigned. Major William E. Flanders is Superior Officer of the camp and her work will come under his direction.

Miss Olmsted, who has gained many friends in Potsdam and communities during the years that she accomplished very creditable work for the power corporation, is a native of Canton, a daughter of the late Harlow A. and Nettie Olmsted, both for many years superintendent of the county home. Her father came to the home in January, 1914, and served as Superintendent of the Poor until his death in 1921. Her mother was named to succeed him for the unexpired term and the next fall was elected to the office, which was at that time changed to County Commissioner of Public Welfare. She held the office until her death January 17, 1939. During the many years she served, she was honored on a number of occasions, and at the time of her death, highest tribute was paid for her remarkable record of kind service and understanding for the hundreds of residents who came to the Home during the long period.

Miss Olmsted graduated from Canton high school in 1931 and the home economics department of the State School of Agriculture in 1933. She was affiliated with Pi Nu Epsilon sorority and was president of the sorority her senior year. During the first two years that she was associated with the power corporation here, her work extended over the territory, including Potsdam, Malone, Gouverneur, Canton, Ogdensburg, and Massena, but the past three years most of her work has been confined in Potsdam homes.

Miss Olmsted's sister, Mrs. David G. Caristie, of Ipswich, Mass., graduated from St. Lawrence university in 1935 and her husband, who graduated the previous year, was one of St. Lawrence's most outstanding athletes in recent years in three major sports.

Chosen Junior Hostess At Pine Camp



MISS DOROTHY OLMSTEAD

Music Written And Recorded By Grade Four

"Our unit on composers began through a study of Debussy. We become so interested that we decided to study Robert Schumann and Johannes Brahms." So report the pupils in Miss Nelle Brumelle's Room 20 of the School of Practice, telling about their unit on music which was directed by Paul Ruhland. Continuing, they say, "Some of us also read about other composers such as: Mozart, Hayden, Bach, Schubert, Clara Schumann, and Beethoven. However, we have studied Schumann most. In the list of music he wrote, we found that there were 150 songs. Here are a few of them: "The Evening Star," "The Spring Morning," "New Every Morning Is Thy Love," and "Guardian Angels." We listened to records of Schumann's music. We made music notebooks. In these we put drawings illustrating what we sang, notes and music of songs, poems that composers have set to music, and an obituary in which the class pretended it was living at the time of Schumann's death. After we had studied Schumann's and Brahm's music, we made a song of our own, "The Easter Bunny." The children drew pictures to express how they felt when they sang "The Spring Morning." We made a record of five songs. While making the record, Dr. West took our picture. Wednesday morning, we had a program to complete our work.

"Miss Hosmer took some of our pictures and notebooks, as well as our record and picture to Atlantic City to the music conference.

"We feel that we learned many things in working out this unit."

In addition to Miss Brumelle and Mr. Ruhland, numerous students, student teachers and supervisors aided in the unit. Among them: Gertrude Merrill, Mrs. Dorothy Vedder, Geraldine Edwards, Vivian Tiffany, Norman Mealy, Lewis Travis, Howard Carpenter, Rita McGinnis, Vaughn Gurney, Geraldine Atwood, Miss Blanche Sanford, Dr. W. K. Trauger, Rita Murphy, Josephine Negan, Elinor Neilson, Margaret Nelson, Jeannette Norton, Jeanne Noxon, Lorraine Ovitt, Joan Phelps, Margaret Plume and Margaret Snyder.

WORK REPRESENTED AT CONFERENCE

May, 1941



Room 20, School of Practice

MASSED BANDS HIGHLIGHT PROGRAM

May, 1941



Courier & Freeman Photo

The massed band of 900 high school students and part of the crowd which attended the concert is shown in the above picture taken from the Normal School park on Thursday, opening day of the May Music Festival. Conductors leading numbers on the program were Mrs. Marjorie Smith, Edwards; Leland Marlett, Harrisville; Theodore Palmer, Colton, and Leland Wright, Potsdam.

Hess on Peace Mission Seems To Be Explanation

Extent of Peace Movement Unknown — May Have Had Understanding With Other Nazi Leaders.

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN
(Special Radio Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

London, May 15.—It now seems to have been established beyond any reasonable doubt that Rudolf Hess came to England on a peace mission with or without the secret connivance of other German leaders.

Elaborate Plan?

What remains to be discovered is whether his journey here was part of an elaborate plan or not. That is not known yet.

It finally leaked out into print this morning that Hess had deliberately headed for Dungavel, the Scottish estate of the Duke of Hamilton, near Glasgow. It was also allowed to be stated in the press long after the Germans had put out more or less the same story that Hess came in the hope of interesting conservative or allegedly reactionary Britishers in a patched up peace with Germany.

None of this information was confirmed this morning by officialdom which had stated flatly the day before yesterday that his departure from Germany was purely and simply an escape.

Newspapermen have been driven half crazy by the way in which the whole story has been handled by the British authorities. In the first place the Germans were allowed to break the news of Hess' disappearance. Then, after his landing here was officially announced, they were allowed to develop and spread their story that Hess was a victim of hallucinations who was obsessed by the idea that Germany and Great Britain would both be overrun by Communism if they fought the present war to a finish.

Lord Hamilton's connection with the story was known to every newspaperman in Britain but except for one case where the censor slipped up nobody was allowed to report it until after the Germans had elaborated upon it yesterday.

One thing which the official spokesman was able to confirm today was the fact that Hess had written to Hamilton some time ago and that Hamilton had immediately turned the letter over to British intelligence officers. He professed ignorance of how the letter from the third most important Nazi had reached a serving officer of the R. A. F. and refused to confirm the idea that it had been sent in a diplomatic pouch.

So far British publicity on the Hess affair has been devoted to stressing the fact that no matter what Hess has done his very arrival here indicates discouragement with Germany's chances of winning a clear-cut victory. In protesting repeatedly that Hess is perfectly sane the British refused to profit by the Germans' own insistance that the No. 3 man in the party which directs Nazi Germany's destinies is insane.

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STATEMENTS OF HESS EXAMINED

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE IS TAKING HAND IN CASE

DUKE AND DUFF COOPER CONFER

Duke of Hamilton and Ivone Kirkpatrick, Foreign Office Adviser See Duff Cooper to Report on Visit With Hess.

London, May 16. (AP)—The British Intelligence Service took a hand in the bizarre case of Rudolf Hess today as the government called for expert help in analyzing statements gleaned from Adolf Hitler's erstwhile deputy.

Duke Makes Report.

Possible new developments in the affair were foreshadowed, meanwhile, by an early-morning conference betwen Minister of Information Alfred Duff Cooper and the Duke of Hamilton, Scottish nobleman through whom, the Germans assert, Hess believed he could single-handedly arrange peace with Britain.

The duke, an R. A. F. squadron leader, arrived in London after midnight at the controls of an army plane after talking with Hes a second time in the secret retreat where the German is guarded closely.

The nobleman was accompanied by Ivone Kirkpatrick, foreign office adviser and former British embassy secretary in Berlin, who knew Hess before the war and has been with him much of the time since he parachuted down on Scotland last Saturday night.

After talking with the two an hour, Duff Cooper was reported to have paid a hurried visit to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The Duke of Hamilton, a prewar acquaintance of Hess, was said to have been given leave frim his military duties to help in unraveling the case. He carried a bulky dispatch case when he called on Duff Cooper this morning.

What Hess might have told the duke, Kirkpatrick or high military officials who have talked with him was a matter of keen speculation.

Official circles were silent on all aspects of the case, apparently taking their cue from Churchill, who told commons yesterday he would delay a statement until such time as it would be "in the public interest."

Informed sources declared, however, Hess had proved a willing talker and on several occasions had prolonged his conversations with Kirkpatrick despite a physician's recommendation that he rest.

Though supplied with plenty of light reading matter, he is not permitted to see newspapers and is allowed to listen to only certain radio broadcasts, it was said.

His ankle, injured in his parachute landing, was said to be mending, and physicians were said to have taken X-rays to relieve him of anxiety he was suffering from a stomach ailment.

Wreckage of Hess Plane



This is the first picture to reach the United States of the wreckage of the Messerschmitt 110 plane from which Rudolf Hess, No. 3 Nazi, parachuted over Scotland after a flight from Augsburg, Germany. The plane crashed in the Scottish countryside after Hess bailed out. (Photo by cable from London to New York.)

Nazi Meat Quota Cut To Less Than Pound Each Week

Berlin, May 15 (AP).—A 20 per cent reduction in Germany's weekly meat ration effective June 2, was announced today by the food distribution bureau.

Under the new decree, the normal ration will be cut from 500 grams (one pound) a person to 400 grams weekly. Workers, whose rations will be correspondingly reduced, will be allowed 800 to 1,000 grams a week according to their type of labor.

British May Beat Nazis To Syria, Writes Eliot

Major George Fielding Eliot Says That the English May Be Able to Recover Initiative in Mediterranean Area—In North Africa, Germans Have Vast Problem of Bringing Up Supplies.

By MAJOR GEORGE FIELDING ELIOT

While the present lull in the Mediterranean area may seem to give the impression of the old familiar pattern—waiting to see what Hitler is going to do next—it is quite possible that this is not altogether an accurate impression. Without indulging in wishful thinking, at any rate, the British may be able to recover the initiative.

The best reason for considering this as a possibility is perhaps the very great advantages that would accrue from a British success in this area. It would be the best possible answer to the calamity-howling of the American defeatists, to begin with; and since it is quite possible that the war may be won or lost within the next three months by the action or inaction of the American people, no motive could possibly be stronger to urge the British to seek some offset to the bad effect of the Yugoslav collapse and the withdrawal from Greece.

Next, we must consider what is actually taking place. An Axis drive, not in overwhelming numbers but sufficient to drive back the small British forces in Cyrenaica (one infantry division and one armored brigade) has been stalled at the Egyptian frontier for about a month. This is probably due to the lengthening of its lines of communications, necessitating the bringing up of additional ammunition and supplies and the formation of large dumps in the advanced areas before any thrust into Egypt could be contemplated. But the communication lines of the forward elements have been seriously menaced by the presence on the flank thereof of the British fortress of Tobruk, containing a strong and active garrison and open to reinforcements from the sea.

Tobruk closes the coastal road to the Germans and forces them to use the inland road along the Libyan escarpment, which is not in as good condition as the main highway along the coast. Moreover raids from Tobruk continually menace the truck convoys on this road, which are also subject to constant attack by the Royal Air Force.

The value of Tobruk to the British is best attested by the desperate Axis attempts to storm it. Farther back, the Germans face two problems: sea transport from Italy to Tripoli or Benghazi—the only two ports capable of handling heavy cargo which they possess in Libya—and road transport from those ports to the front. The British Mediterranean fleet, with its extraordinarily efficient fleet air arm, has been very busy attacking these ports and shipping at sea. There is a strong hint that more than one of the new British aircraft carriers is now present in the Mediterranean. The naval bombardment of Tripoli coupled with continual air attacks on the port have been accompanied by several attacks on Benghazi, which make it clear that the Germans have accepted the very considerable risks of trying to use Benghazi as a supply base, thus cutting out 600 miles of desert hauling by truck. But the attempt to do so does not seem to have been very successful, judging from British reports of the destruction of the shipping in and approaching Benghazi, a harbor which in any case is badly blocked by ships already sunk there.

Finally there is air transport, which the Germans have been using to some extent; but the R. A. F. in Egypt, relieved of any need for Balkan operations, seems to have been able to more than hold its own weight against the Luftwaffe in Libya. We should remember that air forces have transport and supply problems too; and unless ships and trucks carrying gasoline, bombs and spare parts can move back and forth the Luftwaffe cannot keep large formations working from its forward bases in Cyrenaica.

Thus, while General Rommel has doubtless been trying very hard to collect enough supplies for another blitzkrieg directed on Alexandria, there may well be doubt as to his success in doing so thus far.

On the other hand, General Wavell is known to have received very heavy accessions of reinforcements and supplies. He has the veteran expeditionary force back from Greece; he has 26 shiploads of supplies from America; he has the new convoy that has just come through the Mediterranean, a convoy so important that it was escorted by battleships; he has a good many troops that have been operating in Eritrea; and there is some reason to suppose that the forces available to him have received even further reinforcement. The prime minister states them as 500,000 men all told. Sir Archibald Wavell is the last man in the world to whom advantage of the initiative and offensive action would have to be explained. Somehow it is difficult to imagine him sitting helplessly by, with 500,000 men at hand, waiting for the Germans to move; providing of course, that he felt equal to dealing with all factors of the strategic situation in the Eastern Mediterranean.

That there are other factors besides Rommel's army at the Libyan border, must be admitted. There is trouble in Iraq, not yet settled though apparently simmering down. There is the anomalous situation in Turkey, where the industrious Von Papen has just returned bearing terms of some kind—perhaps demands for the passage of German troops to Syria. There are the German bases in the newly seized Aegean Islands, linking up a regular chain of "stationary aircraft carriers" from Salonika to Rhodes. There is Syria, where confusion and discontent reigns, where Axis infiltration has long been reported, and where a descent of German air-carried troops might be possible.

But one wonders whether the means at Wavell's command are not becoming sufficient to enable him to take certain preventive measures. It seems odd, if Syria is really endangered by the presence of a German air base 500 miles away in Rhodes, that a strong British army on its southern frontier, commanded by that fine offensive fighter Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, could not anticipate the Germans at Damascus and Beirut. Surely German airplanes over a long flight cannot land and supply an army quickly enough and in strength to oppose 50,000 motorized and mechanized British troops. And surely Syria, commanding access to the oilfields of Iraq and the rail line between Egypt and Turkey as well as between Iraq and Turkey is a prize sufficient to justify the taking of political risks with regard to Vichy's attitude: More especially since Syria is not a colony of France, but a mandated territory where France is not sovereign, but acts as the trustee of the League of Nations.

Indeed, firm action in Syria, if coupled with a defeat of the Axis forces in Cyrenaica, might well produce repercussions in other French colonies, especially in North Africa; as well as among the French people. It would certainly have an electrical effect in Turkey, and perhaps might be taken notice of in Moscow. The stakes are therefor enormous. No doubt the Germans are getting set for some sort of offensive in the Eastern Mediterranean; as recently pointed out in an article of this series, the Germans have always been allowed plenty of time to prepare for their several astonishing blitzkriegs, and that time for preparation has been an important factor in their successes. They may achieve another success in the Middle East—and yet somehow it is hard to escape conviction that neither General Wavell nor his naval colleague Admiral Cunningham can be counted on to sit in idleness while the means for their destruction are being concerted.

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Reputed Object of Hess' Flight



German sources in Berlin asserted Rudolf Hess made his startling flight to Scotland in an effort to take a peace plan of his own to the Duke of Hamilton (above), who Hess believed would be receptive. The duke appears with the duchess, shortly before their wedding, on his estate, Dungavel House, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in the vicinity of which Hess parachuted to earth.

TURKEY OFFERED GREEK ISLANDS

IF IT WILL PERMIT WEAPONS TO BE SENT TO SYRIA

AXIS PROPOSAL IS REPORTED

Von Papen Reported To Have Made Offer to Turk President —Germany Probably Later Would Want to Move Troops Across Country Also.

By DANA SCHMIDT.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Istanbul, Turkey, May 16. (U.P.)—Germany has offered Turkey Greek islands off its coast if it will "cooperate" with Germany and permit weapons, and probably later troops, to be sent across its territory to Syria and Iraq, Axis informants asserted today.

Offer to Inonu.

It was said that the offer was made to President Ismet Inonu by Baron Franz von Papen, German ambassador, after he had presented a letter from Adolf Hitler.

Turkish political quarters, when they heard the report, said that since such "cooperation" would mean the sacrifice of Turkish independence Turkey would rather fight than accept.

Well informed sources said they were in position to confirm British statements that German planes had arrived in French Syria.

They reported that an Axis freighter had sailed from a Black Sea port yesterday for the Aegean, presumably with war materials and troops.

According to sources here, at least eight German freighters and four or five Italian and Rumanian freighters have now entered the Aegean through the Dardanelles.

It was taken for granted that all the ships carried war materials and troops for the Aegean islands, including the Italian Dodecanese islands off the Turkish coast.

Axis informants said the principal point in Hitler's letter to President Inonu was that Turkey should adopt a "realistic" attitude to the new Balkan situation and

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

TURKEY OFFERED GREEK ISLANDS

(Continued From Page One.)

recognize the Axis sphere of influence in the Near East.

They emphasized that the letter contained no threats but on the contrary repeated previous assertions that Germany had no territorial claims in this part of the world and that Germany's interest in occupying the Greek islands off the Turkish coast was purely military.

It was announced that President Inonu yesterday received Raphael Raphael, the Greek minister, and Pericles Arghiropoulos, a minister without portfolio in the Greek cabinet.

Later he received Naji Shawket, the Iraqi defense minister, who was accompanied by Kiamil Gheylam, Iraqi minister to Turkey.

It was believed that Naji Shawket, like German Ambassador Papen, was urging the president to permit Germany to send aid to Iraq through Turkey.

Both Shawket and Papen have seen other high Turkish leaders, diplomatic quarters reported, without receiving encouragement.

FRANCE BARRING SWISS PAPERS

SALE NOT TO BE PERMITTED, BEGINNING FRIDAY

HAVE HAD LARGE CIRCULATION

Because Papers Considered Well-Informed and Objective, They Have Been Making Better Reading for French.

By PAUL GHALI

(Special Radio Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Vichy, May 15.—Robert Coulondre, French minister to Berne, has been instructed to inform the authorities of the Swiss federal government that beginning tomorrow no Swiss newspapers would be permitted for sale in France.

As the reason for this drastic measure against the press of a friendly country, Vichy's official spokesman stated yesterday that the Swiss papers might become competitors of French papers, the price of which is to be increased tomorrow from 50 centimes to one franc (about two cents).

Swiss papers which are considered well-informed and objective and which make better reading than the French at the moment have had a large circulation though they are sold in French territory for one franc, 50 centimes.

Of course this prohibition does not come as any great surprise for obviously in its new move toward collaboration with the Germans the Vichy government could not be expected to allow a press to circulate in France if its tone could not be described as pro-German.

Oddly enough this measure coincides with the definite soft-pedaling of the Swiss press, however, after severe warnings from the Germans. Some circles here claim that the Germans are behind tomorrow's suppression order but your correspondent has been unable to obtain official confirmation of this.

Swiss circles in Vichy feel deeply about the measure. They refute the French argument on two grounds:

1. That it would have been better to increase the price of Swiss papers in France than to suppress them altogether.

2. That if the measure were being taken for political reasons, the Vichy authorities should also ban all radio apparatus in the country so that no non-conformist news could reach the public through that medium.

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Looking Backward.

(By The Associated Press.)

One Year Ago Today.

May 16, 1940—British, Germans engage in hand-to-hand fighting in Louvain. French place Paris in army zone; German, French struggle continues northwest of Sedan.

FRANCE ACCEPTS WORD OF HITLER

(Continued From Page One.)

companied by unofficial declarations forecasting the occupation of French Guiana and Martinique.

"The occupation by armed coast guards of ten French ships, including the Normandie, also constitutes an act, the nature of which cannot be explained merely by ideological reasons with which they try to cover over there.

"In May, 1940, when France was abandoned by England and the United States, they did not feel it their duty to respond to French appeals.

"Today, France is seeking to keep the positions of great power and integrity of its territory and empire, and has the right to consider with its conquerors conditions common to the reorganization of continental Europe. That does not mean she has the slightest intention of attacking England or even less, of attacking the United States.

"Eden's (British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden) threats against Syria and the British bombing of Syrian airports adds to what France still refuses to consider an Anglo-Saxon desire for aggression.

"Declarations by Henri-Haye (Gaston Henri Haye, French ambassador to the United States) to the American Press clearly express the viewpoint of the French people on that subject: 'The enemy of all dissidence is the confidence, wisdom and high patriotism of Petain.' "

It was said that the bombed Syrian airports mentioned in the communique were at Aleppo, Damascus and Palmyre. The British were said to have attacked with small forces and caused only slight damage. A few persons were injured. The Palmyre airport was one of the most important on the middle desert road to Iraq.

ARMY OF NILE TAKES SOLLUM

Cairo, May 16. (U.P.)—The British Army of the Nile has occupied Sollum, on the Egypt side of the Libyan frontier, a British communique said today. Sollum is the Axis base for the drive from Libya into Egypt.

British forces also occupied Halfaya Pass (Hell Fire Pass) which controls the approach under the desert escarpment from Libya to Sollum, the communique said, adding that the Army of the Nile also crossed the frontier into Libya and took Mu Said.

FRANCE ACCEPTS WORD OF HITLER

EVENTS EXPECTED TO MOVE RAPIDLY FOR COUNTRY

AGREE TO GERMAN CONTENTIONS

Indications at Vichy Are That Hitler Is Ready to Reach Full Agreement With France and Events Expected Quickly.

By RALPH HEINZEN.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Vichy, France, May 17. (U.P.)—France is setting out to negotiate a rapprochment and general political agreement with Germany voluntarily, and has full confidence in Adolf Hitler's word, authoritative sources said today.

France Accepts Inevitable.

Her seaways blocked, leaving her isolated in an Axis-dominated continent and facing the absolute necessity of getting along with Germany, France has accepted the inevitable and seeks only a way to collaborate politically and economically with her conquerors along the "path of honor," these sources said.

Indications here were that Hitler now was ready to reach a full agreement with France, and events were expected to move rapidly.

Jean Benoist-Mechin, who acted as interpreter for Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan at his conference with Hitler at Berchtesgaden last Sunday, went from here to Paris yesterday to start negotiations at once with German officials. He will be liaison agent between Darlan and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop. Negotiations are expected to shift from Paris to Berlin from time to time.

Authoritative sources here said France accepted Germany's contention that a new European order must be worked out to make it unnecessary to go to war every 20 years or so, and that it should be possible to create a federation of European nations as envisioned both by Napoleon Bonaparte and Aristide Briand—a United States of Europe capable of standing up against other world blocs.

A communique was issued last night defending France's position and replying to President Roosevelt's appeal to the French people to reject any plan for collaborating with Germany. It asserted that France had no intention of attacking Britain "and even less of attacking the United States."

It read:

"Government circles show surprise at the Roosevelt declaration, according to which he interprets Petain's (chief of State Marshal Henri Philippe Petain) radio speech as turning over French colonies to Germany.

"That interpretation is all the more astonishing because it is ac-

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Looking Backward.

(By The Associated Press.)

One Year Ago Today.

May 17, 1940—Belgians abandon Brussels to Germans; Nazi tanks drive salient 35 miles into northern France.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

May 17, 1916—American airmen with Frenchm fly over German lines for first time as separate unit; Greeks capture Bulgarian soldiers dressed in German uniforms.

Three Women Meet Death One Badly Hurt, As Sedan Hits Train Near Winthrop

1941

FOUR ARE FROM WINTHROP AREA

Accident With Eastbound Rutland Freight Occurs at Donovan's Crossing

MISS VESTA KELLAM, 23, CAR DRIVER, SEVERELY INJURED

IN POTSDAM HOSPITAL WITH BROKEN SKULL, LEG AND ARM

5TH CAR OF FREIGHT IS HIT

Victims Are Mrs. Kathleen Davis, 32, Winthrop; Mrs. Hilda Harris, 40, Winthrop; and Mrs. Elinor Malaki, 24, Brasher Falls.

(Special To The Times)

Winthrop, May 17. — Crashing with annihilating impact into an eastbound Rutland fast freight at Donovan's crossing near Knapp's Station, a light sedan carried three St. Lawrence county women to death about 10 p. m. Friday, and a fourth was so badly injured she is not expected to live.

Two Die Instantly.

Killed, the last two probably instantly, were:

Mrs. Kathleen Davis, 32, Winthrop.

Mrs. Hilda Harris, 40, Winthrop, a sister of Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Elinor Malaki, 24, Brasher Falls.

In the Potsdam hospital with a fractured skull, a broken right leg, a broken right arm, and multiple lacerations is Miss Vesta Kellam, 23, Winthrop, who is believed to have been driving the automobile, owned by her father, Herbert W. Kellam.

While complete details of the tragedy have not yet been ascertained, it is thought that the four women, sole occupants of the car, were returning to Winthrop after a short trip. They were traveling south on a county road which connects Route 11, between Potsdam and Winthrop, with Route 56, from Potsdam to Massena.

Fifth Car Is Hit.

Trainmen said the automobile collided with the fifth boxcar of the long freight at the grade crossing which is about three fourths of a mile from Knapps Station.

Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Malaki are believed to have met instant death, the former having been thrown from the car, evidently with terrific force. Mrs. Malaki's body was found pinned in the back seat. Mrs. Davis died at the Potsdam hospital, two hours after her admittance, of a fractured skull and other injuries.

Coroner S. Pope Brown, troopers of the Canton and Massena sub-stations, including Sergeant M. A. LaFave of the B. C. I., and Deputy Sheriff Charles Lonkey of Norfolk were at the scene of the accident shortly after it occurred.

Coroner Brown ordered removal of the bodies to the Shepard funeral home in Norwood in the James L. Phillips ambulance of Massena. Miss Kellam and Mrs. Davis were taken to the hospital in the Shepard ambulance.

Engineman of the train was L. A. Williams, Ogdensburg, and the conductor was F. A. Wright, also of that city. Also aboard were three trainmen, A. A. Chilton, Ogdensburg, and J. C. Favreau and J. M. Burton, both of Alburgh, Vt.

Cause Is Mystery.

Investigating authorities remained at a loss today to explain how the tragedy occurred. They explained that the road crosses the tracks at an acute angle and the view is not obstructed. Although it was cloudy, it was not raining last night. Coroner Brown this morning had not set a time for an inquest, although autopsies had been performed by Dr. F. W. Porro of Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county pathologist.

All that remained of the car today was a twisted mass of steel. Fragments of the machinery were scattered over a 100-foot area. The engine was torn from its moorings and hurled to a ditch nearly a quarter of a city block from the crossing. Motorists who reached the scene were appalled by the completeness of the car's demolition.

It is believed that the four women were either on their way home from a movie or from a visit to school trustees of the area in a survey of job prospects. All but Mrs. Davis, a stenographer in the office of Louis E. Volz, personnel director of the Massena aluminum plant, were teachers in schools of this section.

Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Harris were the daughters of Mrs. Myrtle Weller McIntyre and the late Earl McIntyre, who died May 6, 1935. Mrs. Harris taught school at Holmes Hill, three miles from Winthrop on the Potsdam highway. Both were separated from their husbands and resided with their mother at Winthrop.

They were born on the McIntyre

Too Close to the Panama Canal

May 19, 1941



The possibility of swift American action to place French Martinique, Guadeloupe and probably French Guiana under "protective custody" is believed foreshadowed by the Vichy collaboration with the Axis. Martinique long has been proclaimed by defense experts as an air and naval base site essential in the ring of island fortresses protecting the Panama Canal.

American Republics May Take Over French Land

1941

Seizure of Colonies Depends on Extent of Collaboration Between Vichy and Hitler.

By LLOYD LEHRBAS.

Washington, May 17. (AP)—The 21 American republics today prepared to establish "provisional administration" over French colonies in the Americas, it was learned authoritatively, if the forecast close "collaboration" between Germany and France should be projected into the western hemisphere.

Clarification Needed.

Any decisive action, however, will be delayed, it was said, pending clarification of the degree of the Vichy government's cooperation in setting up the Nazis' "new order" in Europe.

The United States and the other American nations are fully aware of the dangerous potentialities of a Nazi foothold on this side of the Atlantic, authoritative sources declared, and complete plans have been prepared to act whenever necessary to protect the peace and security of the American continent.

Viscount Halifax, the British ambassador, conferred late yesterday with Secretary Hull on new developments in the international situation arising from the Nazi-Vichy pact, including mention of the future status of French possessions in this hemisphere. Informed quarters said, however, that the Hull-Halifax discussions revolved particularly around swiftly-paced developments in Syria where the first trial of German-French collaboration was reported under way.

Arrangements for establishing provisional administrations for French, British or Dutch possessions in the western hemisphere if their status were threatened by developments in the war were agreed upon at the inter-American conference in Havana.

That conference adopted a resolution which proclaimed that "the American republics would regard any transfer, or attempted transfer, of the sovereignty, jurisdiction, possession or other interest in or control over any such region (in this continent) to another non-American state as inimical to their peace, safety and political independence."

To carry out that pronouncement the Havana conference designated an Inter-American committee empowered to establish temporary administration over European colonies—to end when normal conditions were restored.

European colonies which would fall in the category, it was said, include:

French: Martinique, French Guiana, Guadaloupe, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Clipperton island.

British: Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Windward Island, Barbadoes, Trinidad, British Honduras, and British Guiana.

Dutch Guiana and Curacao.

British and French forces landed at Curacao and Aruba in the Dutch West Indies, in the wake of the Nazi invasion of Holland to forestall any German attempts to sabotage the large oil refineries there. The United States had advance information that the troops were landed at the request of the Dutch government, however, and that was no change of sovereignty. As quickly as possible Dutch troops replaced the British and French force.

Convoy Fight Similar to Armed Ship Debate of 1917

Country Was Aroused Then as Now About German Submarine Menace—Lines Were Bitterly Drawn and a Determined Minority Fought Against Arming American Merchantmen—Wilson Finally Convinced War Only Alternative.

By THEODORE M. O'LEARY
In the Kansas City Star

The question of whether American naval vessels should convoy merchant ships bound for Great Britain, now occupying the attention of this nation, had its counterpart in the early spring of 1917 in the debate and discussion as to whether American merchant ships should be armed and furnished with naval gun crews as protection against submarines, then as today, one of Germany's most menacing weapons.

The issue was fought out in an atmosphere remarkably like that which exists now and at a time when President Wilson, like President Roosevelt today, seemed reluctant to take decisive steps that might take the United States over the brink and into war. Yet Wilson's terrible dilemma was probably more easily resolved than that which today faces Roosevelt, for Germany by her announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare to begin on Feb. 1, 1917, virtually forced this country to retaliate to protect the principle of the freedom of the seas, the same principle which Secretary Stimson in his recent address asserted we must preserve, just as we had in 1917.

On January 19 of that year, Count Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States, who had striven earnestly for two and one-half years to prevent a break between Germany and this country received a cable from Berlin that nullified all his labors. The cable ordered him to announce January 31 that beginning the next day, "Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England, France, etc. All ships met within that zone will be sunk. The Imperial government is confident that this measure will result in a speedy termination of the war."

The Germans offered this concession: One American passenger ship would be permitted to go to and from Falmouth, England, every week, provided she carried no contraband and was clearly marked with large red and white stripes. Otherwise American citizens could avoid injury by remaining outside the war zones.

Intense excitement prevailed as the A. P. carried the news throughout the country. The pacifist organizations began a last stand to prevent our entry into the war. The American Union Against Militarism demanded of the President in a telegram that the United States "not be dragooned into war." Among the signers were Oswald Garrison Villard and the Rev. John Hayes Holmes, who today are among the leading voices against convoys. The night of Feb. 2 a crowd of 5,000 gathered in Madison Square Garden to hear William Jennings Bryan declare that the American people "are not willing to send American troops to fight under the banners of any European monarch, or to die on European soil in settlement of European quarrels." From the mass meeting grew a new organization, the Emergency Peace Federation, which quickly organized "Keep-Us-Out-Of-War committees which conducted hundreds of meetings all over the country.

Meanwhile Wilson, who had conferred with his cabinet and found the members virtually unanimous in urging a break in diplomatic relations, went before a joint session of Congress the afternoon of February 3. He recalled the German pledge of May, 1918 that unrestricted submarine warfare would not be waged, made after Wilson's note of April 18, 1916, which had warned Germany that unless she abandoned the submarine tactics she was then employing, we would sever diplomatic relations. Wilson pointed out that the announcement of January 31 had broken that pledge and, therefore, "I have directed the secretary of state to announce to his excellency the German ambassador that all diplomatic relations are severed." There were tremendous cheers from floor and galleries alike. But then Wilson went on to say that he could not believe that Germany really intended to do what it had threatened. "Only overt acts on their part," he said, "can make me believe it even now." Thus the President sought to maintain the diminishing possibility of avoiding actual war.

At the cabinet meeting February 6 there was a discussion of means of protecting American ships in the war zones but Wilson declared himself determined to avoid even the smallest act of aggression, saying that "if we are to have war we must go in with our hands clean."

Meanwhile preparedness plans were going forward at a great rate and pacifists were changing their minds. Henry Ford, who, in December, 1915, had sent his rather ludicrous peace ship abroad, offered to build 1,000 small submarines and 3,000 motor cars a day, without profit. Bryan said he would support the government if war came. Churches held special "military services" and Wilson's final effort to bring peace in Europe, by working through Austria, failed.

The President's determination to avoid even the smallest act of aggression was gradually being weakened by demands of ship owners and many citizens that our ships be armed by the government. Most American merchant ships were remaining in port, cargoes were piling up and so great was the congestion that railroads declared an embargo on further shipments to the seacoast. On February 6 Wilson had agreed that ships might arm themselves but he refused to offer government assistance. He persisted in that policy, despite strong opposition in his cabinet, until something happened on February 24 that radically altered the entire situation. In London Ambassador Page was handed the text of the famous note from the German foreign minister, Arthur Zimmermann, to the German minister, in Mexico. The note had been sent on January 19 and had been intercepted and deciphered by the British intelligence service, then held by the British, according to some authorities, until its release would have the maximum effect in the United States.

The note informed the German minister of the decision to begin unrestricted submarine warfare February 1, but said an effort would be made to keep the United States neutral. If that failed, Germany made Mexico a proposal of alliance by which the countries would make war and peace together and through which Mexico would receive financial aid and be able to reconquer lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The German minister was to suggest to Japan that it join the alliance. The contents of the note were temporarily withheld from the American people.

February 26, Wilson again addressed a joint session of Congress and asked for authority to arm American merchant ships. The same day a German U-boat torpedoed the Cunard liner, Laconia, and of the twelve persons lost, two were American women.

The armed ship bill was reported out February 27 and Senator Robert LaFollette of Wisconsin, like his sons today, a strong isolationist, began a filibuster against it, hoping to delay action until the current session of Congress ended at noon March 4. Wilson released the Zimmermann note on the night of February 28 and it caused the expected sensation, vastly increasing the sentiment for an immediate declaration of war. The next day the house passed the armed ship bill 403 to 13. But LaFollette continued to block action in the senate. He was assisted by five Democratic senators including Stone of Missouri, and five Progressive Republicans, including Norris of Nebraska, whose attitude toward the present war is the reverse of that he held in 1917. Early March 4, 75 of the 96 senators signed a statement protesting against the filibuster and stating that they would have voted for the bill had the rules enabled them to do so. But it was of no effect and at noon the gavel ended that session of Congress.

That night Wilson issued a long statement which contained these now famous words: "The senate of the United States is the only legislative body in the world which cannot act when its majority is ready for action. A little group of wilful men, representing no opinion but their own, have rendered the great government of the United States helpless and contemptible." And that night in New York's Carnegie hall the filibustering senators were called Germany's Allies by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and the mass meeting yelled back, "Hang the traitors!"

Five days after his second inaugural Wilson called an extra session of Congress to convene

(Continued on Page Five.)

CONVOY FIGHT SIMILAR TO ARMED SHIP DEBATE OF 1917

(Continued From Page Four.)

April 16. March 11 was "War Sunday" in New York City churches, with 158 congregations pledging support for war. The next day Wilson formally announced that American ships would be supplied with naval guns and gun crews, without congressional authorization. The same day the American steamer Algonquin was sunk without warning off Plymouth by a submarine. No lives were lost but the effect on opinion was inflammatory. Three more American ships were sunk, March 16, 17 and 18, six Americans drowning when the Vigilancia went down.

Unrestricted submarine warfare was now more than a phrase. The pressure on Wilson was terrific and he advanced the date for the extra session to April 2. March 31 the President finally made up his mind. The next day the first armed merchantman to sail from the United States, the Aztec, was sunk off the island of Ushant. Her two 5-inch guns had not fired a shot. Her crew had not even been able to see the U-boat which had sent the torpedo.

But by that time, Wilson, working on a portable typewriter and eating from a bowl of milk and crackers which Mrs. Wilson had provided, had already written his war message. He delivered it April 2. Four days later the United States declared war.

Looking Backward

(By The Associated Press.)

One Year Ago Today.

May 19, 1940—General Maxime Weygand succeeds General Maurice Gustave Gamelin as allied generalissimo. German wedge driven within 75 miles of Paris.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

May 19, 1916—Germans capture trenches on Haucourt-Esnes road on western front.

By Ripley

MYSTERIOUS MATHEMATICS

MULTIPLY THE NUMBER OF YOUR BROTHERS BY 2
ADD 3
MULTIPLY BY 5
ADD THE NUMBER OF YOUR SISTERS
MULTIPLY BY 10
ADD THE NUMBER OF LIVING GRANDPARENTS
SUBTRACT 150 — AND
THE FIRST DIGIT OF THE REMAINDER WILL BE THE NUMBER OF BROTHERS - THE SECOND DIGIT IS THE NUMBER OF SISTERS - AND THE THIRD WILL BE THE NUMBER OF GRANDPARENTS

5-19

BIG STRONGHOLD FALLS TO BRITISH

Garrison at Amba Alagi Accepts Surrender Terms of the British

ROME CONFIRMS SURRENDER AND SAYS DUKE IS NOW A PRISONER

ITALIAN RESISTANCE IN ALL ETHIOPIA SEEMS TO BE COLLAPSING NOW

EMPIRE FORCES THERE FREED

Thousands of Troops and Hundreds of Airplanes to Be Released Soon to Reinforce Armies of Palestine, Iraq and Egypt.

By FREDERICK KUH.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 19. (U.P.)—Italy's garrison at Amba Alagi, the last great Fascist stronghold in Ethiopia, has accepted the surrender terms of the British high command in East Africa, it was announced today.

Confirmed at Rome.

It was expected that the British forces, who had advanced from north and south along the Asmara-Addis Ababa highway to surround the Italians on their mountain strongpoint, would take Amba Alagi during the day and make the Italian army prisoners.

(The Italian high command said that the garrison had been ordered to surrender and that the Duke of Aosta, viceroy of Ethiopia and cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, was a prisoner.)

The Italian garrison was estimated to total somewhat more than 7,000 men, most of them Italians as thousands of native troops had deserted and joined the British empire and Ethiopian armies.

Two Italian strongholds remained — Gondar, in northwestern Ethiopia, and the lake region south of Addis Ababa. But it waas estimated that there were only 700 Italian troops and a few thousand unreliable natives in the Gondar area, now the most important unconquered position remaining. Estimates that 22,000 white Italians and 15,000 natives remained in the lake region were believed here to be highly excessive.

The Italian resistance in all Ethiopia seemed to be collapsing and it was believed here that thousands of British empire troops and hundreds of airplanes would be released soon to reinforce the armies in Palestine, Iraq and Egypt.

The Duke of Aosta, viceroy of Ethiopia and cousin of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, had sent emissaries to sue for surrender terms for the Italians on Amba Alagi, the rugged, towering peak on the main highway in northeastern Ethiopia between Asmara, capital of Eritrea, and Addis Ababa, capital of Ethiopia.

Advance in Lake Region.

In the lake region, official dispatches reported today, British empire forces are advancing steadily and are driving the Italians on the town of Jimma.

On the North African front, brief dispatches from the Middle East command reported that Sollum was still in British hands despite German and Italian claims that it had been retaken.

But interest centered for the moment on the surrender of the Duke of Aosta's force.

The duke had made a stand on the great mountain, Amba Alagi, in northeastern Ethiopia. His force is the largest of the three Italian armies still holding out. One of the others was in the Gondar region, north of Lake Tana in northwestern Ethiopia, the other in the lake district south of Addis Ababa.

It was expected here that the surrender of the Italians at Amba Alagi would be followed promptly by the surrender or collapse of the other Italian forces.

It was estimated that about 30,000 Italian soldiers and 30,000 Italian colonists remained in those parts of Ethiopia not yet taken by the British empire forces.

The formidable army of Colonial troops which had formed the real Italian army in Ethiopia had melted. Thousands upon thousands of troops had deserted. The Duke of Aosta's own army, which at one time was estimated to total 73,000 men in all, had dwindled to a fraction of this number, according to belief here.

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

BIG STRONGHOLD FALLS TO BRITISH

(Continued From Page One.)

The duke had suddenly changed his mind about fighting to the death. A few weeks ago he had made overtures to the British. Surrender terms were offered him. He replied that he would hold the British responsible for the safety of white Italian civilians in Ethiopia, and that he himself would fight with his army "to the last man."

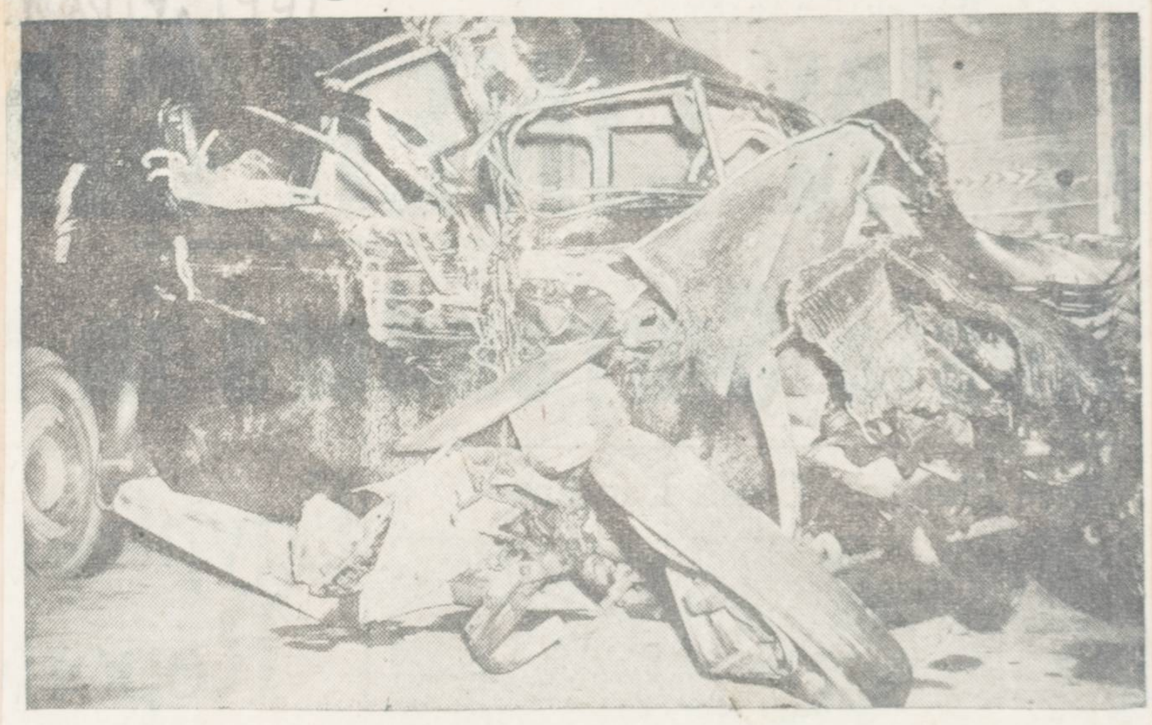
Military experts continued to look anxiously toward Syria and Iraq and warned that the entire British position in the Near East depended on swift and vigorous moves to knock out the Iraqi forces before Germany and Italy could become active on a big scale in that area.

CONDITION OF ACCIDENT VICTIM REPORTED "POOR"

Potsdam, May 19.—The condition of Miss Vesta Kellan, 23, Winthrop, believed to be the driver of the car which crashed into the side of the Rutland freight near Knapp's Station Friday night, was reported poor at the Potsdam hospital this morning shortly after 9.

Three Winthrop women were killed in the crash. Miss Kellan is suffering from a fractured skull and other injuries. Employes of the Kinsman Motor company in Norwood made three trips to the scene of the crash to carry the pieces of the car back to Norwood.

Wreckage of Car In Which Three Died



—Times Staff Photo

Three women met death when this 1939 Ford coach crashed into an eastbound Rutland railroad freight train near Knapp's Station, town of Stockholm, St. Lawrence county, late Friday night. The front of the car was completely demolished, the motor hurled 30 feet from the wreckage. Photo was taken at the Kinsman garage, Norwood, where the wreckage was removed Saturday morning.

St. Lawrence Survey Is More Than Half Completed; Engineers Push Study of Canal, Dam, Camp Phases

$1,000,000 Project To Be Concluded By Late Summer, Colonel Jones Says

Survey Staff Members Are Transferred to Downstream Section—Plans for Workers' Community Nearly Ready.

Massena, May 19—Concentrating their preliminary studies on the downstream areas of the St. Lawrence river seaway and power project, United States Army engineers this week launched a final drive to conclude the survey of the navigation canal, main Long Sault dam, the twin power-houses and the government construction camp.

Men Are Transferred.

Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Jones, St. Lawrence district engineer, has ordered a number of survey staff members to be diverted from other sections of the project in an effort to speed up the study of the downstream structures.

Some portions of the preliminary designs of the ship canal and locks, the main dam and international power-houses are in advanced stages, Colonel Jones stated, but there is still much work to be done before the $1,000,000 federal survey of the project is brought to a close. Work on the entire survey is progressing favorably, the district engineer declared, and is more than half completed.

The survey has been carried on since early December. Present indications are that it will not be concluded until late in the summer or early fall.

A major portion of the design of the huge powerhouses, the main feature of the vast river project, have already been worked out, it was said. Engineering chiefs of both the United States and Canada are still undecided as to several details of the powerhouses and the equipment to be installed. Authorities are in constant contact with engineering experts of the Harza Engineering company of Chicago, the firm that is slated to receive the contract for the construction of the twin power units that will distribute electrical energy over a network of power lines within a 320-mile radius of the power dam.

Most of the details of the main Long Sault dam have been agreed upon by engineers of both countries, although several of the supplementary problems have not yet been worked out. Survey experts this week are studying the problem of concrete, of which approximately 4,150,000 cubic yards will be poured. Various types of sand and gravel composition of the concrete will be studied. Their adaptability to the conditions of the St. Lawrence river and their availability, once the construction of the main dam is authorized, will be considered.

Detailed plans for the federal village for the housing of close to 10,000 seaway workers and their families are rapidly nearing completion on drafting tables in the Massena headquarters of the St. Lawrence engineering district. The government town will be located on the Grass river banks a short distance east of Massena village in the town of Massena.

Plans for the construction of housing units for single workers and for families of seaway workers are nearly complete. Included in the design of the federal village are complete sewage and water facilities, a town hall, church, school, theater and recreational units.

Honoring Mr. Baseball



Connie Mack (left), 78-year-old leader of the Philadelphia Athletics, receives a plaque for his "inestimable service to baseball and good sportsmanship" as Philadelphia's Shibe Park is renamed Connie Mack Stadium. Judge Harry McDevitt (right), chairman of a citizen's committee, makes the presentation while Gerald Nugent, president of the Phillies ball team, looks on.

The Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	20	8	.714
Brooklyn	22	9	.710
New York	16	12	.571
Chicago	12	15	.444
Boston	12	17	.414
Cincinnati	12	17	.414
Pittsburgh	10	15	.400
Philadelphia	9	20	.310

Results Monday

Pittsburgh 2, New York 1.
Chicago 14, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 7, Boston 3.
Only games scheduled.

Games Today

Brooklyn at Chicago.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	23	11	.676
Chicago	17	11	.607
Detroit	16	14	.533
New York	16	17	.485
Boston	13	14	.481
Washington	14	18	.438
Philadelphia	12	18	.400
St. Louis	10	18	.357

Results Monday

St. Louis 5, New York 1.
Detroit 4, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 8, Washington 2.

Games Today

Chicago at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	20	10	.667
Montreal	18	11	.621
Buffalo	17	12	.586
Rochester	16	13	.552
Syracuse	14	18	.519
Jersey City	13	17	.433
Baltimore	10	21	.323
Toronto	8	20	.286

Results Monday

Syracuse 5, Baltimore 1.
Only game scheduled.

Games Today

Syracuse at Baltimore (9:15 p. m.)
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.
Jersey City at Newark.

French Submission to Nazis Brings War Closer to U. S.

Matter of Colonial Possessions of French in This Hemisphere Is of Great Importance and American Government Is Believed Prepared to Do Whatever Is Necessary — Problem Is Delicate One.

By MARK SULLIVAN
(Special to The Times.)

Washington, May 19.—The next extension of our connection with the war—the next reaching-out of the war toward us, will probably occur in the West Indies. Actual action there may not come as early as somewhere else—just where explosions may take place is hard to foretell. But we can say, as a present fact, that in the West Indies last week the war took a long step in our direction, a long step in the actual physical sense. This step we must take notice of. Without doubt our government is already prepared to do instantaneously whatever we may be called on to do.

The step last week was the French submission to Germany. Because the French have dependencies in American waters, Germany now comes closer to us. Though the exact terms and understandings of the French submission have not been made public, it is necessary to assume they include granting to Germany certain rights—or privileges or what-not—in French colonial dependencies. Already we have seen that apparently the French submission gave Germany the right to send military forces to the French dependency of Syria. We may assume the French gave Germany the same privilege as respects the French possessions in American waters—the island of Martinique, some smaller West Indian islands, a bit of the South American mainland, and two islands near Newfoundland.

From the day the war began, a direct concern to us was the American possessions of European nations which Germany might conquer. From the first day, these possessions were a potential involvement of us—and a potential denial of those who said America could avoid involvement. As the war went on, the involvement became actual, because Germany did conquer three European countries having American dependencies. The three are:

France, possessing the dependencies already named: Holland, possessing islands in the West Indies and one bit of South American mainland; Denmark possessing Greenland.

When Germany conquered these three countries, she by that act acquired some kind of relation to the American dependencies of these countries. What the relation was is difficult to define. In a dispatch some time ago I described the relation as "some kind of title to the American territories of the conquered nations." For using that form of words I have been reproved, justly, by readers learned in international law. Mr. Ralph F. Lozier points out in the Washington Post that "title by conquest extends only to the territory actually conquered and seized by the triumphant nation."

That is true. But it is also true that when Germany conquered Denmark, Holland and France, she acquired the power to put compulsion on those countries to do, with respect to their American possessions, whatever Germany might want them to do. This compulsion, Germany has now exercised upon France. Germany now has some kind or other of right, or privilege, or what-not, in the French possessions in American waters. The right may be to establish naval or air bases. The right may be more than that or less than that. Practically, the right can be whatever Germany wants it to be. If Germany demands that France turn over to Germany the whole title and possession of her American dependencies, France might well submit.

To understand what this means to us, bear in mind an American policy. It is the oldest and most uncompromising policy we have in the field of foreign relations. It was originally expressed in the Monroe Doctrine, has been repeated in many resolutions of congress, emphasized in many communications to foreign countries, and in the past upheld by threat on our part to use arms.

The Doctrine has to do with dependencies in American waters owned by European nations. So long as these dependencies continue in the ownership of the nations that have long owned them, we have no objection—the present ownership extends far back in history to before the Monroe Doctrine was announced. But, as respects any transfer of those dependencies, our fixed policy may be expressed thus:

The United States will not assent to the transfer of any territory in the American hemisphere, from one non-American nation to another.

The problem now presented to us by the French possessions in American waters, is delicate. We do not know that any overt transfer to Germany has been made. We must assume that Germany can compel a transfer if she wishes. We must assume that, some time in the future, Germany is likely to compel a transfer—for the purpose of an air or naval base at least. At the same time we cannot safely wait until the transfer is actually made—until German soldiers, sailors and air-men actually take possession. For by that time Germany would have conquered England—only in the event of conquest of England with her naval power, could Germany undertake to get possession of the dependencies of conquer

ALL 323 PERSONS REPORTED SAVED

Vessel Had Been Missing Since Leaving Brazil on April 10

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAFE IN "OCCUPIED TERRITORY" NOW

SHIP SUNK BECAUSE IT WAS CARRYING CONTRABAND, SAYS SPOKESMAN

SAY NO LIVES WERE LOST

Egyptian Liner, Carrying 142 Americans, Ambulance Drivers and Missionaries, Was Bound for Alexandria, Egypt, by Way of Capetown, South Africa.

Berlin, May 20. (U.P.) — All the passengers of the Egyptian liner Zamzam, including 142 Americans, and all of its crew, were rescued by a German warship which destroyed the ship in the South Atlantic, it was announced officially today.

All on Board Safe.

In all the Zamzam carried 323 men, women and children, including a crew of 120 men. She had been missing since she cleared Recife, Brazil, April 10.

The authorized spokesman asserted that the Zamzam, though flying the technically neutral flag of a non-belligerent ally of Great Britain, was carrying contraband and therefore was sunk in accordance with international blockade rules.

He refused to disclose what type of ship sank the Zamzam, but pointed out that it could not have been a submarine since the warship had taken 323 persons aboard. The passengers, who included missionaries and ambulance drivers and crew are now safe in "occupied territory," he said.

"The Zamzam carried contraband," a spokesman said. "It was sunk in strict accordance with international blockade regulations after the crew and passengers had been taken aboard a German ship.

"Passengers and crew are now safe and will be looked after somewhere in occupied territory.

"Not a single life was lost."

Warship's Identity Secret.

Informants refused to say what type of German ship had sunk the Zamzam.

"But obviously if it had been a submarine it could not have taken the entire crew and the passengers aboard," the spokesman said.

"This was an exemplary case of carrying out contraband regulations," an authorized informant said.

He described British and American comment as "wild agitation by our opponents," and added: "You can call that official."

The 32-year-old, 8,299-ton Egyptian liner Zamzam left Jersey City, N. J., March 20 for Alexandria, Egypt, by way of Trinidad, Recife, Brazil, and Capetown, South Africa.

Aboard were 323 passengers and crew. Of the 202 passengers, 142 were Americans, most of them missionaries bound for posts in Africa or Palestine.

Of the 142 Americans, 24 were members of a British-American ambulance corps unit bound for Kenya with $35,000 worth of equipment, including 20 ambulances, a field kitchen, and an X-ray trailer, for service with Free French forces.

The ship, once the British World war troop transport Lecestershire, made Trinidad safely, took on board a load of fertilizer, and steamed through tropical seas to Recife (Pernambuco.)

From Trinidad on the ship was blacked out nightly, and many of the passengers, judging from letters mailed at Recife, realized they were headed for dangerous waters.

The Zamzam reached Recife, having crossed the equator, and sailed from that port April 10. It should have arrived at Capetown April 21 or 23.

Early yesterday the fact that the ship was missing became known and the British Ministry of Information in London said the Zamzam was long overdue at Capetown and "must be presumed [illegible]"

Egyptian Steamer Sunk by Nazis



The Egyptian liner Zamzam, shown above at Jersey City, N. J., just before sailing on a voyage to Brazil and thence toward Capetown, South Africa, was sunk in the South Atlantic. An authoritative spokesman at Berlin, admitting the sinking, announced that all of the 323 persons on board, including 142 Americans, were safe.

F.D.R. to Demand Civilian Mobilization for Defense

Fiorello H. LaGuardia Expected to Head Office of Civilian Defense — All Citizens May "Do Their Bit."

By THOMAS F. REYNOLDS.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 20. (U.P.)— President Roosevelt creates today the Office of Civilian Defense to mobilize civilians for home defense as thoroughly as the Office of Production Management has been mobilizing factories and machines.

LaGuardia As Head.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York city was expected to be named head of the new agency. It was understood that LaGuardia would not resign the mayoralty.

White House officials would not confirm that the president plans to announce the new program today, but there was every indication that he would. He conferred for nearly two hours yesterday with La Guardia and then advanced today's scheduled 4 p. m. press conference to 10:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) which would permit afternoon newspapers to detail in all their main editions any announcement he makes.

The new home defense agency will be a peace-time preparation for war that will have a profound effect on the living habits of millions of men, women, and children. The only comparable recent government move affecting civilian life so broadly was the N. R. A. of early New Deal days.

Major objective of the new agency will be to give all persons not in military service a chance to "do their bit" in the defense program and prepare them for war conditions if and when they come.

A dozen or so high administration officials have been preparing home defense plans for months. The executive order is now ready to effectuate the program.

The plan will operate through state councils, already organized in 45 states and the District of Columbia, mobilizing all existing volunteer organizations.

Under plans completed by Wayne Coy, head of the Office of Emergency Management, civilian volunteers will be asked to register for activities which will include:

Organization of a force modeled after Britain's air raid precautionary service, under which volunteers will be taught the technique of precautions in air raids. Emphasis of defense preparations in the home itself, with organized campaigns to eliminate fire hazards in attics and basements which would become a menace in case of air attack. Organization of volunteer groups to protect bridges and waterworks, preventing looting in the wake of air raids and handling crowds in evacuations.

Battle For The Middle East Is Now Under Way

British and Greek Troops on Vital Island Fight Back Against Air-Borne Troops of Nazis.

By JOE ALEX MORRIS
United Press Foreign News Editor

Germany opened her battle for the riches of the Middle East and control of the Suez canal today with a parachutist attack upon the strategic island of Crete.

British and Greek forces stationed on the vital island 70 miles off the Greek coast fought back, it was reported, but London dispatches seemed to hint that the Nazi assault might be in sufficient force to overwhelm the comparatively small Greco-British garrisons.

The surprise battle for Crete flared up as British forces struck offensively in Iraq, moving toward Baghdad in a desperate attempt to clean out elements of Iraqi resistance before Germany can get her Middle Eastern offensive into full swing.

Bold Over-Water Offensive Staged

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE, Jr.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 20. (U.P.)—German parachute and air-transported troops made a spectacular landing on the Mediterranean island of Crete today and battled British and Greek defenders in one of the boldest over-water offensives of the war.

Rehearse For England Attack.

In a possible rehearsal for a future attempt to invade England by air and sea, the Germans flew 70 miles over the sea from conquered Greece and landed forces that were reportedly strong enough to develop an important battle with the defenders although some of them were quickly eliminated.

"A number already have been accounted for," a British communique issued at Cairo said, without detailing the exact military situation.

Both parachute troops and airborne troops were said to have been flown to the 140-mile-long island during the night or early this morning in what the British communique described as "an attempt" to secure a footing in Crete.

The German attack began after several days of increasingly severe air bombardment of Crete bases and air fields, especially Suda bay from which British warships were understood to be operating.

Reliable reports were that the Nazi offensive was in "great strength" and neither the British communique nor other advices said anything more encouraging than that the defenders were offering stern resistance.

The Nazi troops may have been transported both from Greek bases and from the Italian Dodecanese islands, which are only about 50 miles east of Crete.

No Water Attack.

British dispatches made no mention of any German water attack on Crete, which is the seat of the Greek government since its flight from Athens. British warships were understood to be guarding the water approaches to the island and normally would be in a position to smash any surface craft that either the Germans or the Italians might put into action.

Water thrusts at the island presumably would be delayed until and if the air-borne forces could gain a foothold.

In many ways the parachute attack on Crete would be a dress rehearsal for the long anticipated German attempt to invade England, except that the over-water flight would be only 19 miles at the narrowest part of the English channel and the European coast would provide many more air bases for operations of the Luftwaffe.

Crete is of great strategic importance as a naval base in the eastern Mediterranean, lying adjacent to the Axis pathway to Syria and also barring the route across the Mediterranean from Greece toward the Suez canal.

The British had made preparations to defend it to the end with naval forces, airplanes and coastal artillery. Both Greek and British troops evacuated from the Balkans battlefields were on the island.

Claim Cruiser Fired.

(Berlin reported that a British cruiser of the 8,250-ton York class had been set afire and 12 British fighter planes had been destroyed in heavy Luftwaffe attacks on Crete, especially Suda bay.)

Maj. Gen. Bernard C. Freyberg is in command of British, New Zealand and Greek forces on Crete. The main British base is at Suda bay which has been attacked frequently by the German air force. It was believed that in addition to British and New Zealand forces, the island was protected by considerable numbers of Greek troops, including some who evacuated the Greek mainland at the time of the German victory.

Crete has an area of 2,950 square miles and its normal population is 336,000. Its greatest length is 140 miles and its greatest width is 40 miles.

The Suda bay area is 75 miles from the Greek mainland and its easternmost extremity is 50 miles from the Italian Dodecanese islands.

German parachute troops would have a flight of about 75 miles from the Greek mainland and slightly less if they took off from Greek islands seized by German and Italian forces late last month and early this month.

Luftwaffe Attacks.

Berlin, May 20. (U.P.)—The high command said today that the Luftwaffe had made a powerful attack on the island of Crete, where dive-bombers set fire to a British cruiser of the York class, destroyed a dozen British war planes and battered the air fields.

(The York class cruisers are of 8,250 tons and carry a normal complement of 600 men. The York was built in 1928. London reported a German parachute attack was believed started at Crete.)

Crete is the principal British naval base which was held after the Greek collaps. Both British and Greek forces are on the island.

The communique said that six British Hurricanes were shot down during the attack and six others were destroyed on the ground.

The official news agency described the attacks on Crete as heavy.

The agency denied British reports that Sollum, Egypt, near the Libya border, was in British hands. It said Sollum remained in German and Italian hands since its reoccupation on the afternoon of May 16.

Cairo Admits Attack.

Cairo, May 20. (U.P.)—British general headquarters said today that German parachute troops and air-borne troops early today attempted to secure a foothold on Crete but "a number already have been accounted for."

"In Crete, early this morning German parachutists and air-borne troops made an attempt to secure a footing on the island. A number already have been accounted for."

WAR SUPPLIES GETTING ACROSS

ADMINISTRATION LEADER INDICATES SATISFACTION

SAYS NEW STEPS ARE UNLIKELY

Senator Barkley Admits Situation Could Get Acute But Says That Right Now Goods Are Getting Across.

By W. B. ARDERY.

Washington, May 20. (AP)—Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the administration leader, said today lease-lend war equipment "seems to be reaching Great Britain satisfactorily."

New Step Unlikely.

Barring a change in the situation, he added, it was unlikely the government would take any new "affirmative steps" to see that the goods are delivered.

"Of course," Barkley told reporters, "the situation could change completely over a weekend. Right now, however, indications are that the goods are getting across and conditions are not acute."

Barkley made his statement in response to questions about the possible use of convoys. He and other legislative leaders discussed the foreign situation with President Roosevelt yesterday.

The Kentucky senator said that the government would keep a close watch on the progress of Franco-German "collaboration," and added "of course it would be necessary for us to take some action if Germany sought to establish herself on Martinique or other French possessions in this hemisphere."

He said that although the original armistice terms between France and Germany had prevented Nazi control of the western hemisphere possession, this arrangement might be superseded by the new "collaboration" agreement.

As long as there is no change in the status of the possessions, Barkley observed, there would appear to be no need for the United States to seize them.

5 NAZI PLANES DOWNED

London, May 20. (AP)—Five German fighters were shot down off the south coast yesterday afternoon without the loss of a single British craft, it was announced authoritatively.

The British acknowledged the loss of two fighters in combat this morning, but said the pilots of both were saved.

President Devotes His Press Meeting to Rectifying Error

President, Announcing Change of Thanksgiving Back to Traditional Date, Explains Innovation Turned Out Not to Be Justified—F. D. R. Apparently Preferred Not to Discuss Foreign Relations

By MARK SULLIVAN
(Special To The Times)

Washington, May 21.—The president's press conference on Tuesday, May 20, 1941, was, if you look at it that way, a historic occasion—the date worthy to be carefully recorded, and long remembered. It was the first time any New Deal experiment was formally renounced. That is, it was the first time any New Deal experiment was voluntarily abandoned—a few, one time or another, have been repealed by congress, a few invalidated by the supreme court. But this relinquishment was voluntary, by Mr. Roosevelt in person.

The renounced experiment was—before I tell, shut your eyes, give yourself ten guesses, and see if you can name it. It was the date of Thanksgiving day. The New Deal date for that holiday, after lasting three years, is to be abandoned—the date of this 300-year-old institution is to go back to what it was before the New Deal changed it.

Mr. Roosevelt told us why this New Deal innovation turned out to be not well justified. Happily for our trust in presidential wisdom, the mistake of the innovation was not his—responsibility lay on those who urged him to make the change, retailers and other business men. Mr. Roosevelt explained it to us at patient length. In 1939 retail merchants in cities told Mr. Roosevelt that Thanksgiving day came too late in November, too near Christmas; that Thanksgiving buying came so close to Christmas buying as to reduce the quantity of purchases the public might make if the interval were made longer. In amiable deference to this suggestion, Mr. Roosevelt set Thanksgiving a week ahead—instead of the last Thursday in November, it was made the next to last.

The change excited commotion. Some was serious, and took on the nature of outright rebellion. Some governors of states, challenging presidential power, clung to the old date, with the result that persons who chose to do so, and could afford two turkeys, celebrated two Thanksgivings. To such recalcitrancy, the sufficient answer of New Dealers was that the nonconforming governors were either Republicans or Tories. Most of the commotion, however, took the form of humor. Of the quantity of humor the United States was permitted to enjoy during the closing months of 1939, the somber period when the war was getting under way, by far the greater part consisted of irony and satire directed at Mr. Roosevelt's tampering with a venerable institution. Apprehension was expressed as to what Mr. Roosevelt might do about the date of Christmas. It was even suggested that his power might be extended to change the dates upon which Washington and Lincoln were born. Ingenious wits suggested that if Mr. Roosevelt had the power to change the almanac, he might also have power to change that rule of arithmetic by which two plus two make four—such an innovation, it was suggested, might make the New Deal workable. The jokes, the burlesque presidential proclamations and other quips to which Mr. Roosevelt's change of Thanksgiving gave rise, were an engaging expression of the American spirit; one hopes that some patient person may have collected and recorded them in the interest of a future history of these times.

Humor is a powerful deturgent of error in high places. Mr. Roosevelt set about ascertaining, after the event, whether his innovation was well-based. The department of commerce and the National Conference of Mayers were directed to find out whether the quantity of retail shopping had been materially increased by the new date—one visualizes statisticians spending laborious months delving into the figures. The answer, after many months, was that trade had not been benefited. Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt decided to restore the old date.

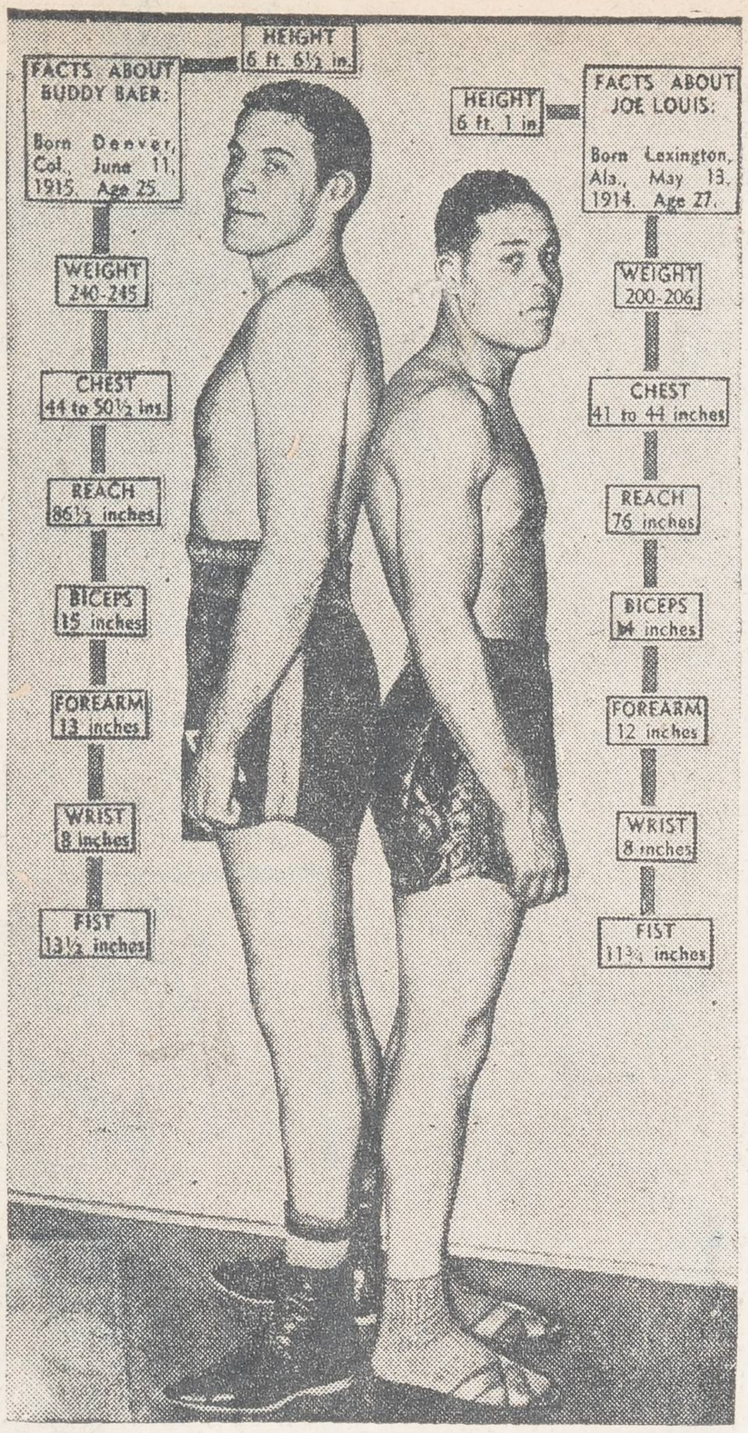
At this point, apparently, there was encountered an often ignored condition, the tendency of mistakes to take root and become permanent. Manufacturers of calendars print their wares a year head. Such of them as are not obstinately hostile to innovation had printed Mr. Roosevelt's date for Thanksgiving in their calendars for 1941.

So it must remain—Thanksgiving this year, to those who accept Mr. Roosevelt's jurisdiction, will be the date fixed, the second Thursday preceding December 1st. But this is the last year we shall be called upon to celebrate a New Deal Thanksgiving. In 1942 and after, by grace of presidential rectification of error, Thanksgiving will be the old date, not dictated by trade but inspired by sentiment and precedent, the first Thursday preceding December 1st.

If Mr. Roosevelt devoted much of the press conference time to this, it was not necessarily out of enjoyment of the rare luxury of admitting an error. It was, at least one person present surmised a means of using up time. One gathered that Mr. Roosevelt, on this occasion, preferred not to discuss questions about foreign relations which might be thrust at him. This surmise is borne out by the fact that most of the rest of the conference he devoted to the not extremely exciting office of civilian defense, just set up under Mayor LaGuardia of New York. In the whole conference, the only allusion to foreign relations Mr. Roosevelt made, was about the shipment of food to Ireland. Mr. Roosevelt is learning what President Wilson learned, that in time of war or approach to war, press conferences may give rise to questions embarrassing or imprudent to answer.

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How Buddy Baer, Louis Compare



This chart shows how Champion Joe Louis and Challenger Buddy Baer compare. The two meet in Washington, May 23, in a title bout.

CHALLENGER IS ANXIOUS TO WIN

,Buddy Wants to Atone For Defeat of His Older Brother

40,000 FISTIC FANS WILL ATTEND WASHINGTON CONTEST

Brown Bomber Will Be Making His 17th Title Defense in Friday's Clash—Champion Is 10 to 1 Favorite.

By JACK CUDDY
United Press Staff Correspondent

Washington, May 22. (U.P.)—Will big Buddy Baer dare go through with his professed role of family avenger when Joe Louis confronts him?

That's the all-important question in Washington's first heavyweight title fight tomorrow night at Griffith stadium where some 40,000 fans are expected to watch Champion Louis make his 17th crown defense against Buddy, the California giant.

Baer says he is ready physically and mentally to come out at the first gong tossing dynamite—ready to avenge the terrible beating Louis gave his older brother Maxie back in 1935. That was the night Maxie took the count on one knee and was accused of quitting.

Whether or not Buddy is in earnest, he has gone through the motions of preparing for heroics. The towering leather-tosser of Sacramento, Calif., has pared down to the lowest weight of his career—237 pounds.

That's what he weighed yesterday at his Olney, Md., camp, as he finished boxing four rounds against two sparmates. He has trained a month for this scrap, starting only 10 days after stopping Tony Galento. One can appreciate the achievement of this 237 pounds only when one realizes that Buddy backed 280 pounds on his six foot six-and-one-half-inch beam when he became a professional back in 1934—the same year Louis launched his career and boxing was legalized in the District of Columbia.

This 237 will give the challenger a weight advantage of about 35 pounds over Louis who registered 202 yesterday after boxing three rounds against three sparmates at the Riverside stadium.

This pull in the weights and Buddy's cries for vengeance mean nothing to the betting men. They continue to quote Bomber Joe the 10-to-1 favorite.

Most fans and experts believe Louis will win on a quick knockout because Buddy will be stricken with fright along about ring-time, 9:30 p. m., (E. S. T.) They insist Buddy hasn't the courage to carry on under fire, claiming that he "quit" against Gunnar Barlund in 1938. They say that although everyone connected with Buddy's camp says Buddy was sick before the Barlund fight, and that he showed plenty of pluck in getting into the ring.

If Buddy should disprove the allegations about his gameness, our nation's capital may be in for an interesting evening, because 25-year-old Baer is one of the hardest hitters in the business. He throws a long, straight right that can knock an opponent 10 feet if it lands squarely. He has knocked out 43 men, only one less than the champion's 44 kayo victims. Buddy says he'll even the slumberland count tomorrow night.

Washington is going for this fight in a big way. Co-Promoters Mike Jacobs of New York and Ray Alvis of Washington predict a crowd of 40,000 and a gate of $150,000. They say that about 30,000 of these spectators will be negroes, attracted from all sections of the south by the prowess of their idol, Louis.

The other 1,000 will be recruited from a cross-section of Washington's white population—big-name government officials, diplomats and government workers. Brother Maxie Baer will not be among ringside notables to "encourage" Buddy — fortunately or unfortunately as it may be.

No Relief From Drought; Wide Forest Ban Again Considered

Albany, May 22. (AP)—The weather man offers slight cheer to drought-parched New York, seared yesterday by record-setting heat which caused one death.

Farmers take small comfort from a promise of scattered showers in late afternoon, and city dwellers see little relief in a forecast of partly cloudy and slightly cooler today and tomorrow.

Luther Reed, 54, Macedon, died in Rochester of a heart attack attributed to the heat, and a golfer was prostrated and hospitalized after a game there.

The dry, hot weather threatened a return of the April 30 forest closing because of acute fire danger, jeopardized operation of defense industries along the upper Hudson river and further imperiled waterless farm vegetation already damaged in some instances by early-May frost and wind.

Kinne F. Williams, state forest fire control director, said unless heavy rain falls within a week the conservation department may seek reclosing of forests in 46 counties where they recently were reopened.

Woodlands in 12 Adirondack counties still are closed and the fire threat there termed the most critical in years. Williams added more than 400 arrests had been made for violation of Governor Lehman's forest-closing proclamation.

150,000 Officers Drive On Fifth Column Agents

J. Edgar Hoover Discloses Mobilization of Police and F. B. I. in U. S.

By ALLEN C. DIBBLE.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 22. (U.P.)—Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed today that 150,000 law enforcement officers are being mobilized in a drive on fifth column agents.

Police Volunteer.

He said police chiefs, state police heads, county sheriffs and heads of other enforcement agencies are subscribing voluntarily to a pledge which enlists their forces.

"The F. B. I. law enforcement officers mobilization plan for national defense pledge automatically recruits the thousands of police officers which have always constituted the peacetime army of the land and which is now an active, vigilant, alert army safeguarding the internal security of our nation," Hoover said.

Hoover outlined the following objectives of the mobilization:

1. Establish protective measures against fifth column agents in every section of the country, reducing the possibility of their traveling around undetected.

2. Give state and local police the training and experience required to keep them constantly on the alert to the problems of national defense, developing them into adjuncts of the intelligence services of the F. B. I.

3. Demonstrate that despite difficulties arising from limitations on the jurisdiction of police due to the boundary lines of cities, counties or states, there can be mobilized an active cooperating force to combat a menace operating on a state-wide, interstate, or national scale.

4. Eliminate the need for Vigilante groups and avoid the "evil consequences" of mass hysteria.

5. Demonstrate clearly that there is no need for a national police force.

The mobilization plan was started through special agents in charge of the 54 F. B. I. field offices. He said that during 1940 the F. B. I. held 452 conferences attended by 7,098 police officials. During the first quarter of this year, the agency conducted conferences attended by 8,357 officials representing 4,295 law enforcement departments.

King and Queen Revisit Coronation Scene

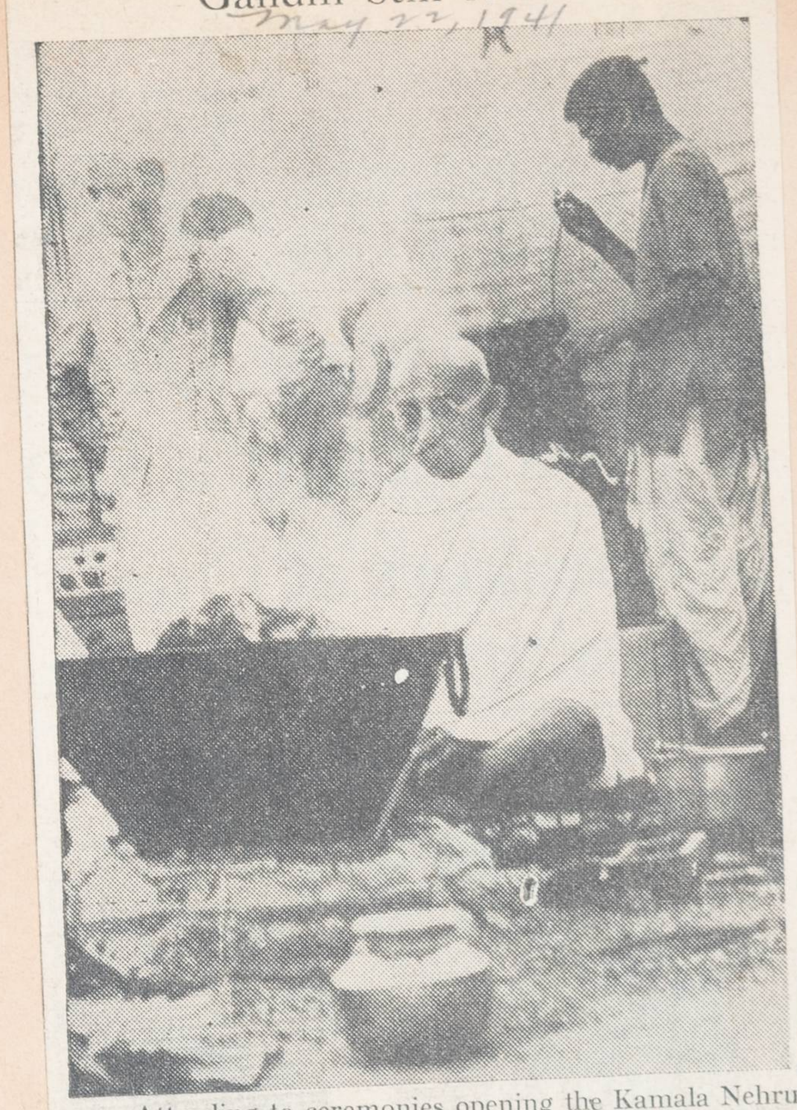
May 22, 1941



King George VI and Queen Elizabeth visit Westminster Abbey, heavily damaged by a German air raid, and stand on the dias where they were crowned May 12, 1937. One of the most severely damaged parts of the abbey was the altar.

Gandhi Still Active

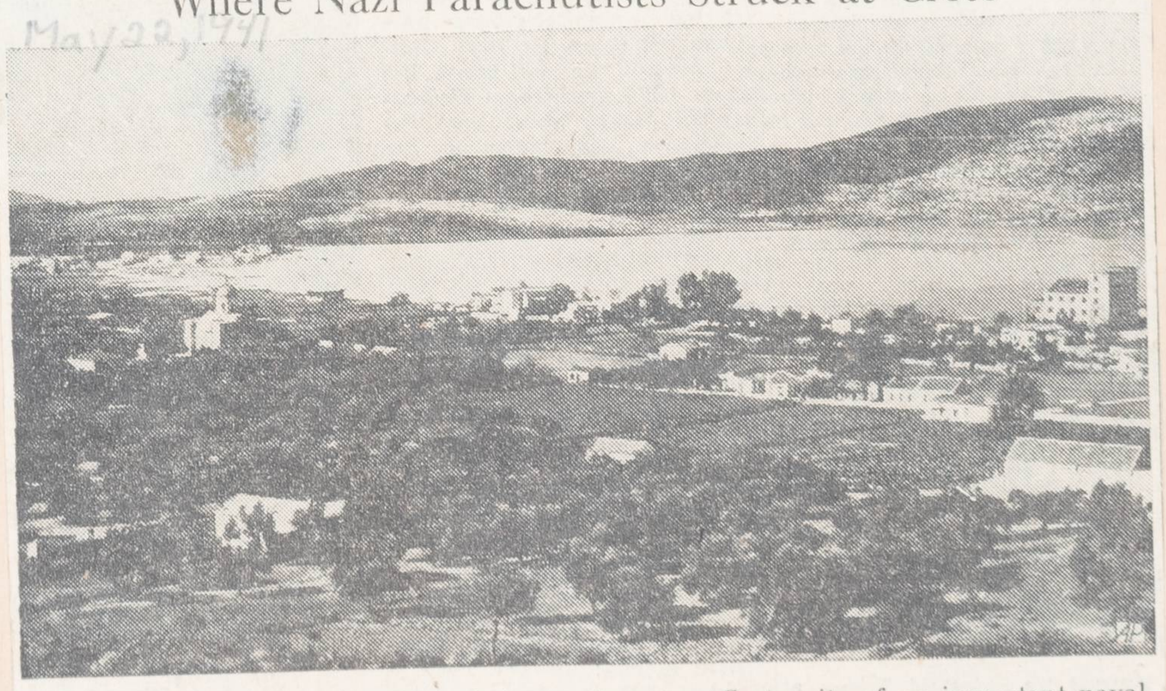
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Attending to ceremonies opening the Kamala Nehru hospital in Allahabad, India, Mahatma Gandhi, famous Indian Nationalist leader, squats beside a holy fire.

Where Nazi Parachutists Struck at Crete

May 22, 1941



The Suda Bay area, (above) in northwestern Crete, site of an important naval base, where Prime Minister Churchill announced several thousand Nazi parachutists and troops in gliders had landed in an attempt to wrest Crete from its British and Greek defenders.

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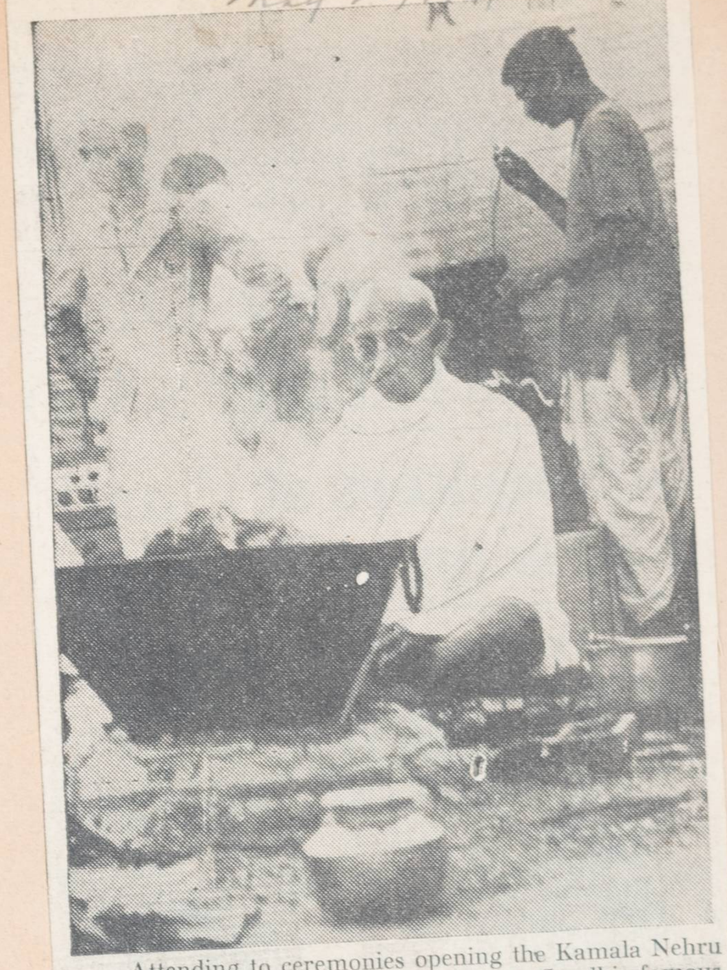
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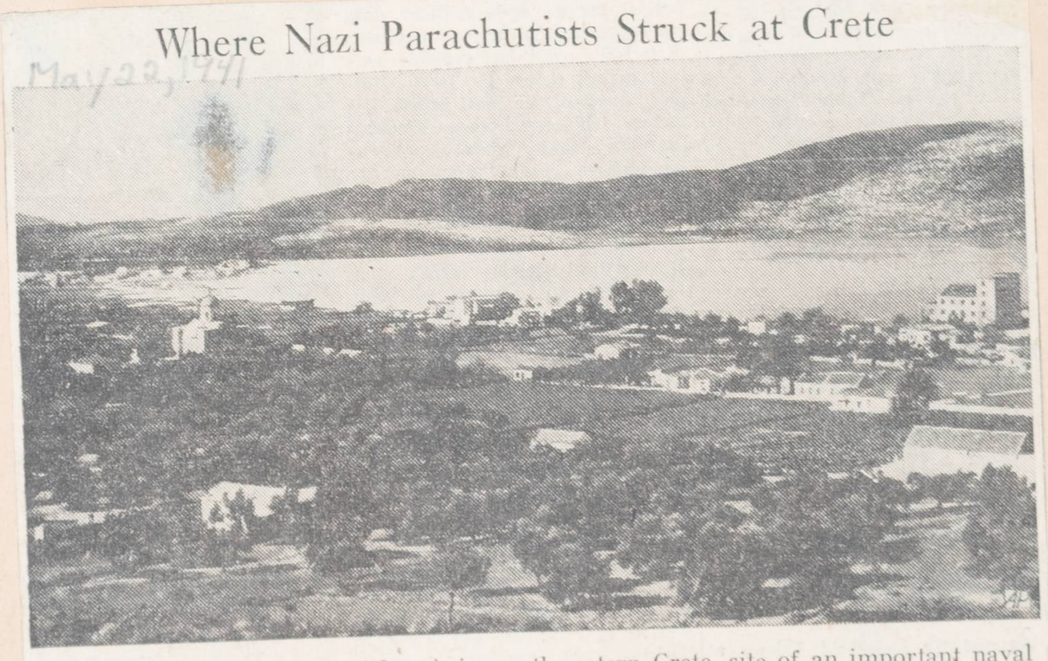
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Day After the Night Before

May 22, 1941



—Central Press Association

The scars on London of the great German raid the night of May 10 are shown in this picture. Workers, above, pick their way through a bomb-littered street on their way to their offices.

Westminster Abbey After Nazi Raid

May 22, 1941



When Nazi planes bombed famous London landmarks May 10 they left the interior of Westminster Abbey in this condition with much debris piled in front of the high altar.

LaGuardia Says Defense Work Not to Interfere With Mayoralty Duties

Civilian Defense Head Speaks to New York Voters in Radio Address

OPENS DOOR FOR THIRD TERM

LaGuardia Declares Defense Activities Closely Related to Work of New York Mayor—Cites Defense Needs of Port.

New York, May 22. (U.P.)—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, newly appointed head of the office of civilian defense, assured New York voters in a radio address last night that there would be no conflict between his federal duties and his obligations as mayor.

Says Functions Related

In a 12-minute address over municipal radio station WNYC, La Guardia declared that his functions as chief executive of the nation's largest city and director of civilian defense, were closely related in that New York was the logical target for invading forces.

Without declaring himself a candidate for a third term, he opened the door to a draft movement by saying that the decision rested solely with the voters, rather than with any individual, group or political party.

"I want to assure the people of this city that there will be no loss of services in so far as my personal attention and activities are concerned," he said. "What additional time and effort the new duties will require will come out of me and not out of the city."

"Home defense is perhaps needed more at this port than in any other city in the country," he said. "New York city is the logical and most attractive and tempting target for a foreign enemy. Here must be deevloped the most efficient kind of fire-fighting, clearance of debris, maintenance of utilities essential to the very life of the people, protection of health and uninterrupted care and education of our children.

"Here must be produced the model after which other communities may pattern. x x x I have the assurance of every mayor, repeated within the past few hours, of complete cooperation, willingness and readiness to take up the duties in our cities for the necessary defense of their own people.

"There is no intention on the part of the president, and surely there is none on my part, to create a feeling of alarm or of fright. In all likelihood there is 95 per cent probability that there will never be any need for all this preparation. It is, however, necessary precaution, when the lives of men and women and above all of little children are exposed to danger and destruction, should the margin of five per cent materialize."

Nazi Parachutists Unloaded From Planes at Only 200 Ft

Takes Them Only Few Seconds to Land and Start Running for Guns

By WALTER COLLINS
United Press Staff Correspondent

Cairo, May 22. (U.P.) — German Junger-52 transport planes, are unloading parachute troops at only about 200 feet altitude in the Nazi attempt to capture Crete, it was understood today.

One great difficulty the Allied forces have encountered in dealing with the parachutists is that it takes them only a few seconds to land and start running for their machine guns and ammunition which are also dropped by parachute.

The German parachutes are variously colored to indicate the type of troops and material dropped, according to reports.

Parachutist forces have suffered heavy casualties from sharpshooting British, New Zealand and Greek patrols during the first few seconds after they land, it was asserted.

Every confidence was expressed here that the Germans would be overcome.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand, who is visiting here, recalled the success of imperial troops in dealing with German air-borne troopes on the Libyan front.

Discussing the official charge that the Germans were wearing New Zealand battle dress, Fraser said he believed this would only infuriate the New Zealanders and increase their determination to wipe out the Germans.

Official New Zealand sources said the German ruse of adopting the New Zealand uniform in violation of the rules of warfare was no novelty.

In Greece, they said, the Germans dropped parachute troops wearing shorts and shirts because the imperial forces had used this tropical uniform in Africa. However, it was added, for the Greek campaign the imperial troops wore battle dress so that the German garb made the parachutists easier to detect.

AMERICANS MUST RETURN TO U. S.

GERMANY PROBABLY TO REQUIRE PROMISE

PASSENGERS ON THE ZAMZAM

Americans Rescued From Liner Probably To Be Held Until Identities Have Been Established Beyond Doubt.

Vichy, France, May 22. (U.P.)—Germany probably will require the American passengers of the sunken Egyptian freighter Zamzam to promise to return to the United States, and not try to continue to Africa, before they are released from the port of St. Jean De Luz, it was reported authoritatively today.

The United States consul at Bordeaux, Henry S. Waterman, was in St. Jean checking the papers of the 140 American passengers. He completes his investigation today and reports to Washington, which will decide on repatriation procedure.

German authorities at St. Jean have not objected to the repatriation of any bona fide Americans, but Waterman has discovered that not all the 140 who gave American addresses could demonstrate that they are Americans, and it was said the Germans probably would forbid the departure of non-Americans unless they could prove they are from a country not at war with Germany.

The Americans will get German exit visas from Hendaye, on the French-Spanish border, and neither Spain nor Portugal will object to their crossing those countries if the United States promises to take care of them while they are waiting for a ship.

Ogdensburg Man, Called to Army, Nazi Ace Captor

(Special to The Times.)

Ogdensburg, May 22.—When James N. Delduchetto of this city joins Uncle Sam's military trainees late this month, he'll be miles ahead of his fellow soldiers. Delduchetto already has a Nazi ace to his credit.

He was a special police officer here until recently and he assisted last January in the capture of Baron Franz von Werra who had escaped to the United States from Canadian internment authorities. Delduchetto was called today for a year's training under the selective service act.

ECONOMIST SEES SHORT CONFLICT

Vichy Collaboration With Reich Regarded as Paving Way For End of War

BABSON DECLARES NO CHANCE NOW OF U. S. ENTRY IN WAR

NO EXCUSE SEEN FOR PESSIMISM IN CAPITOL AND MANY LARGE CITIES

CURB ON LABOR IS FORECAST

Roger W. Babson Says Labor Leaders Have Seen Best Days —Predicts Prosperity During Reconstruction Period Following War.

By ROGER W. BABSON.
(Special To The Times)

Babson Park, Mass., May 23.—In view of the changed situation in Washington following the collaboration between United France and Germany, the war will be shorter than most people think. Although we may, directly or indirectly, convoy shipments to England yet, with congress in its present mood, there is no chance of the United States now declaring war.

For this and other reasons, there is no cause for the pessimism which is about today in Washington, New York, and most of the large cities. It is true that huge sums of money are being taken from the rich through terribly high taxes. This money is being given either to labor in the form of high wages or short hours, or is being distributed to the unfortunate through various forms of relief. Billions are being spent on tanks and airplanes; but are these any more wasteful than pleasure cars and crime? Crime alone, last year, cost this country $15,000,000,000.

I got a new idea in Washington the other day. Here it is as put up to me by one of the New Deal economists. Said he: "Give us two or three years longer and these economic operations will not be necessary as the patients are constantly dying off. Isn't it just as humane to keep the economically-inefficient businessmen, farmers, and unemployed free from pain and let them die naturally as it is to eliminate them now through bankruptcy? They have only a few more years to live anyway." This is a new thought to me; but there may be something in it.

Labor leaders may have seen their best days for some time to come. During the past eight years labor has had the sympathy of not only the administration, but also of a large part of the public. Even the newspapers of the country found it bad business to combat labor. Hence, labor leaders have been riding "high, wide, and handsome." This situation has greatly changed during the past few days. Strikes have become unpopular and labor leaders have been put on the defensive.

President Roosevelt and Ma Perkins may not have the guts to get after these labor leaders as they did the bankers and the utilities; but things move very fast these days. Who would have thought that memberships on the New York Stock Exchange—which sold for $650,000 twelve years ago—could now be bought for only $20,000 when they carry $20,000 life insurance! Wage workers will be protected in their desire to organize and bargain collectively; but they will not be allowed to defy the Anti-Trust laws or hold up American consumers.

Congress has increased the debt limit to $65,000,000,000. Unless there is a negotiated peace within a reasonable time, this debt will approach $100,000,000,000. Whether we will come to the printing of the currency, I do not know. Washington insists that dangerous inflation will be prevented through high taxation, price fixing, and forcing wage workers to put a portion of their money into government bonds instead of spending it. This might keep people from bidding up prices. Things which are largely wasteful or harmful will be taxed especially heavily.

On the other hand, it must be realized that inflation in some form will be one of the methods to be used for defraying the expenses of a long war. Some readjustment of the currency will be needed in order to hold our foreign trade and compete with foreign nations where inflation has already gotten well under way. A mild form of inflation might be quite helpful to business and offers one way of reducing our public debt.

Most of the pessimism now floating about comes from the older businessmen who cannot forget the "good old days" when taxes were very low and they could do as they pleased. The nation owes these bankers, manufacturers, and merchants a tremendous lot, and should treat them with respect. Statistics show, however, that they are rapidly dying off, and their places are being taken by younger men who never knew those good old days. These younger men accept present conditions as normal and do not worry about taxes, government regulations, and other handicaps.

As I travel about the country, it is interesting to note the difference in the attitude of members of our regular Chambers of Commerce from the attitude of the members of the Junior Chambers, —the "Jaycees" as they are called. Most of the resolutions passed by the older groups are against something; they are trying to sweep back the ocean with a broom. The resolutions passed by the Jaycees are for something; they are interested in launching a ship to sail the seas! Every year more and more of these Jaycees are coming into a position of authority. After returning from a speaking engagement before a sedate Chamber of Commerce, I am a blue pessimist; but after speaking to a group of these Jaycees, I am a rip-roaring bull.

I am not pigheaded about economic conditions; nor have I rose-colored glasses on while writing this column. Some day America and the world will witness another very severe depression; but this may also wipe out the impractical features of the New Deal and again put industry, thrift, initiative and courage back into the saddle. This, however, is some years off. In the meantime, World War 2 is to be finished and —after a short, sharp readjustment period—we should have several years of prosperity during the Reconstruction Period which is to follow.

FIGHT IN FINAL STAGES-BERLIN

Reports Circulate in Berlin That Crete Conflict Nearing Conclusion

NAZI SPOKESMEN REFUSE ANY COMMENT ON FIGHT'S PROGRESS

SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE REPORTS PLANE SUCCESSES AGAINST BRITISH NAVY

CLAIM MANY WARSHIPS DAMAGED

German Public Still Told Nothing About the Attempt to Take Crete—British Warship Losses Reported Without Mention of Crete.

By ALEX DREIER.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Berlin, May 23. (U.P.)—Reports circulated in Berlin today that the battle of Crete was entering its final stages, with the apparent implication that it would end in Nazi conquest of the island.

Nazis Refuse Comment.

Nazi spokesmen refused comment but emphasized the vital blows which, it was asserted officially, the German air force was striking at the British navy in the Crete area.

A special official news agency communique said today that German planes damaged a British submarine in the eastern Mediterranean so severely Wednesday that it might be regarded as lost.

Two high command communiques yesterday asserted that the German air force in two days had damaged two British battleships, sunk four cruisers and damaged ten, sunk several destroyers and damaged several others.

Today's high command communique repeated last night's claims of successes but failed to specify how many British cruisers and destroyers had been sunk.

The high command added that additional bomb hits were scored upon a British battleship and several smaller British naval units.

A special communique said German airplanes "scored unusual successes" yesterday.

It said four British cruisers and several destroyers had been sunk by direct bomb hits and that one battleship and two other destroyers had been heavily damaged.

Earlier the regular communique had said that in operations Wednesday airplanes had damaged a battleship, six cruisers and a destroyer.

Nazis refused to say what the British fleet was doing—whether it was trying to prevent reinforcement by sea of the German troops in Crete or was trying to evacuate the imperial force there.

Their comment was that the withdrawal of fighter planes from Crete "unmistakeably revealed the gravity of the situation of the British."

It was reported unofficially that the British had two or three divisions in Crete, and the Greeks one or two more.

This might mean 45,000 to 75,000 men.

So far the German public had been told nothing about the attempt to take Crete. There had not been one word in the newspapers or on the radio of the landing of German air-borne troops.

ALLIED TROOPS ARE FIGHTING ON

Forces Battle Air-Borne Nazi Soldiers Which Have Been Landed

CAIRO DISPATCHES REPORT A TERRIBLE BATTLE IN NIGHT

GERMANS COMMITTING TREMENDOUS ALL-OUT GAMBLE TO WIN ISLAND

BRITISH PLANES EVACUATED

British, New Zealand and Greek Troops Are Left Alone to Hold Off Germans—British Navy Holds Off German Transport Fleets Attempting to Land Reinforcements.

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE, Jr.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 23. (U.P.)—Britain's navy is holding off German transport fleets attempting to land troops in Crete while Allied forces battle German air-borne troops on four fronts of the island, it was said authoritatively today.

Sea Attempts Fail.

The Germans have failed in all attempts to land men from troop ships and Greek fishing boats, it was asserted.

German air borne forces were landing all day yesterday until dark, it was said authoritatively, and it was asumed the landings continued during the night.

The Germans continue to hold Malemi airdrome, 10 miles southwest of Canea, the capital, it was admitted, but fighting is proceeding.

At Candia, the big town of the island, the situation is "satisfactory," it was said. Prime Minister Winston Churchill had said yesterday that the Germans had gained occupation points in the town.

Authoritative comment took a slightly more hopeful tone and it was said that so far as the ammunition situation was concerned the position was more favorable to the Allied troops than to the Germans who were dependent entirely on air-borne transport.

"It is conceivable that the British can hold out in Crete despite German domination of the air," an authoritative informant said, "because the bombing of trained soldiers does not have much effect and moreover British troops are dug into trenches and holes and are not retreating as they did in Norway."

Dispatches from Cairo reported a weird and terrible battle, continuing throughout the night, between many groups of Allied and German troops. Searchlight beams, blazing parachute flares and tracer bullets streaked the star-lit sky.

It was indicated that the Germans were committed to a tremendous all-or-nothing gamble in which they were prepared to sacrifice untold thousands of their men in an attempt to take the island and win the first great test of the airplane versus the warship.

The small British fighter plane force, knocked out of action for lack of airports in face of the terrific weight of the German aerial attack, had been evacuated. The British, New Zealand and Greek troops were left alone to hold off the Germans who had landed by thousands from the air and awaited the arrival of tens of thousands by sea.

The tone of comment here was pessimistic, and the possibility of German conquest of Crete and of British Cyprus, 350 miles to the east off the Syrian and Turkish shores, was acknowledged frankly.

But though Cairo was by no means blind to the dangers of the German attack, the tone there was decidedly more hopeful.

The correspondent of the highly conservative Times said it was believed there that the German attack might definitely have failed and it was estimated that the Allied defenders had killed or wounded about half of the effectives the Germans had showered on Crete.

The Daily Mail correspondent cabled:

"The Nazi high command is operating a 24-hour ferry service of war planes between Greece and Crete, working minute by minute on a carefully worked-out plan. Parachutists carrying miniature radio sets are reporting back to

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ALLIED TROOPS ARE FIGHTING ON

(Continued From Page One.)

headquarters continually on the situation. The whole plan therefore may have to be changed at any moment, making for a dangerous margin of error."

Nazis parachute and other air-borne troops were reported landing in constantly increasing numbers by night and day, under the fire of Allied sharpshooters who picked off many before they could take position. Artillerymen were hurling shells at the German planes as they swept low over the island to drop their parachutists or land plane and glider borne men.

The battle was rising steadily in fury.

A grim fight had been waged through yesterday and last night between British warships and German transports and fishing boat fleets which sought to break through from the Pelopponesus peninsula to Crete.

There had still been no news up to this morning of the fate of a fleet of 30 German troop and supply ships which the British navy had intercepted and attacked.

Stuka dive bomber formations were attacking the fleet constantly in a desperate attempt to turn the sea as well as the air into a supply line.

Dispatches from Cairo implied plainly that the Allied troops under Maj. Gen. Bernard C. Freyberg were still in control of the battle, though the Germans had gained footholds in the Canea and Candia areas.

The main fighting fronts were Canea, the capital, seat of the Greek government; the Malemi airdrome ten miles southwest of it; the Retimo area, at the west central part, opposite the 14-mile waist of the island, and Candia, the principal town.

Malemi was the main front, Cairo dispatches indicated. The Germans held the V-shaped double runway of the landing field, having concentrated their first parachutists there.

Correspondents filed vivid reports of the fighting and asserted that in some cases Cretan irregulars aiding the Allies had been joined by the peasant women of the hills, who were attacking isolated groups of Nazis with pistols and 12-inch knives.

REPEAL THE NEUTRALITY ACT.

Secretary of War Stimson does well to urge the repeal of the neutrality act. It limits America's right and freedom of action. It handicaps us as we face one of the gravest emergencies in our history. It is virtual notice that we have waived all our rights on the high seas. It was a mistake to pass it in the first place, as The Times said at that time, but it is an even greater mistake to retain it on the statute books now.

The neutrality act was one of two acts passed by congress designed to limit the powers of future congresses. The other was the Johnson act. Had the neutrality act not been on the statute books when the war broke out we would have been able to furnish much needed aid to Great Britain and France from the beginning. Instead it was necessary to go through the long process of amending the act before we could even sell goods to the Allies on a cash and carry basis. The Johnson act, of course, has forced us to set up a subterfuge in the form of the loan-lease act in order to furnish England with the funds she must have to continue the war.

The United States has always maintained the principle of the freedom of the seas as a cardinal point in American foreign policy. At least three wars have been fought by this country over this very issue, as was pointed out in these columns a few days ago. Yet the neutrality act in effect waives all these rights. It says that American ships must not be permitted to deliver war materials to belligerents. It forbids American citizens to travel on ships invading war zones. It even prohibits American ships carrying non-contraband cargoes from entering waters construed as part of a war zone.

It is high time that the United States got back its self respect and repealed this act. We may not want to send American ships into the war zone right now but at least we should have that right if we do. The neutrality act plays into the hands of Hitler. It restricts our right to act if we have to act. It is a strait-jacket which a former congress imposed on us. Let the present congress sever the bonds.

The Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	22	9	.710
Brooklyn	22	12	.647
New York	17	14	.548
Chicago	14	15	.483
Pittsburgh	12	15	.444
Cincinnati	14	18	.438
Boston	12	19	.387
Philadelphia	10	21	.323

Results Thursday
Cincinnati 6, New York 4.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 6.
Boston at Pittsburgh, rain.
Philadelphia at Chicago, rain.

Games Today
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis, night.
Only games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	25	12	.676
Chicago	19	12	.613
New York	19	17	.528
Boston	15	15	.500
Detroit	16	17	.485
Philadelphia	14	19	.424
Washington	14	21	.400
St. Louis	11	20	.355

Results Thursday
New York 6, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 4, Boston 1.
Cleveland 4, Washington 3.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 1.

Games Today
Chicago at Detroit (2).
Boston at New York.
St. Louis at Cleveland (night).
Washington at Philadelphia, (night).

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	22	11	.667
Montreal	20	12	.625
Rochester	10	13	.594
Buffalo	18	13	.581
Syracuse	15	15	.500
Jersey City	15	18	.455
Baltimore	11	23	.324
Toronto	8	23	.258

Results Thursday
Newark 12, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 5, Buffalo 0.
Baltimore 4, Jersey City 3 (night).
Rochester 13, Toronto 2 (night).

Games Today
Syracuse at Newark (9 p. m.).
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.
Jersey City at Baltimore.

F. C. C. STANDS CLEAR OF THE LINDBERGH RADIO CONTROVERSY

Washington, May 23. (U.P.)—The Federal Communications Commission today stood clear of the controversy caused by the refusal of some radio stations to sell broadcasting time for speeches by Charles A. Lindbergh.

F. C. C. officials said they would take no action unless evidence is submitted that both sides of the questions upon which Lindbergh speaks were not being presented fairly by the radio stations.

The communications act requires broadcasters to make a fair presentation of controversial subjects but inasmuch as they are not classed as common carriers the determination of who has use of the air is left to individual stations. Such determination must be made with the view of serving the public interest and in presenting a well-rounded discussion.

A controversy has developed in Philadelphia because Lindbergh was refused the use of the Philadelphia Academy of Music Hall for a speech under the sponsorship of the America First committee and Philadelphia radio stations refused to broadcast his speech. Three congressmen criticized that action on the house floor yesterday.

Darlan Says Hitler Has Not Demanded the Fleet

Speedway Entrants



Pole position, inside the front row, for start of the 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway classic May 30, goes to Mauri Rose, an Allison airplane engine plant worker.



Qualifying speed that put George Barringer of Houston, Tex., into the Indianapolis Speedway race May 30 was 122.299. He's a veteran of the 500-mile grind.



Better luck may attend efforts of Floyd Davis of Springfield, Ill., to cop the Indianapolis Speedway marathon May 30. His racer cracked up during his 1937 try.



Winner in 1939 and 1940, Wilbur Shaw, above, is out to repeat in the Memorial Day auto race at Indianapolis. He'll be in Row 1, along with Rose and Mays.

Packing Heir Drafted



—Central Press Association

Just before he was inducted into the army in Los Angeles, John Cudahy, 33, heir to a large meat packing fortune, was served with a summons to answer a $600-a-month separate maintenance suit filed by his wife. As a private, he will earn $21 a month. Cudahy is shown, left, as he marched to a train to go to camp.

IRAQI ATTACK SAID REPULSED

London, May 23. (U.P.)—Renewal of heavy fighting in Iraq was reported in authoritative quarters today. British troops again were in control at Fallujah, 35 miles west of Baghdad, after beating off an Iraqi counter-attack.

"Wednesday night rebels (Iraqis) attacked with infantry and light tanks and drove back British outposts and penetrated the town," authoritative quarters said.

"After a heavy Royal Air force bombing the British troops counter-attacked and forced the enemy back. The British reoccupied their positions and captured some tanks.

"Mopping up is proceeding inside Fallujah and the R. A. F. is bombing the retreating enemy.

"Some floods between the Trgris and Euphrates rivers are hampering movements. German planes attacked the Habbaniya airdrome with slight damage. Basra is quiet and some British civilian employees have resumed their duties."

Vice Premier Denies Any Colonial Concessions Asked of French

SAYS FRANCE CHOOSES THE ROAD

Darlan Says He Will Never Hand Over the French Fleet to Anyone—Reports to People on Conversations With Hitler.

(By The Associated Press.)

Vichy, Unoccupied France, May 23.—Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan told the French people today in a broadcast speech that Adolf Hitler had not asked France to hand over her fleet or make any colonial concessions during the current negotiations with Germany.

Reports on Conversations.

Darlan declared that "Germany began the war alone and judges herself able to end it alone against no matter what coalition."

"On the result of negotiations in course," Darlan asserted "directly depends the future of France."

"It is necessary for her to choose between life and death. The marshal and government have chosen life."

He emphasized that "in June, 1940, the victor could have refused us an armistice, beaten us and wiped France off the map of the world—but he did not do it."

Now, Darlan said, "in May, 1941, the victor has agreed to negotiate with the French government."

The vice premier said he had gone to Berchtesgaden to confer with Adolf Hitler at the fuehrer's request, but said that France "freely chooses the road which she has taken."

"At no moment in the conversations (with Hitler) was there a question of France abandoning in any way her sovereignty," he said emphatically.

Darlan told the French people their duty was "clearly traced:"

"Follow the marshal (Petain), and aid him with all your force, as I am doing, in his work of national restoration. Like him, like me, in your thoughts be inspired only by the interests of France."

Darlan outlined the nature of his conversations with Hitler in a series of clipped sentences at the beginning of his five-minute speech:

"The chancellor did not ask me to hand over our fleet to him.

"Everyone knows — and the English better than anyone else—that I will never hand it over to anyone.

"The chancellor did not ask me for any colonial territory. He did not ask me to declare war on England.

"Why has he acted so? Germany began the war alone and judges herself able to end it alone no matter what coalition.

"At no moment in the conversation was there a question of France abandoning in any way her sovereignty.

"France freely is choosing the road which she is taking.

"On her depends her present and her future.

"She will have the peace which she makes herself.

"She will have the place in the organization of Europe which she will have made for herself."

Withdrawal of Red Cross From France Is Expected

Violation of Terms on U. S. Food Shipments, Nazi Interference Cited

By JOHN T. WHITAKER.

(Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Lisbon, May 24.—The early withdrawal of American Red Cross officials from France is expected in informed quarters here today, in view of Vichy's collaboration with Germany and the attitude of the Vichy authorities in recent months.

Vichy Violates Terms.

Under German pressure, the Vichy authorities have consistently violated the terms on which American food has been delivered to Unoccupied France. Wide publicity was to have been given the shipments, for instance, but Vichy newspapers publicized the arrivals only after protests from the American embassy, and then with scant notices, overshadowed by announcements that the Germans were sending back into France certain foodstuffs they had requisitioned.

Similarly, two Red Cross boats have recently been delayed in a French port, though their free movement had been guaranteed.

Richard Allen, American Red Cross commissioner for French relief and his staff, consequently, are expected to quit France shortly with the frank admission that his effort to aid the French, especially their children, has been rendered impossible by deliberate German interference in Vichy.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Lisbon indicate that German officials and tourists are continuing to reach Morocco in increasing rhythm. In February the Germans succeeded in flying roughly 200 officers and soldiers to each key town, as your correspondent has revealed. To these "pocket garrisons" the Germans have now added military, naval, industrial and economic commissions which enable them to dispatch subcommissions throughout Morocco, as well as tourists and "businessmen."

Incidentally, the Mercedes-Benz cars which the German government has presented to key Arab chiefs were, in fact, an inferior make—without tires.

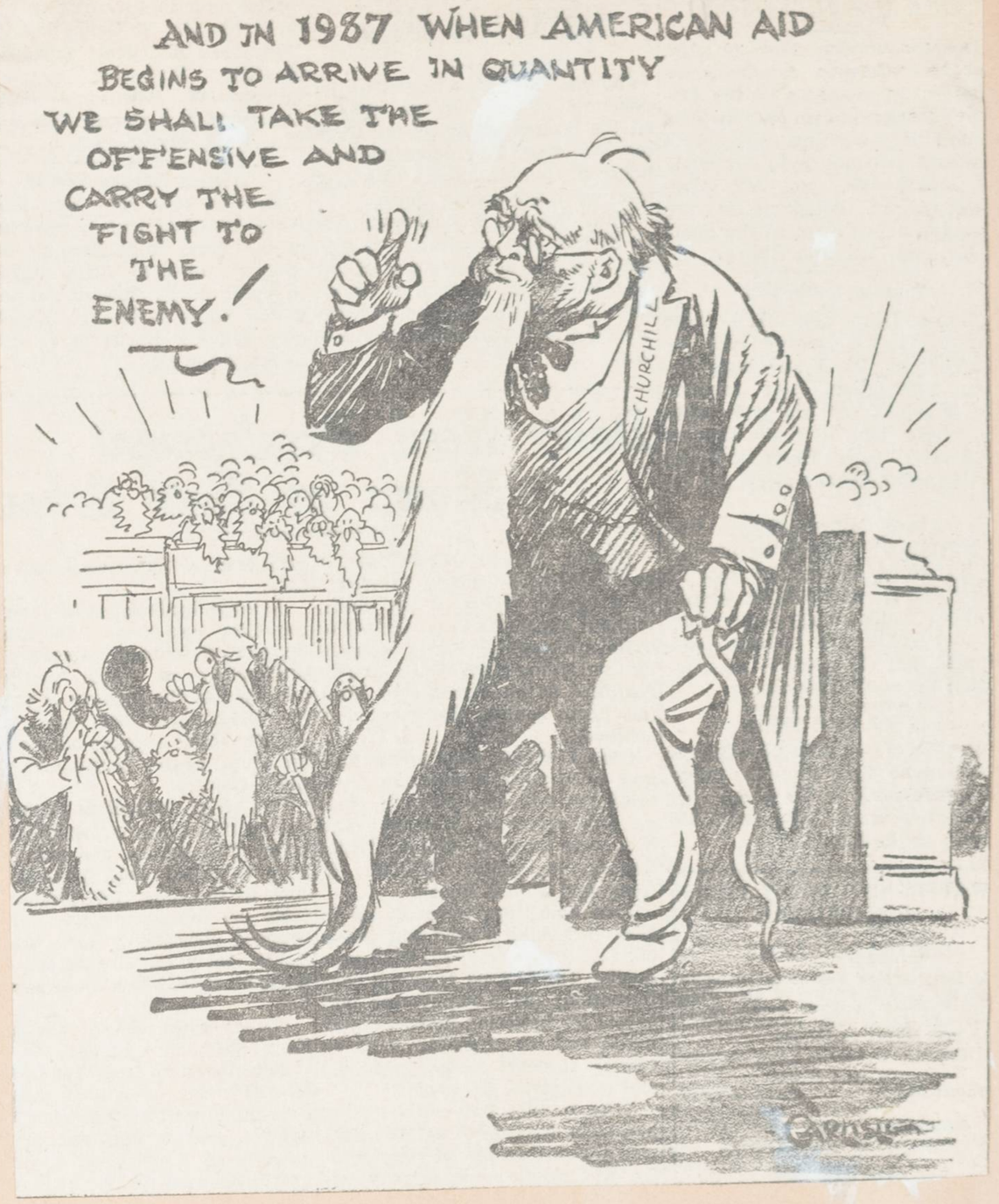
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Nazi Commander

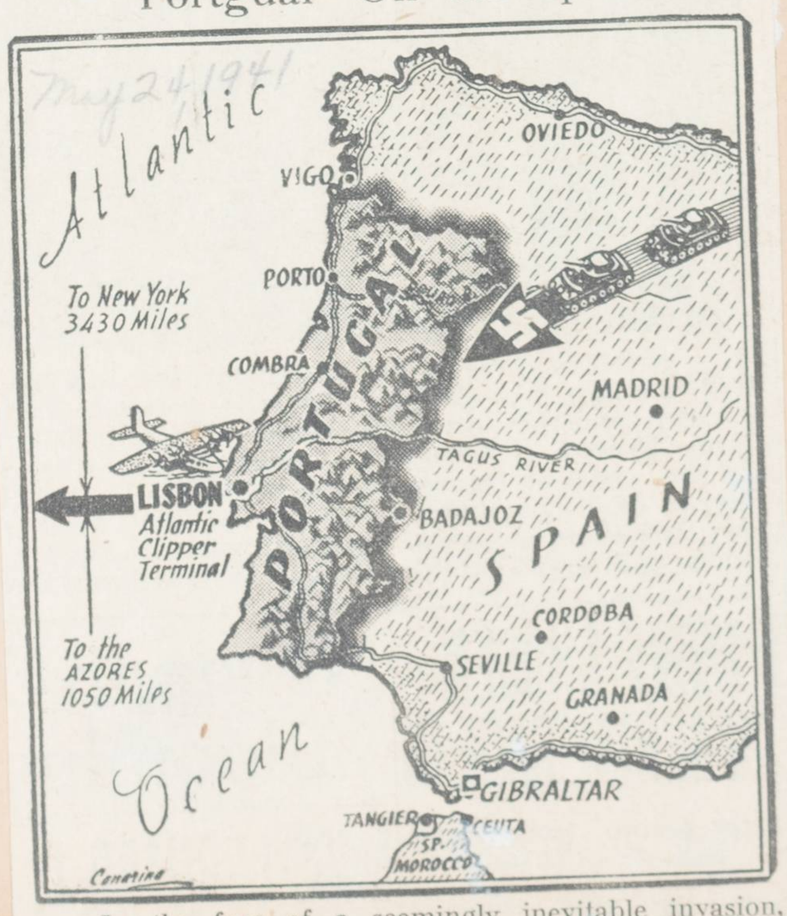


A Berlin communique said Admiral Guenther Luetjens, above, was the commander of the German naval forces which sank the British battle cruiser Hood.

STAY WITH 'EM WINSTON! WE'LL GET THERE YET.



Portgual—On the Spot



In the face of a seemingly inevitable invasion, Portugal is reported evacuating her army to the Azores, 1,500 miles away. New defenses in the island are being built for a possible stand against the Nazis.

Referee Gives Champion Bout In 7th Round

BAER REFUSES TO ANSWER BELL

Ancil Hoffman Claims Buddy Was Struck After the Bell in Sixth

CHALLENGER STAGES GAME BATTLE AGAINST BOMBER

Younger Baer Sends Dusky Titleholder to the Canvass in First Round—Hoffman Will Appeal Decision at Meeting of Boxing Commission.

GAYLE TALBOT

Washington, May 24. (AP)—Unwilling to be labeled the 17th victim of Joe Louis since the Alabama Negro became heavyweight champion, Buddy Baer today put a claim in against the bomber's title on the grounds he had been fouled by the blow that ended their fight.

Through his manager, Ancil Hoffman, the towering Buddy had a date (at noon, E. S. T.) to appear before the District of Columbia boxing commission to argue that he should be the champion instead of the loser on a disqualification in seven rounds of the battle put on before 23,192 paying customers in Griffith stadium last night.

"The last blow of the fight," Hoffman said upon being granted the hearing by the district commission, "was struck at least three seconds after the bell sounded ending the sixth round, and thus was illegal. The timekeeper, Major Ernest H. Brown, told me that.

"Arthur Donovan was the referee and should have realized that. You know, we had to accept Donovan (who was brought from New York) as the referee. Otherwise, we wouldn't have been given the shot at Joe."

An unusual angle of the appeal to the district commission was that whatever action this body might take probably will be approved in 26 other states, since the local group is a member of the National Boxing association, which controls the sport in that large an area.

Baer put up a surprisingly good fight before he failed to come out for the seventh round at Griffith stadium last night.

Up to the time he had enough, the towering Buddy made a stout showing. He knocked Louis smack through the ropes in the opening round, bringing awed, hesitant cheer from the dark stands and he generally comported himself with honor until the moment when his manager, Ancil Hoffman took advantage of a thin technicality to end the fight in confusion.

Hoffman claimed that Louis clouted Baer after the bell rang ending the sixth round. He was correct in this by the matter of a half second, perhaps, but it wasn't important. Baer was badly beaten and ready to flop, anyway.

It was too bad that a good scrap had to end that way, inconclusively with Louis standing up wanting to fight and with Baer sitting on his stool.

Referee Arthur Donovan didn't hesitate or argue. He gave it to Louis and in the dressing room later he was inclined to be pugnacious when questioned about his decision.

The sixth round—the one that caused all the argument—saw Baer knocked to the canvas twice. First the dusky champion dropped him for a count of six with a terrific right to the jaw. Baer staggered up to run into another—wham—and went down again, sprawled all over the place.

Donovan this time just had reached the count of nine when Buddy heaved himself up off the floor. He was helpless, his arms hanging limply, and Louis charged in for the kill. Louis had the final punch already started when the bell sounded dimly through the uproar.

The blow caught Baer flush on the jaw and down he went again.

Baer's seconds swarmed out and carried him to his corner. At the end of 60 seconds the long, tall Californian had revived and could have toddled forth to catch more punishment, but his manager, Hoffman, was tearing around the ring instead and arguing with the referee. Donovan shook off Hoffman impatiently and pointed to Louis as the winner.

Baer, as hereinbefore stated, put up a good fight, and it scarcely was his fault that the bout had to end in such crazy fashion. Buddy, taking advantage of his enormous height and reach, lashed out every time they came together. He put a bruise on Louis' chin in the very first round and landed a little cut under the champion's left eye in the fifth. Louis had to put everything he had behind his punches to cut Buddy down in the sixth.

The first round, in fact, belonged to the angular Baer by a wide margin, and the fourth and fifth could have been given to him, too. The opening chapter was almost ended when he fetched up a thundering left that caught Louis flush and catapulted him through the ropes, the champion coming down head-first after a great flashing of boxing trunks in the ringsiders' faces.

The Negro bobbed right up at the count of four, his face filled with wonderment. He climbed back through the ropes and started to work on Buddy, and thereafter there never was much doubt of the eventual result.

Baer did his best but Louis' punches were sharper and surer. Joe had the sort of target he relishes, and he never missed.

There was a lot of argument around the ringside about the final blow of the fight—whether it was foul and whether Hoffman was justified in hogging the ring and getting his man disqualified. The fact was that Louis did hit Baer after the bell rang ending the sixth round. But it plainly was unintentional and it did not affect the result. Another lick or two would have put Baer to sleep for the night.

British Fears That Bismarck, Which Sank Hood, Has Escaped, Increasing

Formidable Fleet of Warships Hunting for German Battleship

COULD HAVE REACHED NORWAY

British Fleet Silent on All Aspects of the Chase Except for Brief Reports Such as That Announcing Torpedo Hit.

By HOMER JENKS.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 26. (U.P.)—British fears increased today that the German battleship Bismarck which sank the battle cruiser Hood, pride of the British fleet, had reached the shelter of Norwegian or German waters.

Search For Bismarck.

It was believed that a formidable fleet of British warships, possibly including 16-inch gun battleships, was hunting the Bismarck somewhere in the northern seas. But 48 hours had passed since the sinking of the Hood and it was admitted that the Bismarck and its escort ships might have made good their escape.

An admiralty communique said last night:

"After the engagement yesterday in the North Atlantic enemy forces made every effort to shake off pursuit. Later in the evening an attack by naval aircraft resulted in at least one torpedo hit on the enemy. Operations are still proceeding with the object of bringing the enemy forces to close action."

An earlier admiralty communique had said that the Bismarck was damaged; the Times naval correspondent interpreted the second one to mean that the Bismarck itself had been hit by a torpedo.

The action in which the 35,000 ton Bismarck sank the 42,100 ton Hood took place about midway between Greenland and Iceland, 1,150 miles from Norway and 1,400 miles from the nearest German naval bases.

At full speed the Bismarck could have made the coast of Norway or Germany in 48 hours; the question was whether it had been damaged sufficiently to diminish its speed. It was aided in flight by the gales and fogs which prevail off Greenland; the British ships were favored by perpetual summer light in the Arctic region.

There was no certainty that the Bismarck and the other German ships had made for Norwoy or Germany, however.

Naval experts, lacking specific information, suggested that the German craft may have broken into the open Atlantic in their flight.

The British fleet was silent on all aspects of the chase except for brief reports such as that announcing a torpedo hit. Silence was a necessary part of the pursuit.

There were strong indications that a great force of British ships, including units from the home fleet, were engaged in the hunt. One of these indications was that torpedo bombing planes were in action. The Daily Express quoted experts as believing that battleships of the Nelson and Rodney

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BRITISH FEAR QUARRY ESCAPED

(Continued From Page One.)

class, carrying 16-inch guns against the 15-inch guns of the Bismarck, were in the pursuing fleet. It was believed a strong British cruiser fleet also had joined in the action. The Bismarck, rated at better than 30 knots, could outrun any British battleship but the new ones of the King George class.

Speculation was divergent on the mission which had taken the Bismarck and its escort ships, probably including cruisers as well as destroyers, into Greenland waters.

Some suggested that the German squadron was on the way to attack shipping in the American patrol area, or to scout the strength of American naval patrols. Others suggested that by engaging the Bismarck, the Hood and its escorting British warships had frustrated an attack on Greenland or Iceland.

Nobody sought to conceal the feeling that the loss of the Hood was a serious matter, aside from the moral value of the German victory.

"The loss is a heavy calamity," said the conservative Times. "The loss of this mighty unit makes an acknowledged gap in the fighting line that especially, since the defection of our French ally, has had to be stretched around the globe to the utmost limits of its elasticity."

Iraq Government Claimed Crumbling, Tribes Revolt

Rashid's Followers in Panic as British Forces Approach Baghdad

By FREDERICK KUH.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 26. (U.P.)—Rashid Ali Al Gailani's anti-British Iraq government is disintegrating, its ministers are fleeing or preparing to flee, Iraqi tribesmen are rising in revolt and British forces are nearing Baghdad, the capital, Middle East dispatches reported today.

Rashid Ali May Flee.

Ankara dispatches said Rashid Ali himself had asked for a visa to cross Turkish territory in flight and that his defense minister, Gen. Naji Shawket, was preparing to flee to Turkey soon. A Daily Mail Cairo dispatch reported that Finance Minister Anji Suwadi and Communications Minister Mohammed Ali Mahmud had fled to Iran with their families.

Rashid's followers in Baghdad were reported to be in panic as British forces approached from the Falluja area to the west.

British troop and airplane action in Iraq itself, the failure of Germany to make good reported promises of big scale aid to Rashid Ali, Britain's firm attitude toward Syrian aid to the Nazis, the defection of Col. Philibert Collet, ace French colonial leader, and some of his farces and the arrival on Iraq soil of Prince Abdul Illah, former regent of Iraq, to form a "constitutional" government in opposition to Rashid Ali were factors which seemed to have precipitated the sudden and definite collapse of the government which, on an anti-British program, had seized power.

Ankara reported that the Germans had instructed the Iraqi leaders to organize a new capital at Mosul, in the oil fields, but that it was believed unlikely that any Rashid Ali leaders would remain in that area long before they went on to Turkey, even if they obeyed the Germans at all.

The Iraqi legation at Cairo confirmed to the United Press that a revolt had broken out Saturday among the tribesmen who had been in Rashid Ali's territory but who had decided to support Abdul Illah.

Abdul, reported to have left Basra for Baghdad, was quoted in a Cairo dispatch as saying that Rashid Ali's troops had started to desert.

"I intend to issue a proclamation as soon as I enter Baghdad at the head of my Iraqi troops, announcing my return and the formation of a lawful government," he was quoted.

SCHOOL HARVEST VACATION TALKED

SHORTAGE IN FARM LABOR BRINGS CONSIDERATION

EARLY OPENING IS DISCUSSED

Bureau Suggests Agricultural Defense Subcommittees Petition Local Education Boards and School Trustees For Earlier Openings—Students Urged to Take Farm Jobs for Summer.

Albany, May 26. (AP)—Fear of a "dangerous" curtailment of food production because of the farm labor shortage brought two proposals today for recruiting help from New York's school classrooms.

Harvest Vacation Suggested.

Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, deputy state education commissioner, said education officials are considering opening schools a week or ten days earlier than usual next fall to permit release of students for farm work later in the harvest season.

"It has also been suggested that idle farm youth 16 years old or over be encouraged to take farm jobs during the summer," he added.

He termed the lack of farm help so acute "that farmers, farm organization leaders and government officials are fearful that dangerous reductions in greatly needed food products may occur unless positive steps are taken."

Meantime the department's Bureau of Agricultural Education estimated the shortage throughout the season at "approximately 21,000" and said "during September and October this shortage will be most acute."

The situation was attributed to

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SCHOOL HARVEST VACATION TALKED

(Continued From Page One.)

the absorption of "thousands" of farm youth by military training, industry and the industrial defense training program.

"In World war 1 the food situation presented a critical issue and in the last analysis proved to be a deciding factor," the bureau said, "the food situation and the imperative demand for our aid is rapidly approaching critical proportions. It requires man power to keep production at new high levels."

The bureau suggested agricultural defense subcommittees in farm counties determine need for earlier school openings and, when necessary, petition local education boards and school trustees who have the required authority.

Urging students take farm jobs for the summer, it asserted "most young men are able to drive motor vehicles and would be able to undertake such work with tractors, trucks and cars. Others could do work in which specialized skills are not required."

British Admit Loss of 6 Fighting Ships at Crete

Two Cruisers and Four Destroyers Lost and Two Battleships Damaged

(By The Associated Press.)

London, May 27.—The British navy has lost the cruisers Gloucester and Fiji and the destroyers Juno, Greyhound, Kelly and Kashmir while two battleships and "several other cruisers" have been damaged in the battle of Crete, it was learned in authoritative circles today.

Inflict Heavy Losses.

No sea-borne German forces have landed on Crete, but reinforcements are reaching the Allied garrison, it was said.

The German high command declared yesterday the British had lost eleven cruisers, eight destroyers, five torpedo boats and one submarine in the battle of Crete and that a battleship and several other British war vessels had been badly damaged.)

The Allied forces were said to have inflicted "very heavy losses on the Germans since the airborne Nazi invasion started a week ago today.

"The fighting has been most bitter and severe and enemy losses up to the present have been much heavier than ours," official quarters announced.

"The battle of Crete now has lasted for a week and during this whole time our troops have been subjected to an intense and continuous scale of air attacks to which, owing to geographical conditions, our air force has only been able to make a very limited but gallant counterpoint.

"We have not, however, been able to prevent other descents of air-borne troops to reinforce the enemy and the weight of this attack has grown from day to day.

"The battle has swayed backwards and forwards with indescribable fury at Canea and equally fiercely, although on a smaller scale, at Retimo and Herakleion (Candia.)

"Reinforcements of men and supplies have reached and are reaching General Freyberg's (Allied) forces and at this moment the issue of magnificent resistance hangs in the balance.

WHAT AN UNLIMITED NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEANS.

When the president declared that an unlimited national emergency existed in this country he immediately and automatically took over powers as great as those exercised by Abraham Lincoln during the Civil war. As commander in chief of the army and navy he can use both army and navy as he sees fit and it is doubtful if even congress can limit this authority as conferred specifically by the constitution. He can likewise do the following:

1. He can take such steps necessary to protect American ships on the high seas, as President Wilson did in the days preceding the World war.

2. He probably has complete control over the press and the radio within the restrictions set forth in the bill of rights.

3. He can proceed under the espionage act against disloyal citizens or aliens and probably has the right to restrain public utterance which may be held to be detrimental to our security.

4. He can stop all strikes and lockouts and insist upon arbitration by executive decree.

5. He is given almost complete power over the currency of the nation and over all stock exchanges.

6. He has complete power over all shipping, whether privately or publicly owned.

7. He has power to completely control industry and to tell a manufacturer what he can manufacture and what he cannot and in what proportion.

8. He can take over and operate the railroads.

9. He can regulate and prohibit exports.

10. He can fix prices for wheat, coal and other materials and commodities considered essential to national defense.

In short, Prdesident Roosevelt, now has very near if not quite all the powers which Prime Minister Churchill has in England. It is power which is accorded him both by statute and under constitutional interpretation. How great and all inclusive this latter power is may be seen from the fact that it was under this grant of power that Lincoln, without recourse to congress, freed the slaves.

EXPERTS SEE NEW TECHNIQUE READY

German Plans to Knock Great Britain Out With Mustard Gas Are Revealed

'CHUTISTS TO SERVE AS SCREEN FOR LANDING OF PANZER UNITS

THOUSANDS OF FLAT-BOTTOMED, DIESEL-DRIVEN BARGES MAY BE USED

GAS WOULD DISRUPT MORALE

German Command Expected to Gain Element of Surprise by Gassing Certain Routes—Containers of Mustard Gas Already Stored Is Report.

By JOHN T. WHITAKER

(Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Lisbon, May 27.—The German attack against Crete is a preparatory step before an attempt to invade England, but not a "rehearsal."

Use of Gas Expected.

That is the opinion of military experts who are able today to reveal something of Nazi plans to knock Great Britain out by an invasion technique built around a new use of gas.

The bombing out of airdromes in Crete, dropping of parachutists, landing of air-borne infantry divisions with their own howitzers, light tanks and anti-tank guns will be repeated, of course, but in Crete the Germans are giving no hint of what they reserve for their invasion of the British Isles.

Against England, parachutists and air-borne infantry will merely serve as a screen for the major effort of landing fully armored Panzer divisions, each with 400 tanks, from thousands of flat-bottomed, diesel-driven barges. The characteristics of these craft, already repeatedly bombed by the Royal Air Force in channel ports, are well known.

Flat scows can be driven against shore until guns and tanks are rolled off because they are held there by an enormous outboard motor of the type first used for barges in certain shallow-draft American canals. Consequently, jetties and docks are not required and landings can be made on any beach.

Driving Force Needed.

Even air superiority—and it is doubtful if the Germans can achieve this over England unless their new types of planes prove sensational—would scarcely suffice to protect the first German divisions landed against nominally superior forces and guns at the disposal of the British defenders. What the Germans must achieve for success is superior driving force which will enable their armored columns to overcome this British advantage.

The Germans must be able to consolidate their positions, then penetrate to key points and cause disruptions in the British defense.

Gas is the German answer, according to experts who expect it to provide the element of surprise which will so disrupt the defenders that German columns can develop superior driving force in England just as they did in France. Battles are still won on the principle of "getting there the fustest with the mostest men," only that today fire power is achieved by the mostest tanks in the closest synchronized driving force.

How does gas bring the element of surprise? This way: If there are five roads fit for armored columns leading from the coast to a key defense point, the Germans plan to gas three of them. The invading German forces know which two roads are open and exactly where the gassed areas close and shut, while the British don't.

While the Germans are able to roll forward immediately without danger of gas, the British must spend long hours finding what is gassed and what is not, and to try to neutralize the contaminated areas. Any British troops moving into the area gassed with mustard gas, for instance, must have a complete change of clothing within four hours.

Think what this means to the morale of the defenders. Every soldier advancing to meet a German dawn attack by forces who started landing around 2 a. m., fears that he is being moved through gas which will begin to burn him just about the time the dawn battle starts.

Thus the morale of the British soldiers must surely suffer in a moment when their commanders are badly handicapped by the element of surprise and the time factor which the German command has gained for itself.

Gas Already Stored.

Mustard gas to be dropped in glass containers is already stored at virtually all invasion airdromes. Travelers from occupied France repeat the well authenticated story of a trainload of screaming soldiers evacuated after an accident had burned more than 100 of them at one of these mustard dumps. All the Germans need is proper weather conditions in order to follow all-out bombings with a sudden loosing of gas to disrupt ports and key cities and then provide the element of surprise for the benefit of the first troops landed on the tight little island's shores.

Three out of the five roads will be gassed at not only one key place, but at 20. Thus the Germans expect to consolidate their positions and drive their Panzer divisions through completely disrupted defense groups.

It is obvious that no hint of this is being given in Crete and the Germans are right when they say that the present air versus naval battle is no rehearsal for invasion.

Crete is a vital preparatory step, however, for the Germans plan to take that and Cyprus in order to clear the way to the Suez and Mosul. Then they should be able to sweep from one end of the middle sea to the other in a swift campaign against the British navy, already spread perilously thin.

A successful Mediterranean campaign, which would be impossible if America entered the war now, will leave Hitler free to surprise America as well as Britain by a sudden all-out invasion designed to destroy Britain before America can save the day, according to military experts. For while the Germans know that the man in the street, in England, can take it, they are counting on the continued paralysis of American opinion, plus the reaction to the Mediterranean campaign, breaking the will power of Britain's governing class.

It looks like a fifty-fifty proposition.

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DRAFT SIGN-UP SET ON JULY 1

FOR REGISTRATION OF MEN WHO HAVE BECOME 21

DATE IS FIXED BY ROOSEVELT

Second Selective Service Registration Is Ordered by President to Further "The Interests of National Defense."

Washington, May 27. (AP)—July 1 will be registration day for the million of young Americans who have come of age since last Oct. 16 and are now eligible for possible military service.

F. D. R. Fixes Date.

President Roosevelt fixed the date yesterday in ordering the second selective service registration to further "the interests of national defense."

All unregistered male citizens and aliens who have attained their 21st birthday on or before July 1 must register.

The enrollment will be handled by the 6,500 selective service boards throughout the country in the same manner as the first selective service registration last October when some 16,500,000 men from 21 through 35 signed up.

Tentative plans call for placing the new registrants at the bottom of their local draft lists in a sequence to be determined by a new small-scale national lottery.

Despite this, the expectation is that thousands of July 1 registrants will be inducted into the army in a comparatively short time. Local boards, officials said, will be inclined to classify quick-

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favorable, the Mass will be held in the church at the same hour

the ceremony. If weather is un-

society will erect the altar for

Mass. Men of the Holy Name

The church choir will sing the

in the cemetery.

Italian King on Albanian Visit



King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy (left) is greeted by the mayor of Tirana, Albania (right) on His Majesty's visit to Tirana early in May. Rome reported that a Greek fired several wild shots at the auto in which the monarch was riding in Albania with Albanian Premier Shefket Verlaci, May 17.

Germans' Great Dreadnaught Is Sunk Off Brest

American Plane, Four-Motored Patrol Bomber, Plays Leading Role in Sinking, Locating Warship.

By JOE ALEX MORRIS
United Press Foreign News Editor

The Royal Navy sent Germany's newest dreadnaught, the Bismarck, to the bottom of the Atlantic ocean today in revenge for the Hood.

The Bismarck, working her guns to the end, went down 400 sea miles west of Brest, 2,000 miles and 72 hours after the great 42,100-ton Hood had vanished in a magazine explosion in the Straits of Denmark, between Greenland and Iceland.

Death of the Bismarck came at 11 a. m. today (5 a. m., E. D. T.)

It was a crippling loss for Germany's high seas fleet of capital ships, leaving her with only three dreadnaughts against Britain's 15—a ratio of British superiority of 5 to 1 againt the 4 to 1 figure that prevailed before the epic encounter started.

The British victory was an achievement for British air and naval cooperation in which an American plane, a four-motored consolidated bomber, played the leading role.

Great Sea Hunt Ends in Sinking

By NED RUSSELL.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 27. (U.P.)—The British battle fleet has sunk the German battleship Bismarck, pride of the German navy, exacting usurious vengeance for the Bismarck's sinking of the giant battle cruiser Hood, the admiralty announced today.

U. S. Plane Aids Navy.

An American-made plane, a four-motored Consolidated bomber, enabled the navy to bring the brand new, 35,000 ton Bismarck to bay and sink it approximately 72 hours after it won its first and only victory.

Operating under the coastal command in long range scouting work, the Consolidated sighted the Bismarck shortly before noon yesterday, apparently making desperately for the French invasion coast.

The British fleet which, scattered over thousands of miles of the sea, had been hunting down the German ship, closed in and took position for battle.

High official quarters said that the new 35,000 ton battleship Prince of Wales bombarded the Bismarck after four torpedoes had slowed her down, and that apparently the German pride was finally sunk by additional torpedoes.

There was one report that the Bismarck's steering control had been smashed either by torpedoes or gunfire and that she was forced to navigate at varying speed. Then the British ships moved in, it was reported, and finished her with salvoes of the big guns of the battleships, and torpedoes.

Prey Finished Off.

Then the British ships finished off their prey, it was said.

It was not disclosed at once whether the British fleet had suffered casualties in scoring its victory.

A high official informant said that the Bismarck was accompanied by the new eight-inch gun cruiser Prince Eugen.

The Bismarck shook off pursuit Sunday night, it was said, but was located by the Catalina plane about midday Monday, heading for Brest or St. Nazaire.

(The Germans said the ship was sunk 400 miles off Brest.)

Fleet air arm torpedo carrying planes and other planes from the old Aircraft cruiser Ark Royal—often reported sunk by the Germans—made a succession of attacks on the Bismarck. It now appeared alone. The Prince Eugen had gone.

About midnight the admiralty learned that the Bismarck had been struck by two torpedoes, one amidships, one astern.

The second torpedo apparently had affected the Bismarck's steering gear. She was reduced to very slow speed. She made uncontrollable circles in the sea. Relentlessly the British ships closed in to take their revenge for the sinking of the Hood and the men who went down with her.

A British destroyer flotilla raced in. Two more torpedoes brought the Bismarck almost to a halt.

Battleships Catch Up.

About daylight British battleships caught up with the crippled giant.

The battleships poured death into it.

But it appeared that the torpedoes had struck the fatal blow.

Germany said that the Bismarck had its speed reduced by a hit in the bow, apparently when it sank the Hood and, as the Nazis claimed, damaged a British battleship.)

For 72 tense hours the British fleet and the Bismarck had engaged in a deadly game of hare and hounds in which, somewhere in the North Atlantic between Greenland and the European coast, British warships of all types had hunted the German giant as scout planes of the fleet flashed its tortuous maneuverings and torpedo planes, attacking it again and again, had hit it twice.

The fate of the German crew and of the commander, Admiral Guenther Luetjens, who had been hailed as a hero for his sinking of the Hood, was not immediately known.

The Bismarck's complement is not listed in authoritative naval publications. But the complement of Germany's 26,000 ton battleships is 1,461 officers and men. The Bismarck's was probably larger.

Brought to Bay.

It had been indicated late last night that the Bismarck had been brought to bay, and was fighting for its life, when the British admiralty announced that she had been struck by an aerial torpedo fired by a British fleet plane.

Early today the German high command had announced:

"The battleship Bismarck since Monday at 9 p. m. has been again engaged in a severe battle by superior enemy forces."

The next word was an authoritative statement issued at 12:30 p. m. (6:30 a. m. E. D. T). that the Bismarck had been sunk.

Fifteen minutes later came the brief admiralty communique:

"The German battleship Bismarck has been sunk by [illegible] naval forces. Details of operat[illegible]

(Continued on Page Ninete[illegible]

GERMANS' GREAT BATTLESHIP SUNK

(Continued From Page One.)

will be announced as soon as possible."

The British navy, which had suffered a heavy blow with the loss of the proud Hood, the world's largest warship, had vindicated its prowess and had dealt a really crippling blow to the German navy.

Hood was an old ship. Its 42,100 ton bulk, its eight 15-inch guns, had made it the most glamorous unit in the navy but it had been built 21 years ago. It met its fate last Saturday in what the admiralty called an "unlucky" hit in its magazine.

Powerful Battleship.

In the Bismarck the Germans had lost a new battleship, possibly the only one completed of the four of the Birmarck class.

Brand new, one of the most powerful ships in the world, it had gone out from the Norwegian coast last Thursday on its first venture into the open sea, to challenge the British navy. It scored one quick and dramatic triumph. Five days after it put out it went down in battle. From the day that it left Norway, it was disclosed only today, the British fleet had stalked it.

Over thousands of miles of sea, from the Greenland-Iceland area to the French invasion coast, British battleships and other units closed in. Night and day scout planes sought it and, when they sighted it, flashed its position, torpedo planes dived down on it.

Seeking to rid itself of its pursuers during the few northern hours of darkness or in the fogs which form suddenly over the Arctic and sub-Arctic seas, it had sought to reach the European coast and safety, and failed.

As admiralty chieftains here plotted courses and wirelessed orders, the British sea huntsmen exchanged reports and hour by hour forced the Bismarck into position where it could be given the mortal blow that made the sinking the Hood, from the British viewpoint, a better than even exchange.

The British fleet still ruled the Atlantic and the German navy had paid a heavy price to find it out.

Prize of Nazi Navy.

In the final flashes of the explosions as the great German ship went down, the Germans had lost the prize ship of their navy, and one that it would take them years to replace, a battleship matched by only a handful in the world today.

If Germany had any 35,000 ton battleships left, it could have but one—the Tirpitz, launched a month and a half after the newly completed Bismarck. It has two 26,000 ton battleships, Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, crippled in Brest harbor after repeated blows by British planes. It has two pocket battleships, Luetzow and Admiral Scheer, 10,000 tons, two 19,250 ton aircraft carriers and at most about seven cruisers.

Britain has the new King George and Prince of Wales, 35,000 ton battleships of at least equal power to the Birmarck, and possibly from one to three more ships in this class. It has the 35,000 ton battleships Nelson and Rodney with 16-inch guns, nine lesser battleships, the powerful 15-inch battle cruisers Renown and Repulse, at least eight aircraft carriers. It had about 70 cruisers and four anti-aircraft ships.

It was disclosed that an American made plane, a huge Consolidated bomber, called here a Catalina, had picked up the Bismarck yesterday.

Sighted About Noon.

Operating under orders of the coastal command in long range scouting work, the four-motored plane sighted the Bismarck shortly before midday yesterday, apparently making desperately for Brest or St. Nazaire on the French invasion coast.

The British huntsmen took positions for battle, wheeling at top speed into line.

The German challenge had failed signally and quickly.

Naval experts emphasized that the sinking of the Birmarck, despite its victory over the Hood, brought to the front again the question why the Germans had built such battleships when it was almost certain they would be unable to create a big enough force to challenge the British ships of the line. Even during the blackest of the appeasement days, the navy had kept an overwhelming superiority.

It was too early to say whether the Bismarck sinking had marked another Jutland, if on a small scale. In the Jutland battle of 1916 the British suffered big losses. But never afterward did the German high seas fleet venture into the Atlantic. Some experts, including British ones, hold that the Britsh lost the Jutland battle. But even if that were conceded, paradoxically in losing the battle they chased the German fleet into shelter and won the naval war definitely.

Torpedoed On Monday.

An admiralty communique late last night said:

"The chase of the Bismarck in the Atlantic has been hotly pursued. This evening torpedo bombers of the fleet air arm scored a hit with a torpedo on the Bismarck. The hunt continues."

A few hours later the German high command announced that

Don Budge and His Bride



—Phonephoto

This photo was taken a few hours before Don Budge and Deirdre Conselman were wed in Chicago. Budge took time out from the national professional tennis tourney at North Dearborn to get married.

May 29, 1941

Warns U. S.

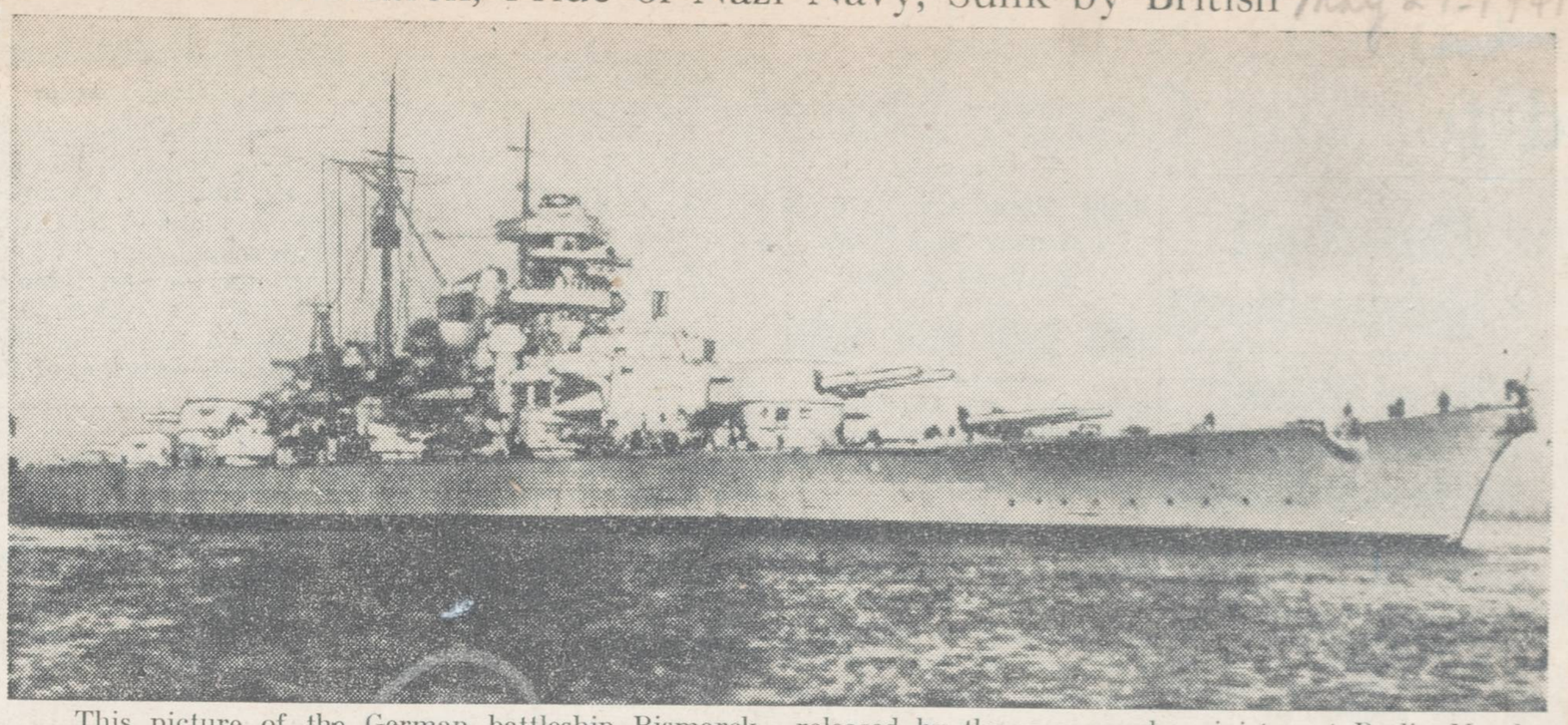


Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, above, commander of the German navy, warned the United States that American convoys for materials going to England would constitute an "open war act" which would be prevented by guns of the German navy if necessary.

May 28 1941

Bismarck, Pride of Nazi Navy, Sunk by British

May 27-1941



This picture of the German battleship Bismarck, which sank the British battle cruiser Hood Saturday and which was in turn sunk by the British navy today, was released by the propaganda ministry at Berlin Monday and flashed to New York by radio. The Bismarck was a new 35,000t-on battleship.

Dear, Dead Days — By Raymond Clapper

May 27-41

Mr. Clapper Sighs and Looks Back on Days That Now Are Passing — We Are Entering a War Era, He Declares, and Things Are Certain to Change.

Washington, May 27.—We say goodby now to the land we have known. Like lovers about to be separated by a long journey, we sit in this hour of mellow twilight, thinking fondly of the past, wondering. Words seem almost an intrusion.

What tomorrow will bring we do not know. We only know that this golden day is slipping inevitably from us, clutch at it as we will. We have had our troubles. Sometimes we were poorly clothed and poorly fed. But always tomorrow was full of promise. Hardship would diminish. Happiness would grow. Progress was the fixed law of life. We never doubted it, even when the going was rough.

* * *

As I write this, President Roosevelt is preparing his fireside talk. From England comes the call for help, a desperate call for more and more and more. Most of the men now looking over Mr. Roosevelt's shoulder as he writes want him to answer that call. Germany's naval chief warns us that already we are engaged in warlike actions with our naval patrol. He warns us to go no further. Laval, that dark stooge of Berlin, warns us to stay out. Japan, sensing that we may go in, begins to wriggle to find some way of escaping the Axis bargain to go in if we do. I don't know what Mr. Roosevelt has decided to say. But we are moving toward war, not away from it. The only uncertainty is how much faster we shall move from now on.

Whether we go to war or not, we shall act more and more as if we were going to war. Our lives will all be affected by this. Our ways will change drastically, whether or not a drop of blood is lost.

* * *

Habits must be changed. Peacetime ways have to be sacrificed. For years, dozens of materials will be almost completely monopolized by war needs and there will be little left for civilian purposes. Even senators and congressmen in some instances may have to give up their automobiles and move to small living quarters, for taxes are going to rip sharply into the lives of every family above the very lowest level of living. For this year and next, we have set aside 40 billion dollars for war production. More may be added to that. Already we are planning to spend far more than we spent in the last war. Labor, still living in a dream-world of constantly rising wages and constantly shorter hours, is going to wake up very soon with a terrific shock.

I mention only the more pleasant aspects of the future and pass over the heavy hearts, the separated families, the young careers that will have to wait, those inward wounds which are more numerous than the wounds of the battlefield.

Regimented people. Regimented trade. The waste of war. The millions of days of human labor to make the guns, the shells, the planes, the tanks and the ships. The huge plants useful only to manufacture weapons of slaughter. That's our future. It will be the same whether we go into the war or not.

* * *

It's been a grand life in America. We have had to work hard. But usually there was good reward. We have had poverty, but also the hope that if the individual man threw in enough struggle and labor he could find his place. Man has gained steadily in security and dignity, in hours of leisure, in those things that made his family comfortable and gave lift to his spirit. Under his feet, however rough the road, he felt the firm security of a nation fundamentally strong, safe from any enemy, able to live at peace by wishing to. In every one of us lived the promise of America.

Now we see the distant fire rolling toward us. It is not being put out. It is still some distance away, but the evil wind blows it toward us.

So ends our reverie in the twilight, over the dear, dead days.

Looking Backward

(By The Associated Press.)

One Year Ago Today.

May 26, 1940—Germans report fall of Calais; fighting is violent along river Somme.

Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

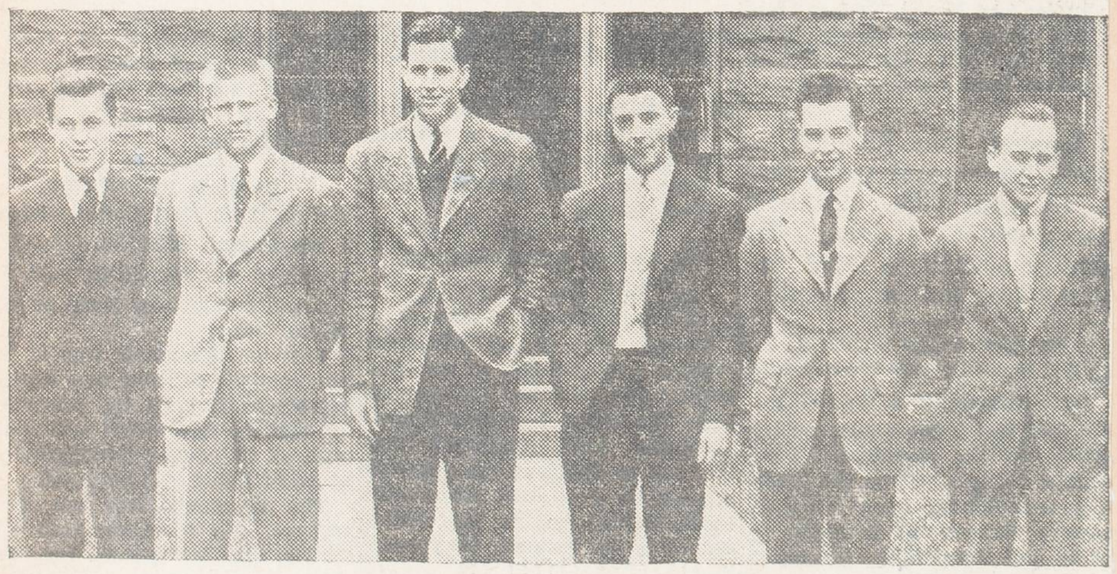
May 26, 1916—United States won't tolerate seizure of mails at sea, Secretary of State Lansing warns Allies.

Clarkson President Speaks at Exercise



Dr. John A. Ross, jr., president of Clarkson college, speaking at the annual moving-up exercises at Potsdam Monday on Main street in front of the main building of the college. In the background are members of the faculty and old and new members of Phalanx, honorary scholastic and leadership fraternity.

Clarkson Students Tapped for Honor Society



Clarkson college students tapped for Phalanx, honorary scholastic and leadership fraternity, at moving-up day exercises Monday at Potsdam. Left to right are Robert Butterworth of Ottawa, Laurel Putman of Alexandria Bay, George R. Maclean of Syracuse, Paul Rice of Johnson City, Paul D. Garvey of Potsdam and George C. Hawley of Batavia.

Contest for Potsdam Supervisorship Seen; Flanders May Resign

Incumbent Ready to Accept Permanent Appointment with Army at Pine Camp

FOUR MEN ARE CANDIDATES

Mayor Murphy, Attorney Sanford, Charles Drew and F. M. McIntyre Reported Ready to Enter Primaries.

(Special to The Times)

Potsdam, May 28.—A contest for the supervisorship of the town of Potsdam appeared in the making today with the circulation of unconfirmed, but reliable, reports that Maj. William E. Flanders, the incumbent, would resign to permanently accept the position of morale officer at Pine Camp.

Board Meets June 7.

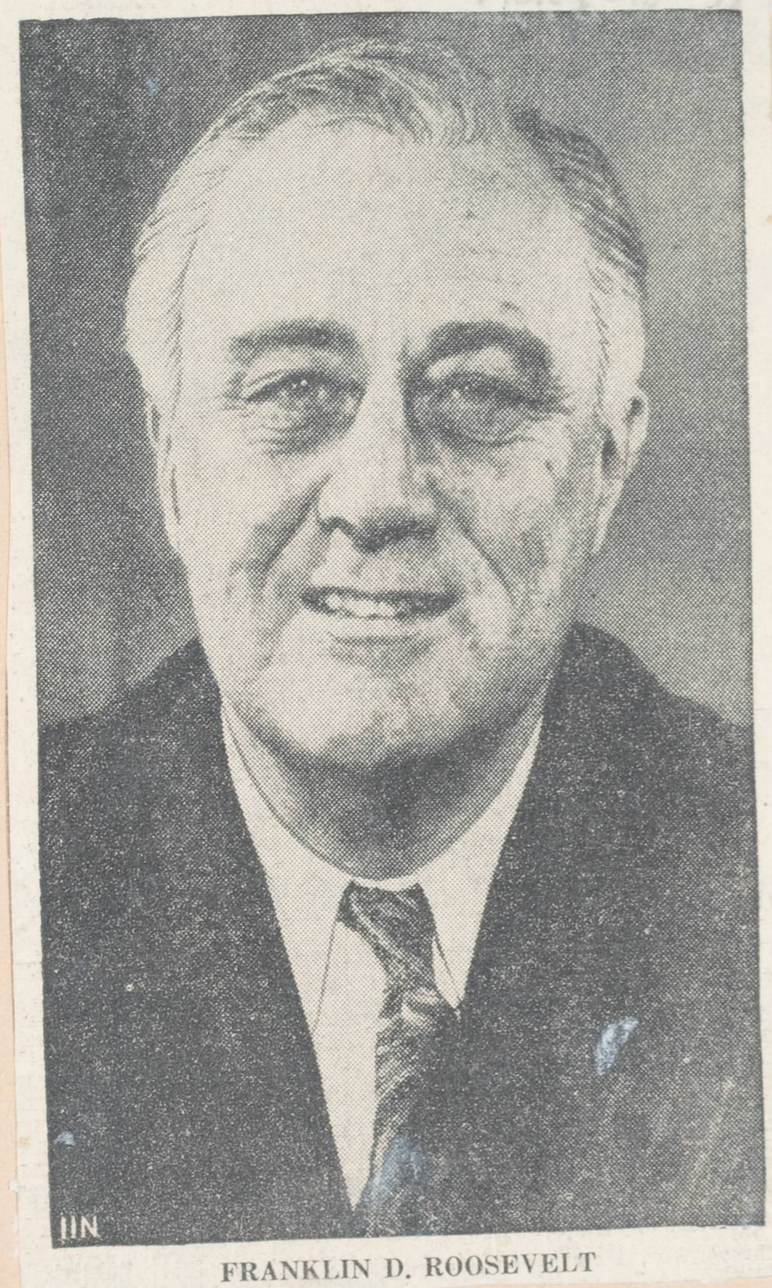
Major Flanders is expected to officially inform the town board of his decision at the monthly meeting June 7 at the civic center here. He was appointed to the post of morale officer on April 1 but has been postponing a decision on the supervisor job.

Following a routine audit of the accounts, the town board is expected to appoint someone to fill out the remainder of Major Flanders' term which ends Dec. 31. Candidates for the post will file in the primaries this fall.

There are four men prominently mentioned for the appointment to fill out the remainder of the term. They are Mayor Elmer J. Murphy of Potsdam, Howard R. Sanford, local attorney and justice of the peace member of the board; Charles Drew, Norwood attorney, and Fred M. McIntyre, retired Potsdam business man.

At this time the contest appears to be between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Sanford as both are active politically. Drew, McIntyre and Murphy have made their position known by applications filed with Town Clerk William T. Hinman. Regardless of who is appointed to fill out Major Flanders' term, Mayor Murphy will oppose the incumbent in the G. O. P. primaries. Mr. Sanford, who, as a member of the board, has a present edge, has not issued a statement on whether or not be is a candidate either to fill out the term or to run in the primaries.

Declares U. S. Policy



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

May 28, 1941

Divided We Hang — By Raymond Clapper

Mr. Clapper Says President's Speech Has Not Seemingly Ended the Division of Feeling—Lindbergh, Wheeler and Others Continue Fight.

Washington, May 29.—It is too early to judge how effective President Roosevelt's speech and his proclamation of an unlimited national emergency will be. But the first wave of reaction suggests that he has failed to end the division in the country.

Less than 24 hours after Mr. Roosevelt spoke, a group of 40 non-interventionist senators and representatives met and decided to continue their fight to keep the United States out of war. Several of their members, particularly Senators Wheeler and Taft, went on the air to take issue with Mr. Roosevelt. The non-interventionist group considered plans for carrying on a campaign around the country. Some are suggesting an unofficial referendum on a scale that would amount to an unofficial plebiscite of the nation.

If this program is carried through, then the bitterness which we have seen during the last few weeks is likely to increase rather than recede.

* * *

Mr. Roosevelt's strong supporters, and presumably he himself, expected that the persuasive effect of the fireside talk would be sufficient to end the argument.

Mr. Roosevelt stated the national policy definitely. He said he would, in consultation with naval and military technicians, devise and put into effect additional measures to get our war goods to Great Britain. He said our fighting forces were being placed in "strategic military position." In short, he made it plain that he was ready to shoot at the first threatening move by Hitler and he reserved the right to judge what would be considered a threatening move. He said that government had a right to expect of all citizens that they take a loyal part in our common defense—"from this moment forward."

So far as Mr. Roosevelt is concerned, he has proceeded into a new phase, a new order. Dozens of statutes can be brought into play by special proclamation under emergency orders. Exactly what he can do is still a matter of research by legal assistants. For instance, OPM, and presumably other affected agencies, are now studying the statutes to determine what new powers may be applied under the state of full emergency.

* * *

It has been confidently expected among friends of the administration that the president's speech and his proclamation would end the main phase of the war debate of as we have been hearing it up to now. It was expected to mark the end of the Lindbergh movement. The country was to turn with united support behind the execution of the national policy outlined by the president. Much was expected from the psychological effect of the emergency proclamation. Mr. Roosevelt set the course of the nation. He did not recommend anything to congress. He fixed the policy by executive declaration, trusting undoubtedly to public sentiment to accept and support him in his emergency action.

* * *

But so far as the first scanning of comment indicates, none of the leading voices in opposition to the president has changed tune. Typical of much of this reaction was that of Senator Vandenberg. He said nothing had altered his conviction that America should stay out of this war. The America First committee announced, after a meeting of its executive committee, that this organization would redouble its efforts—which have been considerable already—to crystallize public opinion "in support of the president's pledges to keep America out of other people's wars."

President Roosevelt has attempted to settle the issue without referring it to congress. The situation seemed so desperate that he decided to appeal straight to the American people, confident that they, too, would recognize the danger and give him their loyal support. But it begins to appear as if the country is still left divided, with a stubborn and militant opposition that is determined to wage a new campaign to defeat the national policy proclaimed by President Roosevelt. If this should happen, the plight of the country would indeed be tragic.

TRADE COURSES TO BE STARTED

Potsdam, May 29.—The trades courses which will be inaugurated at Potsdam High school next fall will prepare boys to go into agriculture, metal trades, electrical occupations, wood working or auto mechanical fields with a basic knowledge of the trade, E. Harold Cole, principal, said Wednesday afternoon in an informal talk before the Rotary club at the Arlington Inn.

Mr. Cole stressed that the courses would not result in finished mechanics but would rather in a large measure accomplish some of the training received under the apprentice system of years ago and at the same time the boy would receive a high school education.

Dr. Alfred R. Powers of the Clarkson college faculty was asked to comment on the proposed course and he declared that if the experience at Clarkson in World war one was a standard, the high school would find that many boys would learn a trade in less than four years.

Army Fliers Allowed to Resign to Fly in China

Men Can Gain Experience Under Actual Combat Conditions There

WAR DEPARTMENT IS SILENT

Airmen, Who Will Retain American Citizenship, Will Be Subject to Recall for Service With Air Corps When Needed.

By MACK JOHNSON.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 31. (U.P.)—The army is permitting trained combat pilots and mechanics to resign from the air corps to volunteer for flying in China, it was learned today.

Gain Combat Experience.

Authoritative sources disclosed that the new policy fits into the Chinese government program to obtain skilled American fliers and aircraft technicians for service on commercial airlines and, possibly, for military duty against Japan.

The war department refused to discuss the matter, but other quarters said details were arranged betwen the state department and the Chinese embassy.

One source said a number of fliers and mechanics already had signed up for China duty and that others are expected to follow. He added that the men would gain experience under actual combat conditions which is impossible to obtain in the air corps' training program.

The airmen, who will retain their American citizenship, will be subject to recall for service with the air corps when and if needed.

The policy, it was said, affects combat pilots who have had a year or more experience and mechanics who have graduated from technical training centers.

A Chinese source here said his government wanted primarily to obtain fliers for a proposed expansion of commercial transport facilities. Asked why pursuit, bomber and other combat pilots were being sought to fly transport planes, he replied that even transport flying in China is "hazardous" and that experienced military pilots are needed because "they know what to do under these circumstances."

China's efforts to build up a bombing force suitable for effective attacks on the Japanese have been handicapped by a great lack of pilots trained to fly large bombers. The decision to employ American army pilots possibly may foreshadow new developments along that line.

Early this month, Sen. Claude Pepper, D., Fla., told the senate in an appeal for a "get tough" foreign policy that "a few American pilots and a few first-class American bombing planes can make a shambles of Tokyo." Such aggressive action, he said, would be necessary "to close the exits of Europe, Africa and Asia" to the Axis powers.

It was recalled here that during the Spanish civil war "volunteer" Russian military fliers saw service with the Loyalist forces while German and Italian army airmen fought as "volunteers" on the side of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

On June 7, the army and eight civilian flying schools will begin training 7,000 British pilots and navigators annually for the Royal Air Force. The U. S. Air Corps has been sending its pilots to Great Britain for several months for brief courses of instruction and observation of modern aerial warfare.

IRAQI FORCES ASK ARMISTICE

Iraqi Resistance to the British Ends, It Is Revealed at London

PRO-NAZI PREMIER RASHID ALI FLEES TO IRAN WITH HIS AIDES

LONDON BELIEVES IMPERIAL FORCES READY TO MARCH INTO BAGHDAD

MADE POSSIBLE BY CRETE FIGHT

British Imperial and Greek Forces Who Still Are Fighting Doggedly in Crete Prevented Germans From Giving Rashid Ali Support They Promised Him.

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE, Jr.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, May 31. (U.P.)—Premier Rashid Ali Al Gailani of Iraq has fled to Iran with his chief aides, his forces have asked an armistice and Iraqi resistance has ceased, it was announced authoritatively today.

Ready To Enter Baghdad.

It was believed here that the armistice had already been granted and that British forces were preparing to march into Baghdad from their positions a few miles outside the city.

A British victory over the German-supported Rashid regime had been won by prompt and firm action, Germany had failed to rally the Arabs to Rashid's standard and a dangerous threat to Great Britain's position in the Middle East had been dissipated.

Authoritative informants attributed the victory, which means the restoration of the friendly Iraqi regime of the regent Abdul Illah, directly to the stubborn stand of the British forces in Crete, who had stood for nearly two weeks against German forces of overwhelmingly superior weight.

Thus, while the situation in Crete was admittedly desperate and all hope had been lost of holding the island, the British imperial and Greek forces who still fought doggedly there, had prevented the Germans giving Rashid the support they had promised him.

No matter what happens in Crete now, it was said, the British stand there has been justified first by the destruction of thousands of Germany's best troops and great quantities of its best planes and secondly by the fact that it enabled the British forces to clear up the Iraq situation.

Informants said that the armistice had been requested within the last 48 hours by a committee of four led by the mayor of Baghdad, which had assumed control of the capital.

It was believed that Prince Abdul Illah, whom Rashid had ousted as regent, and Nuri Said, the premier, who likewise had been overthrown by Radhis' coup, were near Baghdad and would enter the city soon to form a government.

Rashid had fled Iraq with Amin Zahi, his chief of staff; his regent Sharaf, a group of officers and the German and Italian ministers who had helped to foment his revolt.

(The United Press Tehran correspondent reported that the party had arrived at the Iran frontier.

(The United Press correspondent at Beirut, Syria, reported that Baghdad had been declared an open city and that there was heavy fighting in the outskirts. This dispatch was believed to describe the situation as it had been before an armistice had been asked.)

"We owe the failure of Germany to fan the Iraqi rebellion into something bigger to the splendid fight of our troops in Crete," an authoritative source said.

"We may say that as between ourselves and the Iraqi rebels the whole thing is over. This does not mean that there are no more Germans in Iraq or that they have not got planes and personnel who will take action against us. But it does mean that so far as Arab participation is concerned the situation has been cleared up. It means the support the Germans gave their partisans was inadequate."

The British imperial and Greek troops in Crete were fighting against apparently hopeless odds against ever-increasing German and Italian forces in the narrow waist of Crete.

Bismarck Survivor Brought Ashore



A wounded survivor of the sinking of the German battleship Bismarck, picked up with about 100 comrades by the British, is helped ashore at an unidentified English port to which the prisoners were taken. (Photo transmitted by cable from London to New York.)

DUBLIN BOMBED, 40 ARE KILLED

(Continued From Page One.)

fast. German planes bombing northern Ireland customarily fly across the St. George's channel, and using Dublin as a land mark fly on northward.

(It was known that German planes were active over northern Ireland during the night.)

It was the second time Dublin had been bombed and the eighth time bombs had fallen on Ireland. Each time in the past Germany had accepted responsibility. Dublin was last bombed early in January when homes on the south side were damaged.

During the past bombings, and the frequent night flights of German planes on their way to northern Ireland, Irish anti-aircraft guns had remained silent. But they had opened up Thursday night when planes flew overhead, and they fired again yesterday when planes flew over by daylight.

The first bomb struck Dublin this morning at 1:45 in the North Circular road. It wrecked or damaged more than 50 homes and shops in all. A big fire was started.

Firemen were fighting this fire when 15 minutes later the whistle of another bomb was heard. Firemen and spectators dropped prone in the glass filled street. The bomb fell in the nearby Summer Hill parade. It demolished a row of six to eight homes and buried the occupants.

Ten minutes later the third bomb dropped in the North Strand. A row of eight shops and homes was demolished and other structures were damaged. Several persons wer killed or wounded and others were trapped in the ruins.

Troops, air raid precautions squads and ambulance crews were dispatched to the scene of the bombings. They feared that the death toll would prove high and hope was abandoned for any who might remain under the burning wreckage of their homes.

The fire in the North Strand road spread persistently over the ruins of ten or more homes and burned brightly for hours.

A United Press correspondent was blown from his bed by the blast of one of the bombs. He arrived at the scene of the bombings 300 yards away to find children wandering, dazed and screaming, in search of their parents, and parents searching frantically for lost children. Many women, clad in night clothes, stood screaming in the street.

Within a few minutes sisters of the St. Vincent De Paul orphanage nearby were at the scene in their flowing blue robes, aiding soldiers and air raid precaution men to reunite families and start the work of digging in the ruins for those who had been trapped. The orphanage children suffered only from shock.

As soon as news of the attack reached much-bombed Belfast, Ulster authorities offered to send ambulances and firemen to Dublin if they were needed, but they were not.

Since the early bombings of Ireland, there has been a "modified blackout" in Dublin. But it consists merely of a ban on bright street signs. Street lights are left on, motorists use their headlights as usual, and windows of homes and shops are not darkened. Street lights are kept lighted.

DUBLIN BOMBED, 40 ARE KILLED

AT LEAST FOUR BOMBS DROPPED ON CITY

DURING NAZI RAID ON ULSTER

Irish Anti-Aircraft Guns Which Had Remained Silent on Frequent Night Flights of Nazis, Had Opened Fire on Planes Thursday.

Dublin, May 31. (U.P.)—Rescue squads searched for men, women and children today in the twisted debris of homes wrecked when unidentified airplanes, dropping at least four bombs on Dublin, killed an estimated 30 to 40 persons, wounded more than 100, wrecked or damaged scores of homes and blew out the windows of the official residence of President Douglas Hyde.

Three of the bombs struck in the crowded northeast section of the city. A fourth, striking in the Phoenix park in the western suburb, was the one which fell sufficiently near the president's home to blast its windows.

One big fire burned for hours before firemen could control it.

One hospital received more than 100 killed and wounded.

The bombs dropped between 1:45 a. m. and 2:10 a. m.

Of those which struck in the city proper, one dropped in the North Circular road, a second in Summer Hill parade and a third in the North Strand. All three struck near the big Amiens street station, the principal railroad terminal of the capital, and the river Liffey dock area.

Planes had been flying over the city since soon after midnight, apparently on their way to Bel-

(Continued on Page Nineteen.)

ADEQUATE DIET SEEN FOR U. S.

HUGE STORES OF SURPLUS FOODS FOR EMERGENCY

SECRETARY WICKARD SPEAKER

Agriculture Head Tells Nutritional Conference There Is No Prospect of Meatless, Breadless or Sugarless Days for U. S. Despite War.

By FRED BAILEY.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, May 27. (U.P.)—There will be no need for "meatless, breadless or sugarless" days in this war because farmers can produce all the food needed to give the United States an adequate diet and meet Great Britain's needs, Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the national nutrition conference today.

Food Production Planned.

Huge stores of surplus foods already on hand can be speedily replenished under the administration's flexible farm program to meet any emergency, Wickard told the 900 food experts; food production can be planned to meet future needs just as efficiently as a factory can plan its production.

The conference was called by President Roosevelt to develop an "action program" to assure that the nation will be well-fed to meet the stress of all-out defense. Reports to the conference showed that 45,000,000 persons are on a "slow starvation" diet that makes them susceptible to disease and impairs their efficiency. Only one in four families has a good diet.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace told the conference last night that the nation is approaching a "real new order" based on physical well-being, equal opportunity and freedom of the soul—and not on the basis of "fear, compulsion and slavery."

He proposed a three-part program as the goal of the conference: 1. Complete elimination of "thousands of deaths" caused by dietary deficiency; 2. A great reduction in those diseases which gain headway because of malnutrition, and 3. Proper diets to all.

"The existing policies of the department of agriculture are definitely in line with a great national nutrition program such as this conference is considering," Wickard said in a speech prepared for delivery this morning.

"The farmer sets the national dinner table, and nothing would please him better than to see everyone eating heartily. Our present agricultural policies furnish an excellent foundation for putting this country on a better nutritional level."

In order to give everyone in the United States a satisfactory diet, he said, we would need to consume twice as many green vegetables and fruits as we do now, 70 per cent more tomatoes and citrus fruits, 35 per cent more eggs, 15 per cent more butter and 20 per cent more milk.

"We could feed and clothe and house the masses of our people far better than we do if we dared to turn science loose to tackle the job," he said. "But we have hesitated and sometimes this wa because we have been afraid we might make a wrong move and upset somebody's apple cart.

"I think it is time to be afraid that if we don't make some vigorous moves, our civilization won't have any apples to put in the carts and it won't matter any more whether they are upset or not.

"There is going to be planning in the modern world—either autocratic planning or democratic planning. As I look forward to the condition of the world after this war, I think we can avoid autocratic planning —dictatorship —only by proving that we can do a better job with democratic planning."

News of Sinking of Bismarck Sends London Into Delirium of Joy Today

London Times Naval Writer Asks if Lesson of Jutland Yet Learned

By HELEN KIRKPATRICK.
(Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

London, May 27.—The news of the sinking of Germany's newest 35,000-ton battleship Bismarck sent London into a delirium of joy this morning.

With the British naval and fleet-air-arm forces in hot pursuit of the Bismarck ever since a well-aimed shell landed square in the magazine of the 42,100-ton British Battle Cruiser Hood, it has been strongly believed that the Bismarck would not have much chance of escaping. But all official and unofficial naval comment here has been guarded and great emphasis has been placed on the protection which all the new German ships have.

The full story of the Bismarck's sinking is not yet known, nor whether the vital blow was delivered from air or sea. Certainly yesterday's news that she had been hit by a torpedo from a fleet-air-arm bomber encouraged people to hope that she might have been slowed down from the 30 knots of which she was capable nearer to the speed of the British pursuing ships whose maximum speed is 24 knots.

The Bismarck was laid down in 1936 and with her sister ship, the Tirpitz, embodied all the latest features with particularly heavy armor plating and well protected magazine to make them more immune from air attack. The Hood was laid down the year of the battle of Jutland and presumably was constructed with the lessons of that battle in mind. The advance of naval tactics since then has been considerable. The Hood was virtually reconstructed in 1929-1931 but it is never possible to make an old ship the equal of a new one.

The naval correspondent of the London Times this morning questions whether the lesson of Jutland was fully learned since the Hood was destroyed by the same

America Pledged By President To Resist the Nazis

Serves Notice Against Occupation Of Dakar or Azores, Emphasizes Determine To Aid British and Promises Defense

Complete text of Roosevelt Address on page 18.

By The Associated Press

Washington, May 28.—President Roosevelt, in an historic address last night, committed the United States unreservedly to a policy of active resistance against all German efforts to gain control of the seas.

Warns Labor Disputes Must Halt

Proclaiming a state of unlimited emergency, he promised the nation a dynamic defense against attack, or threat of attack.

He told the world, in the face of Berlin warnings, of the administration's determination to deliver the goods to Britain, utilizing the present patrols which "are helping now" and "all additional measures x x x (which) are being devised by our military and naval technicians."

He gave advance notice that occupation of Dakar, the Azores or the Cape Verde islands by Axis forces would constitute a direct danger to the safety and freedom of the hemisphere.

"We in the Americas," he declared, "will decide for ourselves whether and when, and where, our American interests are attacked or our security threatened.

"We are placing our armed forces in strategic military position.

"We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attack."

To underscore the acute gravity of the world situation as he saw it, President Roosevelt issued his formal declaration "that an unlimited national emergency exists and requires the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authority."

"Your government," he told the people of the United States, "has the right to expect of all citizens that they take part in the common work of our common defense—take loyal part from this moment forward. x x x All will have opportunities, all will have responsibilities to fulfill."

Addressing himself particularly to capital and labor, he asserted no disputes of any sort must interfere with arms production. The government henceforth would exert all its powers to end production stoppages. "Articles of defense must have the undisputed right of way in every industrial plant in the country."

World Hears Address.

This was the fireside chat for which the nation and most of the world had awaited eagerly for days. The radio carried it to the four corners of the globe by direct transmission, and by relays in the languages of many peoples—Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German, Arabic, Dutch, Czech, Slovak, Greek, Serb-Croat, Norwegian, Rumanian and Bulgarian.

Even before the president faced the cluster of microphones in the east room of the White House, the complete text of his address was already being sent to Berlin and to Tokyo by Axis powers newsmen.

Foreign reaction was slow, particularly from official quarters. Sleeples British people followed the broadcast with close attentjon, however, and the typical man-in-the-street comment was: "He's with us all the way . . . it means we're going to lick Hitler even sooner than we expected." The British radio interpreted the proclamation of unlimited emergency as "proof that the president is very much alive to the present military position."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada saw "a clear declaration by the president that the United States has not only decided to reassert but is determined to maintain the freedom of the seas. x x x Germany will have to draw her own conclusions as to what may be involved by any attempt by force to frustrate delivery from America of munitions and food to Britain."

In Washington congressional opinion divided into two main schools. Supporters of the administration's foreign policy applauded the speech as "superb . . . excellent . . . courageous . . . a ringing call."

Opposition legislators called it a "speech to promote war hysteria . . . a typical Rooseveltian speech that took 45 minutes to say nothing that we already did not know . . . disturbing . . . an executive declaration of a war policy."

Legislators Comment.

Senator Nye (R-ND), for example, remarked: "The Roosevelt war progresses. What does an unlimited emergency mean? Although he says the only thing we need to fear is fear itself, he proceeds to put fear in the American breast in abundance."

On the other hand, Senator Green (D-RI) of the foreign relations committe said, "I think the president was called on to assert leadership and he has asserted it. I think the country as a whole will follow it and congress will follow the lead of the people." He accordingly suggested immediate repeal of the neutrality act to "maintain American rights on the seas."

The president's proclamation of an unlimited emergency, it was generally conceded, clothed him with extraordinary powers that may be exercised as events warrant. By issuing additional proclamations, it was pointed out, he can close or commandeer radio stations, take over power houses needed for munitions production, demand preference for troops and war materials on all transportation systems, or suspend trading on securities exchanges—to name only a few possible uses of power.

Legal circles, however, believed the president already had authority to do these things under the previous "limited" emergency. They were inclined to regard the "unlimited emergency" proclamation primarily as an instrument to hammer home the full gravity of the country's present position.

Throughout the address, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated his conviction hemisphere security was in jeopardy because of Nazi plans for world domination.

Hitler Must Be Checked.

"Adolf Hitler," he said at the very outset, "never considered the domination of Europe as an end in itself. European conquest was but a step toward ultimate goals in all the other continents. It is unmistakably apparent to all of us that, unless the advance of Hitlerism is forcibly checked now, the western hemisphere will be within range of the Nazi weapons of destruction."

He offered his audience a blueprint of what he looked for, should Germany triumph abroad.

First would come the familiar assurances from Hitler. There was a sardonic tone in Mr. Roosevelt's voice as he recited them: "I am now completely satisfied. This is the last territorial readjustment I will seek. All we want is peace, friendship, and profitable trade with you in the new world."

Should those assurances be accepted, he continued, the "dictatorships would be forcing the enslaved peoples of their old world conquests x x x to build a naval

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AMERICA PLEDGED TO RESIST NAZIS

(Continued From Page One.)

and air force intended to gain and hold and be master of the Atlantic and Pacific as well."

Next: "They would fasten an economic stranglehold upon our several nations. Quislings would be found to subvert the governments of our republics: and the Nazis could back their fifth columns with invasion; if necessary.

"I am not speculating about all this," the president asserted. "I merely repeat what is already in the Nazi book of world conquest. They plan to treat the Latin American nations as they are now treating the Balkans. They plan to strangle the United States of America and the dominion of Canada."

Sir Hugh Walpole, Dies, Aged 57, British Novelis

Author of "Jeremy" Books Was Frequent Lecturer in U. S.

By The Associated Press

London, June 1.—Sir Hugh Walpole, the British novelist who wrote almost a book a year from the age of 25, died of a heart attack early today. He was 57. He had been ill for a week at his lakeland home, Brackenburn, near Keswick in the Cumberland mountains.

He was known in the states not only by his "Jeremy" books and his "Herries" saga but for frequent lectures, visits and a stay on the west coast.

In his novel "Roman Fountain," published last year, Walpole recalled an occasion when Adolf Hitler wept. He met Hitler in Bayreuth in 1934 soon after Hitler had served a prison sentence for the Munich beer cellar putsch and had written "Mein Kampf."

"I remember he cried," wrote Walpole, "and that I felt his passion for Germany so sincere it seemed to burn through his ugly boots into the ground and that I liked him and thought him in every way tenth rate."

He wrote almost to the end. One of his main contributions was to the regular book review section of a London newspaper.

It was an example of his dislike for inactivity and his joy in literary labor which he found comparatively easy.

"I write as I breathe," he once remarked. And again, "I never had any impulse but one, to put people down in words as I see them."

Compared to that of most authors, Walpole's career was a bed of roses, yet as a fledgling writer he was not without discouragement.

"When I started as a writer everyone was against me. I was told I had no creative gifts at all; if I had any they were critical gifts. Everyone to whom I showed my work told me it was shocking. But I didn't mind. There was never any question in my mind that I was going to be a novelist."

Writer Dies



Sir Hugh Walpole

Wins Pro Title



Fred Perry

Perry Wins Title in Net Tournament

Former British Davis Cup Star Captures Pro Championship

Chicago, June 2. (AP)—Fred Perry, one-time mainstay of the British Davis cup team and three-time holder of the U. S. national amateur tennis title, is the world's professional champion for the second time in four years.

Perry regained the top spot in the money division yesterday with a 6-4, 6-8, 6-2, 6-3 victory over the veteran Dick Skeen of Hollywood, known better as a teacher than as a player.

The singles victory netted Perry $400 in cash, and he added another $250 to his winnings when he paired with Don Budge to win the doubles championship for the second straight year.

Budge, eliminated in the singles early in the meet, and Perry ran through Lester Stoefen and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles team, in decisive fashion, 6-4, 6-3.

GRIM BATTLE OF CRETE FINISHED

Survivors, Grim and Unsmiling, Tell of Terrific Island Fighting

BRITISH AND GREEK TROOPS EVACUATED UNDER HEAVY FIRE

GERMAN PLANES ATTACK MERCILESSLY AS CROWDED SHIPS SAIL AWAY

VILLAGES HEAPS OF RUBBLE

Truck Drivers, Cooks, Signalmen and Other Non-Combatants Seize Weapons and Join in Trying to Stave Off Air-Borne Troops.

Berlin, June 2. (U.P.) — The German high command said today that the Battle of Crete had ended and that the island had been freed of British Empire forces.

By RICHARD D. M'MILLAN.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Cairo, June 2. (U.P.)—Blood-stained, ragged, their wounds covered by dirty bandages, many of them without shoes, troops of the British imperial army in Crete came back today to tell of fields littered with dead and towns leveled in a unique and ferocious battle. Those rescued numbered 15,000.

Troops Are Grim.

Unlike the British troops who got back from Dunkirk and Greece, they were grim, unsmiling, the memory still fresh in their minds of days and nights of fighting without sleep or food, and of the comrades, some close friends since boyhood, whom they had left behind dead, wounded or isolated and with all hope of escape gone, still fighting doggedly in the hills of central Crete.

The battle of Crete had been a mad struggle in which the Imperial and Greek troops, overwhelmingly outnumbered, had fought to the last and had evacuated from open beaches in the British destroyers which went again and again under the merciless attack of German planes and emerged with men crowded closely on their decks.

Truck drivers, cooks, signalmen, enginers, air force ground crews had seized what weapons they could get and joined the combat troops trying to stave off the Germans air-borne troops who came by thousands day after day.

"They died like flies, but still they came," a soldier said.

A younger officer at whose mess I ate during the evacuation of Greece said:

"You would hardly recognize Crete now. The villages are heaps of dust and rubble and the valleys, hills and fields are covered with rotting bodies. Canea was wiped off the map in the first few days."

A Royal Air Force ground crew man, one of many who had grabbed a rifle and joined in the fight, told me he had bayonetted three Germans.

The hospitals were wrecked. The troops who came back had been hastily bandaged at field dressing stations which were under constant machine gun fire from German planes and troops.

The evacuation had been going on for several days. Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, the command-in-chief, had directed the last organized fights and had drawn up evacuation plans in a cave in which he had established his last headquarters.

Embark Under Fire.

British ships had steamed back and forth between Crete and Egypt under the protection of Royal Air Force planes.

Troops went to secret rendezvous and embarked at night under the fire of the German planes which sought them out.

The Germans had control of the entire north shore of the island and the Imperial troops were withdrawn to beaches on the south coast, leaving rear guards to hold the Germans at passes in the interior.

British warships went in under murderous German airplane fire to take off men who had been hidden in hills along the coast or were sheltered on beaches and in seaside caves.

The number of those saved, 000, does not give an idea of

ntinued on Page Thirteen.)

New Iraq Regime Is Formed With British Approval

Prince Illah Acts After Rebel Forces Are Granted Armistice

BRITISH PRISONERS FREED

Well Informed Sources Say That Revolt of Rashid Ali Never Reflected Feelings of Iraqi People.

By WALTER COLLINS.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Cairo, June 2. (U.P.)—Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq is forming a new government at Baghdad in complete agreement with the British government, it was understood today, after the cessation of fighting between British and Iraqi forces under an armistice which the Iraqis had asked, and had received, Saturday.

King Feisal Safe.

It was understood also that six-year-old King Feisal was safe at Baghdad. There had been reports that Rashid Ali Al Gailani, who had fled with his aides to Iran, had kidnaped the boy monarch.

Abdul Illah arrived at Baghdad by airplane yesterday morning from his headquarters west of the capital, it was understood in Iraq quarters here, and was welcomed by the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies.

It was believed that either Nuri Said Pasha, whom Rashid Ali had ousted in his coup which resulted in the fight with the British, or Jemil Madfai Pasha, another former premier, would head the new government, with Abdul Illah resuming his post as regent to the boy king.

Well informed quarters said that under the armistice Iraq troops would return to their normal stations, that British prisoners would be released at once, that several hundred German and Italian prisoners would be interned and that Iraqi prisoners in British hands would be turned over to the new government.

The Iraqi legation here received a communique issued at Baghdad and signed by Arshad El Umari, president of the security committee, which said:

"We announce to the Iraqi public that agreements have been reached between the Iraqi and British sides by which hostilities cease forthwith in order to maintain the country's dignity and full independence and safeguard the dignity of our valiant army. The situation has now become normal and we call on the people to carry on their work as usual."

It was believed that a primary condition of the armistice was that the spirit and letter of the British-Iraq treaty, which the Rashid Ali regime had sought to break in Germany's favor, would be executed and that British troops would be permitted to enter Iraq freely. It was believed also that the agreement would mean that British forces could build any roads necessary for strategic purposes.

Well informed sources said that the Rashid Ali revolt had not in any sense reflected the feelings of the Iraqi people but had been planned by Rashid Ali and his friends for personal gain.

The situation in the Mosul oil fields was still obscure and it was believed that troops who had supported Rashid Al might still be in occupation of the Mosul airdrome.

graduating class have been earned by Mary Kovach, who has been named valedictorian, and by Pauline Fergusòn, who has been named salutatorian. Winifred Thomas, who transferred to Norfolk High school for her senior year, has been named honorary valedictorian on the basis of averages earned in other high schools. Other seniors having averages above 85 are Ethel Ar-

May Control Oil and Gasoline Prices, Ration Electric Power

TO INSURE POWER FOR DEFENSE

Olds Starts Inspection of Power Sitlation This Week to Determine Needs of Industry.

By JOHN D. GONZALES.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 2. (U.P.)—Estimates by the Office of Production Management that it will take a United States armament program of $40,000,000,000 a year to beat the Axis came today as defense officials discussed gasoline and crude oil price controls and electric power rationing.

May Ration Oils.

President Roosevelt has told congress that oil rationing to civilians in the eastern states is a possibility because of a shortage of tankers with which to move oil from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic coast. Defense officials believe that price controls may be necessary on oil products as a result of "speculation" in the industry.

Chairman Leland C. Olds of the federal power commission starts an inspection of the power situation this week. He said "immediate steps" were needed to determine what emergency measures must be taken to insure delivery of power to defense industries.

Stacy May, chief of the O. P. M.'s bureau of research and statistics, asserting that "we are at present not progressing fast enough" in the defense program, said that if the United States were to develop an "intelligent" armament program calling for $40,000,000,000 worth of production a year, "the balance of superiority (for the anti-Axis nations) would be clear and the time when it would be achieved sufficiently close to make the defeat of the Axis powers certain."

A $40,000,000,000 program would be double the present effort.

May pointed out that during 1941 the United States is scheduled to spend $17,000,000,000, Great Britain about $15,000,000,000, the rest of the British empire about $5,000,000,000—a total of $37,000,000,00. He said Germany probably would spend from $20,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000, Italy maybe $2,000,000,000 and Japan $3,500,000,000 — an Axis total of at least $30,000,000,000.

"It is clear that we must move faster," May said in a radio address yesterday. "This . . . is a war of equipment and materiel rather than brute manpower . . . if we were to achieve an annual $40,000,000,000 armament program, we should be doing in proportion to our strength no more than Canada or England or Germany are doing now. In view of President Roosevelt's declaration of our national purpose, the ques-

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Text of Historic Address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt

Washington, May 28. (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's radio address last night follows:

I am speaking tonight from the White House in the presence of the governing board of the Pan American union, the Canadian minister and their families. The members of this board are the ambassadors and ministers of the American republics in Washington. It is appropriate that I do this. Now, as never before, the unity of the American republics is of supreme importance to each and every one of us and to the cause of freedom throughout the world. Our future independence is bound up with the future independence of all of our sister republics.

The pressing problems that confront us are military problems. We can not afford to approach them from the point of view of wishful thinkers or sentimentalists. What we face is cold, hard fact.

The first and fundamental fact is that what started as a European war has developed, as the Nazis always intended it should develop, into a world war for world domination.

Adolf Hitler never considered the domination of Europe as an end in itself. European conquest was but a step toward ultimate goals in all the other continents. It is unmistakably apparent to all of us that, unless the advance of Hitlerism is forcibly checked now, the western hemisphere will be in range of the Nazi weapons of destruction.

Certain Measures.

For our own defense we have accordingly undertaken certain obviously necessary measures:

First, we joined in concluding a series of agreements with all the other American republics. This further solidified our hemisphere against the common danger.

And then, a year ago, we launched, and are successfully carrying out, the largest armament production program we have ever undertaken.

We have added substantially to our splendid navy, and we have mustered our manpower to build up a new army which is already worthy of the highest traditions of our military service.

We instituted a policy of aid for the democracies—the nations which have fought for the continuation of human liberties.

This policy had its origin in the first month of the war, when I urged upon the congress repeal of the arms embargo provisions in the neutrality law. In that message of September, 1939, I said, "I should like to be able to offer the hope that the shadow over the world might swiftly pass. I can not. The facts compel my stating, with candor, that darker periods may lie ahead."

Shadows Lengthen.

In the subsequent months, the shadows deepened and lengthened. And the night spread over Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, and France.

In June, 1940, Britain stood alone, faced by the same machine of terror which had overwhelmed her allies. Our government rushed arms to meet her desperate needs.

In September, 1940, an agreement was completed with Great Britain for the trade of 50 destroyers for eight important offshore bases.

In March, 1941, the congress passed the lend-lease bill and an appropriation of $7,000,000,000 to implement it. This law realistically provided for material aid "for the government of any country whose defense the president deems vital to the defense of the United States."

Our whole program of aid for the democracies has been based on hard-headed concern for our own security and for the kind of safe and civilized world in which we wish to live. Every dollar of material we send helps to keep the dictators away from our own hemisphere. Every day that they are held off gives us time to build more guns and tanks and planes and ships.

No Pretense.

We have made no pretense about our own self-interest in this aid. Great Britain understands it—and so does Nazi Germany.

And now—after a year—Britain still fights gallantly, on a "far-flung battle line." We have doubled our vast production, increasing, month by month, our material supply of tools of war for ourselves and Britain and China—and eventually for all the democracies.

The supply of these tools will not fail—it will increase.

With greatly augmented strength, the United States and the other American republics now chart their course in the situation of today.

Your government knows what terms Hitler, if victorious, would impose. They are, indeed, the only terms on which he would accept a so-called "negotiated" peace.

Under those terms, Germany would literally parcel out the world—hoisting the swastika itself over vast territories and populations, and setting up puppet governments of its own choosing, wholly subject to the will and the policy of a conqueror.

To the people of the Americas, a triumphant Hitler would say, as he said after the seizure of Austria, and after Munich, and after the seizure of Czechoslovakia: "I am now completely satisfied. This is the last territorial readjustment I will seek." And he would, of course, add: "All we want is peace, friendship, and profitable trade relations with you in the new world."

What Would Happen?

And were any of us in the Americas so credibly simple and forgetful as to accept those honeyed words, what would then happen?

Those in the new world who were seeking profits would be urging that all that the dictatorships desired was "peace." They would oppose toil and taxes for more American armament. Meanwhile, the dictatorships would be forcing the enslaved peoples of their old world conquests into a system they are even now organizing—to build a naval and air force intended to gain and hold and be master of the Atlantic and the Pacific as well.

They would fasten an economic stranglehold upon our several nations. Quislings would be found to subvert the governments in our republics; and the Nazis would back their fifth columns with invasion, if necessary.

I am not speculating about all this. I merely repeat what is already in the Nazi book of world conquest. They plan to treat the Latin American nations as they are now treating the Balkans. They plan then to strangle the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada.

The American laborer would have to compete with slave labor in the rest of the world. Minimum wages, maximum hours? Nonsense! Wages and hours would be fixed by Hitler. The dignity and power and standard of living of the American worker and farmer would be gone. Trade unions would become historical relics, and collective bargaining a joke.

Farm income? What happens to all farm surpluses without any foreign trade? The American farmer would get for his products exactly what Hitler wanted to give. He would face obvious disaster and complete regimentation.

Tariff Walls Futile.

Tariff walls—Chinese walls of isolation—would be futile. Freedom to trade is essential to our economic life. We do not eat all the food we can produce; we do not burn all the oil we can pump; we do not use all the goods we can manufacture. It would not be an American wall to keep Nazi goods out; it would be a Nazi wall to keep us in.

The whole fabric of working life as we know it—business, manufacturing, mining, agriculture—all would be mangled and crippled under such a system. Yet to maintain even that crippled independence would require permanent conscription of our manpower; it would curtail the funds we could spend on education, on housing, on public works, on flood control, on health. Instead, we should be permanently pouring our resources into armaments; and, year in and year out, standing day and night watch against the destruction of our cities.

Even our right of worship would be threatened. The Nazi world does not recognize any god except Hitler; for the Nazis are as ruthless as the Communists in the denial of God. What place has religion which preaches the dignity of the human being, of the majesty of the human soul, in a world where moral standards are measured by treachery and bribery and fifth columnists? Will our children, too, wander off, goose-stepping in search of new gods?

We Will Not Permit It.

We do not accept, and will not permit, this Nazi "shape of things to come." It will never be forced upon us, if we act in this present crisis with the wisdom and the courage which have distinguished our country in all the crises of the past.

The Nazis have taken military possession of the greater part of Europe. In Africa they have occupied Tripoli and Libya, and then are threatening Egypt, the Suez canal, and the Near East. But their plans do not stop there, for the Indian ocean is the gateway to the east.

They also have the armed power at any moment to occupy Spain and Portugal; and that threat extends not only to French North Africa and the western end of the Mediterranean, but also to the Atlantic fortress of Dakar, and to the island outposts of the new world—the Azores and Cape Verde islands.

The Cape Verde islands are only seven hours distance from Brazil by bomber or troop-carrying planes. They dominate shipping routes to and from the South Atlantic.

The war is approaching the brink of the western hemisphere itself. It is coming very close to home.

Control or occupation by Nazi forces of any of the islands of the Atlantic would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America, and of the island possessions of the United States, and of the ultimate safety of the continental United States itself.

Blocked by Britain, China.

Hitler's plan of world domination would be near its accomplishment today, were it not for two factors: One is the epic resistance of Britain, her colonies, and the great dominions, fighting not only to maintain the existence of the island of Britain, but also to hold the Near East and Africa. The other is the magnificent defense of China, which will, I have reason to believe, increase in strength. All of these, together, prevent the Axis from winning control of the seas by ships and aircraft.

The Axis powers can never achieve their objective of world domination unless they first obtan control of the seas. This is their supreme purpose today; and to achieve it, they must capture Great Britain.

They could then have the power to dictate to the western hemisphere. No spurious argument, no appeal to sentiment, and no false pledges like those given by Hitler at Munich, can deceive the American people into believing that he and his Axis partners would not, with Britain defeated, close in relentlessly on this hemisphere.

But if the Axis powers fail to gain control of the seas, they are certainly defeated. Their dreams of world domination will then go by the board; and the criminal leaders who started this war will suffer inevitable disaster.

Both they and their people know this—and they are afraid. That is why they are risking everything they have, conducting desperate attempts to break through to the command of the ocean. Once they are limited to a continuing land war, their cruel forces of occupation will be unable to keep their heel on the necks of the millions of innocent, oppressed peoples of the continent of Europe; and in the end, their whole structure will break into little pieces. And the wider the Nazi land effort, the greater the danger.

Silenced People

We do not forget the silenced peoples. The masters of Germany—those, at least, who have not been assassinated or escaped to free soil—have marked these peoples and their children's children for slavery. But those people—spiritually unconquered: Austrians, Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, Frenchmen, Greeks, Southern Slavs—yet, even those Italians and Germans who themselves have been enslaved—will prove to be a powerful force in disrupting the Nazi system.

Yes, all freedom—meaning freedom to live, and not freedom to conquer and subjugate other peoples—depends on freedom of the seas. All of American history—North, Central and South American history—has been inevitably tied up with those words, "freedom of the seas."

Since 1799, when our infant navy made the West Indies and the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico safe for American ships, since 1804 and 1805 when we made all peaceful commerce safe from the depredations of the Barbary pirates; since the war of 1812, which was fought for the preservation of sailors' rights; since 1867, when our sea power made it possible for the Mexicans to expel the French army of Louis Napoleon, we have striven and fought in defense of freedom of the seas—for our own shipping, for the commerce of our sister republics, for the right of all nations to use the highways of world trade—and for our own safety.

Problem Greater

During the first World war we were able to escort merchant ships by the use of small cruisers, gunboats and destroyers; and this type of convoy was effective against submarines. In this second World war, however, the problems greater, because the attack on the freedom of the seas is now fourfold: First—the improved submarine; second—the much greater use of the heavily armed raiding cruiser or hit-and-run battleship; third—the bombing airplane, which is capable of destroying merchant ships seven or eight hundred miles from its nearest base; and fourth—the destruction of merchant ships in those ports of the world which are accessible to the bombing attack.

The battle of the Atlantic now extends from the icy waters of the North pole to the frozen continent of the Antarctic, throughout this huge area, there have been sinkings of merchant ships in alarming and increasing numbers by Nazi raiders or submarines. There have been sinkings even of ships carrying neutral flags. There have been been snkings in the South Atlantic, off West Africa and the Cape Verde islands; between the Azores and the islands off the American coast; and between Greenland and Iceland. Great numbers of these sinkings have been actually within the waters of the western hemisphere.

The blunt truth is this—and I reveal this with the full knowledge of the British government: The present rate of Nazi sinkings of merchant ships is more than three times as high as the capacity of British shipyards to replace them; it is more than twice the combined British and American output of merchant ships today.

Two Measures.

We can answer this peril by two simultaneous measures: First, by speeding up and increasing our great shipbuilding program; and second, by helping to cut down the losses on the high seas.

Attacks on shipping off the very shores of land which we are determined to protect, present an actual military danger to the Americas. And that danger has recently been heavily underlined by the presence in western hemisphere waters of Nazi battleships of great striking power.

Most of the supplies for Britain go by a northerly route, which comes close to Greenland and the nearby island of Iceland. Germany's heaviest attack is on that route. Nazi occupation of Iceland or bases in Greenland would bring the war close to our continental shores; because they are stepping-stones to Laborador, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and the northern United States, including the great industrial centers of the north, east and middle west.

Equally, the Azores and the Cape Verde islands, if occupied or controlled by Germany, would directly endanger the freedom of the Atlantic and our own physical safety. Under German domination they would become bases for submarines, warships and airplanes raiding the waters which lie immediately off our own coasts and attacking the shipping in the South Atantic. They would provide a springboard for actual attack against the integrity and independence of Brazil and her neighboring republics.

I have said on many occasions that the United States is mustering its men and its ressources only for purpose of defense—only to repel attack. I repeat that statement now. But we must be realistic when we use the word "attack;" we have to relate it to the lightning speed of modern warfare.

Lesson from Others.

Some people seem to think that we are not attacked until bombs actually drop on New York or San Francisco or New Orleans or Chicago. But they are simply shutting their eyes to the lesson we must learn from the fate of every nation that the Nazis have conquered.

The attack on Czechoslovakia began with the conquest of Austria. The attack on Norway began with the occupation of Denmark. The attack on Greece began with occupation of Albania and Bulgaria. The attack on the Suez canal began with the invasion of the Balkans and North Africa. The attack on the United States can begin with the domination of any base which, menaces our security—north or south.

Nobody can foretell tonight just when the acts of the dictators will ripen into attack on this hemisphere and us. But we know enough by now to realize that it would be suicide to wait until they are in our front yard.

When our enemy comes at you in a tank or a bombing plane, if you hold your fire until you see the whites of his eyes, you will never know what hit you. Our Bunker Hill of tomorrow may be several thousand miles from Boston.

Anyone with an atlas and a reasonable knowledge of the sudden striking force of modern war knows that it is stupid to wait until a probable enemy has gained a foothold from which to attack. Old-fashioned common sense calls for the use of strategy which will prevent such an enemy from gaining a foothold in the first place.

Patrols Extended.

We have, accordingly, extended our patrol in North and South Atlantic waters. We are steadily adding more and more ships and planes to that patrol. It is well known that the strength of the Atlantic fleet has been greatly increased during the past year, and is constantly being built up.

These ships and planes warn of the presence of attacking raiders, on the seas, under the sea, and above the sea. The danger from these raiders is greatly lessened if their location is definitely known. We are thus being forewarned; and we shall be on our guard against efforts to establish Nazi bases closer to our hemisphere.

The deadly facts of war compel nations, for simple self-preservation, to make stern choices. It does not make sense, for instance, to say "I believe in the defense of all the western hemisphere," and in the next breath to say, "I will not fight for that defense until the enemy has landed on our shores." And if we believe in the independence and integrity of the Americas, we must be willing to fight to defend them just as much as we would to fight for the safety of our own homes.

It is time for us to realize that the safety of American homes even in the center of our country has a definite relationship to the continued safety of homes in Nova Scotia or Trinidad or Brazil.

The National Policy.

Our national policy today, therefore, is this:

First, we shall actively resist wherever necessary, and with all our resources, every attempt by Hitler to extend his Nazi domination to the western hemisphere, or to threaten it. We shall actively resist his every attempt to gain control of the seas. We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas.

Second, from the point of view of strict naval and military necessity, we shall give every possible assistance to Britain and to all who, with Britain, are resisting Hitlerism or its equivalent with force of arms. Our patrols are helping now to insure delivery of the needed supplies to Britain. All additional measures necessary to deliver the goods will be taken. Any and all further methods or combination of methods, which can or should be utilized, are being devised by our military and naval technicians, who, with me, will work out and put into effect such new and additional safeguards as may be needed.

We Will Deliver.

The delivery of needed supplies to Britain is imperative. This can be done; it must be done; it will be done.

To the other American nations—20 republics and the Dominion of Canada—I say this: The United States does not merely propose these purposes, but is actively engaged today in carrying them out.

I say to them further: You may disregard those few citizens of the United States who contend that we are disunited and cannot act.

There are some timid ones among us who say that we must preserve peace at any price—lest we lose our liberties forever. To them I say: Never in the history of the world has a nation lost its democracy by a successful struggle to defend its democracy. We must not be defeated by the fear of the very danger which we are preparing to resist. Our freedom has shown its ability to survive war, but it would never survive surrender. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Their Eyes Closed.

There is, of course, a small group of sincere, patriotic men and women whose real passion for peace has shut their eyes to the ugly realities of international banditry and to the need to resist it at all costs. I am sure they are embarrassed by the sinister support they are receiving from the enemies of democracy in our midst—the bundists and Fascists, and Communists, and every group devoted to bigotry and racial and religious intolerance.

It is no mere coincidence that all the arguments put forward by these enemies of democracy—all their attempts to confuse and divide our people and to destroy public confidence in our government—all their defeatist forebodings that Britain and democracy are already beaten—all their selfish promises that we can "do business" with Hitler—all of these are but echoes of the words that have been poured out from the Axis bureaus of propaganda. Those same words have been used before in other countries—to scare them, to divide them, to soften them up. Invariably, those same words have formed the advance guard of physical attack.

Your government has the right to expect of all citizens that they take loyal part in the common work of our common defense—take loyal part from this moment forward.

I have recently set up the machinery for civilian defense. It will rapidly organize, locality by locality. It will depend on the organized effort of men and women everywhere. All will have responsibilities to fulfill.

Morale Is Needed.

Defense today means more than merely fighting. It means morale, civilian as well as military; it means using every available resource; it means enlarging every useful plant. It means the use of a greater American common sense in discarding rumor and distorted statement. It means recognizing, who what they are, racketeers and fifth columnists, who are the incendiary bombs of the moment.

All of us know that we have made very great social progress in recent years. We propose to maintain that progress and strengthen it. When the nation is threatened from without, however, as it is today, the actual production and transportation machinery of defense must not be interrupted by disputes between capital and capital, labor and labor, or capital and labor. The future of all free enterprise—of capital and labor alike—is at stake.

This is no time for capital to make, or be allowed to retain, excess profits. Articles of defense must have undisputed right of way in every industrial plant in the country.

A nation-wide machinery for conciliation and mediation of industrial disputes has been set up. That machinery must be used promptly—and without stoppage of work. Collective bargaining will be retained, but the American people expect that impartial recommendations of our government services will be followed both by capital and by labor.

No Interference.

The overwhelming majority of our citizens expect their government to see that the tools of defense are built; and for the very purpose of preventing the democratic safeguards of both labor and management, this government is determined to use all of its power to express the will of its people, and to prevent interference with the production of materials essential to our nation's security.

Today the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom—between pagan brutality and the Christian ideal.

We choose human freedom—which is the Christian ideal.

No one of us can waver for a moment in his courage or his faith.

We will not accept a Hitler dominated world. And we will not accept a world, like the post-war world of the 1920s, in which the seeds of Hitlerism can again be planted and allowed to grow.

We will accept only a world consecrated to freedom of speech and expression—freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—freedom from want—and freedom from terrorism.

Is such a world impossible of attainment?

Other Milestones.

Magna Carta, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, the Emancipation Proclamation and every other milestone in human progress—all were ideals which seemed impossible of attainment—yet they were attained.

As a military force, we were weak when we established our independence, but we successfully stood off tyrants, powerful in their day, who are now lost in the dust of history.

Odds meant nothing to us then. Shall we now, with all our potential strength, hesitate to take every single measure necessary to maintain our American liberties?

Our people and our government will not hesitate to meet that challenge.

As the president of a united and determined people, I say solemnly:

We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas.

We reassert the solidarity of the 21 American republics and the Dominion of Canada in the preservation of the independence of the hemisphere.

We have pledged material support to the other democracies of the world—and we will fulfill that pledge.

We in the Americas will decide for ourselves whether, and when and where, our American interests are attacked or our security threatened.

Armed Forces Placed

We are placing our armed forces in strategic military position.

We will not hesitate to use our armed forces to repel attack.

We reassert our abiding faith in the vitality of our constitutional republic as a perpetual home of freedom, of tolerance, and of devotion to the word of God.

Therefore, with profound consciousness of my responsibilities to my countrymen and to my country's cause, I have tonight issued a proclamation that an unlimited national emergency exists and requires the strengthening of our defense to the extreme limit of our national power and authority.

The nation will expect all individuals and all groups to play their full parts, without stint, and without selfishness, and without doubt that our democracy will triumphantly survive.

I repeat the words of the signers of the Declaration of Independence—that little band of patriots, fighting long ago against overwhelming odds, but certain, as are we, of ultimate victory: "With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledged to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Text of Roosevelt's Proclamation

Washington, May 27. (AP)—Following is the text of a presidential proclamation of an unlimited national emergency:

Whereas on Sept. 8, 1939, because of the outbreak of war in Europe a proclamation was issued declaring a limited national emergency and directing measures "for the purpose of strengthening our national defense within the limits of peacetime authorizations."

Whereas a succession of events makes plain that the objectives of the Axis belligerents in such war are not confined to those avowed at its commencement, but include overthrow throughout the world of existing democratic order, and a world wide domination of peoples and economies through the destruction of all resistance on land and sea and in the air, and

Whereas indifference on the part of the United States to the increasing menace would be perilous, and common prudence requires that for the security of this nation and of this hemisphere we should passs from peacetime authorizations of military strength to such a basis as well enable us to cope instantly and decisively with any attempt at hostile encirclement of this hemisphere, or the establishment of any base for aggresssion against it, as well as to repel the threat of predatory incursion by foreign agents into our territory and society,

Now, Therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, president of the United States of America, do proclaim that an unlimited national emergency confronts this country, which requires that its military, naval, air and civilian defenses be put on the basis of readiness to repel any and all acts or threats of aggression directed toward any part of the western hemisphere.

I call upon all the loyal citizens engaged in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the nation to the end that a system of government that makes private enterprise possible may survive.

I call upon our loyal workmen as well as employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or capital.

I call upon loyal state and local leaders and officials to cooperate with the civilian defense agencies of the United States to assure our internal security against foreign directed subversion and to put every community in order for maximum effort and minimum of waste and unnecessary frictions.

I call upon all loyal citizens to place the nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength and all of the material resources of this nation.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

(Seal)

Done at the City of Washington this 27th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1941, and of the independence of the United States of America the 165th.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

U. S. MAY SPEND 40 BILLIONS

(Continued From Page One.)

tion is whether we can justify doing less."

Oil Prices Studied.

Prices on oil commodities are being studied because of recent price increases in all phases of the industry, a price control official said. Industry representatives have attributed the increases to shortages of transportation facilities but price officials believed huge army and navy purchases "had something to do" with the price structure.

The army and navy signed contracts last week with private oil companies totaling $17,027,799 for an undisclosed amount of high and low-test gasoline and fuel oil for Diesel engines.

Defense officials and Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes, who has been appointed "defense oil czar" by President Roosevelt, will confer tomorrow with a special committee appointed by the American Petroleum institute to inventory available rail and water transportation facilities on the east coast and to discuss price increases.

The president has ordered Ickes to insure "that the supply of petroleum and its products will be accommodated to the needs of the nation and the defense program." Ickes has forecast an era of gaso-

MISS EDRIE ONEY IS BRIDE IN RITE AT MASSENA CHURCH

Massena, June 2.—Miss Edrie Oney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Oney, 12 Maltby avenue, became the bride of Leo Silver, Massena R. D. 2, in a ceremony at the Sacred Heart church Friday morning at 8:15. Rev. Gerald F. Kellogg, assistant pastor, officiated.

The bride is a native of Massena and attended local schools. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Silver. He is

BRITAIN SAVED 3/4 OF FORCES

HAD NOT MORE THAN 20,000 MEN ON CRETE

EVACUATED IN FOUR DAYS

Destroyers Take Troops Out to Cruisers and Then Return for More Rescues.

By GRATTAN P. M'GROARTY
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Alexandria, June 3. (U.P.)—Great Britain evacuated more than three-fourths of the Imperial force sent to Crete, it was estimated today in well informed quarters.

15,000 Men Safe.

Latest information was that the Imperial force in Crete numbered not more than 20,000 men and that more than 15,000 were evacuated safely.

The evacuation, completed yesterday, was effected in four days. The first group of British warships went to the northern coast of Crete five nights ago under cover of darkness and picked up the first troops.

There were cruisers as well as destroyers in the evacuation fleet. The destroyers went so close to shore that they would have run aground a few feet farther.

All evacuated forces had received complete instructions in advance regarding their movements, and the boarding was carried out without a hitch.

To speed up the evacuation, some destroyers transferred their men to cruisers which lay off shore, and went back to pick up more men. Before dawn on the first day of the evacuation, some troops were on their way to Egypt. It was not long, however, before German fliers learned of the evacuation. The first attack came at 6 a. m.

From then on German planes—dive bombers, high level bomb-

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

BRITAIN SAVED 3/4 OF FORCES

(Continued From Page One.)

ers and others—flew over the British evacuation route in untiring waves throughout the 14 hours of daylight each day. It was almost impossible to keep count of the destruction of German planes. Many of the men evacuated brought their full equipment with them.

The British fleet fought out with the German air force the most intense and most prolonged battle of air power against sea power ever waged.

Beginning eleven days ago with the battle in the Kythera channel between Crete and Greece, which I witnessed, the navy and the German air force were engaged in a ceaseless life and death struggle in which thousands of planes and the entire eastern Mediterranean fleet were involved. All the details and results of the battle for Crete can not yet be told, in fact all is not yet even known; but according to experts here the fight proved one thing — that air strength and sea power can no longer be divorced but must work work in close cooperation.

Navy men praised highly the conduct of the exhausted Imperial troops whom they rescued.

Gehrig, "Iron Horse" Of Baseball, Is Dead

Never Admitted He Was Beaten by Incurable Disease—Was in 38th Year

By JUDSON BAILEY.

New York, June 3. (AP)—Lou Gehrig, the great "iron horse" of baseball, is dead.

The big, handsome fellow who was a marvel of power and endurance for 14 years as the first baseman of the New York Yankees, died last night at his home in the Bronx after an illness of two years from a rare and apparently incurable disease described as hardening of the spinal cord which caused his muscles to shrivel.

Never Admitted Defeat.

The end came 17 days before Lou would have been 38 years old and wrote finis to a fight with disease that was as dramatic and courageous as any of his exploits on the diamond.

Right up until the time he fell into a coma yesterday afternoon Gehrig never acknowledged that he was licked.

But others knew he was waging a losing fight and when death came his wife and close relatives were gathered at his bedside.

Arrangements were made for private funeral services at 10 a. m. (E. D. T.) tomorrow at Christ Episcopal church in the Riverdale section of New York where Gehrig resided. The body will be cremated.

Gehrig's place among baseball's immortals was assured a year ago when he was voted into the sport's Hall of Fame. Before he voluntarily withdrew from the Yankee lineup May 2, 1939, at Detroit, he set a never-approached record of playing in 2,130 consecutive championship games, 34 world series contests and countless exhibitions.

He started his streak as a pinch-hitter June 1, 1925. The next day he replaced Wally Pipp at first base and never missed a game for 14 years.

He twice was named the most valuable player in the American League, led it in batting with .363 in 1934, set a major league record for batting in more than 100 runs a year for 13 years, set the American League mark of 184 runs batted in in 1931, hit a home run with the bases loaded on 23 different times and once hit four homers in one game, feats never equalled.

The insidious illness that struck out Gehrig was diagnosed as "amyotrophic lateral sclerosis." Just when it entered his system never was known, but it may have been in 1938, when his batting average dropped below .300 for the first time in 13 years.

It was not until he went to Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn. two years ago this month that he knew anything was wrong physically. There he was told he never could play baseball again and that he would have to have an injection in his back every day for what proved to be the remainder of his life.

Even so, he continued cheerful and hopefully remained with the ball club, in uniform, for the remainder of the 1939 season. He

Illness Fatal



Lou Gehrig

sat in a corner of the dugout and on special occasions limped out with his team's lineup for the umpires.

Aided Parole Commission.

After the world series that fall, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia offered him a 10-year post on the city parole commission at a salary of $5,700, a modest stipend for a man who made in the neighborhood of $400,000 in his years on the diamond and reached a peak of $39,000, exclusive of world series and other extras, in 1938.

Gehrig accepted immediately and was sworn in the following January after spending the interim reading and studying about parole. He devoted all his energy to this job, seldom going anywhere except to his office or to one of the city's institutions. He believed devoutly in the benefits of parole to society and took every opportunity to talk about it, to boost it, and to improve the city's system.

His health grew worse by degrees, even though he gave each bit of ground grudgingly. About a month ago his physician, Dr. C. B. Esselstyn, prevailed upon him to remain home and conserve his strength.

Sitting by the hour at the window of his pretty home, he faced the showdown. He failed rapidly, losing considerable weight as the end neared, but to the few intimate friends who visited him he expressed confidence all the way.

He told President Edward G. Barrow of the Yankees Friday night, "I'm sure I'm going to beat this."

When Barrow was summoned last night Gehrig was dead.

"This has been a great shock. I have lost a dear friend," said Barrow.

As soon as the news was known, expressions of sorrow came from the great and small of baseball throughout the country.

Babe Ruth, Gehrig's teammate for many years, visited the home and said: "I feel very sorry for him. I never knew a fellow who lived a cleaner life. He was a clean living boy, a good baseball player, a great hustler. He was just a grand guy."

Members of the Yankees, by coincidence arriving in Detroit where Gehrig had first been taken

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Sinking of the Bismarck

June 2-1941



Shrouded in smoke, the German battleship Bismarck (left, background) sinks off the French coast after a torpedo attack from the British cruiser Dorsetshire. Torpedo tubes of a British warship are in the right foreground. (Photo by cable from London to New York.)

Hunt Saboteurs in New Jersey's Worst Fire

June 1941



Thirty-six acres of Jersey City, N. J., waterfront, one of the east's vital shipping centers in the war crisis, was turned into an inferno when fire broke out in an abbatoir and spread to warehouses, grain elevators, and destroyed a block-long section of the Erie Railroad terminal. Despite efforts of 500 firemen from six communities, 300 coast guardsmen and scores of harbor police, the flames spread with astonishing rapidity. Flames broke out simultaneously in several places, and authorities are conducting investigations into the possibility of sabotage. Damage will run into millions of dollars. Much of the material destroyed was destined for shipment to England.

Four Receive Honorary Degrees at Clarkson



The four men who received honorary doctors degrees at the Clarkson College of Technology commencement in Potsdam yesterday are shown above. From left to right they are President Millard H. Jencks of St. Lawrence university; Arthur Vining Davis, chairman of the board of directors of the Aluminum Company of America; John F. Kieran, New York Times sports columnist and radio star of Information Please, who delivered the commencement address, and Ralph S. Damon, president of the Republic Aircraft corporation and vice president in charge of operations of American Airlines. All except Mr. Damon received doctor of science degrees. Mr. Damon received a doctor of engineering degree.

PROPERTY DRAFT BILL UNDER FIRE

Congressional Foes Charge Move Toward "Complete and Total Dictatorship"

REPUBLICANS ARE ALMOST UNANIMOUS IN OPPOSITION

F. D. R. ASKS POWER TO DRAFT PROPERTY OF ALL KIND OR CHARACTER

DIRECT THREAT, SAYS WHEELER

President Would Be Empowered To Fix the Price of Property To Be Taken—Owner Must Take It All or Take 75% and Sue.

By JOHN R. BEAL.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 3. (U.P.)—The administration's request for power to draft personal property "of any kind or character" brought charges from President Roosevelt's congressional opponents today that he was heading toward "complete and total dictatorship."

Communism Charged.

"Communistic . . . Socialistic" were terms used by the administration's most vehement critics to describe the request. Administration supporters were surprised at the request, but most of them refused to comment.

The bill was introduced in the senate without comment by Chairman Robert R. Reynolds, D., N. C., of the military affairs committee at the request of the war department which said the bill had the approval of President Roosevelt, the navy department and the Office of Production Management.

The immediate reaction indicated that the bill was headed for a battle comparable to that over conscription and the lend-lease act. Republicans almost unanimously opposed it. They will be supported by some Democrats.

Some senators even expressed incredulity that a request had been made for powers which, if used, they said, would have unlimited effect upon every man, woman and child in the United States.

Chairman Walter F. George, D., Ga., of the senate foreign relations committee read the bill and laughed. He refused comment. Sen. Hiram W. Johnson, R., Calif., indicated that he thought the person who informed him of the bill was joking.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, D., Mont., leader of the congressional non-interventionists, doubted that "Hitler or Mussolini has that much personal power."

"It is a direct threat to every individual in the United States," Wheeler said, "whether he is a laborer, a farmer, or a business man, that one man, at his whim, can take the farm, the farm machinery, the tools of the laboring man, or the factory of the manufacturer."

The bill will be taken up by the military affairs committee Friday. It would authorize the president "to requisition and take over, either temporarily or permanently, property of any kind or character, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, or any part thereof . . . to use, and on such terms as he shall deem satisfactory, to sell" or otherwise dispose of.

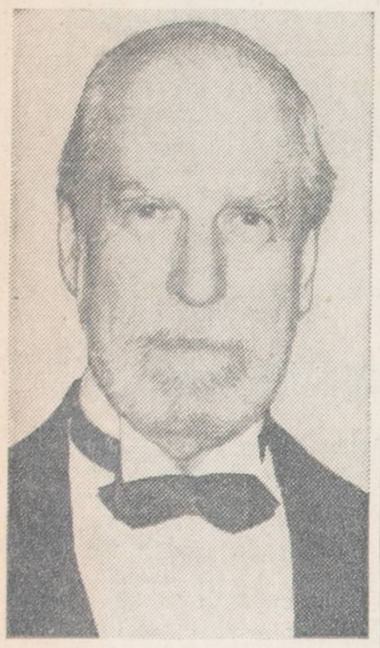
The president would fix the price of the property to be taken over by the government and if the owner found it unsatisfactory all he could do would be to take 75 per cent of the offered price in cash and sue for whatever else he could get.

Senator Lister Hill, of Alabama, assistant senate Democratic leader, said he thought "the emergency is so serious that we need such a bill."

Most influential Democrats refused comment. They assumed the bill was intended to give President Roosevelt authority to take over struck national defense plants.

Jackson Is Favored as Successor to Hughes as Chief Justice Retires

Justice Resigns



Charles Evans Hughes

Successor?



Robert H. Jackson

Hull and Stone Are Also Mentioned for Top Position

WHOLESALE SHAKEUP POSSIBLE

Murphy Might Go to Philippines and Douglas Might Be Transferred to Important Spot in Defense Set-up.

By GILBERT W. STEWART, Jr.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 3. (U.P.)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, 49, a New Deal "regular," was generally understood today to be President Roosevelt's choice for 12th chief justice of the United States.

New Dealer in Top Position.

As a successor to the venerable Charles Evans Hughes, Jackson would give New Dealers the top positions in all three branches of the government and reinforce the present majority of Roosevelt-appointed justices on the supreme court.

Hughes, 79, has been 36 years in public life. He was Republican candidate for president in 1916 and secretary of state in the Harding administration. He has held the nation's highest judicial office since Feb. 24, 1930. He was appointed by former President Herbert Hoover. His retirement, for "considerations of health and age," will become effective July 1.

Hughes submitted his notice of retirement to President Roosevelt yesterday, a few hours after he had adjourned the 1940-41 term of court. He took advantage of the 1937 retirement act which entitles him to his present $20,500 yearly salary, for the rest of his life.

His action brought statements of regret from divergent groups in public life. President Roosevelt messaged that he was "deeply distressed" and had "counted on your continuing your splendid service for many years to come." The sentiment was echoed by representatives of both parties in congress.

While Jackson's name was mentioned most prominently as Hughes' probable successor, two others were included in capital gossip—those of Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Associate Justice Harlan F. Stone, a Coolidge appointee who became one of the court's foremost Liberals. Their ages—69 and 68—were believed, however, to weigh against their chances.

The president designates the chief justice. He could raise one of the present associate justices to head the court and make his new appointee an associate justice. Only once has that been done, when former President William Howard Taft, later chief justice himself, promoted Edward D. White from associate justice to chief justice.

The youthful Jackson would carry to the high bench intense convictions in "liberal" philosophy. He came to Washington from upstate New York in 1933 as general counsel of the Internal Revenue bureau and advanced through responsible justice department posts. Before Mr. Roosevelt decided to accept a third term, Jackson was considered a possible New Deal choice for last year's presidential nomination.

He is a "lawyer's lawyer," and is reported to be not too fond of the administrative work of his cabinet office. He is generally respected by the bar although his opinion on which the transfer of 50 destroyers to Britain was based was hotly disputed in some quarters.

To Name Seventh Justice.

Hughes' retirement gives Mr. Roosevelt an opportunity to name his seventh justice to the court—more than any president since George Washington, who appointed 11, including three chief justices. Since Washington's term there have been only eight other chief justices — John Marshall, Roger B. Taney, Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite, Melville W. Fuller, White, Taft and Hughes.

Mr. Roosevelt has not yet filled the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice James C. McReynolds Feb. 1.

He may take plenty of time in making his new nominations.

There is some speculation on

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

JACKSON SEEN AS SUCCESSOR

(Continued From Page One.)

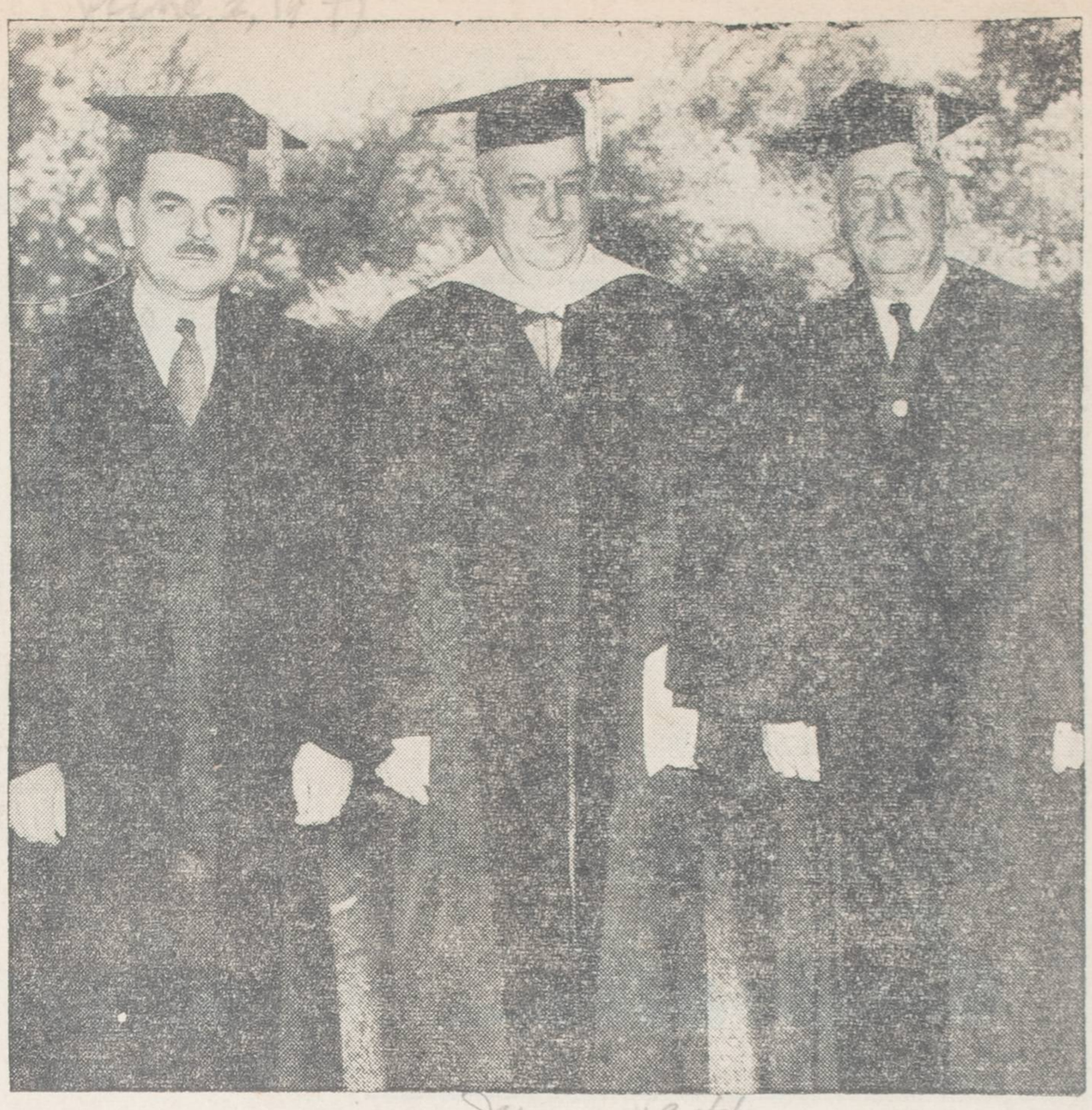
the possibility that Hughes' retirement may be accompanied by a wholesale shakeup in the court. It has been reported that a change in the post of high commissioner to the Philippines is under consideration that Justice Frank Murphy, who just completed his first full year on the bench, is in line for the job. Murphy held that post from 1933 through 1936.

There also have been reports that Justice William O. Douglas, former chairman of the securities and exchange commission, might be transferred to an important spot in the defense set-up.

Observers also speculated on the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt might ask Hughes, now relieved of his court duties, to accept some part-time position in the defense organization, perhaps in a move toward national unity.

Hughes' immediate plans are indefinite because of the illness of Mrs. Hughes.

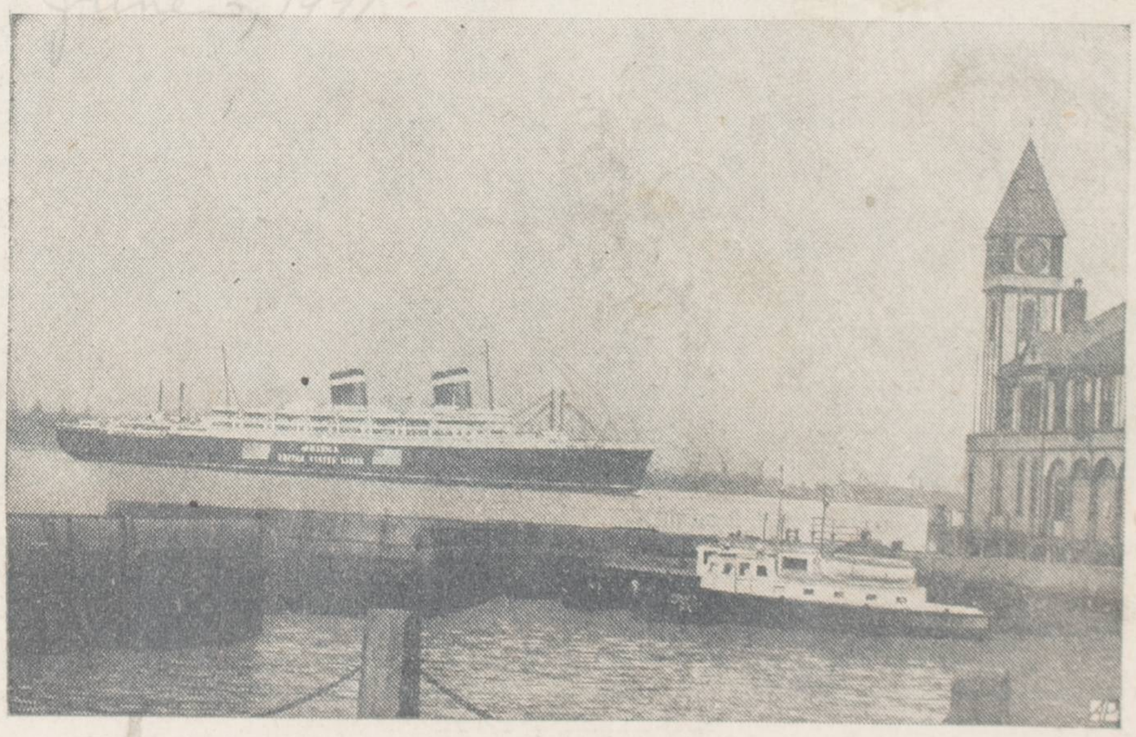
St. Lawrence Honors Dewey and Drum



—Times Staff Photo

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York, (left), commencement speaker, and Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, (right), commander of the First Army, received honorary degrees Monday morning at 79th annual commencement of St. Lawrence university. The degrees were conferred by President Millard H. Jencks of the university, center above.

"America" Ends Last Voyage as Cruise Ship



The 26,482-ton liner America, largest passenger vessel ever built in the United States, moves up the Hudson river to its Manhattan pier, ending its last cruise before being turned over to the U. S. Navy. The America was acquired by the maritime commission for delivery to the navy as an auxiliary.

House was given by members

's ... of Plane ... spec...eeds Nazis'

Monthly Capacity of 3,300,000 Horsepower Against Germany's 3,000,000

LINDBERGH'S GLOOM BELIED

Engines Now Being Turned Out Well Ahead of Schedule, Which Looked Impossible a Year Ago.

By LELAND STOWE

(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

East Hartford, June 4.—Charles A. Lindbergh's pessimistic assumptions that American and British aircraft production combined could not hope to surpass German-controlled continental production were belied strikingly here today both by impressive figures on present output of American airplane engines and by measured statements from one of this country's greatest authorities in aviation industry.

An inspection tour of the United Aircraft Corporation's plant revealed that the present total of engines for combat aircraft now being produced by the three firms of Pratt & Whitney, Wright Aeronautical and Allison, a General Motors subsidiary, amounts to 3,000,000 horsepower per month. According to most reliable expectation, this engine output should certainly reach roughly 10,000,000 horsepower monthly a year from now on. In contrast with existing output of American engines, the nearest estimate of present German-controlled airplane engine production is approximately 3,000,000 horsepower per month.

While discussing American aviation's constantly rising output, Frederick B. Rentschler, chairman of the Board of United Aircraft corporation, was asked whether he believed it possible for American and British aircraft production to equal or surpass that of Nazi-dominated Europe. Rentschler, a pioneer in the aviation field, replied:

"There is no question in my mind, given the necessary materials, that we cannot only match the entire production of continental Europe but exceed it. With the increasing activity of our automotive plants and employing complete facilities, given the materials, there is almost no limit to what we can produce here."

Rentschler stated that if Lindbergh was thinking only in terms of the next 60-day period, his gloom about American-British production overtaking Germany's might be acceptable. It would not be possible to estimate accurately just when German production would be topped, but that development could certainly be envisaged. In his opinion Anglo-American production of fighting aircraft could unquestionably surpass that of all continental Europe, including both Italian and French as well as German facilities.

United Aircraft officials affirmed that both Pratt & Whitney and Wright engines are already being turned out well ahead of schedule, which "looked impossible a year ago." They asserted that it would not be doubted now that Pratt & Whitney would deliver somewhere between 60,000 and 80,000 engines at the close of their two-year period next July, or sufficient engines for approximately 20,000 planes.

But the stupendous competition which Germany now faces from American aviation plants can be fully appreciated from the following virtually assured output a year from now. The Wright factories will then be producing 2,000,000 horsepower in engines monthly, with Wright-licensed outside plants another 2,000,000. The Allison plant is scheduled for 1,000,000 per month at that time. Pratt & Whitney will then be producing 2,000,000 horsepower monthly at its East Hartford plant and another 2,500,000 from licensed outside plants. A grand total of something over 10,000,000 horsepower in engines monthly is expected for a year from this month. Subtracting about 1,000,000 horsepower in engines which will not go into combat aircraft, the total in America alone will at least double the highest output which experts can attribute to German-controlled plants today.

Observers who have been in Germany throughout most of the war now place Germany's output at about 2,000 planes and an estimated 3,000,000 horsepower monthly. Most liberal estimates may go somewhat higher. Nevertheless, it is already assured that combined American and British production in engines definitely exceeds anything that the Nazis are turning out in respect to engines. This seems clearly the case, according to aviation officials here, even before American production of combat craft has hit its full stride.

In view of these facts. Lindbergh's extremely gloomy statements about the improbability of Anglo-American aviation surpassing that of Nazi Germany in European countries appear surprisingly exaggerated, to say the least.

Some observers actually regard it as possible that Anglo-American combat plane production may equal or surpass German-controlled output by the end of this year, if not before. In any case, the outlook for the next year from the angle of Anglo-American production appears remarkably promising, on the basis of what plants like that of United Aircraft corporation here are already doing.

The effect of automotive plants swinging into aircraft engine production will be enormous by next spring or early summer. The Cord plant's capacity will amount to 800,000 horsepower per month and eventually it is schedunled for 1,500,000. Both Buick and Chevrolet will account for another 500,000 horsepower apiece. But present figures for three American plants with Pratt & Whitney, Wright and Allison Motors already amounts to 3,300,000 horsepower monthly—and that places German production in the defensive already or threatened immediately with being outrun.

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ord Dies in Exile



FORMER KAISER WILHELM II

Relapse Is Fatal to One-Time Ruler

Wilhelm II Dies at Exile Estate Where He Had Been Following Exploits of a New German War Leader.

Biography of Wilhelm II—Page 17

1941

By The Associated Press

Berlin, June 4.—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II of Imperial Germany died today at his exile estate of Doorn in the quiet backwash of a new German conquest almost 23 years after he fled from the crumbling failure of his own European war plan.

He Will Be Buried at Doorn

DNB, German official news agency, reported from Amsterdam that the 82-year-old, white-bearded former emperor died at 11:30 a. m. (5:30 a. m., E. D. T.) in a sudden relapse of an illness which brought members of his family to his bedside last week.

Even in death, it was reported, the "old man of Doorn" was not to return to the land he ruled.

General Wilhelm von Dommes, chief administrator of the Hohenzollern properties, said the former kaiser would be buried at Doorn.

The "old man of Doorn," who in his time commanded the world's mightiest military machine, regarded the ascendancy of Adolf Hitler to the leadership of the reich in 1933 as "a step in the right direction."

When Hitler picked up the saber dropped in 1918 by the kaiser and turned it into terrifying blitzkrieg in 1939, 13 of Wilhelm's family were in Nazi uniform. One son, Prince Oscar of Prussia, 11 grandsons and one grandnephew of the kaiser marched with the gray-green legions. Two of the grandsons since have fallen in battle. Another grandson was interned by the British.

Rumor on rumor had cropped up since 1933 that the kaiser was actively "behind-the-scenes" of rejuvenated Germany and that he would one day triumphantly return to claim his "divine right" as emperor. All such reports were quickly spiked.

"Old trees can not be transplanted," the kaiser often remarked, seemingly content in his orderly life at the Doorn estate.

In the past decade his routine of breakfast at 8:45 a. m., morning wood-chopping, tea, correspondence period, lunch, nap, tea again, a walk, dinner and lights out at 10 p. m. had been disturbed by attacks of rheumatism or colds.

He followed the present war painstakingly as though he had a commanding position at the Nazi general headquarters. He marked the progress of the Nazi war machine by affixing tiny flags on detailed maps of European countries and by maintaining a remarkably complete index of naval and merchant shipping losses.

The only change at his estate was the substituting of Dutch guards by German soldiers after the four-day conquest of Holla... last spring.

Failed to Realize His Dream of Restoration of Dynasty

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, June 4. (AP)—Wilhelm II, once powerful emperor of Germany, died without realizing his dream of restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty, but almost to the very end followed enthusiastically the news of the German army's successes.

There even seemed to have been a reconciliation between the former kaiser and Adolf Hitler, who in frequent public speeches had criticized Wilhelm's regime.

The two exchanged messages on conclusion of the Polish campaign in September, 1939, Wilhelm expressing admiration for the army, which had always been dear to his heart, and which he continued to keep track of by means of pinflags and maps.

After the conquest of the ...therlands in May, 1940, Wil...m declined an offer to return ...ermany, saying he was too old ... "transplanted."

...s diplomatic reply failed to ...that from the moment of ...ore than 28 years ago, that he was ready for death.

He had determined not to return to Germany unless his dynasty should be restored.

Only once was he apparently ready to break this self-imposed rule. That was in 1937 when his wife, Hermine, was seriously ill in Germany. He then arranged quietly to make the trip incognito, but only in case her condition became hopeless, and this proved not to be the case.

Despite countless rumors to the contrary, it can be said authoritatively that Wilhelm never revisited the fatherland.

His own death came as he wished—without long suffering.

An active man, he dreaded nothing more than long illness. While he gradually had grown weaker during the past winter, he appeared vigorous when he observed his 82nd birthday anniversary Jan. 27.

It was only on May 25 that the intestinal trouble which resulted in death became evident.

Deeply religious, Wilhelm often had told his family and entourage

Family Largest Landholder

...s death was a more important ...nt to the Hohenzollern family ...n would seem to be indicated ...y the fact he no longer was a ruler.

The family has an ironclad law of succession whereby the head of the house has control of the family fortune.

Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm now succeeds to this control, with Prince Louis Ferdinand next in line.

The family still is Germany's largest landholder, although under Hitler's back-to-the-farm movement large sections of their big estates have been turned over to settlers.

The Hohenzollerns also own palaces in various parts of Germany, factories, forests and city properties. The crown prince, who, it is said, never personally abdicated, would be in line for succession to the throne if the dynasty ever were reinstated. He seems resigned, however, to never becoming king or emperor.

He has kept almost entirely to Cecilienhof castle at Potsdam since his offer to join the colors during the war was declined.

The crown prince's eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, was wounded fatally in battle in Flanders May 23, 1940. Oscar, another grandson of the former kaiser, died in the Polish campaign.

The closing years of the former kaiser's life were brightened, however, by four other events.

The marriage of his favorite grandson, Louis Ferdinand, to the Russian Grand Duchess Kira May 2, 1938; the gathering of almost the entire family for his 80th birthday anniversary; the birth of his first male great-grandchild, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, on Feb. 9, 1939; and the marriage of his favorite step-daughter, Henriette, to his grandson, Franz Joseph, Oct. 1, 1940.

Kept Out of Politics.

An old close friend was Poultney Bigelow of Malden-on-Hudson, who came from New York almost annually for a visit.

When Wilhelm accepted Holland's hospitality as an exile in 1918, he gave a solemn pledge not to engage in politics.

This promise he kept scrupu-

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Baseball Followers Pay Last Respects to Gehrig

5,000 Visit Church During Two Hours Body Lay in State—Admirers From All Walks of Life View Remains.

By WILLIAM B. DICKINSON.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

New York, June 4. (U.P.)—The newspapers said: "The body of Lou Gehrig, baseball's iron horse, will lie in state at Christ church, Riverdale, from 8 to 10 p. m."

You rode the subway to 242nd street, and took a bus from there. The last rays of the sun were falling on the vine-clad little Protestant Episcopal church just off the busy Henry Hudson parkway.

You moved along a flagstone

GEHRIG FUNERAL THIS MORNING

Last Rites for Baseball Star Held at 10 in Christ Church, New York City.

New York, June 4 (U.P.)—Funeral services for Henry Louis Gehrig, former New York Yankee first baseman who died Monday night, were held at 10 a. m. today in Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Riverdale. The services will be private.

The Rev. Gerald V. Barry officiated. The body will be cre...

...Oysters, Fulton Fish Market and dock, from city on Henderson side of Lake

FOR RENT—For season, 14 miles Call Frontenac 14-F2.

NEAR Clayton, 1000 Island river front, 8 room furnished cottage for sale, inboard boat and boathouse.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage for season on Lake Ontario with two bedrooms, screened porch, nice lawn; $150.00. Write A-455, The Times.

Bldg.

FISHERS LANDING, sell or rent, excellent two story screened cottage, furnished, double garage; also double house tenanted, three garages, Boyd street, Watertown. LaRue, Unity

SUMMER COTTAGES

WANTED to rent, bare farm; have stock and tools. Write J-362, The Times.

FARM WANTED

310 ACRES, near Canton, good house, new barn, wood, immediate occupancy. Dundon Real Estate, 203 Woolworth Bldg.

414 ACRES, Syracuse road, barn with basement stable, stanchions for 85 head, 10 room house, good condition; to settle estate, $4,500. Dundon Real Estate.

Dundon Real Estate, 203 Woolworth Bldg.

410-430 FACTORY ST., 130x136 feet, including store with apartment above, barn for storage with cement floor; single and double houses. L. M. Peck. (Possession of store can be arranged in few weeks).

FLOWER AVE. WEST: small home; lot 70x200; $3,200. L. M. Peck.

BLACK RIVER road, large level building lots, also acreage; bargain to settle estate. Smith, California Ave.

BRONSON ST., 6 room house, $1,500; Center St., two family, always rented, $1,200. Smith, California Ave.

FOR SALE—Premises of the late Catherine G. Shoots, consisting of about 1-15/100 acres of land, with a frame dwelling and garage thereon, located on Foundry Street, in the village of Theresa, New York. Dwelling has sun parlor, hardwood floors, pipeless furnace, complete bathroom on second floor and toilet and lavatory on first floor; must be sold for cash to settle estate. Dated May 29th, 1941. Paul E. Porter, executor of Catherine Shoots estate.

JUST LISTED—This modern home 30 minutes out of Watertown on Syracuse road in high school village, beautiful shaded lawn, house has city water, furnace, polished floors, bath complete, acre land, barn, city block from high school; out of town owner says sell at $1,600. If you

America's Output of Plane Engines Now Exceeds Nazis'

Monthly Capacity of 3,300,000 Horsepower Against Germany's 3,000,000

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In view of these facts, Lindbergh's extremely gloomy statements about the improbability of Anglo-American aviation surpassing that of Nazi Germany in European countries appear surprisingly exaggerated, to say the least.

Some observers actually regard it as possible that Anglo-American combat plane production may equal or surpass German-controlled output by the end of this year, if not before. In any case, the outlook for the next year from the angle of Anglo-American production appears remarkably promising, on the basis of what plants like that of United Aircraft corporation here are already doing.

The effect of automotive plants swinging into aircraft engine production will be enormous by next spring or early summer. The Cord plant's capacity will amount to 800,000 horsepower per month and eventually it is scheduled for 1,500,000. Both Buick and Chevrolet will account for another 500,000 horsepower apiece. But present figures for three American plants with Pratt & Whitney, Wright and Allison Motors already amounts to 3,300,000 horsepower monthly—and that places German production in the defensive already or threatened immediately with being outrun.

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...ord Dies in Exile



FORMER KAISER WILHELM II

Relapse Is Fatal to One-Time Ruler

Wilhelm II Dies at Exile Estate Where He Had Been Following Exploits of a New German War Leader.

Biography of Wilhelm II—Page 17

1941

By The Associated Press

Berlin, June 4.—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II of Imperial Germany died today at his exile estate of Doorn in the quiet backwash of a new German conquest almost 23 years after he fled from the crumbling failure of his own European war plan.

He Will Be Buried at Doorn

DNB, German official news agency, reported from Amsterdam that the 82-year-old, white-bearded former emperor died at 11:30 a. m. (5:30 a. m., E. D. T.) in a sudden relapse of an illness which brought members of his family to his bedside last week.

Even in death, it was reported, the "old man of Doorn" was not to return to the land he ruled.

General Wilhelm von Dommes, chief administrator of the Hohenzollern properties, said the former kaiser would be buried at Doorn.

The "old man of Doorn," who in his time commanded the world's mightiest military machine, regarded the ascendancy of Adolf Hitler to the leadership of the reich in 1933 as "a step in the right direction."

When Hitler picked up the saber dropped in 1918 by the kaiser and turned it into terrifying blitzkrieg in 1939, 13 of Wilhelm's family were in Nazi uniform. One son, Prince Oscar of Prussia, 11 grandsons and one grandnephew of the kaiser marched with the gray-green legions. Two of the grandsons since have fallen in battle. Another grandson was interned by the British.

Rumor on rumor had cropped up since 1933 that the kaiser was actively "behind-the-scenes" of rejuvenated Germany and that he would one day triumphantly return to claim his "divine right" as emperor. All such reports were quickly spiked.

"Old trees can not be transplanted," the kaiser often remarked, seemingly content in his orderly life at the Doorn estate.

In the past decade his routine of breakfast at 8:45 a. m., morning wood-chopping, tea, correspondence period, lunch, nap, tea again, a walk, dinner and lights out at 10 p. m. had been disturbed by attacks of rheumatism or colds.

He followed the present war painstakingly as though he had a commanding position at the Nazi general headquarters. He marked the progress of the Nazi war machine by affixing tiny flags on detailed maps of European countries and by maintaining a remarkably complete index of naval and merchant shipping losses.

The only change at his estate was the substituting of Dutch guards by German soldiers after the four-day conquest of Holland last spring.

Failed to Realize His Dream of Restoration of Dynasty

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, June 4. (AP)—Wilhelm II, once powerful emperor of Germany, died without realizing his dream of restoration of the Hohenzollern dynasty, but almost to the very end followed enthusiastically the news of the German army's successes.

There even seemed to have been a reconciliation between the former kaiser and Adolf Hitler, who in frequent public speeches had criticized Wilhelm's regime.

The two exchanged messages on conclusion of the Polish campaign in September, 1939, Wilhelm expressing admiration for the army, which had always been dear to his heart, and which he continued to keep track of by means of pin-flags and maps.

After the conquest of the Netherlands in May, 1940, Wilhelm declined an offer to return to Germany, saying he was too old to be "transplanted."

His diplomatic reply failed to conceal that from the moment of his arrival in Holland more than 22 years ago, that he was ready for death.

Family Largest Landholder

The crown prince's death was a more important event to the Hohenzollern family than would seem to be indicated by the fact he no longer was a ruler.

The family has an ironclad law of succession whereby the head of the house has control of the family fortune.

Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm now succeeds to this control, with Prince Louis Ferdinand next in line.

The family still is Germany's largest landholder, although under Hitler's back-to-the-farm movement large sections of their big estates have been turned over to settlers.

The Hohenzollerns also own palaces in various parts of Germany, factories, forests and city properties. The crown prince, who, it is said, never personally abdicated, would be in line for succession to the throne if the dynasty ever were reinstated. He seems resigned, however, to never becoming king or emperor.

He has kept almost entirely to Cecilienhof castle at Potsdam since his offer to join the colors during the war was declined.

The crown prince's eldest son, Prince Wilhelm, was wounded fatally in battle in Flanders May 23, 1940. Oscar, another grandson of the former kaiser, died in the Polish campaign.

The closing years of the former kaiser's life were brightened, however, by four other events.

The marriage of his favorite grandson, Louis Ferdinand, to the Russian Grand Duchess Kira May 2, 1938; the gathering of almost the entire family for his 80th birthday anniversary; the birth of his first male great-grandchild, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, on Feb. 9, 1939; and the marriage of his favorite step-daughter, Henriette, to his grandson, Franz Joseph, Oct. 1, 1940.

Kept Out of Politics.

An old close friend was Poultney Bigelow of Malden-on-Hudson, who came from New York almost annually for a visit.

When Wilhelm accepted Holland's hospitality as an exile in 1918, he gave a solemn pledge not to engage in politics.

This promise he kept scrupu-

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Baseball Followers Pay Last Respects to Gehrig

5,000 Visit Church During Two Hours Body Lay in State—Admirers From All Walks of Life View Remains.

By WILLIAM B. DICKINSON.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

New York, June 4. (U.P.)—The newspapers said: "The body of Lou Gehrig, baseball's iron horse, will lie in state at Christ church, Riverdale, from 8 to 10 p. m."

You rode the subway to 242nd street, and took a bus from there. The last rays of the sun were falling on the vine-clad little Protestant Episcopal church just off the busy Henry Hudson parkway.

You moved along a flagstone

GEHRIG FUNERAL THIS MORNING

Last Rites for Baseball Star Held at 10 in Christ Church, New York City.

New York, June 4 (U.P.)—Funeral services for Henry Louis Gehrig, former New York Yankee first baseman who died Monday night, were held at 10 a. m. today in Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Riverdale. The services will be private.

The Rev. Gerald V. Barry officiated. The body will be cre-

FOR RENT—For season, 14 miles from city on Henderson side of Lake Beach and dock.

NEAR Clayton, 1000 Island river front, 8 room furnished cottage for sale, inboard boat and boathouse. Call Frontenac 14-F2.

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage for season on Lake Ontario with two bedrooms, screened porch, nice lawn; house tenanted, three garages, Boyd street, Watertown. LaRue, Unity Hide.

FISHERS LANDING, sell or rent, excellent two story screened cottage, furnished, double garage; also double garage of Theresa, New York. Dwelling on Foundry Street, in the village of Theresa, hardwood floors, pipeless furnace, complete bathroom on second floor and toilet and lavatory on first floor; must be sold for cash to settle estate. Dated May 29th, 1941. Paul E. Porter, executor of Catherine Shoots estate.

JUST LISTED—This modern home 30 minutes out of Watertown on Syracuse road in high school village, beautiful shaded lawn, house has city water, furnace, polished floors, bath complete, acre land, barn, city block from high school; out of town owner says sell at $1,600. If you

FOR SALE—Premises of the late Catherine G. Shoots, consisting of about 1-75/100 acres of land, with a frame dwelling and garage thereon, located on Foundry Street, in the village of Theresa, New York. Dwelling has sun parlor, hardwood floors, pipeless furnace, complete bathroom on second floor and toilet and lavatory on first floor; must be sold for cash to settle estate. Dated May 29th, 1941. Paul E. Porter, executor of Catherine Shoots estate.

BRONSON ST., 6 room house, $1,500; Center St., two family, always rented, $1,200. Smith, California Ave.

BLACK RIVER road, large level building lots, also acreage; bargain to settle estate. Smith, California Ave.

FLOWER AVE. WEST: small home; lot 70x200; $3,200. I. M. Peck.

410-430 FACTORY ST., 130x136 feet, including store with apartment above, barn for storage with cement floor; single and double houses. I. M. Peck. (Possession of store can be arranged in few weeks).

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SUMMER COTTAGES

WANTED to rent, bare farm; have stock and tools. Write J-362, The Times.

FARM WANTED

310 ACRES, near Canton. Good house, new barn, wood. Immediate occupancy. Dundon Real Estate, 203 Woolworth Bldg.

414 ACRES, Syracuse road, barn with basement stable, stanchions for 85 head, 10 room house. Good condition; to settle estate, $4,500. Dundon Real Estate.

Dundon Real Estate, 203 Woolworth Bldg.

America' Engines

Output of Plane Now Exceeds Nazis'

Monthly Capacity of 3,300,000 Horsepower Against Germany's 3,000,000

LINDBERGH'S GLOOM BELIED

Engines Now Being Turned Out Well Ahead of Schedule, Which Looked Impossible a Year Ago.

By LELAND STOWE

(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

East Hartford, June 4.—Charles A. Lindbergh's pessimistic assumptions that American and British aircraft production combined could not hope to surpass German-controlled continental production were belied strikingly here today both by impressive figures on present output of American airplane engines and by measured statements from one of this country's greatest authorities in aviation industry.

An inspection tour of the United Aircraft Corporation's plant revealed that the present total of engines for combat aircraft now being produced by the three firms of Pratt & Whitney, Wright Aeronautical and Allison, a General Motors subsidiary, amounts to 3,000,000 horsepower per month.

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s diplomatic reply failed to that from the moment of ore than 22 years ago, he had determined not to return to Germany unless his dynasty should be restored.

Only once was he apparently ready to break this self-imposed rule. That was in 1937 when his wife, Hermine, was seriously ill in Germany. He then arranged quietly to make the trip incognito, but only in case her condition became hopeless, and this proved not to be the case.

Despite countless rumors to the contrary, it can be said authoritatively that Wilhelm never revisited the fatherland.

His own death came as he wished—without long suffering.

An active man, he dreaded nothing more than long illness. While he gradually had grown weaker during the past winter, he appeared vigorous when he observed his 82nd birthday anniversary Jan. 27.

It was only on May 25 that the intestinal trouble which resulted in death became evident.

Deeply religious, Wilhelm often had told his family and entourage

Baseball Followers Pay Last Respects to Gehrig

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New York, June 4 (U.P.)—Funeral services for Henry Louis Gehrig, former New York Yankee first baseman who died Monday night, were held at 10 a. m. today in Christ Protestant Episcopal church, Riverdale. The services will be private.

The Rev. Gerald V. Barry officiated. The body will be cremated at the Fresh Pond crematory, in Middle Village, Queens.

Honorary pallbearers were: Mayor F. H. LaGuardia; Parole Commissioners John C. Maher and Mary Fraschi; Manager Joe McCarthy of the Yankees; Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher and Gehrig's former roommate; four physicians from the Mayo clinic, Rochester, Minn., Drs. Paul O'Leary, Henry Woltman, Bayard T. Horton, and Harold C. Harbein; Christy Walsh, who syndicated Gehrig's writings; Dr. Caldwell B. Esselstyn, and John Kieran, New York Times sports writer.

Ushers were: Edward Grant Barrow, president of the Yankees, Lou Hartman, Mort Landsburg, Billy Rolfe, Pitzy Katz, and Milton M. Eisenberg.

[illegible] you there was a blind man, touching the arm of a younger man for guidance. The sun was reflected by his white cane.

A policeman said in a low voice: "Single file, please."

You moved into the center aisle and down it toward the altar, banked with flowers, before which lay the body of Lou Gehrig.

The line slowed, and you looked ahead and saw that a woman had paused before the casket. She was weeping.

Soon you were looking down at the calm face of one of baseball's immortals.

He lay in a plain dark casket, a blanket of roses covering its lower half.

In a moment you were past, moving on to the side door of the church. Behind you, you could hear the blind man whisper:

"Goodbye, Lou."

The sun was gone behind the hills. Taxicabs, buses and private cars jammed Riverside drive. Hundreds stood on the curbstones across the street. The whiney voice of a tired child was sharp in your ears.

You cut across the intersection behind the church, and paused before the tree-shaded two-story white house, less than a block away, where Lou Gehrig fought out his losing fight against the disease which had ended, two years ago, his almost incredible string of 2,130 consecutive games in the New York Yankee uniform.

His friends moved in and out in a slow stream, offering their condolences to his widow.

You went back and joined the quiet crowd across from the church, and bits of low conversations drifted to you:

"Funny how you can like a guy without ever knowing him. . ."

"I saw him hit those four home runs in one game back in '32. . ."

"A guy who lived so clean deserved a better break. . ."

You saw Babe Ruth leave the church. His pudgy face was twisted like that of a child trying not to cry.

But you didn't see many celebrities. These were just Lou Gehrig's fans, the folks who paid $1.10 to sit in Yankee stadium during his great years and cheer his successes and boo his failures, as fans have the right to do.

More than 5,000 of them came, you heard a policeman say, in the two hours that he lay in state in the little church.

Then it was 10 o'clock, and the doors were closed, and the lights behind the stained glass windows went out one by one, until only one remained.

A half-moon was luminous in a hazy sky, and the hum of cars along the parkway sounded louder now.

The little groups of Lou Gehrig's fans lingered a few moments more, and dwindled away.

MONTGO[illegible]

AND PRICES EFFECTIVE AT 231 COURT ST. WATERT[illegible] PHONE 4100

PLAN TO ATTEND THE DAIRYLA[illegible]

Compare

Only $5 MONTHL[illegible]

Low Carrying Charge on Ward[illegible] Monthly Payment

3-PIECE

Special





Sensational low price for an *automatic tuning* auto radio! Compare up to $24.95. You get five-tube range and power including rectifier! Plus super-heterodyne circuit, *dynamic speaker*, and lighted drum dial for manual tuning! Get one today—enjoy pleasant *miles of music!*

EASY TO INSTALL . . . FITS ANY CAR

1695

50c Weekly. Low Carrying Charge

Civilian Defense Week Poster



This is the poster designed for Civilian Defense Week by Herbert Matter for the Office for Emergency Management. A live eagle in the Washington Zoological Park posed for the poster.

THE NEW 'GOOD WILL' AMBASSADOR ARRIVES.



STRAIN WELL

...ns of the office staff.

...NBZ PROGRA...

Saranac Lake

Sunday, July 20.
Morning

...0 News
...5 Coast to Coast
...0 Primrose String Quartet
...0 Southernaires
...0 News
...5 Episcopal Church
Afternoon
...0 Rex Maupin's Orch.
...5 Al Perry's Singing Surf
...0 Shining Hour
...5 Rhythmic Romance
...0 The Shadow
...0 Band of the Week
...5 Foreign Policy Assoc.
...0 Tapestry Musical
...0 Joseph Maris' African
...0 Weekend Cruise
...0 Boystown
...0 Stars in the Afternoon
...0 Moylan Sisters
...5 Olivio Santoro
...0 Rhythms by Ricardo
Evening
...0 Nat'l Music Camp
...0 News

Monday, July 21.
Morning

...0 News
...5 1320 Club
...5 Morning Devotions; New
...0 Breakfast Club
...0 Today's News
...5 Guild Concert Hall
...5 Prescott Presents
...5 Viennese Ensemble
...0 Ad. of Modern Mother
...5 Here's Wealth to You
Afternoon
...0 Jack Birch
...5 Lum and Abner
...0 Farm and Home Hour
...5 Between the Bookends
...0 Our Silent Partner
...5 News: Al and Lee Reise
...0 Old Aluminum Pots and
...0 The Munroes
...5 Midstream
...0 Monitor News
...5 Am. Family Robinson
...0 Western Serenade
...0 Club Matinee
...5 News
...0 Man in the Street
...5 Sons of the Prairie
...0 Drama Behind the News
...5 Songs by Blanche Whit
Evening
...0 News; Savings Briefs
...0 Songs of the Week; Sc
...0 News
...5 Just Music
...0 Louise Cameron, Sopran
...5 This is the Show
...0 Mariam Mann
...5 Joe Collins Orch.
...0 Sundown Serenade



...school Tuesday evening.
...Bert R. DeYoung, local attorney, was reelected president of the Alexandria Bay board of education at the reorganization meeting of the board held at the local high ...y were day ...ian and the ...July 7, 1911. ...t on duty as ...Placid police

GOT PLENTY OF GAS AND OIL, ADOLF?



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THE NEW 'GOOD WILL' AMBASSADOR ARRIVES.



STRAIN WELL BEFORE USING.



...OT PLENTY OF GAS AND OIL, ADOLF?



...the Barnhart Island powerhouse, which would be part of the St. Lawrence power development. The buses crossed the Roosevelt bridge and the visitors went to Massena for a luncheon at the village town hall.

Following inspection of the district engineering office at Massena, the group will leave for Fort Covington on the international border where it will join the awaiting Canadian delegation for the resumption of the trip to Montreal.

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

"Again," he added.

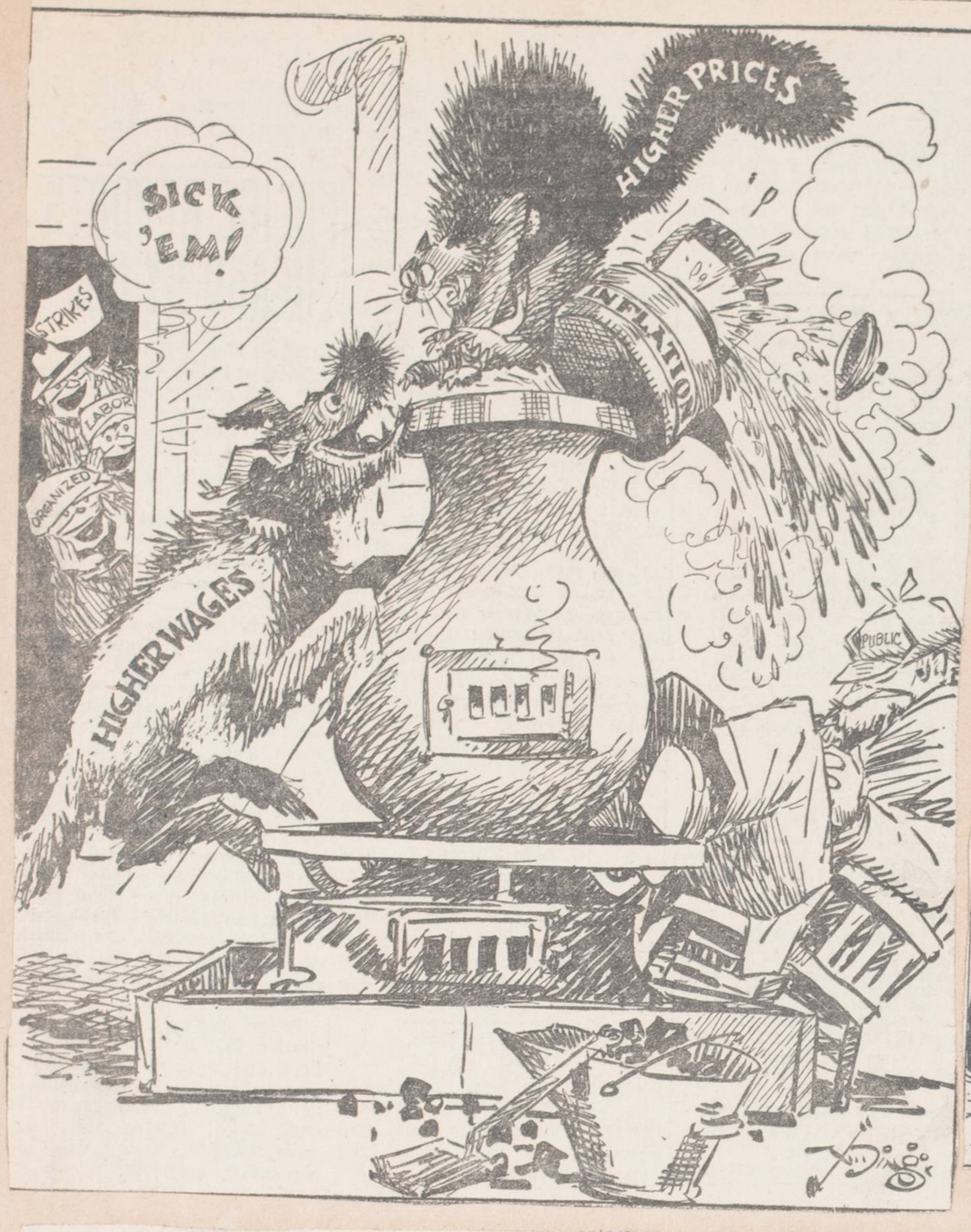
A son, Kenneth Maurice, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Davidson in Washington Saturday. It was the Authority member's third grandchild.

"I have five sons and now three grandsons," he said. "It is good news indeed." His son, Alfred, is a federal labor department counsel in the capital.

Millard H. Jencks, president of St. Lawrence University, and Harold B. Johnson of Watertown, editor of The Times, were among the guests at the dinner held at

...E. E.
...interm...
...cemete...
...Mrs. ...
...on Cl...
...daughte...
...Hopkins...
...this cou...
...and mart...
...who died...
...She is ...
...Patrick K...
...Mass.; a s...
...Ireland; a...
...Donald Da...
...a son, Jos...
...unknown.

TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES.





EXPERIENCE IS A GREAT TEACHER—IF YOU LIVE THROUGH IT.

ITALY'S SHARE.

Drum Passed Up as Chief of Staff Because of Field Talent



—Reprinted from Life Magazine

LIEUT.-GEN. HUGH A. DRUM

Opinion Is Advanced By Life Magazine Writer

GENERAL'S IMPORTANCE CITED

First Army Commander Described as "a Kind of Elder Statesman Able to Speak His Mind on All Sorts of Subjects."

Lieutenant-General Hugh Aloysius Drum might have been chief of staff of the United States army today but for the fact President Roosevelt did not want his talents as a field commander wasted in Washington.

Such is the opinion advanced by Life magazine which devotes the leading article of its June 16 issue to a word portrait of the commander of the First Army and the nation's No. 1 field soldier.

Noel F. Busch, author of the article, stresses the importance of General Drum's position in the nation's preparedness program and relates the progress being made in the country's military affairs.

Life devotes several pages in listing the colorful career of the great military expert and accompanies the article with many interesting photographs. In a full-length close-up, the general is shown in one pose as he stands on the dock at Governors Island, a half mile south of Manhattan.

General Drum was at Canton Monday to receive an honorary degree at St. Lawrence university. He plans to return to this section soon, probably for an inspection of Pine Camp.

"Two years ago, when the president was confronted with the choice of a new chief of staff, Drum was an odds-on favorite for the job," writes Busch. "When the president passed him by in favor of Marshall, Drum may have been disappointed but he acquired certain special technical advantages. Like other mortals, army officers are actuated by motives of ambition. Their ambition is less to defeat the enemy, which can be taken for granted, than to secure promotion and avoid censure. One of the best ways to do this is to keep quiet and express no troublesome opinions. When Marshall was jumped over Drum's head it made Drum, as a distinguished senior whose prestige in the army fully equaled that of his superior in Washington, a kind of military elder statesman able to speak his mind on all sorts of subjects which would have been taboo for anyone else. Drum has indeed spoken his mind on a variety of subjects and become the most articulate member of his rank in the United States."

Later, the writer declares:

"While almost anyone including Hitler would agree that United States privates are the equal of any in the world, there is no such unanimity about United States generals. Many military experts and many younger officers feel that seniors in the army are temperamentally not equipped to deal with the kind of war that has grown up with the age of machinery. Drum, despite the evidence he has given to the contrary, has been criticized on this score. There is also a school of thought which believes a story, widely [illegible] but definitely fictitious, [illegible] why he was passed over for [illegible] post of chief of staff. According [illegible] this, so many of Drum's friends suggested his name to the president that Franklin Roosevelt, who likes to make up his own mind, pounded his desk and said: 'Drum, Drum, I wish he'd stop beating his own drum.' Actually, a more complimentary interpretation — that the president thought Drum's talents as a field commander would be wasted in Washington—seems closer to the truth."

Ogdensburg, headquarters for the 1940 First army maneuvers, is mentioned twice in the story. One reference deals with General Drum's problems in appeasing local governments and private landowners.

"At Ogdensburg last year he encountered one rural pacifist who saw no reason for the army to exist at all and took pains to say so," the article says. "Drum reminded him that in a dictatorship the army would not require permission to appropriate his fields and suggested that he should be grateful for an armed force charged with preventing such a calamity. The farmer saw the point and offered Drum a drink of applejack."

RELAPSE FATAL TO WILHELM II

(Continued From Page One.)

lously. He declined all requests for political interviews. Such writing as he did was devoted to historical discussions of the so-called war-guilt question and treatises on archeological and religious subjects.

He kept up an enormous correspondence with savants throughout the world.

Nowhere will mourning for Wilhelm's death be more sincere than in Doorn village, which shared joy and sorrow with "the kaiser" since 1919. Doorn became a place of pilgrimage for countless tourists after Wilhelm took up residence there.

Every year before Christmas he distributed to Doorn's needy the wood he had chopped during the preceding months. His birthday anniversary was always on occasion for celebration by the entire village, which sent its town council in top hats, preceded by a band, to pay their respects to their fellow citizen.

Wilhelm insisted that practically all purchases for his household be made in Doorn and not in the bigger places such as Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

U.S. Press Chief Recalls Kaiser of Days at Doorn

Newsman Reports Wilhelm Was Affable, Sociable Old Gentleman

(Perhaps more than any other American in recent years, Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, had the confidence and friendship of the former Kaiser and the Hohenzollern family. In the followmig dispatch, Lochner recalls some of his impressions and conversations with the woodchopper of Doorn during more than a decade.)

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, June 4,—(AP)—My personal contacts with Wilhelm II date back to 1928 when the former German ruler was in his 69th year.

From all I'd heard and read about the kaiser, I expected to find an austere, unapproachable, self-willed, opinionated, haughty, fire-eating, merciless individual.

Instead I encountered a mellowed, affable, sociable old gentleman—a man who captivated one by the charm of his personality, who listened eagerly to



Doorn did I hear one bitter word said about America nor about England, who in the last analysis was responsible for his dethronement. On the contrary, he seemed genuinely happy when on the occasion of his 75th birthday anniversary the late King George V and Queen Mary for the first time sent him congratulatory messages familiarly signed "George and Mary," thereby indicating bygones were bygones.

As regards the United States, Wilhelm followed its progress and development with the greatest interest. I was a luncheon guest one day at a time when the midwestern dust bowl was causing great concern to the administration.

"I've seen this coming for some time," Wilhelm observed. "In Germany we've always paid the greatest attention to reforestation. In your country I fear the forests were ruthlessly cut down with no concern for the future. The dust bowl was inevitable. We should gladly have loaned you some of our experienced foresters."

I saw him last on his 80th birthday anniversary, Jan. 27, 1939. Later visits were rendered impossible by the European holocaust. Already then, clouds of war were gathering.

"Europe's fate rests with God," he said to be devoutly. "In our calculations we must never forget (here he raised his eyes) Him above."

"He was happy once again to have his children and his children's children about him for his anniversary.

"Do you know what touched me most?" he asked me and then gave the answer himself. "Think of it, there isn't a villager in Doorn who hasn't contributed to that tea house which the village is presenting to me. Doorn's burgomaster merely put a little notice on the official [illegible] calling attention to my [illegible] and suggesting that the villagers [illegible] give me a present in the form [illegible] tea house. He added that no

HALF OF BRITISH SHIPS LOST, CLAIM

NAZIS SAY BRITAIN IS "BLEEDING TO DEATH"

11,664,000 TONS SUNK, REPORT

British Merchant Tonnage at Outset of War Was Estimated at 21,000,000 Tons.

Berlin, June 4.—(AP)—Destruction of a 4,000-ton British merchant ships near the Orkney islands by bombs last night, damage to two others off northern Scotland, and two air torpedo hits on a large British warship were reported by the high command today as German sources declared Britain already had lost more than half the merchant fleet with which she began the war.

Britain is "bleeding to death," from these blows to her shipping, Germans asserted.

The high command said last night's air attacks were directed mainly against the harbor of Hull, England, and port facilities of the south and east coasts.

British planes did not enter German territory during the night, it said, but the British have lost 20 planes in the period from May 29 to June 3, compared with 10 German losses.

(The British government said German air attacks on England last night were on a small scale, with bombs dropped in the east, northeast and southwest causing slight damage and few casualties.)

Another British shipping loss claimed by the German high command was a transport reported sunk by dive-bombers at Tobruk, Libya.

Since the beginning of the conflict, German sea and air units have destroyed a total of 11,664,000 tons of British shipping, DNB, official German News Agency asserted.

(British merchant tonnage at the outset of the war was estimated at about 21,000,000 tons. British figures on allied shipping losses through April total approximately 6,000,000 tons.)

The newspaper Boersen Zeitung, commenting on these figures, said Britain thus had lost during 21 months of the war as much shipping as English shipyards were able to construct in 11 years of peace.

Scoffing at the idea Britain's need for ships could be filled by the United States in time to save her from defeat, the paper declared that according to English figures only 27 vessels totaling 221,000 tons were launched in American shipyards the past four months.

This new construction, it was pointed out, is only one-third of Britain's reported shipping losses for May alone—estimated by the German high command at 746,000 tons.

Dienst Aus Deutschland, authoritative news commentary, said that since February Britain had lost an average of 730,000 tons monthly.

East Warned To Be Ready For Oil Shortage July 1

Less Gasoline For Automobiles — "Gasless Sundays" and Lower Temperatures in Oil-Heated Homes Proposed.

Washington, June 4. (AP) — The populous east got advance notice today to expect less gasoline for its automobiles and less fuel oil for its oil burners beginning July 1.

Shortage To Grow Acute.

The shortage, petroleum experts said, would become progressively more acute during the autumn and on into next year.

To combat the approaching scarcity and to keep it from curtailing defense production, they recommended rigid restrictions be imposed on the use of oil. Specifically, it was suggested "gasless Sundays" be started, and that the temperature in oil-heated homes be kept five degrees lower this winter. No federal program has yet been formulated, however.

A full report on the situation was submitted yesterday to Secretary Ickes, defense petroleum coordinator, by a committee of the petroleum industry. The industry pledged its support "to any extent" in helping to meet the anticipated emergency.

Only last week Ickes, himself, mentioned the possibility of "gasless Sundays" to conserve the gasoline normally used by pleasure motorists. The Netherlands instituted such regulations shortly after the war started in 1939 and they were reported almost 100 per cent effective for non-essential vehicles, because offenders were fined more than $250.

The report of the oil men did not estimate how much gasoline could be saved in this manner, but it did state that a nationwide reduction of five degrees in the temperatures of oil-heated homes would effect a 10 per cent saving in the amount of fuel oil consumed.

The belief in some informed quarters was that every effort would be made to keep the fuel oil supply as close to normal as posible, especially as winter approached. Hence, it was said, the average man would be likely to feel the scarcity in gasoline before fuel oil.

Nationally, experts emphasized, there is plentiful oil production. The crux of the prospective problem, as the oil men's report noted, is transportation. The east is the largest oil-consuming section of the country and its needs have been increasing due to the concentration of defense industries.

But facilities for delivering oil to the northeastern seaboard area have been reduced by the transfer to British service of 50 of the 250-odd tankers in America's coastwise fleet. And further transfers are more than likely.

"There will be sinkings," Ickes remarked during the reading of the report, "and we will have to replace them."

Both Ickes and the oil men agreed there was urgent need for the construction of an oil pipe line from Louisiana and Texas to the New York-Pennsylvania area.

FRENCHMEN SEE U. S. ZERO AS WAR FACTOR FOR TWO YEARS

By PAUL GHALI

(Special Radio Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Vichy, June 4.—Frenchmen of influence persist in their skepticism with respect to the rapidity of American aid to the democracies.

"Gen. Maurice Duval, military expert, writes in Le Journal today:

"Even if the United States decided to take part in the war, it would take at least two years for America to become a decisive factor."

Gen. Duval bases his contention on evidence of World war 1. Although America declared war in 1917, Gen. Duval argues, up to the time of the armistice, in November, 1918, the United States had to be largely supplied by its French and British Allies in planes, cannons and munitions.

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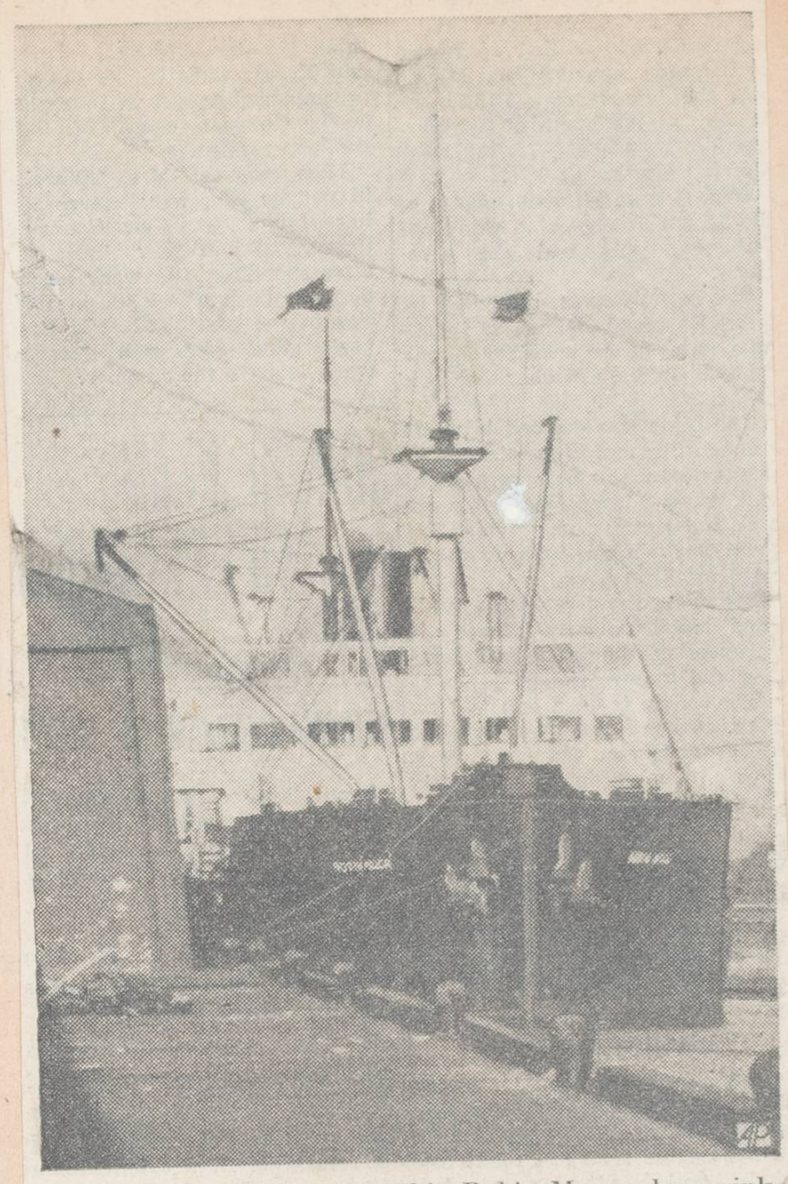
NEARLY $2,000,000 RAISED IN U. S. FOR GERMAN WAR RELIEF

Washington, June 4.—(AP)—The state department disclosed today that in the first 20 months of the European war almost $2,000,000 was raised in the United States for relief in Germany or for the benefit of German soldiers held as prisoners of war.

German relief organizations registered with Secretary Hull reported that they had collected $1,913,000 from September, 1939, up to April 30, this year.

Of that total $1,513,000 has actually been spent for relief purposes and a balance of $96,000 remains on hand.

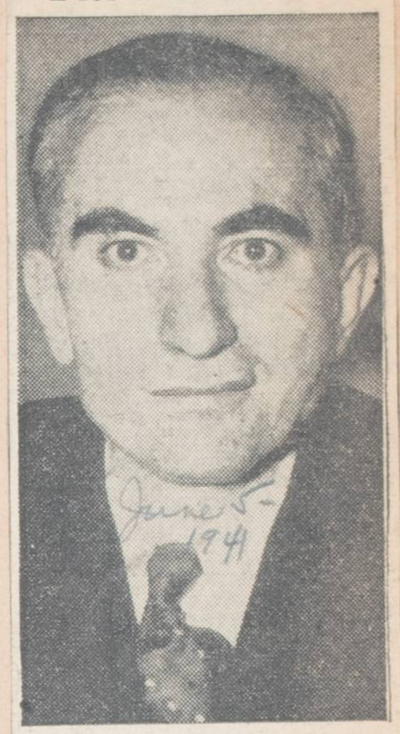
Sunken American Ship



This is the American ship Robin Moor whose sinking brought a request from the White House that the public reserve judgment in the case. This picture was taken at the dock in Staten Island, New York, on April 18 following her voyage to Capetown, South Africa, and return.

June - 1941

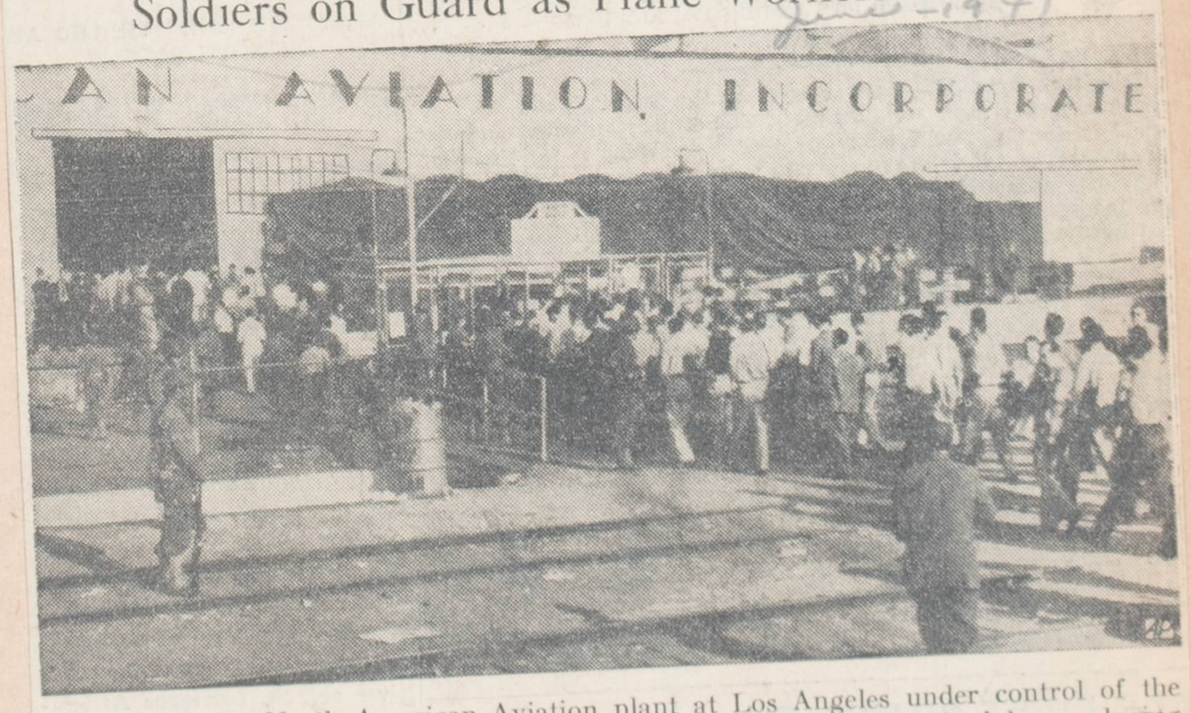
Dies After Debate



Representative M. Michael Edelstein, (Dem., N.Y.), dropped dead in the corridor of the house of representatives at Washington after leaping to his feet to answer Rep. John Rankin (Dem., Miss.), who said that "international Jewry" was creating difficulties in the money market. Edelstein said "The number of Jewish bankers in this country is nil. Hitler started talking that way about the Jewish people. People who want to be demagogues talk that way." Visibly excited, Edelstein stalked from the chamber, collapsed and died.

Soldiers on Guard as Plane Workers Return

June - 1941



With the North American Aviation plant at Los Angeles under control of the U. S. Army, a steady stream of workers (above) returned to their jobs producing planes for the United States and Great Britain. Army officers reported 3,500 men at work on the day shift in the plant, seized following a strike of C. I. O. unionists.

Germany Proves That Schmeling Is Alive

June 5, 1941



This exclusive picture, flashed by radio from Berlin to New York, shows, according to the caption sent by the German Propaganda Bureau, Max Schmeling, former world's heavyweight champion boxer, in an Athens hospital, recovering from foot injuries and the fever he contracted while with a corps of German parachutists at Crete. A German officer holds a radio microphone up to Schmeling in what evidently was a broadcast to Germany.

Axis Partners at Brenner Pass

June 5-1941



Premier Mussolini, of Italy (left) and Adolf Hitler (right) greeted each other with smiles and a handshake at their meeting at Brenner Pass. Italian sources said the pair "discussed new plans to follow a new cycle which is opening immediately for the victorious Axis powers." Picture from Berlin to New York by radio.)

56 Graduate From Grades at Potsdam

Potsdam, June 5.—A class of 56 was graduated from the eighth grade of the school of practice of Potsdam state normal school at exercises held in the school auditorium.

Gloria Dafoe was salutatorian and Carolyn Wardner was valedictorian. Carolyn's sister, Barbara, is valedictorian of this year's graduating class at Potsdam High school.

The program included a saxaphone solo by Jane Bostick, the presentation of an essay by Jack Austin, the reading of an essay by Donald Stearns and singing of "America" and "America the Beautiful."

Dr. Parl West, principal, presented the diplomas to the graduates. Mrs. Nellie E. Jordan and Mrs. Bernice VanHousen are supervisors of the eighth grade.

Pupils awarded honor certificates for maintaining a "B" average for at least two years of the last three included Elda Bradish, Irene Charters, Gloria Dafoe, Barbara Dullea, Allen Gschwind, Marilyn La Pointe, Theresa Paquin, Barbara Simpson, Mary Smith, Patricia Smith, Beverly Tolman and Carolyn Wardner. Given honorable mention for never having been tardy or absent in their eighth year were Jane Bostick, Irene Charters, Robert Jacot, Patricia Smith, Donald Stearns, Beverly Tolman and Edward Whitman.

The students who were graduated were:

Bruce Anderson, Jack Austin, Nazarine Bellardini, Jane Bostick, Maurice Burwell, Robert Cuglar, Elda Bradish, Virginia Bradley, Irene Charters, Anne Clough, Gloria Dafoe, Richard Denicourt, Harry Despaw, Barbara Dullea.

Ivan Duprey, Richard Grant, Hilda Greene, Allan Gschwind, Elaine Hadley, Robert Jay, Robert Jacot, Albert Jarrett, Herbert Jarrett, Marjorie Jebo, Clifford Juen, Patricia King, Mary Anne LaClair, Evelyn Ladouceur.

Arlene LaPointe, Marilyn LaPointe, Shirley LaPointe, William Lenney, Alice Mason, Joan McNulty, John Meyer, Elizabeth Ober, Theresa Paquin, Ethel Perry, Robert Perry, Dora Riley, Mary Sawyer, Albert Sellers.

William Shampine, Barbara Simpson, Kenneth Simpson, jr., Richard Sitterley, Mary Frances Smith, Patricia Smith, Mary Solomon, Donald Stearns, Beverley Tolman, Deidrich Towne, Betty Gene Tuttle, Carolyn Wardner, Robert Washburn, Edward Whitman.

Lincoln's Closest Advisers Fought Fort Sumter Defense

His Cabinet Was Opposed to Defending the Fortress and Many Leading Figures Throughout the North Condemned President's Action—Such Disputes Were Widespread as Peace Leaders Started Draft Riots.

Letter Written by Dr. John P. Troxell, Dartmouth College, and Reprinted from the Milwaukee Journal

"Our people are not united!" This cry, so often uttered by those who counsel inaction in this critical hour, is worth analyzing.

As a mere statement of fact, it is true but meaningless. We are not now, and never have been, united on anything save possibly an aversion to man eating sharks. We are not united-far from it- in early 1917; perhaps a third of our people were indifferent or hostile to the Allied cause, and unmoved by German methods of conducting the war.

Disunity in 1776, and again in 1789, was so great that it seems miraculous that the deeds accomplished in those years were undertaken by leaders who sensed one important fact-in a crisis a people can be welded together by deeds far more effectively than by deeds achieved during the four years of the war. Every state had its defeatist element, some of these being men in high places. Senator Hale of New Hampshire roared that the president and his advisers would be "helpless before a power that will hurl them from their places." Governor Seymour of New York, obviously referring to the draft, told a Fourth of July crowd that the country was "on the verge of destruction" because the government insisted on "seizing our persons, insulting our homes." On the same day—July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg and Gettysburg were won—Ex-President Pierce spoke to a Concord (N. H.) gathering. He referred to "that noble martyr of free speech, Mr. Vallandigham," and to "this fearful, fatal civil war which cannot fail to be fruitless in everything save its harvest of woe." And he, too, referred to the draft, urging his hearers to "take care of yourselves; with or without arms, with or without leaders, we will . . . build up a great mausoleum of hearts.'

Nine days later, in the states where these patriots had spoken draft riots broke out. Troops had to put down mobs that had burned looted and killed in New York City for three days. Disunity seemed more than ever rife particularly in several of the great cities. But Lincoln trusted the character of the great mass of the people and of the majority of its leaders; and they did not fail! He never pressed forward rashly but he was never deterred from action by the cry "Our people are not united!" In a letter to Gen. Hooker he expressed the blend of canniness and audacity which was his, "Beware of rashness. And now go forward and give us victories!"

In 1941 our people are united as never before in the goal they ardently desire—the triumph of the free peoples over the dictators. Hardly a dissenting voice is heard. Even in the heat of the political campaign of 1940 there was no disunity as to that goal.

We differ in the means which we advocate for reaching that goal and in the risks we would accept in achieving it. A substantial majority of us, according to the Gallup poll, would risk war if necessary. A minority believe that we should fight at once; a scant majority hope that the decision to enter can be postponed. How similar the situation is to that of 1861 and 1917! And how idle it is to hope for unity or anything except the goal!

If Jefferson had waited for the people to demand westward expansion, he would never have acquired Louisiana. If Lincoln had waited to be pushed by public opinion, the country would have peacefully split in two in 1861. Had President Franklin Roosevelt waited for the public to demand that we trade destroyers for British naval bases, he would have waited forever.

Yet in all of these instances once the step was taken, an up-

VACCINE USED AS NASAL SPRAY HELPS CONTROL COMMON COLD

Cleveland, June 6. (AP)—Progress toward control of the common cold by use of vaccine in a new way was reported today at the American Medical association's convention.

The vaccine is sprayed into the nose, instead of being injected under the skin or administered by mouth — methods previously shown to be unsatisfactory.

Dr. Theodore E. Walsh of St. Louis said 74 per cent of patients observed over an eight-year period were free of colds following this treatment, tried after experiments on rabbits. Ten per cent showed marked improvement and 16 per cent were not benefited.

The treatment involves building up tissue immune to the disease-producing bacteria. After the vaccine of bacteria taken from the ears, nose and throat is applied to the mucous lining of the nose, both the blood and the tissues fight the germs.

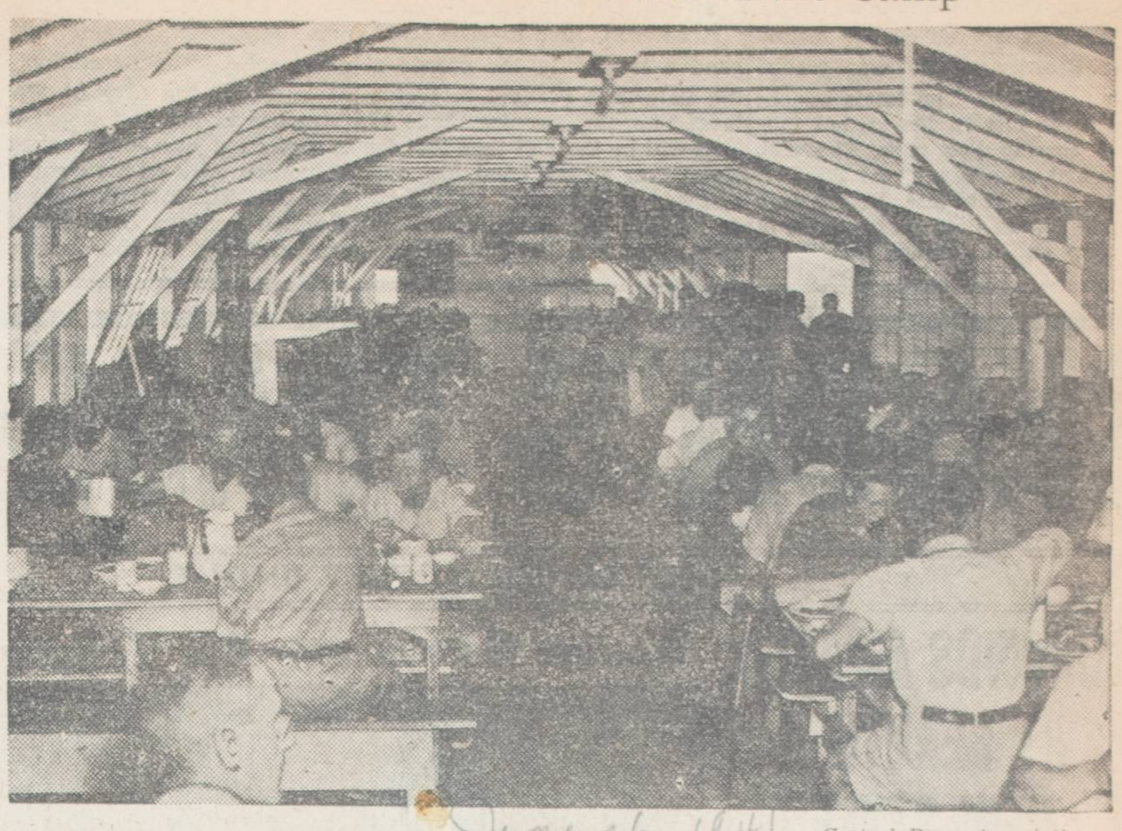
BRITISH KING AND QUEEN WILL ABIDE BY CLOTHING RATIONING

London, June 6 (U.P.).—King George will get no new uniforms until after the war, and Queen Elizabeth will wear the same dresses she bought last year.

The word went out today that the king had warned all members of the royal family that they must comply strictly with the new clothes rationing decree.

The ban on new clothes applies also to Duchess of Kent, who has often been listed among the best dressed women in the world.

Meal Time at U. S. Internment Camp



—Central Press Association

This picture was taken inside the mess hall at the internment camp at Fort Stanton, N. M., where crewmen of the scuttled German liner Columbus are interned. Approximately 400 German sailors are interned at the camp, which is built on the grounds of the U. S. marine hospital.

SUN NORMAL AS HAZE VANISHES

SMOKE FROM FOREST FIRES IS CLEARING

PHENOMENON OBSERVED HERE

Sun Appeared Like Copper Disc Thursday—Fires Raging North of Quebec Caused Smoke to Cloud Sun.

The sun, which was shaded by a heavy haze Thursday that cast a bronze and reddish tint in the sky, returned to its normal appearance today. The unusual phenomenon was created by smoke from raging forest fires in a widespread area north of Quebec.

The sun amid the strange atmosphere attracted considerable attention. To the naked eye, the sun appeared as it usually does through smoke colored glasses. Rays of the sun filteerd through the haze and cast a fiery reflection on moving automobiles.

Hobert E. Heyer, meteorologist at the federal weather bureau in Canton, said the heavy mist, the hazy atmosphere and the uncanny redness of the sun were all due to smoke from the Canadian forest fires.

The mist hung over this section during most of the day. Along the St. Lawrence river and lake regions, cottagers reported late Thursday afternoon that they could not see for any distance across the bodies of water.

In late afternoon the sun took on an eerie light. The copper-color of the sun became especially apparent between 6 and 7 p. m. F. H. Jennings, city weather observer said that the hazy condition existing during the day was undoubtedly caused by a "smoky atmosphere." He said that he could smell smoke in the air.

The peculiar reflection of the sun attracted the attention of many Watertown residents. The editorial room of The Times received numreous calls during Thursday afternoon inquiring about the condition. Some persons at first believed that there was an eclipse of the sun.

Fire wardens on Whiteface mountain reported that they could see smoke drifting in from Canada. Fires have been raging in an area 200 miles north of Quebc for the past few days. From 1,500 to 2,000 square miles of brush county in northern Quebec have been swept by fire.

Mr. Jennings reported that the high temperature Thursday was 72 while the overnight low was 45. At noon today it was 72 above.

Birds Lacking Food and Water Due to Drought

The drought is having a serious effect upon the birdlife of the city and county, it was said today by nature observers. Robins, in particular, whose normal diet with bread, raisins and table scrape thrown out to them by many residents of Watertown.

So dependent are these birds on human aid this summer that they appear at houses at regular intervals where they are fed and if the food is not out and waiting for them, appear to be giving mute invitation for it.

Other birds, such as sparrows, grackles and starlings are also making their bid for bread crumps and other scrape thrown out.

Because of the drought the birds are more than ever in need of water and visit those homes which have bird-baths in vast numbers daily necessitating frequent replenishing of the bath fountains with fresh water.

700 Suffocate in Dugout As Japs Blast Chungking

Chungking, China, June 6. (U.P.)—Officials said today that 700 persons were suffocated last night in the world's largest underground dugout during a five hour intensive raid by Japanese warplanes.

Mass deaths resulted when one of four entrances to the dugout became so overcrowded that ventilation was cut off. The entrance was only two feet above an average person's height and crowding refugees formed a human wall which effectively sealed the tunnel.

Red Cross trucks took the dugout victims to suburban cemeteries for mass burials.

The Japanese raid last night caused the most widespread destruction yet made by the many Japanese air attacks on the provisional Chinese capital.

It was the first night raid this year, and came only 40 hours after an attack in which an estimated 500 persons were killed.

IDENT TAKES UP

Middle East Showdown Near As Both Sides Bolster Forces

British May Move Soon Into French-Mandated Syria

TWO-WAY ATTACK IS PREPARED

Reports of New German Troop Infiltrations Into Syria Bring Warnings Position Is Grave.

London, June 6. (AP)—Belief the Germans have reinforced their North African army in preparation for a drive on Suez caused new concern today as Germany and Britain jockeyed for position in an impending battle for control of Syria.

British May Move.

There were indications British troops might move into the strategically-situated French mandate at any moment in an effort to gain the jump on the Nazis. Reliable sources declared the long awaited showdown in the middle east could not long be averted.

Reports of new German troop infiltrations into Syria brought warnings from the press Britain's position was grave. There were increasing demands for decisive action to meet the situation.

(Authorized sources in Berlin said "there are no German troops in Syria."

(The German radio, quoting dispatches from Beirut, said British soldiers were preparing to land on the north Syrian coast and to attack from Palestine and trans-Jordan. The same source said a large portion of the British forces rescued from Crete had been landed at Cyprus, just off the Syrian coast.

(N. B. C.'s correspondent in Ankara, Turkey, said in a broadcast last night that German troops were reported to have occupied Damascus, Syria, only 60 miles

SHOWDOWN NEAR IN MIDDLE EAST

(Continued From Page One.)

north of the frontier of British-occupied trans-Jordan.)

The situation caused by reported German troop movements in Syria was regarded as particularly serious because of the probability counter-measures by Britain might embroil her in war with France.

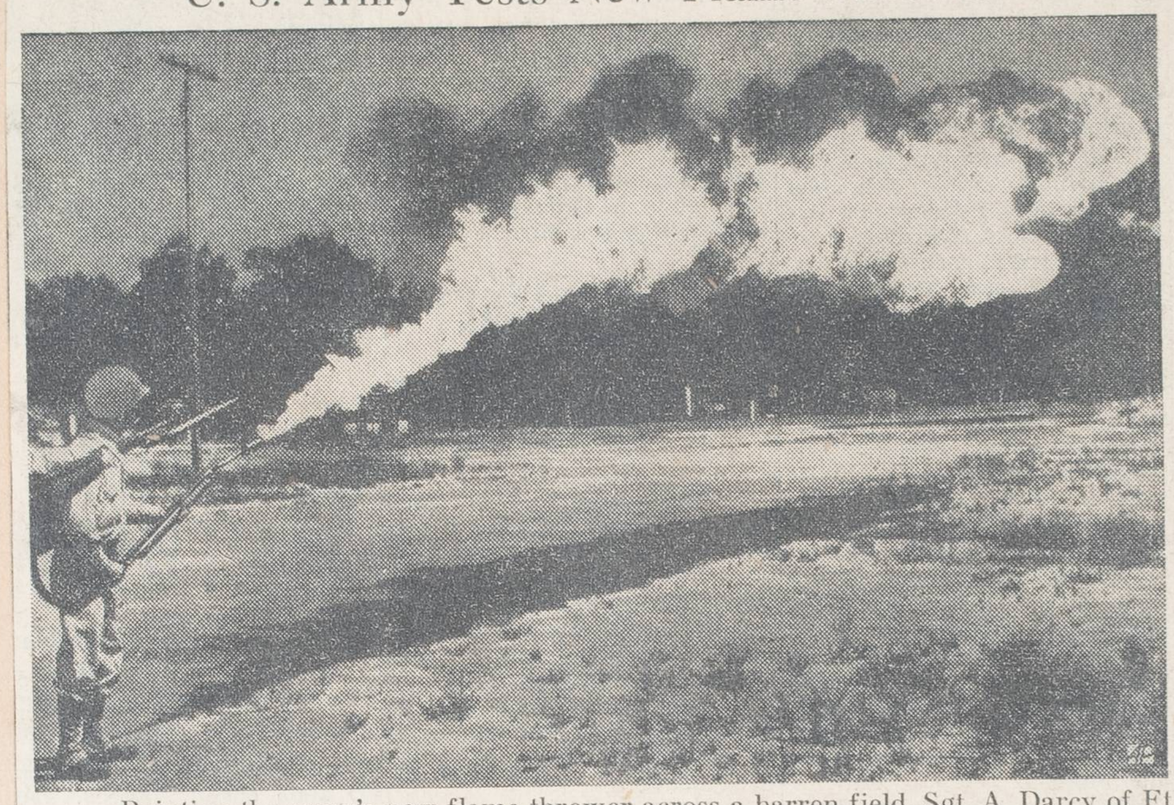
It was recalled, however, that shortly after the collapse of France the British people were assured the Germans never would be permitted to occupy Syria and it was assumed the government was prepared to fulfill that pledge.

The press minced no words in commenting on the gravity of the situation in the middle east. One of the most outspoken papers was the Daily Herald, Laborite newspaper, which declared:

"Britain's position is serious. Britain can lose the war. For 20 months that possibility has been barred from all polite discussion.

"We have been cheered by faith in the 'inexhaustible resources' of the British empire. We have been intoxicated by the prospect that our own inexhaustible resources would be supplemented by the 'limitless capacity' of the United States."

U. S. Army Tests New Flame-Thrower



Pointing the army's new flame-thrower across a barren field, Sgt. A. Darcy of Ft. Benning's test board releases a white-hot flame which can reach 25 yards. The apparatus, still in its experimental stage, weighs 68 pounds. June 1941

Victory Now Would Mean German Rule for a Generation at Least

By CARROLL BINDER
Foreign Editor of the Chicago Daily News

If the war should end in the near future, German domination of all of Europe, Africa and the Near East would be assured for at least a generation—probably for several generations. Germany, moreover, would be well on the way to that world domination envisaged by its leaders and a considerable section of its people. For the British Empire, France and Italy would be reduced to such weak states that resuscitation would be impossible for decades, at least.

The United States, the only surviving obstacle to totalitarian dominion, would be subjected to such military, economic and fifth columnist pressure by the combined forces of Germany and Japan as to necessitate continuous and ruinously costly efforts to maintain its independence and strength.

If, on the other hand, the war is prolonged, Germany almost certainly will have to fight the powerful American nation as well as the vigorous and determined British peoples until its resources are as exhausted and its people as dispirited as they were in 1918. A German victory under those circumstances is inconceivable and a German defeat of a greater magnitude than that experienced in 1918 is probable.

That, briefly stated, is the background of the current peace talk referred to so forcefully by the president yesterday.

It is not the first peace offensive launched by Germany but it is the best time, most shrewdly calculated of them all. Germany has scored notable military and political successes without suffering severe physical or spiritual losses. It has acquired vast quantities of booty and has even greater prizes almost within grasp.

Germany has reduced its historic continental foe, France, to a state of abject submission and brought France to the verge of armed conflict with its former ally, Britain. It has impoverished Britain, formerly the richest empire in the world, destroyed many of Britain's historic monuments, factories, shipyards and other sources of wealth and pride.

Germany's matchless army, its mammoth airforce and tremendous productive capacity are at their zenith and would continue so in the event of an early peace whereas Germany would be in a position to divert to its own purposes such of the British, French and other conquered factories, shipyards and other productive facilities as it permitted to continue in operation.

Americans Aware of Peril.

The American people, while increasingly aware of the peril in which their free institutions would be in the event of a German victory, apparently are still not united as to how best to safeguard those institutions; still hopeful that the values they cherish may be preserved without risking the lives of American youth or even the safety of American naval and merchant vessels.

Will Be Honored



Hal Schumacher

Upstate Ball Fans to Honor Hal Schumacher

Special Ceremonies Will Be Held at Polo Grounds in Connection with Sunday Diamond Encounter.

Amsterdam, N. Y., June 7. (AP) More than 700 upstate New York baseball fans plan to go to New York tomorrow to celebrate Hal Schumacher day at the Polo grounds.

Schumacher, a native of nearby Dolgeville and a graduate of St. Lawrence university, will be honored during a doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals. Upstate fans plan to present him with a $1,000 national defense bond.

Included in the group will be George Burns, Gloversville, an outfielder for the Giants for 11 "World Series" under the late "World series under the late John McGraw.

HOSPITAL WILL HAVE BLOOD BANK

Potsdam, June 7.—Plans are rapidly taking shape for the installation of a blood bank at the hospital which will be available 24 hours a day. The blood is expected to be donated by volunteers from local clubs and other organizations.

The staff committee for the bank includes Dr. Thomas M. Watkins, Dr. R. H. Gelder and Dr. L. T. McNulty, and Dr. F. W. Porro of Ogdensburg, county pathologist.

C. E. PREMO NAMED PRESIDENT OF POTSDAM HOSPITAL'S BOARD

Potsdam, June 7.—Clarence E. Premo has been elected president of the hospital board of trustees to succeed the late George G. Lenney.

FORMER KAISER BURIED AT DOORN

HE ARRANGED RITES HIMSELF 40 YEARS AGO

COURT PREACHER OFFICIATES

He Had Indicated, in 1901, a Desire That There Should Be No Lying in State With Processions of Mourners.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Doorn, German-occupied Netherlands, June 9.—(AP)—Wilhelm II, former kaiser of imperial Germany, was buried at noon today with rites which he arranged himself 40 years ago.

He died here Wednesday at the age of 82 after almost 23 years of exile following his flight from Germany in the last days of the World war.

Far from Potsdam, whence he once ruled a mighty empire, his burial nevertheless was linked symbolically, at least, with the Fatherland. The Rev. Bruno Doehring, once Wihhelm's court preacher, officiated at the rites and sprinkled the former kaiser's coffin with earth from the temple of Sans Souci park at Potsdam where his first wife, Auguste Viktoria, lies buried.

As early as 1901, Wilhelm's family learned on reading his will, he had determined that his burial should be modest and unobtrusive and, except for the participation of army representatives, should be limited to the immediate family.

He desired that there be no lying in state with processions of mourners. He also specified then what Bible verses and church hymns be read and what prapers be said at his funeral.

Even 40 years ago he desired that no eulogy be delivered by the officiating pastor.

The only changes from the arrangements the erstwhile emperor originally desired he made himself—adapting the rites to his exile on Dutch soil.

"I desire," he specified, "to rest among my trees and flowers of Huize (house) Doorn."

That wish was carried out to the letter. The casket was entombed in a tiny chapel on the Doorn manor grounds.

By a quirk of fate, an Austrian, Arthur Seysz-Inquart, German commissioner in the Netherlands, gave a farewell Nazi salute to the late ruler on behalf of Adolf Hitler, who now holds sway over far greater territory than Wilhelm ever won.

Industrialist and Novelist Meet

June 10-1941



Owen D. Young, retired head of the General Electric company, and Irving Bacheller, famous novelist of the north country, are shown as they stood before the portrait of Mr. Bacheller presented to the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity house at Canton Sunday evening by alumni members. Mr. Young, of the Class of 1894, and Mr. Bacheller, of '82, attended commencement exercises held at St. Lawrence university this weekend.

Louis and Conn Sign for Title Bout

June 10-1941



Joe Louis (left) puts his signature on a contract to defend his heavyweight boxing crown against Billy Conn (right), of Pittsburgh in New York June 18. Third man at the signing is Mike Jacobs, the promoter.

Plane Plant Pickets Pushed Back by Soldiers

June 1941



After taking over the strike-bound North American Aviation Co. plant in Inglewood, Calif., U. S. soldiers with fixed bayonets slowly force back C. I. O. strikers and pickets to clear this field across from the aircraft factory. Strikers reported bayoneting of three men by the troops. The flag at left was seized from a striker by a soldier but an officer quickly stepped in and had it returned to the striker.

McCARTHY'S

—As Seen in VOGUE and MADEMOISELLE

Taken From The Pages of The Nation's
Foremost Style Magazines

SPORT DRESSES by Carol King and Others

Wearables as Dictated and Designed by LYNN GRAY, McKETTRICK CLASSICS, ETC.

A GREAT ARRAY OF SUMMER COATS



CLEAR PASTELS are summer's pride and joy: Choose your favorite for this finger-tip coat with shirt collar and slashed pockets —its buttons big as lollypops!



COTTON OF COURSE, in crisp texture — for a solid color shirt top dress that combines with striped pockets, and flaring skirt for cool, summer wearability.

OUR PRIDE — OUR DISPLAY OF SUMMER DRESSES

SLACK SUITS — REALLY HUNDREDS TO CHOOSE FROM



CALIFORNIA SENDS inspiration for this California slack suit with natural shoulder line, and wonderful tailoring to achieve a small waist — with inverted pleats.

McCARTHY'S POTSDAM

June 10-1941

Ancient City in Modern War



This is a view of Damascus, ancient Syrian city, reported bombed by R. A. F. planes. British forces closing in on the capital launched a heavy attack against French defenders a few miles south of Damascus.

June 12-1941

Tuesday, June 10, 1941

THE ARMY BREAKS A STRIKE.

The army has acted with energy and vigor to break the unauthorized strike at the North American Aviation company's plant at Inglewood, California. The plant is in operation again and many of the men are back to work. Others are expected to return within the next day or two and, if they do not, the C. I. O. national headquarters says that experienced airplane workers will be sent from other cities to take up the slack.

It is unfortunate that it was necessary to send the army in to operate this plant. We do not like to do such things as that in America. We regret that some 30 picketers were injured, most of them fortunately slightly, when they refused to disperse. We regret likewise that it was necessary to put some 16 more under military arrest. However, this was something more than a strike. It was, as President Roosevelt said, an insurrection against the United States government. It was called by unscrupulous men, acting on their own authority and without sanction from any national union leader.

The Inglewood incident will have one good effect. It will show both employes and employers that the emergency proclamation means something and that the authority of the government is supreme. It will prove conclusively that strikes will not be tolerated in defense industries. If the government has the right to draft young men for army service it certainly has a right likewise to have something to say about workers in defense industries.

No one, we are sure, will accuse President Roosevelt of being unfriendly to organized labor. In fact the president has shown himself time and time again to be the conspicuous friend of labor. The president, however, in view of the national emergency, could do but one thing in this strike and that was to break it. To do otherwise would be to admit that the government was without authority to act in its own defense.

Labor sacrifices no rights as a result of the decision of the president that strikes cannot be tolerated in defense industries. Impartial mediation boards are prepared to consider carefully any claims for higher wages and improved working conditions. If wages are too low they will be increased but, in the meantime, the defense effort must not be interrupted.

The government of the United States cannot be coerced by either management or workers.

British Night Fighters Blast Nazis Out of Sky With Fantastic Planes

Night Fighting Becomes Science as Complicated as Astronomy

CAT-SIGHTED FLIERS NEEDED

Must Intercept Nazi Bombers, Heavily Armored and Armed, and Shoot Them Down in Pitch Blackness.

By WILLIAM H. STONEMAN.

(Special Radio Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

A Night Fighter Airdrome, Somewhere in England, June 12.—The battle of Britain has become a battle of mathematicians.

The boys who slash through the night, behind 2,000 and 3,000 horsepower, banging with batteries of cannon at vaguely visible shapes of Nazi bombers, are only stepsons of the besceptacled old laboratory slaves, laboring away with mazes of wires and radio tubes.

If the new night battle of Britain is won, it will be won by the gentlemen in Schenectady, N. Y., and various out-of-the-way spots in England, aided, but only aided, by the boys who take their fantastic creations into the air and, thanks to them, hunt down the enemy and destroy him.

Night fighting, the only solution to the devastating night raids Germany has been delivering to this country, is in a state of quasi-perfection. Developed to a high science as complicated as astronomy, it is now in a position to deal with the brute power of Germany's luftwaffe. It has quality. All it needs now is more quantity—more night fighters, more of the intricate instruments it uses, more tough cat-sighted night pilots, and more highly skilled men on the ground to direct its operations.

During the 20 months of the present war, we have never seen anything half as impressive as the night fighter squadron we have been visiting at this airdrome. Its aircraft, its personnel and the fantastically intricate methods it uses, make you wonder just what the Martians might have that the British don't have. Before the present war began, nobody could have dreamed that science would have to be applied in such plentiful doses to check the depredations of either side.

The planes the British have are Beaufighters, which are specifically designed for night fighting. It is not possible to describe these planes in detail, but it is possible to say that they are just about the fiercest looking planes we have ever seen. You can get a vague idea of what they are when you consider the work they do.

Their job is to go up in pitch darkness, moonlight or any other weather, track down heavily armored, heavily armed German heavy bombers flying at anything from 160 to 360 miles per hour, at anything from 2,000 to 25,000 feet of altitude, going in any conceivable direction, climbing towards their objective or zooming back towards France, get within shooting distance and deliver such a blast of fire that the result is certain.

Beaufighters do all of these things and it is easy to imagine how fast they must be, how great their fire power is, what range of altitude they have, and how flexible their instrumental direction-finding apparatuses must be.

The gentlemen who man these planes differ from Britain's highly advertised day fighter pilots in many ways. In the first place, most of them are basically day bomber pilots who have had very rigorous early schooling bombing Calais, Boulogne, Rotterdam and other cross-channel targets in daylight. They are the not too numerous remnants of the boys who blasted the so-called invasion ports last fall. They are not the old school tie, in any sense of the word, but just capable pilots who can understand the intricate instruments, have marvelous eyesight, and are not afraid of anything.

One boy here has seen eight German bombers at night, has shot down five of them. That is a fair percentage for the whole corps of the boys who have already made the bombing of England a nightmare for those on the other side of the channel.

Night sight is the key to success in this strange new business, but no two persons agree just how anybody acquires it. It is said by medical officers that you must have lots of vitamin A, that you must not smoke more than ten cigarettes per day, and that you must not drink more than one or two glasses of beer per day. The local wing commander does not smoke and does not drink, and he has a D. F. C. with a bar and half a dozen Nazi bombers to his credit.

Yet, another pilot, a flight lieutenant with five Germans on his list, drinks just as much as he wants, smokes 40 cigarettes per day, and never thinks of eating carrots. He is the boy who has knocked down five out of the eight Germans he has seen.

The important thing is that everybody down here regards the Germans as a "dead cinch" whenever they come over this area.

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U. S. BOMBER IS BEST IN WORLD

PLANE BUILT BY CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION

CAN OUTFLY STUKA IS REPORT

Unnamed American Dive Bomber Lauded by Experts—Said to Be 100 Miles Per Hour Faster Than Any Other in Existence.

By DAN ROGERS
United Press Staff Correspondent

Buffalo, June 12 (U.P.). — The United States has a dive bomber that can out-perform any airplane in the world, including the famed German Stuka, according to experts here.

Built by Curtiss-Wright Aeronautical Corporation, the bomber doesn't have a name yet. It has only Experimental No. XSB2C-1 for the navy acceptance tests next week. Lieutenant Hugh R. Neiman, jr., chief navy inspector at the Curtiss-Wright plant, said the bomber had surpassed the navy's hopes.

"As far as I personally am concerned," he said, "I'll not rest until our navy carriers are filled with these ships. It is the sweetest dive bomber ever built."

The plane is said to have a top speed 100 miles an hour faster than existing types, and the ability to fly twice as far and remain in the air four and a half hours longer than any present dive bombers. It carried a bomb load of 2,000 pounds against a German Stuka's 500 pounds.

The ship is powered with a Wright Cyclone motor which turns up close to 2,000 horsepower. It is armed with a power-operated machine gun turret sweeping a full circle.

The ship's top speed never has been reached but it probably can dive in excess of 500 miles an hour and safely withstand the pull-out.

This correspondent rode the cockpit of the bomber in a dive from 7,000 feet to 3,000 feet yesterday. The pilot was Lloyd Child, Curtiss-Wright chief test pilot who once dove at 575 miles an hour.

BIRTH RATE INCREASING AS DEATH RATE GOES DOWN

Albany, June 12-(U.P.)-The state health department today noted continued increases in the birth rate and decreases in the total death rate.

In a report on April health conditions, the department reported the birth rate 15.6 per 1,000 population, the highest in 10 years. The increase, the department added, "has continued unbroken since last June and represents an average gain of 1,000 births a month."

The total death rate of the state established a new minimum for the month 11.2 per 1,000 population.

FORMER GERMAN SAILOR LOSES JOB FOR SLURRING U. S. FLAG

Pittsfield, Mass., June 12.—(AP)—A General Electric company spokesman has announced the suspension of a former German naval man employed by the company for 15 years, pending investigation of fellow workers allegations that he slurred the American flag.

The spokesman said last night that the man, an alien, worked as a blacksmith and was not engaged in defense work.

Workmen complained that the man made a deprecatory remark Tuesday when he saw American flags which employes had placed around the shop.

The spokesman added that "some time ago" the company had been requested to investigate a report that the man was a member of a German-American bund, but that it had been felt there was no need to investigate because the man always had given satisfactory service.

NAZI SHIP FOUND BOMBED BY R. A. F.

Cruiser Prinz Eugen, Companion of Bismarck, Holed Up in Brest Harbor

MAY BEST MONTH FOR BRITAIN IN ATLANTIC SHIPPING TOLL

PRIME MINISTER REVEALS 257,000 TONS OF AZIS SHIPPING DESTROYED

PEACE TALK IS DISMISSED

Churchill Silences Criticism Over Crete Disaster by Facing Situation Squarely—Expectation of Long, Hard War Renewed.

By FRED VANDERSCHMIDT
(Associated Press Feature Writer)

No one could term Winston Churchill's latest speech a paean of optimism, yet tied in with today's news it contains solid encouragement for those who are on Britain's side in the battle of the Atlantic.

Prinz Eugen Blasted.

The R. A. F. indicates this morning that the cruiser Prinz Eugen, fellow marauder of the destroyed Bismarck, has been found and bombed in Brest, together with the two battle cruisers, or lightly-armored battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau. This is pretty good evidence that the Prinz Eugen is out of the Atlantic fighting picture for some time, since the British for many weeks have been able to keep the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau holed up, and very likely crippled, in that port on the bulge of Brittany.

Mr. Churchill was able to tell the house of commons that May was the best British month on the Atlantic for a good long time, and he disclosed that the British had sunk, captured or scuttled 257,000 tons of the sparse Axis shipping there, or three-fourths of the losses which were inflicted on the British themselves. This he said, came at a time when there were never less than 400 British-maintained ships in the danger zone in any day.

The British prime minister made no predictions. But without bothering to deal with it he scotched peacetalk, and renewed his expectation of a long and hard war.

He found the most effective way of silencing the criticism over Crete by saying in effect that if the country felt his government could not produce a victory they should get rid of him, "if you can find another that can do better."

The answer is that there is no one else in Britain who can unify the nation with the steadfast flame of courage and hope which Mr. Churchill can produce, and the great bulk of the people know it.

This is both Britain's strength and her weakness. So long as Winston Churchill runs the war for Britain, Adolf Hitler can have little hope of a negotiated peace on German terms. Yet if anything should happen to Mr. Churchill, it would be a disaster of great magnitude for Britain's war effort.

One must acknowledge that there are small groups of people in Britain at both ends of the social scale who do not want to go on with the war: The rich who would rather see Hitler win than lose their wealth; the extreme left wing which would rather see Britain lose than have it retain in victory any vestige of the system of class and capitalism which is still strong. It would also be surprising if these groups did not gain adherents as the war and its hardships progress.

These groups, however, do not now represent any important body of sentiment and they are not likely to exert much influence so long as Churchill stays, for he has utterly convinced the vast majority of Britons that all would be lost by a negotiated peace with Hitler and he has united them in a finish fight.

Should he go, the bewilderment of his millions of followers might make them very susceptible to persuasive arguments for negotiation.

Full Explanation Will Be Demanded

Survivors Testify That Vessel Was Torpedoed Deliberately by Nazi U-Boat —35 Still Missing.

By LLOYD LEHRBAS

Washington, June 13. (AP)—The United States will lodge a vigorous protest with Germany on the sinking of the Robin Moor, it was learned authoritatively today, citing the evidence of survivors that the vessel was torpedoed deliberately by a Nazi U-boat.

Restitution Will Be Asked

The state department's note, informed quarters predicted, will also demand restitution be made for the loss of American life and property—35 persons are still missing—and that assurances be given against repetition of the incident.

There was intense interest, meanwhile, in what President Roosevelt might have to say on the subject when he holds his regular press conference today. When the sinking was first reported, Mr. Roosevelt asked the nation to suspend judgment until the facts were known, but yesterday the White House said there seemed to be "no longer any reason" for that.

At the state department, it was said, the preliminary report on how the Robin Moor went to the bottom provided ample eyewitness testimony for an immediate demand on the German government for a full explanation.

The report was made by Walter J. Linthicum, U. S.. consul at Pernambuco, Brazil, who spent almost five hours getting the accounts of the 11 known survivors after they reached the South American port aboard the rescue ship Osorio.

It was a direct and economical recital, but packed with drama.

It told how the plainly-marked American merchantman was stopped by the submarine in the South Atlantic May 21, her identity confirmed, and the passengers given 30 minutes to abandon ship.

It described how she was torpedoed amidships.

Then it gave a final picture—the surfaced U-boat pumping some thirty odd shells into the sinking ship, and afterward destroying floating wreckage with gunfire.

The submarine, survivors related, had a laughing cow painted on the conning tower for insignia, and also the name Lorricke or Lorickke. Her commander spoke poor English.

They were able to make such close observations because when the Robin Moor was halted at 6 a. m. that day, the submarine directed by blinker light signal that a boat be sent with papers.

Ordered to "Abandon Ship"

A lifeboat in charge of the first mate rowed a mile and a half to the waiting U-boat, as ordered. There the mate personally apprised the commander of the Robin Moor's nationality and destination. He spent 10 minutes below deck, the report said, and when he reappeared the "abandon ship" command was given. Then came the end.

Undersecretary of State Welles was asked whether this relatively brief episode on the high seas—the ship sank in 23 minutes—would constitute a "grave incident" in the eyes of the government.

He declined any official comment, however, pending receipt of full information and a careful study of all facts related to the war's first loss of an American ship by direct belligerent action. The detailed depositions of the survivors are on their way here from Brazil by special courier.

Welles did emphasize in a statement that the Robin Moor was a neutral ship, that she was bound for African ports outside combat areas, and that she carried a general cargo—ranging from steel rails to brassieres—but no arms, ammunition or other material of a military character.

A digest of international law prepared by Green H. Hackworth, legal adviser of the state department, and recently published by the department, stated that Germany, among other nations, adhere to a provision of the London naval treaty of 1930 which was designed to "humanize" submarine warfare and insure all possible precautions for the safety of passengers and crews of merchant vessels.

The agreement specified that submarines were subject to the same rules of international law as surface warships, and might not sink a merchant vessel without first placing passengers, crew and the ship's papers in a place of safety.

Safety Not Assured

"For this purpose," the provision declared, "the ship's boats are not regarded as a place of safety unless the safety of the passengers and crew is assured, in the existing sea and weather conditions, by the proximity of land, or the presence of another vessel which is in a position to take them aboard."

After interviewing the survivors at Pernambuco, Consul Linthicum reported that—although the Robin Moor had the American ensign painted on both sides, flew an illuminated American flag, and the chief officer had reported her American nationality to the submarine commander personally—the vessel had been sunk midway between Africa and South America and passengers and crew left adrift in open lifeboats, hundreds of miles from land.

There were four lifeboats. Three are still missing after 22 days at sea, despite wide searches of the waters along the lengthy Brazilian coastline. The missing boats carried a total of 35 crew members and passengers, including three married couples and one child.

GRAVE VIEW OF INCIDENT IS TAKEN IN WASHINGTON

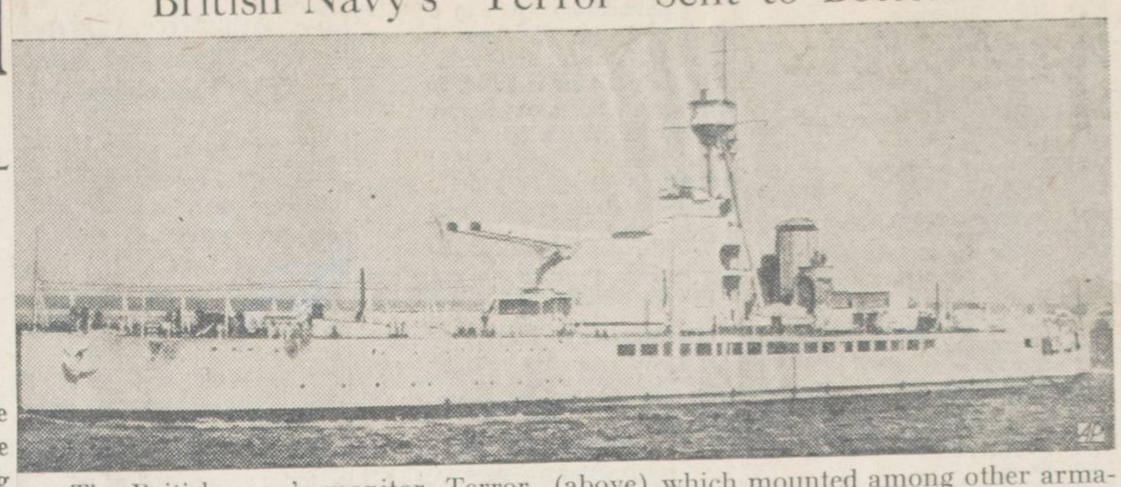
Washington, June 13. (AP)—Demands for stern diplomatic representations to Germany were coupled today with calls for naval protection of American commerce, as a serious congress studied the official report of the torpedoing of the Robin Moor in the South Atlantic.

Although both friends and foes of the administration's foreign policy took a grave view of the incident, there was no apparent disposition in either camp to consider it in the light of a cause for war. Many said so in as many words.

Several legislators spoke of the necessity of "some action" without specifying what they had in

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

British Navy's "Terror" Sent to Bottom



The British navy's monitor, Terror, (above) which mounted among other armament two 15-inch high-elevation guns but displaced only 7,200 tons and drew but 11 feet, was sunk by Axis dive-bombers off the Libyan coast, it was announced by the Royal navy at Alexandria. The Terror took part in the bombardment which helped shatter Italian shore defenses in Libya. June 13-1941

EXPLANATION IS TO BE DEMANDED

(Continued From Page One.)

mind, but other counseled delay until a German explanation had been received.

Senator Pepper (D-Fla), fiery exponent of all-out aid to Britain, was one who urged that the United States navy be used all the way across the Atlantic, if necessary, to safeguard American shipping.

"Germany must have sunk the Robin Moor deliberately," he told reporters. "Hitler apparently is carrying out his threat to sink anything in zones he has proscribed."

Rep. Izac (D-Calif), a former naval officer, also regarded the sinking as intentional. "If a submarine was operating on the equator at that point it was undoubtedly looking for an American ship," he said.

"This may just be the beginning of a succession of events like those which occurred in the first World war and resulted in ultimate defeat for Germany. In my opinion it will have the same result.

On the other hand, Rep. Mott (R-Ore) asserted "I don't think the Germans want to create an incident and I'm inclined to doubt she sunk this boat. It just doesn't add up."

Ought To Start Shooting.

Chairman May (D-Ky) of the house military committee thought "we ought to convoy with battle fleets and let the shooting start. Let's see who shoots first and who can outshoot the other."

However, Senator Brown (D-Mich) told reporters he regarded the sinking as "an isolated incident which does not portend a German assault against American shipping."

Senator Mead (D-NY) called for an intensification of naval patrols and other means to prevent a recurrence of the incident. "We can't give up our freedom of the seas, nor can we allow combatant ships in the western hemisphere."

Senator Wheeler voiced the hope the affair would not become a casus belli. "We are not prepared for war, and the American people do not want war," he commented.

MISS BETTY M. JEBO ENGAGED

ANNOUNCEMENT ON PARENTS' SILVER WEDDING DAY

TO BE BRIDE OF LLOYD B. WELCH

Wedding to Take Place This Summer—Miss Jebo Is Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Jabo of Potsdam.

Potsdam, June 14.—On their 25th wedding anniversary, June 10, Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Jebo of Potsdam announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Betty M. Jebo, to Lloyd B. Welch, on of Mrs. Etta Welch of Hackensack, N. J., and the late William H. Welch.

Miss Jebo is a graduate of Ogdensburg Free Academy, 1936, and attended the State School of Agriculture. In 1938 she was graduated from the Newcomb Beauty Academy, Watertown. She is now employed in the office of Dr. Edward S. Prescott, Potsdam.

Mr. Welch was graduated from West High school, Rochester. He attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, and was graduated this June from Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam. He is now employed as a mechanical engineer in the Eastman Kodak company, Rochester.

The wedding will take place this summer.

Regal Mrs. Vanderbilt Gives Up Old Fashioned Society

New York's Famed Social Leader Sells Her Fifth Avenue Mansion and Turns to Newer Ways After She and the Vanderbilt Family Have Dominated the Social Register for Generations—The Departure Became Official with the U. S. O. Party.

By PATRICIA COFFIN
In the Milwaukee Journal

June 1941

The queen of society abdicates—long live cafe society!

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, nicknamed the "Kingfisher," had bade farewell to 5th av., not with a candle lit, rose scented ball for the old guard as might be expected—but with a public benefit.

It was a military ball, under the patronage of the 77th division



Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt

for the benefit of the United Service Organizations, and scads and scads of folk who never thought they'd enter the portals of the Vanderbilt residence at 640 5th av. had a chance to admire the grandeur of the building often termed New York's unofficial palace.

After the ball Mrs. Vanderbilt planned to leave for Newport. The brownstone pile, erected 60 years ago by her husband's grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, will be torn down to make way for a modern office building.

The sale of No. 640 to the English branch of the Astor family in May, 1940, was, to certain social circles, the beginning of the end—the end of a long era of elite extravagance.

Gone is the Christmas Crush, Manhattan's outstanding Yuletide reception, fool's paradise of the social climber. Ended are the elegant dinners in honor of visiting royalty for which important events the silver service for 300 was brightened up and a fragile 15 yard damask cloth—large enough to cover a table seating 50 was lifted from its cocoon of tissue paper and allowed to settle into place like a snowdrift. Mrs. Vanderbilt will always hold court, but without her palace it will not be the same.

A white haired woman in her 70s with the mien of an autocrat and the glamor of an institution, she is famous for her "headache bands," her entrance at the opening of the Metropolitan opera timed to coincide with the end of the first act, and her penchant for titles. In her day she has entertained King Edward VII, the late Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany, the duke of Windsor, the king and queen of the Belgians, the late King Alfonso of Spain, and innumerable members of the royal houses of Scandinavia.

Seven years ago Mrs. Vanderbilt came into full possession of the title, queen of society, with the death of her mother-in-law, THE Mrs. Vanderbilt. Her bandeau takes the place of a tiara. The Vanderbilt sheets are embroidered with a huge V and what seems at first glance to be a coronet. The "crown" is really a design of miniature flowers. From the maroon color of her ancient Rolls-Royce town car to the matching liveries of her servants she emulates the Queen Mother Mary of England.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's desire to dominate society can be traced to the blow her ego suffered from the opposition of the Vanderbilt family to her match with Cornelius 45 years ago. A daughter of wealthy Scotch-Southern Richard T. Wilson of Georgia, her social position was equal to if not above the Vanderbilts'.

Fair haired and blue eyed Grace Wilson fell in love with Cornelius, a senior at Yale. Young Vanderbilt, unofficially engaged to Elizabeth Bronson at the time, was promptly shipped to Europe by his family. Grace followed on the yacht of her brother-in-law, Ogden Goelet.

Finally THE Mrs. Vanderbilt went to call on Mrs. Wilson. She wanted Grace's romance with her son ended. Something she said prompted the southern lady to rise and address the butler in icy tones: "Show Mrs. Vanderbilt to the door!"

Nevertheless Grace and Cornelius were married quietly at the Wilsons' 5th av. town house on Aug. 3, 1896. Mr. Vanderbilt, pere, locked himself into his house and suffered a stroke. His wife did not receive their new daughter-in-law for eleven years.

The young couple managed to go places on Grace's dowry and on their 233 foot yacht, North Star, traveling to Cowes and Travemunde, entertaining royalty en route. Today Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt does not care a fig for society. An ailing heart keeps him confind to his houseboat, Sabiha III, aboard which he follows the sun, far from such maddening crowds as flowed through 640 at the USO ball.

He resigned as commander of the 77th division, sponsors of his wife's benefit ball, six years ago. They have three children, three times married Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., prankster and journalist, and twice wed Grace, currently Mrs. Robert L. Stevens. The chinks in Mrs. Vanderbilt's armor are her love for her granddaughter, 12 year old Cornelia Davis—Mrs. Stevens' child by her first marriage—and the fascination celebrities have for her.

Mrs. Vanderbilt surrounds herself with bigwigs who keep her au courant with political and international affairs. One of her oldest friends was the late Theodore Roosevelt. She is very fond of Gen. John J. Pershing. Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews keeps her appraised of the naval situation. James A. Farley is a favorite and Greta Garbo has been to tea at her house. Mrs. Vanderbilt considers her invitations as "commands." The only celebrity who has ever disregarded this dictum is Charles A. Lindbergh, who simply didn't show up.

Society lately has been astounded at some of the people who have stepped across the threshold of 640. There has been a hue and cry about "letting down the bars." Mrs. Vanderbilt was bored—it is as simple as that. If she let a little cafe society trickle into her salon at least there was a spicier flavor to her parties.

Cafe society has moved in, as Mrs. Vanderbilt has moved into the cafes. Never (until recently) was the queen of society to be seen in public restaurants, let alone popular night clubs. It is indeed the beginning of the end—of old guard society!

Vichy Adopts Nazi Policy For Treatment of Jews

Auto Production Cut May Reach 50% Total

Washington, June 14. (U.P.)—Defense officials today approved the war department's request for further cuts in automobile production to conserve materials for defense, but believed an immediate curtailment inadvisable on grounds it would throw thousands of men out of work.

Under-Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson asked for the reduction—the second in less than two months—in a letter to Office of Production Management Director General William S. Knudsen. He said auto production should be curtailed during the current model year and a further cut made in 1942 model production above the 20 per cent already invoked.

It was believed that the army official asked for a 40 to 50 per cent reduction of automobiles to be produced after Aug. 1, which would allow the industry to produce approximately 2,645,000 units next year as compared to 5,290,000 units this year.

New Laws Require Registration of All Jews—Additional Bans Imposed

By RALPH HEINZEN.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Vichy, France, June 14. (U.P.)—New laws were invoked today prescribing the same treatment for Jews in unoccupied France that they are accorded in Germany and in German-occupied countries.

Jewish Plot Suspected.

The laws were enacted because Xavier Vallat, high commissioner for Jewish affairs, said he had uncovered a vast Jewish plot to prevent collaboration between France and Germany.

The laws will be effective for both occupied and unoccupied France, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria and all other colonies. All Jews must register before July 15 under penalty of a year in prison and a fine. The laws parallel closely Germany's Nuremberg Jewish laws.

Vallat said there were 140,000 Jews in the Paris area and that 6,000 of them were foreigners. He said 12,000 already have been sent to concentration camps. Thousands of Jews in unoccupied France have been asigned "a fixed residence" for their part in "anti-French maneuvers," he said.

"There is a strong Jewish drive in progress which the national police have discovered," Vallat said. "It is aimed at nothing less than defeat of Marshal Henri Philippe Petain's recovery efforts and at preventing France from collaborating with Germany."

"The French Jewish laws which formerly have been easier than those in any other European country will now be aligned with those generally established and eventually will be coordinated with the European statute which Adolf Hitler intends enforcing uniformly through the continent," Vallat said. "Jews in all European countries will have the same rights and will get the same treatment."

The government is preparing supplementary decrees, Vallat said. Another statute for Jews living in French North Africa will be published later.

Under the new laws only two per cent of the Jewish population may practice law and medicine and preference will be given veterans of French wars. Not more than three per cent of the total enrollment at universities will be Jewish. Jews will be banned from certain professions which might permit them to influence public opinion such as radio, journalism and motion pictures. They also will be barred from banking, real estate, stock brokerage, pawn brokerage and gambling businesses.

The new law defines a Jew as (1) Anyone, regardless of his present religion, who descends from three Jewish grandparents; (2) Anyone descending from two Jewish grandparents who is married to a descendant of at least two Jewish grandparents; (3) Anyone who belongs to a synagogue.

Exceptions will be made for families of Jewish officers and soldiers killed in wars and for veterans of French wars who have won the Legion of Honor award, the Croix De Guerre or a military medal for bravery in action, and for Jewish war widows and orphans.

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

VICHY PUTS NEW CURBS ON JEWS

(Continued From Page One.)

NOVA WILL GET TITLE BATTLE

Californian Likely to Be Next Foe of Heavyweight Titleholder

JOE'S MANAGERS PREFER LOU OVER BILLY CONN IN NEXT BOUT

Mike Jacobs Has Given Nova's Manager Oral Promise of Title Contest —Louis Will Not Fight Until September.

New York, June 20.—(U.P.)—Lou Nova of California will be the next opponent of heavyweight champion Joe Louis, it was reported in fight circles today.

Louis' managers, Julian Black and John Roxborough, were said to prefer Nova over Billy Conn for a projected September bout under Mike Jacobs' sponsorship for two reasons. First, Nova probably would demand a smaller percentage of the gate than Conn. Second, they figure—rightly or wrongly—that Nova would be the easier target for shufflin' Joe.

Jacobs had given Ray Carlen, Nova's manager, an oral promise that his fighter would get the September assignment. But there was a possibility he would change his mind in view of Conn's fine showing Wednesday night.

"I won't announce the September match until after Fritzie Zivic and Bummy Davis fight on July 1," Jacobs said.

He said he had definitely discarded his earlier plans to pit Louis against Buddy Baer or Abe Simon in July. The champion won't be ready by that time—he injured his right wrist in the Conn fight.

BRITISH TAKE BIG TOLL IN AIR WAR

SHOOT DOWN 183 NAZI PLANES IN WEEK

LOSE 65 OF THEIR OWN SHIPS

British Offensive Against Northwest Germany Resumed After Being Suspended Saturday Night by Bad Weather.

London, June 30. (U.P.)—British bombers made heavy attacks on the shipbuilding yards and industrial districts of Hamburg and Bremen last night, "starting very large fires and causing great damage," authoritative quarters said today.

72nd Raid of War.

It was the 72nd raid of the war on both cities.

The British offensive against northwest Germany had been interrupted by bad weather Saturday night, after 18 consecutive nights of unprecedented heavy raids. It apparently was resumed last night on the same heavy scale.

(At Berlin the official news agency said 11 British bombers were shot down by German night fighters over the North German coastal area last night.

The Germans continued minor, nuisance attacks on Britain.

For the week ended June 28, according to the air ministry, 183 German planes were shot down in western Europe and the Middle East, a record for any week this year, and if Russian claims were taken into account, the German losses probably exceeded 500 planes, it was said.

Britain lost 65 planes during the week. Some of the pilots were saved. The previous record week for this year was that ending April 12, while the Balkan fighting was at its height. The toll was 170 German planes. One day last September, however, more than 180 German planes were shot down over Britain in one day.

The Royal Air Force lost no planes defending Britain from minor raids last week, although 12 German planes were shot down during night raids, the air ministry said.

The R. A. F. shot down 94 German planes and lost 54 planes in sweeps over France last week, according to air ministry figures.

Looking Backward.

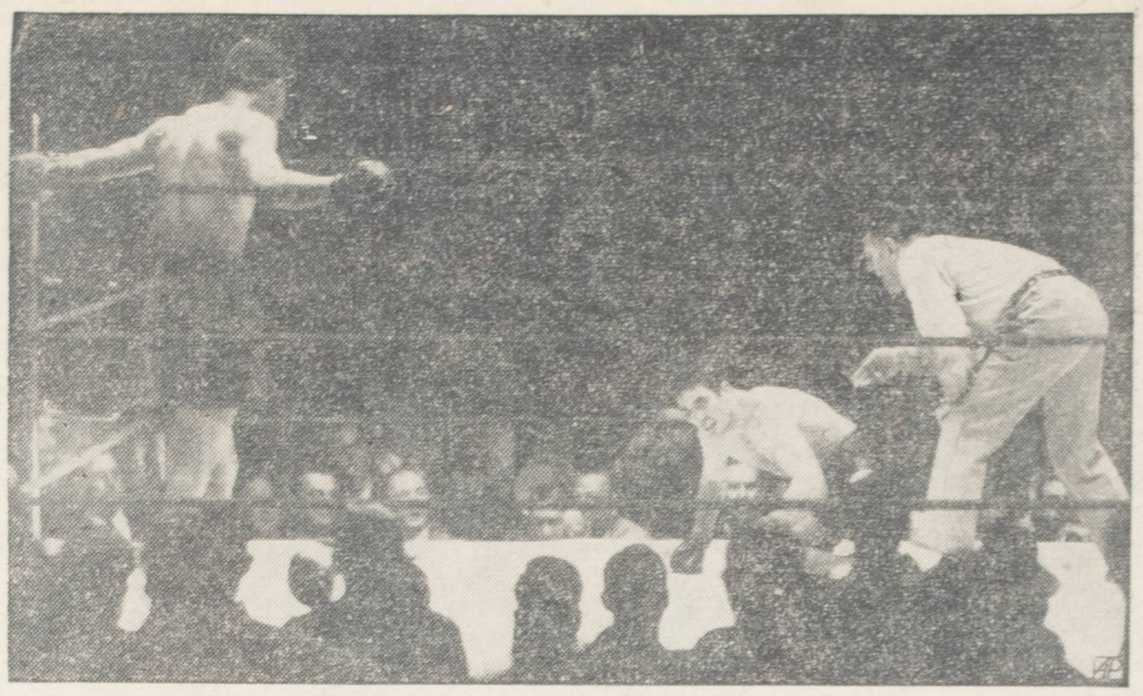
(By The Associated Press.)

One Year Ago Today.

June 30, 1940—Russians land baby tanks by airplane to seize Rumanian garrison at Reni; Hitler inspects forts of France's Maginot line.

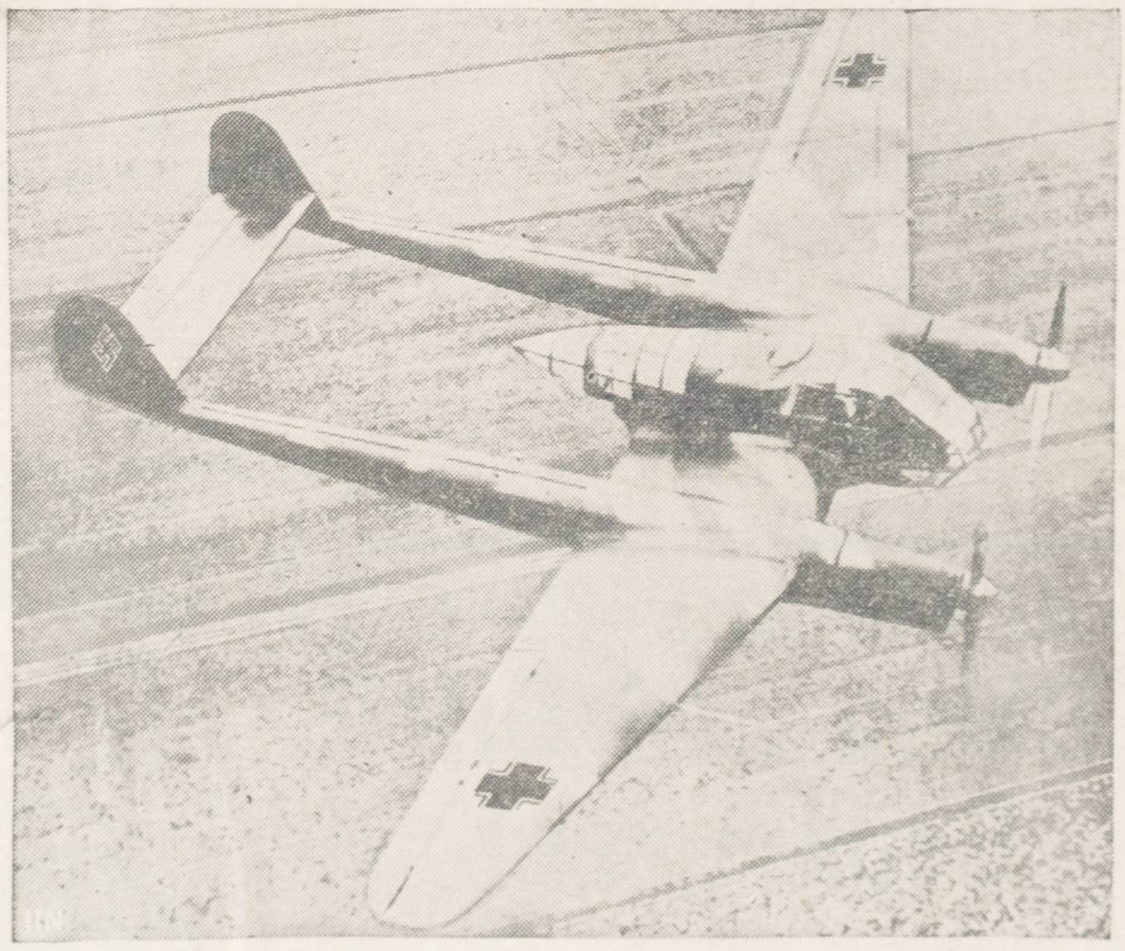
Counting Conn Out in 13th

June 20, 1941



Referee Eddie Josephs bends way down as he counts out challenger Billy Conn as champion Joe Louis looks on from a neutral corner in the 13th round of their title fight in New York's Polo Grounds. A crowd estimated at 50,000 saw the Brown Bomber absorb lots of punishment before finishing off his opponent in this heat.

Nazis' Double-Fuselage Reconnaissance Plane



First double-fuselage airplane of the German Luftwaffe is superior in maneuverability to a pursuit plane, according to German experts who released this picture. The plane has cannons and machine guns of the latest construction. It carries a crew of three men and allows unobstructed view on all sides through the glass-enclosed cockpit.

June 20, 1941

U. S.-CANADA SEEN NATURAL ALLIES

Importance of Western Hemisphere Working in Unison Is Stressed

EFFECT OF GEOGRAPHY ON POLITICS IS EMPHASIZED

NATURAL RESOURCES REGARDED AS INFLUENTIAL IN DETERMINING POLICY

CALM ATTITUDE IS URGED

Roger W. Babson Describes Historical Background Leading Up to Present Conflict—Sees Backing of England and China as Best Policy.

By ROGER W. BABSON.
(Special to The Times)

Babson Park, Mass., June 20.—Not many hundred years ago England was divided into little principalities. Each had its own army, castle, and cathedral. All went well while the battering ram was the heaviest implement of warfare. Until the warfare use of powder was invented, every little principality made its own war materials. Only a few were able to make cannons, guns, shot, and powder. Hence, these principalities were forced to combine into what is now England. It was not because one principality was braver than another; but it was a question of geography and other uncontrollable factors. Uncontrollable factors likewise explain why today in New York the British pound sterling notes sell around $2 and British government bonds sell in the 30's.

Peace reigned again for 200 years more until the use of steam was applied to war vessels. Sailing battle frigates had required no bases and used no coal or oil. Small nations of sea-faring people, properly located, even had certain advantages. When, however, the era of steam came, the situation again changed. Holland and Spain became secondary powers, while England with its vast supplies of coal and iron forged ahead. This again changed the map of the world. It was not a question of courage; but of geography and other uncontrollable factors.

The same general principle applies to the Western Hemisphere. The United States and Canada are natural allies and should continue to work together. Some day the United States and Canada may be obliged to take over Mexico, the West Indies, and the Latin American countries bordering the Caribbean. Whether or not, the United States and Canada will be in a position to dictate to the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Chile is another matter. However, this is something that will be determined solely by geography and natural resources.

Of course, geography and natural resources are not everything. The character of the people is of great importance. History shows that the nations which forged ahead were motivated by a religion which taught "rewards and punishments." All combined to develop ruling classes which won their power through struggle supplemented by native intelligence, physical strength, and indomitable courage. All went well for awhile; but as their successors came into power it was the same story, "where wealth accumulates men decay."

Although we hate to admit it, this same problem is involved in World War 2. The democracies have become soft. Their rulers are no longer men who secure power through ability; but rather are politicians winning votes by deceiving the people, encouraging laziness, and offering false security. The Nazi gang—however bad they are—do believe in the survival of the fittest and certain Old Testament doctrines which we have discarded. America is still young and can run on its momentum for some time. Hence, although the character problem may not be a factor in our present conflict; it will be all-important some day.

World War 2 had no reason for starting in 1914 and it settled nothing. With World War 2, however, the situation is very different. Today the bombing plane and tanks bear the same relation to history as did the original use of powder in warfare and the use of steam in ships of war. National boundary lines, existing before the development of modern air warfare, cannot be expected to hold. Winston Churchill knew this before Hess's arrival. After the war there will be consolidations of European nations. Hitler has already sold this idea to France and the Balkan States. To what extent this centralized power can be extended beyond the confines of Continental Europe, no one knows!

I am glad we saved England in 1918 and I am 100 per cent for saving her again; but not necessarily to keep the status quo. Some readjustment of boundaries and world powers is inevitable. The result, however, will not depend upon bravery, nor money, nor population; but upon geography. England and Germany must, for geographical reasons, ultimately join forces. Some day—in case of a conflict between Europe and America—we may have to fight the English whom we are now saving. It is well for us to mix a certain amount of realism with our idealism. This is why I disbelieve in the "Union Now" program for making one nation of America and England.

Another optimistic feature of the present world conflict is our policy of backing both England and China. Thereby we are bound to win something which should in the end pay us for our sacrifices. I say this because military strategists—contrary to popular opinion—believe that finally both England and Japan will win or else both will lose. The similar geographical features make this certain.

If the United States were backing both England and Japan, we would then have something to worry about. Then we would win all or lose all. Now, however, we are playing safe because to the extent Germany may possibly win, Japan must necessarily lose. No one can now determine whether, after World War 2, the United States will turn for trade and investments easterly to Europe or westerly to Asia; but by backing both England and China, we are sure of one of these great potential continents. Also remember: Although Germany can cut England's "life lines," Germany has not shown how she can protect her own life lines as they are extended.

Yes,—let's contribute our best to helping the democracies,—but let us not weaken ourselves with worry. We will not let Britain be beaten. Yes, and Hitler will be punished. God is still ruling in His heavens. Some changes and readjustments may, however, be for the best. This could apply to the Mediterranean Sea and Northern Africa,—who knows? There may be a wise "happy medium" between Lindbergh's defeatism and the War-Monger's propaganda! So let's cheer-up!

F. B. I. ARRESTS 29 FOR SPYING

(Continued From Page One.)

West New York, German-born mechanic; George Gottlob Schuh 54, German-born carpenter; Carl Reuper, 37, of Hudson Heights, German-born machinist, and Oscar R. Stabler, 36, German-born former ship's barber on the Excambion who was arrested by the British last December at Bermuda for allegedly possessing "suspicious" documents. The F. B. I. arrested him at Westwood, N. J.

Edmund Carl Heine, 40, German-born automobile company representative, was seized in Pleasant Ridge, Mich., and Erich Strunck, 31, German-born waiter, in Milwaukee.

Already in custody were Paul Fehse, Rene Mezenen, Erwin Wilhelm Siegler, Franz Stigler and Bertram Wolfgang Zenzinger. Mezenen admitted smuggling platinum to Portugal on a clipper of which he was steward; the others were seized for violating or conspiring to violate the federal registration act.

F.B.I. Arrests 29 For Espionage in Biggest Spy Hunt

Many Are Engaged in Defense Work—22 German Born

SUSPECTS SHADOWED TWO YEARS

Short Wave Radio With Ocean-Spanning Range Is Found in Room of One of Suspects.

New York, June 30. (AP)—Swiftly and secretly during the week-end the nation wound up the greatest spy suspect hunt in its history with the arrest of 26 men and three women on espionage charges.

Raids in Four States.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation entered homes and taverns in four states to seize 24 suspects, F. B. I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover announced yesterday, while five others already were in custody on other charges.

Eighteen of the group, which included 22 natives of Germany, will be arraigned today before a United States commissioner in Brooklyn on the specific charge of conspiring to engage in espionage activities in the United States.

Hoover said the G-men shadowed the suspects for two years and finally "led them into a fly-trap."

Warrants issued here charged the prisoners with transmitting information to foreign nations concerning cargoes on Britain-bound ships, new developments in United States naval, army and aircraft products—especially the latter — and transportation by courier of samples of latest armaments.

The alleged spy ring used secret inks for couriers traveling across the Atlantic by Clipper planes. Hoover declared a short wave [illegible] ocean spanning range [illegible] sity, Washington.

Sister Ann Maureen, supervising nurse on the second floor at the Hepburn hospital, is spending six weeks at the Catholic University of the United Service Organization will be held at the First Ward Booster Club this evening at 8. The public is invited.

A benefit food sale for the USO will be held by the American Legion Auxiliary at 11 Wednesday morning at the former Gilroy store on Ford street. Mrs. J. R. McKean, president, is in charge of the arrangements.

Regular meeting of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Auxiliary will be held Tuesday evening at the post rooms on Ford street.

Mrs. Doswell Gullatt and daughters, Gene and May Beth, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Augsbury, at the latter's summer home above Morristown. Major Gullatt, who has been confined at the Hepburn hospital for the past several months, is expected to leave the hospital today or tomorrow and join them.

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Mrs. Doswell Gullatt and daughters, Gene and May Beth, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapman at her home on the St. Lawrence river. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Chapman of Plattsburgh were also weekend guests of Mrs. Chapman.

Paderewski; Grieving Over War-Crushed Poland; Dies

Known for 60 Years as Greatest Pianist of His Time—Was 80

By EARL B. STEELE.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

New York, June 30. (U.P.)—Ignace Jan Paderewski lay dead today in the 10-room apartment where he grieved away his final months for his failing musical genius and his war-crushed Poland.

Pneumonia is Fatal.

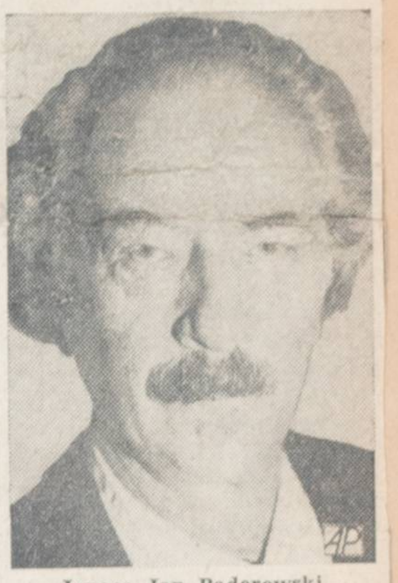
He died at 11:45 last night in the presence of his sister, Mme. Antonina Wilkonska; his aide-de-camp, Sylvian Strackacz, and his secretary, I. Kollopallo, after a brief struggle against pnemonia.

His death was believed hastened by his patriotic fervor, which since childhood had taken much time and vital energy from his music. He had made a tiring trip in the heat to Oak Ridge, N. J., a week ago yesterday to attend a meeting of the Association of Polish War Veterans, and had been ill ever since.

Paderewski was 80. He had not played the piano publicly for two years—since Germany's attack on Poland precipitated the war, but there was considerable doubt that the war was the reason for his musical retirement. At his last major appearance, in New York, Feb. 26, 1939, in a program broadcast to a world-wide radio audience estimated at 50,000,000, it was all too apparent that his palsied hands had lost the touch of genius.

His film debut in "Moonlight Sonata," two years earlier, in which he played a 35-minute recital featuring the Beethoven composition for which the film was Paderewski's last outstanding

Famed Pianist



Ignace Jan Paderewski

was Padarewski's last outstanding success.

He outlived his triumphs both as a pianist and patriot. When he returned by steamer from Portugal last November 6, his 80th birthday, he handed out a typewritten statement expressing his anguish for the lost Polish cause.

"Everybody knows that my poor nation is being systematically exterminated, that millions have been robbed, expelled from their homes, or deported to die in concentration camps," it said.

He lived just long enough to see Poland once more become a battleground for the German and Russian armies which two years ago seized and divided it.

Greatest Pianist of Time.

Paderewski was known for 60 years as the greatest pianist of his time. An earlier generation of Americans, who witnessed the height of his career, remembered him as a virtuoso with shaggy hair, Leonine countenance, drooping, byronic collars and a suave manner that caused women in the pre-World war days to storm his concerts and shower him with flowers.

He earned an estimated $10,000,000 in music, and spent much of it in the cause of Poland.

He was born Nov. 6, 1860, the day Abraham Lincoln was elected president for the first time, in the small province of Podolia, a region then suffering much from the oppression of the Russian czars. He was three years old and learning to pick out melodies on the piano with one finger, when the Polish rebellion broke out. Cossacks killed his mother, jailed his father, carried his maternal grandfather away to oblivion in Siberia, and blighted the infant Ignatz's life with brutal memories.

At seven, he was given a piano teacher. He went to the Conservatory of Russia and studied under such great masters as Junotha and Roguski. Later at Berlin he studied under Friedrich Kiel, then made a concert tour of Poland and Russia and finally became a teacher at the Conservatory of Warsaw at the age of 18.

At 27 he made his professional debut in Vienna, continued to

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

DiMaggio Establishes New Diamo

New York Star Hits Safely in 42 Encounters

PADEREWSKI IS DEAD, AGED 80

(Continued From Page One.)

Paris, London, and, in 1891, to New York.

He had married at the age of 18 and his girl-wife had died in childbirth a year later. The Baroness De Rosen, whom he married in 1899, died at their home near Morges, Switzerland, in 1934.

Paderewski's fame in America was firmly established when the outbreak of the World war gave him the opportunity to launch his Polish nationalist campaign. President Wilson was sympathetic and Paderewski settled in Washington to serve as spokesman for a group of patriots agitating for the creation of an independent Poland after the war. The campaign succeeded, Paderewski went to Warsaw a national hero in December, 1918. He became premier of the first Polish government and his signature was affixed to the Treaty of Versailles.

A dispute with Marshal Pilsudski, Polish military leader, soon sent Paderewski into exile in Switzerland, to take no further part in Polish politics until the outbreak of this war, when he went to France to become president of the assembly of the Polish government in exile.

With the fall of France the exile government moved to London and although he did not accompany it, Paderewski held the title of vice premier of the Polish war council.

After his radio appearance here in 1939, Paderewski's proposed nation-wide tour to raise money for Poland was cancelled. He returned to Switzerland for a year, then started back here last summer. En route from Switzerland to Portugal to board at American ship he was detained a while by the Spanish government and released, reportedly after representations by the United States state department.

In his hotel apartment, he conducted his affairs—mostly correspondence—at night and slept in the daytime. He took only one meal a day, prepared by a Polish chef retained by the hotel.

TEAM KEEPS HOME RUN MARK INTACT

Bronx Bombers Have Clouted Home Runs in 25 Straight Tilts

CHICAGO WHITE SOX STAGE RALLY TO DEFEAT INDIANS

Brooklyn Ball Club Keeps Second Place in Circuit—Dodgers Split With Braves—Bosox Divide With Athletics.

By GEORGE KIRKSEY.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

New York, June 30 (U.P.)—The Yankee Express, with two of the hottest streaks in baseball for cargo, roared pennantward today.

By knocking down the Senators twice Sunday before an unusually large crowd of 31,000 at Washington, the Yanks increased their American league lead to a game and a half and kept their two batting streaks intact.

Joe DiMaggio hit safely in each game and established a new American league record of hitting safely in 42 consecutive games. The former mark of 41 was made by George Sisler, St. Louis Browns' first baseman in 1922. Tommy Henrich clouted a homer in the opener and Joe Gordon and Charlie Keller hit for the circuit in the nightcap, giving the Yanks 40 homers in 25 straight games. Each Yank homer now extends the record they set several days ago.

While the Yanks were clipping the Senators, 9-4 and 7-5, the Indians collapsed before Ted Lyons and lost to the White Sox, 913. With a 2-1 lead the Tribe fell apart in the sixth and the White Sox jammed over eight runs. Lyons allowed only five hits in Winning No. 7.

The Yanks have won 17 of their last 21 games, largely on lusty hitting. Only Marius Russo, who twirled a one-hitter, has gone the route in the last six games, but the Yanks are making the most of the opportunities. Over the same stretch the Indians have won only 12 of 21. And have dropped six of their last nine games.

As a result of the Yanks' recent surge, Betting Commissioner Jack Doyle, has made them 7-10 favorites to win the pennant.

"Everything indicates that the Yanks mean to let nothing stop them," Doyle said. "The Indians don't look like a championship club. They have to have Feller to keep from falling apart."

The Dodgers had a brief visit with the Cards in first place yesterday, winning the opener from the Braves, 5-2, while the Cards were bowing to the Reds, 6-2. But the Braves beat the Dodgers, 6-2, in the nightcap, halted after seven inning because of the Sunday curfew law, and dropped Brooklyn back into second place again. Joe Medwick's homer with two mates on base was the big punch in Brooklyn's first game victory.

After Bucky Walters had won his ninth game in setting back the Cards in the opener, St. Louis clouted five Cincinnati pitchers for a 14 to 4 triumph in the nightcap. The Reds made four errors.

The Red Sox missed a chance to crowd the spilling Indians by dividing a twin bill with the Athletics. After a 13-1 triumph in the opener, the Boston attack fizzled in the nightcap and the Athletics won, 3-2. Joe Cronin hit a homer with the bases loaded in the first game and Ted Williams connected for home No. 15. Sam Chapman's single drove in the A's winning run in the nightcap.

The Tigers came out of a four-game losing slump and defeated the Browns, 3-1. Hal Newhouser held St. Louis to three hits for eight innings but was taken out after Rod Cullenbine doubled to open the ninth. Al Benton relieved him and squelched the threat.

In the National league the Pirates grabbed a double victory from the Cubs, 8-2 and 3-2, and moved into fifth place. Chicago dropped to sixth by .001 percentage point. John Lanning held the Cubs to four hits in the opener. Elbie Fletcher's double and Van Robay's single produced the winning run in the ninth inning of the nightcap in which Bill Lee was charged with his 10th loss.

Capitalizing on 12 walks issued by four Philly pitchers, the Giants trimmed the tailenders, 10-7. Johnny Rizzo had a perfect day at bat for Phills, "5 for 5." He hit a homer and four singles.

DEEP THRUST BY NAZIS CLAIMED

BACKED BY DIVE BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES

TANK COLUMNS EAST OF MINSK

City Back of Spearhead, Is Said to Have Been Captured by Juncture of Two Separate German Drives.

(By The Associated Press.)

Berlin, July 1. (AP)—Germany declared today the steel of her Panzer drives toward Moscow and Leningrad and into the Ukraine was backed by a swarm of dive bombers and fighter planes which reported destroying 280 Russian planes yesterday.

Claim 216 Shot Down.

The German high command said 216 of that total were downed in air fights over the Dvinsk region of Latvia, where a Nazi spearhead is a third of the way to Leningrad, and east of Minsk, where Panzer speed troops have ben reported half-way along the road to Moscow.

Dismemberment and destruction of the Red army as a fighting force appeared the Nazi goal with the tactics familiar from the lightning campaigns in Poland, the low countries and France—swife penetration, then encirclement.

A German spokesman declared two tank columns "now are far east of Minsk," capital of White Russia, and that Schnelle Truppen-speed troops of the advance forces—were within sight of ancient Smolensk, fortress town 250 miles from Moscow.

(Thus war on wheels outstripped Napoleon's famed march on Moscow by almost a month and a half. Over the same route the Nazis report covering in little more than a week, Napoleon launched his drive toward Moscow June 24, 1812, and came into sight of Smolensk August 16.)

DNB, German official news agency, predicted "the presence of these troops in this area without doubt soon will prove most uncomfortable to the enemy."

Minsk, back of the Nazi spearhead, was said to have been captured by the juncture of two sepaarte German drives. One, from the northwest, was launched from East Prussia and stabbed through Vilna. The other, from the southwest, started with the capture of Brest Litovsk, and swept up through Baranowicze.

These drives, the Germans declared, completely ignored the vast battle raging for more than a week in the Bialystok area inside the pincers where two entire Russian armies were said to be pinned hopelessly — their fate sealed.

The high command reported German lines around the isolated armies were being tightened steadily and military observers added that the Russians had been hemmed in there since the first two days of fighting.

Division Hemmed In.

Flanking these movements to the north the Germans said a terrific frontal attack northeast from East Prussia through Lithuania and Latvia hemmed at least one Soviet division inside a circle formed by Memel, Libau, Riga Bay, Jekabpils, the Danugava river and Dvinsk.

(This drive apparently has penetrated through the Sovietized Baltic states more than a third of the way to Leningrad, second city of Russia, which the Soviet government ordered fortified by con-

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Army's Biggest Bomber in Flight



The B-19, the U. S. Army's biggest bomber, flies high in the air during its first test flight from Santa Monica, Calif., to March Field, Calif.—a 75-mile trip which is made in 56 minutes. Pilot Major Stanley Umstead said the $3,500,000 plane did everything asked of it and that it was extremely responsive to manipulation.

DEEP THRUST BY NAZIS CLAIMED

(Continued From Page One.)

script labor of all its able-bodied men and women.

(The Russians reported furious fighting in an effort to prevent a German break through the Dvinsk area toward Leningrad, and said the Red army was battling tenaciously in the Minsk area against numerically - superior mobile forces.)

Germans credited their Stukas with smashing attacks on troop-jammed roads behind the Soviet lines and with throwing Red army forces into milling, confused, retreating masses.

It was indicated the Red air fleet was making desperate efforts to safeguard its troops from the repeated aerial assaults. One report by DNB said the Luftwaffe downed 65 Russian planes in a single huge air fight over a bridgehead near Dvinsk yesterday during a tank battle in which Soviet forces attempted to break out of an encircling ring of steel.

amond Record

Recognize Nanking Regime, Hoping to Bolster Japan in Far East

Germany, Italy and Three Others Announce Official Action

TOKYO STATEMENT IS DUE

Plans Long-Considered Declaration of Foreign Policy—Is Expected to Be Far-Reaching in Effect.

By ROBERT BELLAIRE.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Tokyo, July 1, (U.P.)—Germany, Italy, Rumania, Slovakia and Croatia recognized the Japanese-sponsored Nanking regime of Wang Ching-Wei in occupied China today in an attempt to strengthen Japan's position in the Far East and keep it lined up with the Axis powers.

Telling Blow Seen.

It was announced that the recognition had been received "with profound gratification."

"Recognition will be a telling blow to those who, not having realized the great ideal of the establishment of an East Asian new order, still continue the folly of resistance to Japan," the government information board said in a communique.

Announcement of the recognition was made simultaneously here, at Nanking, at Berlin and at Rome.

Japan formed the Nanking regime March 30, 1940, and "recognized" it Nov. 30, 1940.

The recognition by the Axis powers and their satellites, including the "state" of Croatia which was carved from Yugoslavia after the Balkan campaign, was timed to coincide with the adoption by the government of a long-considered declaration of foreign policy whose announcement was expected in a few days.

Newspapers predicted that Prince Fumimaro Konoye, the premier, would announce the agreement on foreign policy, reached at a cabinet meeting today, during a week-long series of speeches by government leaders in observance of the fourth anniversary of the start of the Chinese-Japanese war July 7, 1937.

Because of the importance of the foreign policy declaration it was necessary for Prince Konoye to seek the sanction of the emperor to it after its approval by the cabinet.

Koh Ishii, chief government spokesman, commented today on plans to send American airplanes and pilots to the aid of China, said:

"Again I must say that it is not a friendly attitude toward Japan."

A German correspondent asked Japan's attitude toward "'American encirclement of Japan."

"We are watching with keenest interest," he said. "They are preparing for something."

The newspaper Nichi Nich urged the government to "act" speedily to halt United State "hostile action" such as supplyin China with planes and pilots an seeking to rebuild the Chinese ai force.

Unless Japan acted, Nichi Nich said, the United States would

NAZIS UNABLE TO HIT BLITZ STRIDE

Have Not Made the Lightning Progress They Expected at Start

RUSSIANS FIGHTING CAMPAIGN OF DEFENSE, SLOW WITHDRAWAL

NO MAIN RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH GERMANS CAN CONCENTRATE AGAINST

ARMORED COLUMNS ADVANCING

If Russians Can Cut Behind Advance Forces and Separate Them From Main Body of Infantry, German Advance Might Be Stalled for Some Time.

By United Press.

Comparison of the conflicting war communiques indicates that the Germans in their mighty drive have advanced at some points as much as 200 miles from the starting point on the divided Polish border and into Russia proper.

However, the delay in issuing the German high command's much-heralded "victory" communique and its tone when it was issued suggests that the Germans have not made the lightning progress they expected and are looking forward to further fierce resistance by the Russians.

The Russians are fighting a campaign of defense and of slow strategic withdrawal over a front of about 2,500 miles from the north of Finland to the Black sea. In a military sense, it is not a front but a series of fronts.

There is no main Russian army which the Germans can concentrate against and crush. The Germans are forced to scatter their blows. At this rate, the Russians may be able to sustain a long campaign and retreat step by step deeper into Russia, making it increasingly difficult for the attacker as his communication lines lengthen.

Much depends on how near the truth are the German claims of heavy Russian losses of tanks, planes and guns. The Germans claimed the destruction or capture of 2,233 Russian tanks and 4,107 planes. The Russians admitted the loss of 950 tanks and 800 planes. The truth may lie somewhere between the two figures.

If the German figures were accurate and losses continued, the Russians would soon be in an almost hopeless position. Without sufficient tanks, planes and guns, their manpower would be of no help.

However, the result of the first week of the war could not be called decisive. The Russians apparently are putting up a much better fight than the Germans had expected. They are even trying to drive behind the advance German panzer units in some sectors in an effort to cut them off from the main forces.

A German spearhead has reached the region of Minsk, it is evident from both Communiques, but the Germans do not claim the capture of that strategic rail center. The Minsk area, north of the Pripet marshes, and the Luck and Lwow areas to the south of them appear to be the decisive sectors in the present phase of the war. Results in the next few days may tell the story.

The truth seems to be that the German penetration in those areas has been by advance armored columns, driving well ahead of the main forces. If the Russians can cut behind those columns and separate them from the main body of infantry, the German advance might be stalled for a considerable time.

The Russians claim to have halted it in the Minsk area, but that may be optimism. In the drive for Kiev and the Ukraine, the Germans, who were approaching Lwow, south of Luck, claim to have captured it. That would indicate the Germans still are advancing there.

It is a matter of give and take and careful tactics in a swift, mechanized war. Just as sections of the Russian army are liable to be enveloped by encircling movements, so are the German advance units vulnerable to encirclement if they thrust too fast through the Russian lines at a given point.

LOCOMOTIVE AND FIRE TRUCK AFTER CRASH AT CLARK CROSSING

July 2 1941





Courier-Freeman Photos.

Two Hurt, Five Escape In Locomotive and Fire Truck Collision Friday

Two huge main line wrecking cranes were successful early Monday evening in getting the ditched New York Central Locomotive back on the tracks at Clark's Crossing, two and a half miles north of this village on the Norwood road. The locomotive nosed into the ditch Friday afternoon about 3:15 p. m. when it struck the pumper of the Racquette River Paper Company fire department.

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(Continued on page 2)

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By ROBERT BELLAIRE.
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NAZIS UNABLE TO HIT BLITZ STRIDE

Have Not Made the Lightning Progress They Expected at Start

RUSSIANS FIGHTING CAMPAIGN OF DEFENSE, SLOW WITHDRAWAL

NO MAIN RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH GERMANS CAN CONCENTRATE AGAINST

ARMORED COLUMNS ADVANCING

If Russians Can Cut Behind Advance Forces and Separate Them From Main Body of Infantry, German Advance Might Be Stalled for Some Time.

By United Press.

Comparison of the conflicting war communiques indicates that the Germans in their mighty drive have advanced at some points as much as 200 miles from the starting point on the divided Polish border and into Russia proper.

However, the delay in issuing the German high command's much-heralded "victory" communique and its tone when it was issued suggests that the Germans have not made the lightning progress they expected and are looking forward to further fierce resistance by the Russians.

The Russians are fighting a campaign of defense and of slow strategic withdrawal over a front of about 2,500 miles from the north of Finland to the Black sea. In a military sense, it is not a front but a series of fronts.

There is no main Russian army which the Germans can concentrate against and crush. The Germans are forced to scatter their blows. At this rate, the Russians may be able to sustain a long campaign and retreat step by step deeper into Russia, making it increasingly difficult for the attacker as his communication lines lengthen.

Much depends on how near the truth are the German claims of heavy Russian losses of tanks, planes and guns. The Germans claimed the destruction or capture of 2,233 Russian tanks and 4,107 planes. The Russians admitted the loss of 950 tanks and 800 planes. The truth may lie somewhere between the two figures.

If the German figures were accurate and losses continued, the Russians would soon be in an almost hopeless position. Without sufficient tanks, planes and guns, their manpower would be of no help.

However, the result of the first week of the war could not be called decisive. The Russians apparently are putting up a much better fight than the Germans had expected. They are even trying to drive behind the advance German panzer units in some sectors in an effort to cut them off from the main forces.

A German spearhead has reached the region of Minsk, it is evident from both Communiques, but the Germans do not claim the capture of that strategic rail center. The Minsk area, north of the Pripet marshes, and the Luck and Lwow areas to the south of them appear to be the decisive sectors in the present phase of the war. Results in the next few days may tell the story.

The truth seems to be that the German penetration in those areas has been by advance armored columns, driving well ahead of the main forces. If the Russians can cut behind those columns and separate them from the main body of infantry, the German advance might be stalled for a considerable time.

The Russians claim to have halted it in the Minsk area, but that may be optimism. In the drive for Kiev and the Ukraine, the Germans, who were approaching Lwow, south of Luck, claim to have captured it. That would indicate the Germans still are advancing there.

It is a matter of give and take and careful tactics in a swift, mechanized war. Just as sections of the Russian army are liable to be enveloped by encircling movements, so are the German advance units vulnerable to encirclement if they thrust too fast through the Russian lines at a given point.

LOCOMOTIVE AND FIRE TRUCK AFTER CRASH AT CLARK CROSSING

July 2, 1941





Courier-Freeman Photos.

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Unless Japan acted, Nichi Nichi said, the United States would "take the upper hand" and "resort to other measures to make the Chinese government the vanguard of the American front toward Japan."

The Japan Times and Advertiser, which is subsidized by the foreign office and sometimes speaks for it, said editorially that Japan was not responsible for injuries and damages to foreigners (Americans and Britons) in the Japanese bombings of Chungking, the Chinese capital.

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RUSSIANS FIGHTING CAMPAIGN

Made to fit! Made to wear!
Seat Cover Prices Cut!
Solid coupe 1.79
Drive in cool comfort! Water-repellent fiber and

in your container
quart 10¢
EVER
ATTHE

Come in today!
lubrication for your full-bodied. Filtered to fined from the highest mmander Quality wax- e for pure motor oil?

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Pincus
Boys' SHIRTS and SLACKS
Odd Slacks and Swim Suits
$1.79
Tropical COATS and T
Holds Temperature Down—
Your Appearance Up
$13.4

(Continued on Page Seventeen)

Darlan Peace Plans Stir Fears in Spain and Italy; Both Despise Him

Duce Asked to Waive Claims Against France — Assured Other Benefits

By JOHN T. WHITAKER.
(Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Lisbon, June 30.—Described in Great Britain and America as a quasi-Quisling, Adm'l Jean Darlan, Vichy vice premier, is equally unpopular in Italy and Spain where the prospect of his signing a peace treaty with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler is awaited with mixed feelings.

Italian Ambitions Thwarted.

This treaty proves costly indeed to the ambitions of those Italians who entered the war chanting "Corsica, Nice, Mentone, Tunisia, Suez, Djibouti," and who are now suddenly told they are to have none of them.

Needing French bases, fleet and industry and knowing that the French hate the Italians for what they describe as a stab in the back, the Spaniards, who have loyally honored their neutrality agreement with Portugal, is peace. Even those Spaniards who desire a German victory—and they are probably the majority of the people in power—want to stay out of the war for the present at least. But these quarters will receive the news of a Darlan-Hitler peace treaty with apprehension lest it spread the war to the western Mediterranean and North Africa, and involve Spain.

Similarly, even those Spaniards who want to enter the war immediately, risking a repetition of Italy's premature move, look at the French peace askance. These expansionists want French Morocco, which they feel is a natural Spanish claim. Gibraltar is merely a sentimental symbol. But if Vichy makes a deal with Berlin, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain (French chief of state) will insist that Morocco is not to be given to Spain.

While Petain's North African commander, Gen. Maxime Weygand, and Gen, Auguste Nogues, his high commissioner in Morocco, have not the equipment to stand against two German Panzer divisions for longer than 24 hours, they are as well equipped as the Spaniards.

If Adm'l Darlan signs with Hitler, consequently, he is gaining for France nothing more than a Faustian reprieve. He may talk of stabilizing the new order in Europe. Actually, he will confront France with two Latin neighbors who have unsatisfied claims—two neighbors who will hold what Germany leaves for France in an ever-tightening wedge. Under German hegemony there will be an unsteady balance of power among the three Latin neighbors. Hitler will have Balkanized the western Mediterranean.

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Admiral Jean Darlan

Hitler has asked his personal friend, Premier Benito Mussolini, to waive claims against France and accept compensations in Croatia and Greece.

Few Italians want territorial expansion at the expense of their French neighbors but they do know that Corsica and the like once were Italian even though the avaricious Genoese sold Corsica and squandered the money. Croatia means nothing but trouble to them and Athens is still thought of not as booty but as the home of the Acropolis.

Even the Fascist fire-eaters, who wanted to dispoil France, are said now to be bitter that they are only getting half of the Riviera resort town of Mentone. They give vent to this feeling in a new description of Victor Emmanuel's titles. He is described as "king of Italy and Albania, former emperor of Ethiopia and Duca Di Mezza of Mentone—duke of half of Mentone."

The principal preoccupation of

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Spaniards Fear That Darlan-Hitler Treaty Will Deny Them French Morocco

DARLAN PEACE PLANS FEARED

(Continued From Page One.)

The Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	24	.667
St. Louis	48	26	.649
New York	38	32	.543
Cincinnati	37	35	.514
Chicago	34	39	.466
Pittsburgh	30	35	.462
Boston	29	40	.420
Philadelphia	20	53	.274

Results Friday

Boston 4-2, Philadelphia 3-0.
Cincinnati 6-4, Pittsburgh 0-6.
Chicago 6-5, St. Louis 5-2.
New York-Brooklyn, rain.

Games Today

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	26	.634
Cleveland	45	30	.600
Boston	37	33	.529
Chicago	37	35	.514
Detroit	38	37	.507
Philadelphia	34	37	.479
Washington	26	44	.371
St. Louis	24	44	.353

Results Friday

Chicago 3-6, Detroit 2-10.
Cleveland 9-3, St. Louis 8-2.
Washington-New York, rain.
Boston-Philadelphia, rain.

Games Today

Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at St. Louis (2).
Cleveland at Chicago.
Washington at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	48	27	.640
Buffalo	47	33	.588
Montreal	43	33	.566
Rochester	43	34	.558
Jersey City	39	36	.520
Baltimore	29	42	.408
Toronto	21	58	.266

Results Friday

Buffalo 12-2, Toronto 8-1.
Montreal 4, Rochester 3 (first game).
Syracuse-Baltimore, rain.
Newark-Jersey City, rain.

Games Today

Syracuse at Baltimore.
Newark at Jersey City (2).
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

Lakeview avenue, Syracuse. He is in a critical condition in St. Joseph's hospital, Syracuse, where he was reported as being slightly improved Sunday night. Attending physician declined to issue a statement this morning.

Civil aeronautics authority in-

DiMaggio Wants to Make Hitting Mark That Will Defy All Diamond Challengers.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 30 (U.P.)—Joe DiMaggio, who yesterday set a major league record by hitting safely in 42 consecutive games, was determined today to stretch the record so far that it will defy all challengers.

The slugging New York Yankee outfielder carved himself a niche in baseball's Hell of Fame with two healthy swats—a two-bagger in the first game of a double-header with the Washington Senators and a single in the nightcap—to tie and break the old mark of 41 games set by George Sisler, former St. Louis Browns first baseman, in 1922. Nobody seemed to care about the scores—9-4 and 7-5 in favor of the Yankees.

The Yanks also kept alive another of their records—maintaining their streak of at least one home run in each of their last 25 games. They got one in the ninth inning of the opener, and two in the nightcap.

Pitcher Dutch Leonard was the victim of DiMaggio's first-game blow. Coming up in the sixth inning after being held hitless in his two other appearances, the clipper whistled a line-drive double into left center. On reaching second, he grinned and tipped his hat to the cheering fans.

In the second game, he failed to hit in the first, third and fourth innings. Stepping to the plate in the seventh, against Relief Pitcher Arnold Anderson, a rookie right-hander who relieved Starter Sid Hudson, he rifled a clean, low-line drive into left for a single.

The stands broke into a bedlam and DiMag's teammates in the dugout tossed their hats in the air and danced about. Photographers ran to first base with DiMaggio, urchins spilled on to the field and raced toward the new champ. The game was delayed for several minutes.

That epic single—DiMaggio's 59th hit since he started his streak against the Chicago White Sox on May 15—brought him to within two games of the all-time mark of 44 straight games established before they began computing modern records in 1901. The 44-game streak was set by Willie Keeler in 1897 as a member of the old Baltimore Orioles.

In the dressing room, the clipper admitted that he was "under a terrible strain during both games."

But, he vowed that he would attempt to stretch his string "so far that it'll last longer than Sisler's record" which stood for 19 years. He will get his first chance to extend it when the Yanks take on Boston tomorrow.

Chicago Helps Brooklyn Nine Gain Top Place

CUBS SCORE TWO WINS OVER CARDS

Brooklyn and New York Game Rained Out on Holiday

INDIANS GAIN FULL GAME ON NEW YORK AMERICANS

Cleveland Team Takes Double Win From Browns —New York's Gehrig Day Celebration Is Washed Out—Major League Season Reaches Halfway Mark.

By GEORGE KIRKSEY.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

New York, July 5. (U.P.)—There's a baseball adage that says the teams that lead the major league races after the July 4th games will win the pennants.

If you are a National league fan, don't you believe it.

But if you're an American league fan, you might as well get ready to see the Yanks in the world series.

In four of the past five years the National league team that led after the Independence day games did not play in the world series. The exception was the Cincinnati Reds in 1939, who led at the traditional halfway mark and beat off a rush by the Cards to win.

But in the American league the half-way leader has won the pennant four out of the last five years. The Indians were on top last July 5th morning but blew the pennant to the Tigers who were second at that point. In the other four years the Yanks were on top and stayed there.

Following chart shows the July 4th leaders and the pennant winners for the past five years:

Year	July 4th Leader	Pennant Winner
1940	(N) Dodgers	Reds (2)
	(A) Indians	Tigers (2)
1939	(N) Reds	Reds
	(A) Yanks	Yanks
1937	(N) Cubs	Giants (3)
	(A) Yanks	Yanks
1936	(N) Cubs	Giants (5)
	(A) Yanks	Yanks

(Note: Numeral after pennant winner indicates position in race on July 4th.)

Brooklyn is leading the National league pennant chase today by a one-game margin but all was not joy in Flatbush. Rain cancelled out yesterday's double-header at Ebbetts field with the Giants, washing upwards of $45,000 in cash down the drain-pipes. Thousands stormed Ebbets field and waited hopefully in the rain for the games to be played.

While the Dodgers were idle, the Cubs did them a good samaritan turn by slapping down the Cardinals twice, 6-5 and 5-2, knocked the St. Looeys out of a tie for the lead. Babe Dahlgren's homer tied up the first game and Stringer's double and Stugreon's single drove in the winning run.

Larry French's 8-hit pitching and sturgeon's hitting won the nightcap. Sturgeon went "3 for 3" and drove in the two big runs with a single. Bill Nicholson clouted homer No. 15 for an extra tally. The double win elevated the Cubs to 5th.

The Reds continued to ride the treadmill by winning from the Pirates, 6-0, and then losing to them, 6-4. Bucky Walters pitched a 6-hitter in the first game to score his third shutout and tenth victory. Vince DiMaggio's homer with two on routed Monte Pearson in the nightcap and sent the Pirates on to victory.

The Braves copped a pair from the Phillies, 4-3 and 2-0. Sibby Sisti's hitting featured the opener in which Manuel Salvo snapped his 10-game losing streak. Jim Tobin fashioned a two-hitter in the nightcap.

The Indians won two thrillers from the Browns, 9-8 and 3-2, and picked up a full game on the idle Yankees. Rain ruined plans for the unveiling of the Lou Gehrig memorial at Yankee stadium at which a throng of 65,000 was expected.

Bob Feller was battered out of the box for the third straight time by the Browns but a last-ditch rally with two out enabled the Indians to pull the first game out of the fire. Ken Keltner hit a homer with two on. Then a walk and Heath's single, on which Outfielder Grace erred permitted the tying run to count. Heath went to third on the error and stole home with the winning run. Feller was rapped for nine hits in 6 1-3 innings, walked eight and fanned ten.

Lou Boudreau's double in the seventh drove in two runs and won the nightcap. The game was called at the end of the seventh to allow a fireworks demonstra- to be held in the Cleveland stadium.

The White Sox defeated Detroit, 3-2, behind Thornton Lee's 5-hit pitching but the Tigers batted out a 10-6 triumph in the nightcap for an even break. It was Lee's tenth triumph. Rip Radcliff drove in five runs in the nightcap, hitting a homer and triple, each with two on.

Hitler's Raid on Ukraine Recalls Disaster of 1918

Twenty-Three Years Ago, Germany Compelled Russia to Cede 32 Per Cent of Her Farm Lands But the Million Men It Took to Hold the Loot Helped Lose the War on the Western Front.

By E. R. SCHAUFFLER
In the Kansas City Star

When German troops a short time ago started smashing toward the Ukraine, "breadbasket" of Russia, Hitler was attempting to repeat a "grab" of Russian territory made by the kaiser's government, March 3, 1918. The Germans were compelled to disgorge that Russian plunder by the armistice of November 11, 1918, and by the Treaty of Versailles.

If the German high command had not been so insistent at the start of 1918 in wresting huge tracts of territory away from Russia, it might not have lost the war to the Allies by November. For to hold what she stole from Russia, Germany was compelled to immobilize a million men of the German army during most of 1918, when they were desperately needed in France.

Authority for this statement is John W. Wheeler-Bennett, in an article which appeared in the quarterly, Foreign Affairs, in October, 1938. Wheeler-Bennett wrote that many of the German troops who were stationed in Russian territory in 1918 became so converted to communistic teachings that they were a source of infection to the German soldiers on the western front when they reached there, too few and too late, in the last weeks of the 1918 fighting.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff attempted to do in 1918 what Hitler is trying to do today—that is, crush Russia in order to leave Germany a free hand to deal with a powerful enemy in the west. Hindenburg and Ludendorff sought in 1918 to seize the Ukraine district of Russia, in order to feed the German army and the German civil population, just as Hitler is trying to today. Few persons outside Germany knew how desperate that country's need for foodstuffs and supplies was in 1918. Perhaps today it is worse than the outside world knows.

The big raid of 1918 was a failure, which contributed to the collapse of the whole German military effort for world conquest. At the beginning of 1918, Russia had just undergone its second revolution. Kerensky, a moderate Socialist, had overthrown the government of the czar early in 1917. In 1917 he was driven from power by the much more radical Bolsheviks, led by Lenin and Trotsky. Meanwhile the Russian army, which had fought bravely, although often ineffectively, for three years, had gone to pieces as a fighting force. Disobeying and often murdering its officers, and brimful of the idea of obeying nobody, the Russian army had become a futile armed mob, enthusiastic over nothing except peace and free land.

In this emergency the German government sought to impose a "peace of victory" upon the Russians in a parley at Brest-Litovsk. The German demands were overwhelming. They proposed to take the Ukraine, frontier zones along the Baltic, a slice in the south for their alley, Turkey. Leon Trotsky, then at the head of the Soviet's military affairs, declared the war was over so far as Russia was concerned, but refused to accept the German peace terms. At the insistence of Hindenburg and Ludendorff, German troops then marched into Russia and occupied what Germany proposed to take. They were within raiding distance of Leningrad.

Lenin, then the ruling power in Russia, believed that any good Socialist would sacrifice his fatherland for the triumph of the social revolution, according to a letter he wrote to American workingmen in 1918. No doubt he looked forward to spreading Communist doctrines in Germany. At any rate, on March 3, 1918, the helpless Russians signed the treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

By this treaty Russia gave up to Germany 34 per cent of its population, 32 per cent of its agricultural land, 54 per cent of its industrial undertakings and 89 per cent of its coal mines. By another treaty, signed at Buchardest, Rumania gave the central powers dominion over her oil fields. In August, 1918, Russia signed a supplementary agreement, giving Germany and Austria-Hungary soverignty over Lithuania, Russian Poland, Courland, Livonia, Estonia and the islands of the Moon sound. Under the German guns, Russia acknowledged the independence of the Ukraine, Finland and Georgia. Germany set up a puppet government in the Ukraine.

Ludendorff swelled with a Napoleonic feeling of grandeur. He began to create granducal governments in the Baltic, sent an army into Finland to crush a Red uprising, and troops to occupy the Baku oil fields, Rumania and Russian ports in the Crimea. While he was carving out an empire in the East, the Allies and the American army were winning the war in France.

For the Ukraine, which was to feed all Germany, turned out to be a bitter disappointment. As early as March, 1918, the New York Times was asking:

"The question remains whether Germany can give the barefoot Ukrainian peasant what he wants—not money, but shoes and clothing. Otherwise he won't willingly give up whatever grain he has.... By commandeering the grain crops, by conscripting peasant labor for work on the rails in order that the food may be shipped out of the Ukraine, Delbruck (the German minister of supplies) will invite such a hostile reaction against German control that the Ukraine will be anything but a peaceful depository for German hopes. The Ukrainian mujik conceivably will ask himself: 'Is this new master of mine not much worse than any I have had before? He wants my wheat, and gives me nothing for it in exchange, not even a pair of shoes. He makes me work in the fields and on the tracks and gives me nothing for it—not even a pair of shoes or a coat for my back. I'm worse off than I ever was before. The devil take him!' "

The New York Times writer was accurate in his forecast. The shipments of food from the Ukraine were short by millions of tons what Germany had expected. The treaty had other effects, not foreseen at the time it was thrust upon Russia to sign. By ending the war it saved the Bolshevik revolution and the regime of Lenin and Trotsky. It had much to do with starting a revolution in Germany, which toppled over the German military machine for lack of support on the home front. This was the "stab in the back" of which German soldiers wrote so bitterly. It had been brought about, unintentionally of course, by Ludendorff and his crowd.

Bitter All-Night Fighting Reported

Russia Claims to Have Halted Invasion Forces at Two Main Sectors on 2,000-Mile Front.

By The Associated Press

In bitter all-night fighting, Russia's troops declared today they had checked the advance of German invasion forces at two main sectors of the 2,000-mile battlefront—in the Minsk-Brobuisk and Luck areas—where the Nazis are striking directly toward Moscow and the Soviet Ukraine.

In Sight of Smolensk.

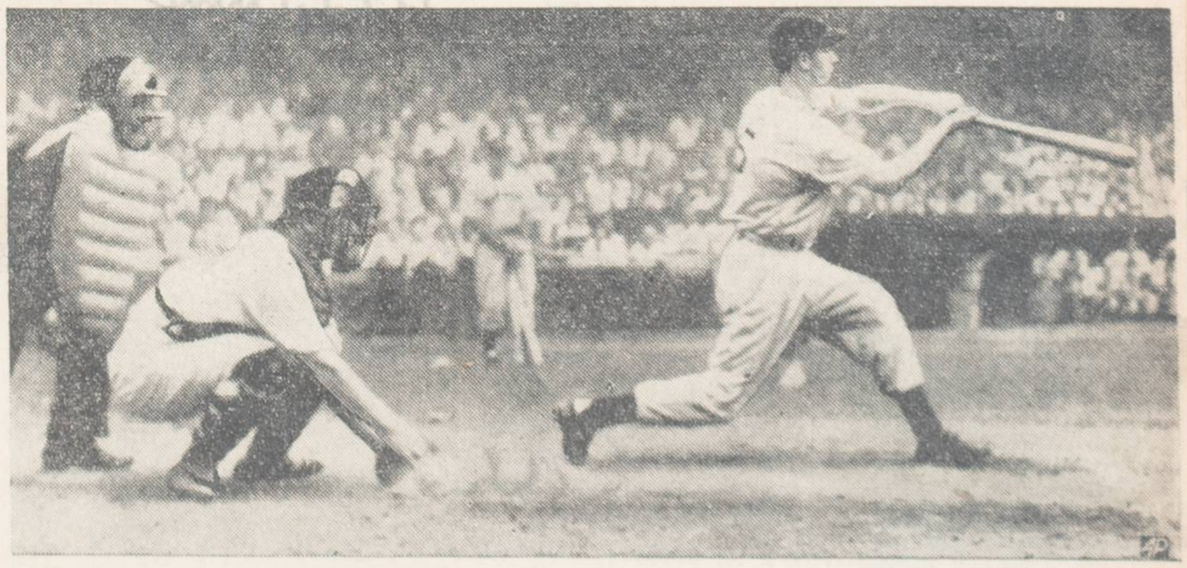
The Germans, by contrast, asserted that two Nazi tanks columns "now are far east of Minsk," capital of White Russia, and that German Schnelle Truppen (speed troops) were in sight of Smolensk, 250 miles from Moscow.

A Berlin radio broadcast said German Bavarian Alpine troops, in violent action at Lwow, former Poland, had destroyed 100 Soviet tanks with hand grenades.

Countering official German claims of having all but smashed the Soviet air force, Premier Joseph Stalin's high command emphasized that heavy aerial forces had been hurled into the assault on fresh Nazi troops driving toward Leningrad in the Dvinsk area, Latvia.

Strong air force coopertion was reported all along the Red army's front.

The Hit That Broke a Record



Joe DiMaggio, Yankees' star outfielder, connects for a single in seventh inning of the second game with the Senators in Washington to set a new modern major league record for hits in 42 consecutive games. The old record of 41 was set by George Sisler in 1922. Jack Early is the Washington catcher. The umpire is Quinn.

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NAZIS SUFFERING TERRIFIC LOSSES

Russians Claim to Have Forced Invaders Into Defensive Position

SOVIET DESTROYERS REPULSE NAZI UNITS IN GULF OF RIGA

MECHANIZED FORCES HURLED BACK ON OSTROV SECTOR OF FRONT

BESSARABIAN LINE IS HOLDING

Germans There Are Reported to Have Been Thrown Back to Original Positions After Suffering Heavy Losses in Men and Machines.

By HENRY SHAPIRO.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Moscow, July 7. (U.P.)—Russian troops have forced the Germans on the defensive in the vital Lepel area northeast of Minsk and have thrown the Germans back to their original positions on the Bessarabian front after inflicting heavy losses on them, a Russian war communique said today.

Sink Nazis Mine Layers.

Russian destroyers, repulsing an attempt by German naval units to force the Gulf of Riga on the Latvian coast, sank two German mine layers, it was asserted, and a German submarine was sunk by a mine in the Gulf of Finland.

The communique said there was heavy fighting throughout last night in the Ostrov, Polotsk, and Lepel sectors of the White Russian front, the communique said, and in the Bovograd Volynsk sector of the Ukrainian front.

In the Ostrov sector at the northern end of the White Russia front, Russian troops threw back repeated attempts by German mechanized and motorized forces to break through toward the northeast in an apparent drive on Leningrad, the communique said.

In the Polotsk sector between Ostrov and Lepel, German attempts throughout the night to force a way across the Dvina river were thrown back with heavy losses, it was asserted.

Numerous heavy German attacks in the Novograd Volynsk sector on the Ukrainian front were likewise repulsed, it was said.

Finally, on the Bessarabian front at the south of the long battle line, the Germans and Rumanians after suffering great losses were thrown back to their original positions.

Russians Counter-attack.

Russians counter-attacked the Germans in the Lepel area yesterday, the communique said. There was a gigantic battle of tanks, it was added, with the result that during the afternoon the Germans who had been attacking persistently for days, were forced to take the defensive.

A similar grand scale clash of Russian and German tanks resulted when the Russians started a counter-offensive in the Borisov area, 50 miles northeast of Minsk on the road to Moscow, the communique said.

In the same Bobruisk area, on the Berezina river, the Russians repulsed with heavy losses several German attempts to force a crossing of the Dnieper river, the communique asserted.

In the Novograd Volynsk area west of Kiev, on the Ukrainian front, the Russians checked a German offensive of massed motorized units, it was said.

To the south, on the Bessarabian front, the Russians fought enemy infantry and tanks which attacked in the direction of Balti, between the Pruth and Dniester rivers north of Iasi.

The communique noted heavy fighting between motorized units in the Ostrov sector of the Baltic front, where as in the Lepel and Borisov sectors, the Russians were counter - attacking energetically, and, it was said, inflicting considerable losses on the Germans.

Fierce fighting continued throughout yesterday in the Ostrov area, the communique said, and the Leptl and Novograd Volynsk sectors, previously referred to, were mentioned as the other chief centers of fighting on the front as a whole.

In areas not specifically mentioned, the communique said the relative positions were unchanged.

Nazis Lose 28 Planes.

Russian planes destroyed 28 German planes yesterday against

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

rvices for Mrs. Mary McDonald, , widow of Thomas P. McDonald this city, who died Saturday fternoon at 3.15 at the home of er son, Alex McDonald, in Mas- ena, were held at 8:30 this horning at the residence of her on, George McDonald, 210 Ford treet, city, and at 9 at St. Mary's athedral. Burial followed in St.

TECH'S SUMMER CLASS RESUMED

60 STUDENTS TAKING WORK AT CLARKSON

ENROLLMENT PROB. TOTALS 45

NAZIS SUFFERING TERRIFIC LOSSES

(Continued From Page One.)

eight lost by the Russians, it was said.

(The communique was decidedly changed in tone from previous ones reporting the Russians generally fighting stubbornly against great masses of German tanks and motorized infantry.

(Its vigorous tone implied throughout that the Russians, as the Germans approached the strong Dnieper river line of defense, were no longer content with merely defensive tactics or with counter-attacks of purely defensive nature but were hurling unused reserves in great number against presumably tiring German troops.

(Taking the front from north to south the communique reported the Russians counter-attacking in the Ostrov sector near the junction of the Latvian-Lithuanian borders, said that there was fierce fighting throughout yesterday in the Dvina river sector, reported the Germans on the defensive in the Lepel sector, said the Russians were counter-attacking in the Borisov sector, said that the Germans weer thrown back in trying to cross the Dnieper in the Bobruisk area southeast of Minsk, reported the Germans checked in the Novograd Volynsk sector of the Ukraine front and said the Russians were fighting stubbornly on the Bessarabian front.

(On the basis of the communique, it might be assumed that he Germans were making progress only in the Bessarabian part of the line between the Pruth and Dniester rivers.)

Each Country Blames Other for Undeclared Border War

FRUSTRATING PEACE EFFORTS

United States, Argentina and Brazil Have Sought to Mediate Dispute—Both Nations Stirred.

By SUCRE PEREZ.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Guayaquil, Ecuador, July 7. (U.P.)—Ecuador and Peru engaged in undeclared war along their frontier today, shattering the peace of the western hemisphere and frustrating the efforts of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil to mediate their century-old border dispute.

Demonstrations Sweep Ecuador.

Patriotic demonstrations swept Ecuador. President Arroyo Rio, in a fervant manifesto, called upon the people to rally around the flag and pledged his government to 'comply with its obligations without weakness or timidity."

The fighting began on the frontier Saturday, was intensified yesterday, continued today. Artillery and airplanes were engaged. The government, in a detailed statement, charged that Peruvian forces had attacked Ecuadoran border guards, invaded Ecuadoran territory, and had been the aggressors throughout.

(The Peruvian government charged in Lima, the capital, that Ecuadoran forces had been the aggressors throughout and said Peruvian forces had fought defensively only.)

The outbreak of fighting was another in a long series of skirmishes, battles, and wars between Ecuador and Peru that date back almost 100 years over a strip of territory along their border which both claim. Only on May 13, both Ecuador and Peru accepted the good offices of the United States, Argentina, and Brazil to mediate their quarrel, the only threat to efforts to unify the western hemisphere into continents of good neighbors.

News of the fighting stirred patriotic nationalism throughout the country. Twenty thousand demonstrators charged through the streets here yesterday, shouting "Viva Ecuador" and denouncing Peru. Demonstrations and mass meetings were being held in every city.

The ministry of national defense said that Saturday morning a Peruvian garrison, acompanied by civilians, crossed into Ecuadoran territory in the Huaquillas and Chacras sector. Ecuadoran patrols arrived and were received by bursts of machine gun and rifle fire, the communique said. The Ecuadorans replied and [illegible] fighting spread to Belzalito, [illegible]abillo, Carcanon, and Quebrada [illegible] continued until 4:50 p. m. w[illegible]n the Ecuadorans stopped fighti[illegible]

"We had two killed," t[illegible] communique said.

Peruvians Renew Attack.

Yesterday, it contin[illegible], the Peruvians renewed th[illegible] attack against Chacras, Balzal[illegible], and Goabito after artillery a[illegible] aerial preprtions in which four [illegible] planes participated. Infantry [illegible]e, including mortars, foll[illegible]d. At Chacras, a church, a pri[illegible] house, and a barrack were des[illegible]yed and two Eucadoran soldiers were wounded. All along the front, the Ecuadoran forces held their positions.

Commandante Jose Octavio Ochoa with 180 Ecuadoran soldiers retook the area around Aguasverdes which the Peruvians had occupied. Two Ecuadorans were wounded. The Peruvian air corps still was bombing Ecuadoran frontier posts, "double-crossing" the "friendly countries offering to mediate the border dispute," the communique said.

"This action of armed Peruvian forces is in a form which can't be held as a mere frontier incident, but is an aggression having the political aspect of a prepared attack from the military point of view," the communique said. "The government has taken consultative measures and will follow them with an equal patriotic decisions and orders the Ecuadoran army to do its duty."

R. A. F. ATTACKS ARE UNCEASING

BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SWEEP ACROSS CHANNEL

SMASHING RUHR OBJECTIVES

Blast at Northern France After Striking Heavily at Industrial Area of Germany—American Scores Again.

By SIDNEY J. WILLIAMS.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, July 7. (U.P.)—Big bomber and fighter formations swept across the channel today to attack north France in continuation of Britain's dawn-to-dawn air offensive, after striking heavily during the night at Germany's industrial Ruhr.

Smash at Ruhr Points.

Strong forces of long-range bombers smashed during the night at Munster, Dortmund, Duesseldorf and Cologne in the Ruhr, at the naval bases at Emden, in northwest Germany, and Brest, in France, and at Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, the air ministry said.

"Objectives at Munster were heavily attacked and very large fires were clearly seen," the air ministry reported.

"A great weight of high explosives and incendiaries were dropped on the Ruhr and Rhineland, especially Dortmund," it was added.

"Lighter attacks were made against Dusseldorf, Cologne, the port of Emden and the docks at Rotterdam," the air ministry said.

The docks at Brest, where the German warships Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Prinz Eugen still are berthed, were said to have been heavily bombed.

Six British planes were lost in the night operations.

Three of a small force of German planes which crossed the English coast during the night were shot down. Damage and casualties were caused by German planes in scattered areas of northern eastern and southeastern England.

British planes had flown across to the continent throughout yesterday in great sweeps of French occupied territory during the course of which Lille, engaged in German war production, was heavily bombed, four German patrol ships were shot down and two damaged and 11 German fighter planes were shot down.

The air ministry announced that the youngest member of the American Eagle fighter squadron had shot down a German Messerschmitt fighter during yesterday's sweeps.

'The Messerschmidt was about to attack one of our bombers when I gave it a burst," the pilot reported. "The hood came off the Messerschmidt and it went straight down, crashing near a woods. It might have been a 500 pound bomb. It hit the ground and blew up with a flash and a cloud of smoke."

Lou Gehrig Memorial Unveiled At Yankee Stadium on Sunday

Ball Players and Citizens Take Part in Ceremonies—Connie Mack, Mayor LaGuardia and Bill Dickey Among Those Who Pay High Tribute to Late Yankee Captain—Memorial Stands in Center Field Near the One Erected in Memory of the Late Miller Higgins.

By HARRY FERGUSON
United Press Sports Editor

New York, July 7. (U.P.)—Deep in center field at Yankee stadium, where many of his base hits bounced, there stands today a monument which says in bronze the things about Lou Gehrig that are written on the hearts of all of us.

They unveiled it yesterday before a crowd that stretched to the top rafters of the stadium so that when the record books are yellowed by time and the youngest fan has died there will be something to stand through wind and weather for the inspiration of ball players still unborn.

Old Connie Mack, manager of the visiting Philadelphia Athletics, talked about that in a little speech that came haltingly over the lump in his throat. Grouped around him were veterans of the Yankees who had won with Gehrig, lost with him, travelled with him and sorrowed when he sickened and died.

And then there were youngsters on the Athletics team who had never seen Gehrig scoop up a low throw to first or ram a base hit against the right field wall. Connie seemed to be talking to them when he said:

"I would say that Lo Gehrig's conduct on and off the field was that of a gentleman and a sportsman. I am asking you to follow in the footsteps of our beloved friend."

Others spoke — Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, James J. Lyons, Borough president of the Bronx, and Sid Mercer of the New York Journal-American, representing the baseball writers. But the shortest speech was the best and it was spoken by Bill Dickey, Yankee catcher and room-mate of Gehrig when the team was on the road.

He assumed that everybody knew what he knew—that Gehrig was an honest, upstanding man, unspoiled by either the gold or glory that he earned. So Dickey just passed to Gehrig the highest compliment one ball player can hand another.

"He was the greatest first baseman of all time," he said, "and this memorial to him is from his team-mates."

Then, after Mrs. Gehrig and the others had left, Dickey did an even more eloquent thing. He came to bat in the first inning and hit a home run deep into the right field stands where Gehrig used to blast 'em when he was one of the siege guns of "Murderer's Row."

The Gehrig memorial stands just to the left of the one erected for the late Miller Huggins, one-time manager of the Yankees. It has a bronze bust of Gehrig, under which is written:

"Henry Louis Gehrig—June 19, 1903-June 2, 1941. A man, a gentleman and a great ball player whose amazing record of 2,130 consecutive games should stand for all time. This memorial is a tribute to him from the Yankee players to their beloved captain and former team-mate."

U. S. "BLITZ" MAY MEAN NEW MOVES

(Continued From Page One.)

with them are to be made safe, according to this interpretation, then they must come under temporary control. Taking them now, with Hitler unable to move against us, would be a partial fulfillment of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's incitement to take advantage of the present opportunity to strike at Hitler. And incidentally, bases like these would also provide excellent fulcra from which to direct attacks against Hitler in case they should ever be judged necessary.

One one point Washington minds are divided: How will the Nazis react?

One view is that they cannot stomach the flouting of their alleged blockade of all the waters of the North Atlantic to within three miles of the Greenland coast. Therefore, it is reasoned, they will attack American-protected convoys, come into conflict with the escorting vessels, and the "shooting war" will be on. Another conflicting view is that Hitler, with both hands busy in far away Russia, will have to swallow this and a lot of other things whether he likes them or not. Therefore, it would seem to follow, his commanders will respect the American challenge, at least for the time being.

But both opinions converge on the conviction that sooner or later Hitler must come into a clash with the American decision to protect the seas as far as Iceland and the "other strategic outposts," or renounce his intention of reducing Britain by blockade.

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U. S. "Blitz" In Iceland May Mean New Decisive Acts In Near Future

Establishes Firm Bastion Against Any Hitler Thrust at Us

MAKES ATLANTIC PATROL EASIER

Establishment of Air Bases Provides Starting Point for Flights to Continent of Europe—More Seizures Foreseen.

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER.
(Special Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Washington, July 8.—President Roosevelt's blitz move into Iceland and establishment of a condominium with Great Britain over that far Atlantic island is believed to have killed at least three birds with one stone and may well lead to new moves in a not too distant future.

Establishes Firm Bastion.

In the first place, it established a firm bastion against any sort of German attempt to move against the western hemisphere by the northern stepping stones — the Shetland Islands, the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland. Greenland was taken over by the U. S. some weeks ago; now it is the turn of Iceland.

British armed forces have been in occupation of Iceland since May 10, 1940. From now on American forces will share with them the responsibility of protecting the island. It is perfectly clear that this protection and the occupation that makes it effective are only temporary, as is shown by the published correspondence between the American president and Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson of Iceland. Between them, the British and American forces should be in a position to prevent surprise landings of parachutists and to protect such bases as they may establish against German bombing. With Adolf Hitler's forces engaged up to the waist in Soviet Russia, no moment could be more propitious for the American move. By the time Hitler's forces are again free, the American position, people think, should be solidly established.

The British have developed air bases in Iceland and are said to be in fair shape to repel any sort of attack. And while the American forces—which left this continent on June 23—are still purely naval, in a near future, according to Washington belief, they will be strengthened or replaced by regulars from the First division, whose equipment is declared complete.

Easier to Patrol Ocean.

In the second place, not only do Iceland bases make it possible better to patrol the North Atlantic and give warning of Nazi submarine, sea surface and air raiders, but the president specifically stated that the seas between the American continent and Iceland will be made safe. This means that American freighters on the way to and from Iceland will be protected by convoy or in any other manner the navy chooses, and that German armed forces that interfere wil be engaged and if possible put out of action. By this means the delivery of American war material to Britain will certainly be made more sure. For American observation planes, operating from Iceland, are in a far better position to patrol the waters between Iceland and the British Isles that have been the favorite haunts of German raiders. In these waters a large number of ships have been destroyed.

A third task has also been accomplished—the firm establishment of American air bases on Iceland, nearly 3,000 miles from New York gives this country starting points from which the continent of Europe can easily be reached by American scout planes and bombers. It is only about 1,200 miles from Reykjavik, Iceland's capital, to the German coasts. It is known that American army and navy circles are convinced that in case of trouble with Hitler, Great Britain represents strategicaly a sort of American bridgehead in Europe. So long as this bridgehead is held, American forces can claim the military initiative if they desire; were it lost, then Hitler's position in Europe would be almost impregnable to any assault from this continent.

What Other Outposts?

Such then is the current interpretation of the meaning of this sudden American move to checkmate Nazi Germany.

But, conceivably, there is something more in it. The president stated that the navy had been ordered to insure the safety of our representatives on the seas "between the United States and all other strategic outposts." To which strategic outposts was Mr. Roosevelt referring?

Some in the capital point to the nearby bases recently acquired from Britain, like Bermuda and Trinidad. But others shake their heads. They insist that it was not in vain that in his May 27 "fireside" chat the president referred to islands like the Azores, the Cape Verdes and even to Dakar on the west bulge of Africa. These, they insist, are the real "strategic outposts" of the western hemisphere. If communications

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80,000 British Troops Are Freed by U.S. Move

Will Be Withdrawn From Iceland Gradually for Service Elsewhere

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE, Jr.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, July 8. (U.P.)—American occupation of Iceland will eventually relieve approximately 80,000 British Imperial troops, including many Canadians, who had held the island against the possibility of a German attack, it was understood today.

Withdrawn Gradually.

It was understood that the British troops would be withdrawn gradually for service in other areas.

Unoffical commentators pointed out that the move took American forces within 600 miles of the German occupied Norway coast, and that lease-lend material sent from the United States via Iceland might now go three-fourths of the way through American-protected waters.

The move was expected to relieve many British warships for service closer home.

In the minds of many Britons was the idea that the British imperial troops relieved in Iceland would join those here who may at some time be needed for an expedition to the continent of Europe.

It was pointed out that American fighter planes might now fly to Britain via Newfoundland, Greenland and Iceland instead of coming here by ship.

The occupation, which authoritative sources called big and welcome news, swept the Russo-German war from prominent positions in the newspapers here.

In official and unofficial quarters, the American move was called one of the most important events in some time, and it was welcomed as relieving British military and naval forces and as increasing the security of shipments of American materials to Britain.

"U. S. Occupies Iceland to Stop Hitler Coup," "Roosevelt Lands Troops in Iceland," "United States Occupies Iceland to Rush Arms to Britain," and "United States Takes Over Iceland and Greenland" were typical headlines which the newspapers blazoned across their first pages.

The news broke too late to permit most newspapers to comment editorially. Two of the largest, however, made over their editorial pages.

"It is, for America, the boldest step she has taken in her determination to aid us," said the Daily Express, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, new supply minister and key man in the cabinet under Winston Churchill.

Extends Frontiers.

"In effect the president has extended his country's frontiers across 4,000 miles of ocean," said the Daily Mail, chief newspaper of the Rothermere chain. "He has

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80,000 BRITISH TROOPS FREED

(Continued From Page One.)

established a startling and courageous precedent in the history of the United States. In Britain we can breathe more freely."

Arni Jonsson, member of the Iceland parliament who is now here with an Iceland press delegation, said:

"United States occupation of Iceland is surprising. I am glad to see that the United States has given an undertaking to evacuate Iceland at the end of the war. During the British occupation there has not been the slightest interference with our domestic affairs. I can only hope the same happy state of affairs will continue now that the United States has taken over."

British forces had occupied Iceland without incident May 10, 1940. The Iceland parliament had severed the union with Denmark after the German invasion of Denmark, and Sveinn Bjornsson, former Iceland minister at Copenhagen, had been made regent June 17. The parliament had voted for a republic after the war.

American troops now are placed on both sides of the Denmark strait between Greenland and Iceland. It is through these straits that German warships from the Baltic, after creeping along the Norway coast, are believed to enter the Atlantic to prey on shipping. The German battleship Bismarck, sunk by the British fleet, sank the battle cruiser Hood just south of the strait.

Commentators said that the American action came at a time when Britain needed all its available men for eventual developments on the European continent. With persistent demands for more effective action to aid Russia, it was suggested, these developments might later include large scale military landings anywhere along the German controlled coast line between France and northern Norway.

It was pointed out that in event of any British campaign in Norway, supply lines of lease-lend materials would be considerably shortened because of the American protection of the route to Iceland, where the British could take over for the comparatively short run through open water for Norway.

ANY ISLAND MAY BE DEFENSE POST

(Continued From Page One.)

x x x We insist upon the vital importance of keeping Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used and would be used as a base of attack against the Americas."

The principal neutral Atlantic islands are Eire (Ireland) where all but the six northern counties of Ulster are at peace, Madeira, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, all Portuguese, and the Canary Islands which belong to Spain and lie off the West African gold coast. In the South Atlantic th[illegible] is a scattering of isolated do[illegible] belonging largely to Great B[illegible]n or to Brazil.

[illegible]. Burton K. Wheeler, D., M[illegible], who was rebuked by the W[illegible] House for his prediction last week that the United States would occupy Iceland, replied that he was informed the occupation already had taken place when he spoke. He contended, therefore, that his words had not jeopardized troops in transit.

"I think the only reason the administration is taking over Iceland," he said, "is because they want to get us into a shooting war, but they will have to have a hell of a series of incidents to get this congress to vote a declaration of war."

ANY ISLAND MAY BE DEFENSE POST

President Abandons Precise Geographical Definitions of Hemisphere

VAGUE LIMITS NOT FIGURING IN DETERMINING U. S. STRATEGY

POINTS OUTSIDE OF HEMISPHERE MIGHT BE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

HAS BEARING ON SELECTEES

They Might Be Sent to Outposts —President Feels That Year Limitation on Service Should Be Repealed—Does Not Plan Message Now.

By LYLE C. WILSON.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, July 9. (U.P.)—President Roosevelt has abandoned precise geographical and historical definitions of the western hemisphere and today is in a position to extend our defensive outposts to any island in the Atlantic.

Limits are Vague.

This policy has been developing for some time but was not fully expounded until yesterday in the face of Nazi statements that the United States must "take the consequences" of entering the European theater of war. That warning from Berlin was uttered in protest against occupation of Iceland by United States naval forces.

Mr. Roosevelt was telling his press conference that the limits of the western hemisphere are vague and therefore are not figuring in a major way in the determination of strategy. He told questioners that some points within the western hemisphere are not important to hemispherical defense whereas other points outside it might be of great importance.

This expanding defense policy is significant not only in connection with possible future movements of American forces but also in connection with the congressional limitation upon assignment of selectees to points outside the western hemisphere. There was no indication, however, that selectees—or any other armed forces—are destined immediately for Atlantic islands whose attachment to one hemisphere or the other might be disputed.

The president brushed aside questions of whether he would seek to eliminate that restriction on movement of selectee troops. But he feels that the one-year limitation on service of selectees, National Guardsmen and reserve officers should be repealed, although he does not now plan to send to congress a message on the subject.

Mr. Roosevelt's lack of concern with the prohibition on selectees being sent outside this hemisphere, seemed to indicate that no show-down on that issue is imminent. But he apparently intends to make future decisions regarding movements of American forces in the Atlantic dependent on defensive strategy rather than upon hemispherical associations.

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, recommended removal of the one-year and hemispherical limits on service of the restricted army classes. Congressional leaders have intimated opposition, but the president appeared confident that the time limit would be dealt with satisfactorily. Any radical dispute regarding troop movements outside hemispherical limits probably would bring a congressional effort to define the boundaries of our half of the world.

Selectees Might Volunteer.

The administration and congressional leaders were understood by some authoritative sources to have under consideration a plan which would permit selectees to volunteer for an additional year's service. Such a move would compromise the dispute over the time limit.

The president's press conference, in effect, clarified and emphasized a statement made on May 27, as follows:

"Control or occupation by Nazi forces of any of the islands of the Atlantic would jeopardize the immediate safety of portions of North and South America and of the island possessions of the United States and, therefore, of the ultimate safety of the continental United States itself.

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

Churchill Says U. S. and British Navies To Cooperate in Atlantic

Would Protect Supplies for Iceland and Convoys for England

BRITISH FORCES TO REMAIN

80,000 Troops Will Be Retained on Island—Emphasizes That Occupation of Iceland Is of Outstanding Importance.

By EDWARD W. BEATTIE, Jr.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

London, July 9. (U.P.)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told commons today that the British and United States navies may be expected to cooperate in the "most dangerous waters" of the North Atlantic as a result of American occupation of Iceland. He described the American occupation as designed to prevent Germany from acquiring "jumping off ground" to get to close grips with the United States.

Double Protection.

Anglo-United States naval cooperation in the U-boat infested waters between the United States and Iceland, he hinted, would protect both American supplies destined for forces in the island and British convoys bound for England.

Churchill announced at the same time that the British forces at Iceland, estimated to number 80,000 men, would be retained there to cooperate closely with the United States forces stationed on the island.

Churchill pointed out that United States forces at Iceland would require provisioning and re-enforcing from time to time.

"These consignments of American supplies for the American forces on duty overseas for the purposes of the United States will of course, have to traverse the most dangerous waters and as we have a very large traffic constantly passing through these waters it may, I dare say, be found mutually advantageous in practice that the two navies involved should assist each other as far as convenient in that part of the waters," he said.

"Seizure of Iceland by Hitler would have been of the greatest advantage to him in bringing pressure to bear on the United States and Britain," he added.

In reply to a question whether the prime minister had any information regarding the situation at Iceland, Churchill replied:

"The military occupation of Iceland by forces of the United States is an event of first-rate political and strategic importance. In fact, it is one of the most important things that has happened since the war began.

Purely Protective.

"It has been undertaken by the United States in pursuance of purely American policy for the protection of the western hemisphere from the Nazi menace.

"I understand it is the view of American technical authorities that modern conditions of war, especially air warfare, require forestalling action, which in this case, was especialy in order to prevent acquisition by Hitler of a jumping off ground from which it would be possible, bound by bound, to come to close quarters with the American continent.

Churchill emphasized that these views wer fairly obvious to anyone taking an intelligent interest in what is occurring.

"Seizure of Iceland by Hitler would be of the greatest advantage to him in bringing pressure to bear on Great Britain and the United States. We have for some time past, with the assent of the Icelandic people and legislature, maintained a strong garrison on Iceland and arrival of powerful United States forces will greatly reduce the danger to Iceland."

The declared policy of the United States is in complete harmany with British interests, he said, announcing:

"We still propose to retain our army in Iceland and as British and United States forces will both have the same object in view, namely defense of Iceland, it seems likeliest they will cooperate closely and effectively in the resistance of any attempt by Hitler to gain a foothold."

Churchill said it "obviously would be foolish for the United States to have one plan for defending Iceland and for the British forces to have another."

Must Collaborate.

"Colaboration for the common purpose," he continued, "however, raises no issue of principle and if any issue of principle arises it may safely be left to British and American naval, military and air force authorities, who will, I have no doubt, study each others convenience to the utmost."

He emphasized ther was no British regret over United States occupation of Iceland. "In fact, I can go so far as to say in behalf of the house of commons as well as His Majesty's government, we welcome it."

"Whether similar satisfaction will be felt in Germany is another question and one which hardly concerns us this morning," Churchill added. Laughter greeted this remark.

"The second principle of United States policy which has led to the occupation of Iceland has been declared to be the will and purpose of the president, congress and people of the United States not only to send all possible aid in warlike munitions and necessary supplies to Great Britain but also to make sure we get them," he said.

GERMAN FORCES ARE IN RETREAT

Russians Report Striking Triumph Against Moscow-Bound Nazis

AXIS ARMY DRIVEN BACK ACROSS THE PRUTH RIVER

SOVIET COUNTER BLOWS SMASH TWO ENEMY MOTORIZED REGIMENTS

TERRIFIC FIGHTING REPORTED

This Is First Time That Russians Have Claimed "Retreat" by Germans—Axis Forces in South Fled in Disorder, Dropping Guns.

BULLETIN

Berlin, July 9. (AP)—For the second successive day the German high command reported the great battles raging in Russia with a single sentence, "The fights continue successful on the entire eastern front."

By HENRY SHAPIRO.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Moscow, July 9. (U.P.)—The Red army reported today that the German forces driving toward Moscow on the central front had been hurled back in retreat and that the Axis army in the extreme south had been routed in the Falciu sector and driven back across the Pruth river into Rumania.

Two Regiments Smashed.

The Germans left "hundreds of dead" on the field as they retreated westward in the Lepel sector, the war communique said, after Russian counter blows had smashed two enemy motorized regiments (probably 6,000 men) and destroyed four heavy and light batteries and a large quantity of anti-aircraft guns.

(The report of triumph in the Lepel sector was regarded as of greatest importance because the Nazi advance there had been one of the strongest of several drives toward Moscow.)

All along the front, the war communique said, the Red army held up or turned back the German forces in severe fighting, especially in the Sebez direction near the Latvian border, while the Russian air force pounded at enemy columns, airdromes and bases, destroying 102 German planes and losing 10.

Both reports of German forces being driven back—in the Lepel area and along the Rumanian frontier—weer regarded as indicating the fury with which the Red army now is striking back at the enemy after having held up the main Nazi advance on the central (Moscow) front for about six days.

Furthermore, it was the first time that the Russians had said the Germans had "retreated" westward from any position they had won in the offensive against the Red army, although on previous occasions there had been frequent gains and counter-gains in a fluid form of fighting.

The communique did not indicate that the Germans had fallen back in disorder on the central front, but on the Pruth front it was stated that the enemy had been caught in a counter-attack and had dropped their arms and fled back to Rumania. These were described as German and Rumanian troops.

Batter Leningrad Thrust.

In the far north, the Red army was reported fighting strongly aaginst German-Finnish thrusts both toward Leningrad on the Karelian isthmus and in the Arctic toward Murmansk. The enemy apparently had failed to make any appreciable advance through former Finnish territory toward the great industrial city of Leningrad.

Heavy fighting continued last night at Polotsk and Lepel on the central front and in the Novograd-Volynsk sector of the southern or Ukraine front. (The Germans had thrust several spearheads into each of these fronts and the Russian report of smashing the Lepel and Pruth river drives would not necessarily effect other forward tabs such as those at Novograd-olynsk in the Ukraine and at bruisk, on the Berezina river, ere the Germans had been held since last week.)

he communique said that in Ostrov direction, Russian s were holding firmly in

ntinued on Page Fifteen.)

British on March in Iceland

Aug. July 9 1941



Some idea of the bleak, treeless terrain of Iceland, the North Atlantic island on which U. S. has landed defense forces, is gained in this view of British soldiers marching near a camp. Iceland is about 40,000 square miles.

FRENCH IN SYRIA WANT ARMISTICE

(Continued From Page One.)

Beirut, Aleppo, and Palmyra, possibly subject to ultimate establishment of Syrian independence.

Authoritative informants emphasized that Britain did not intend to impose harsh terms on the Vichy forces.

In view of the distances involved between the British forces in Palestine, Iraq, Cyprus and Syria, however, it was understood that the British would require security for their formations in Syria against a possible German attack there.

GERMAN FORCES ARE IN RETREAT

(Continued From Page One.)

night patrol fighting and were consolidating their positions. (The German advance here is almost due west of Moscow but the Nazi drive apparently is headed both toward Moscow and Leningrad.)

Up to last night, fighting was developing in the Sebez area where enemy tanks and infantry endeavored to break through to the east. Fighting in this area was said to be going on furiously.

In the Polotsk area, stubborn and intense fighting continued in the Borkovichi and Ulla sectors where the Red forces inflicted heavy casualties upon the enemy.

In the Lepel area Red troops inflicted a smashing blow to two German motorized regiments, destroyed four heavy and light batteries and a large quantity of anti-aircraft guns. Hundreds of bodies were said to have been left on the battlefield as the enemy retreated to the west. The Red forces also were said to have driven back the Germans in the Novograd-Volynsk areas.

There was no heavy fighting in other sectors, the communique reported.

The Red air forces directed severe attacks against enemy motorized and mechanized troops in the Ostrov-Lepel and Novograd-Volynsk areas as well as on grounded German planes at various air fields behind the lines.

Early today, it was said, 62 German planes were destroyed in air batles and attacks on German air fields in the Lepel-Borisov and Bobruisk areas. Seven Russian planes were said to have been lost.)

In beating back the Germans and Rumanians in the Falciu area, at the extreme end of the eastern front, Russian forces drove the enemy back across the Pruth river frontier line and the Axis troops dropped their arms and ran, it was asserted.

French in Syria Ask For Armistice Terms

Allied Forces Insist on Occupation of Four Main Cities — Require Security for Formations

London, July 9. (U.P.) — Gen. Henri Dentz, Vichy commander in chief in Syria, has asked Great Britain to discuss terms for an armistice, it was announced today.

Conveyed Through U. S.

It was made known that the request for a discussion of armistice terms was conveyed to the British government through the United States.

It was said in a reliable quarter that the intermediary between Dentz and the British government was Cornelius Van H. Engert, American consul general at Beirut.

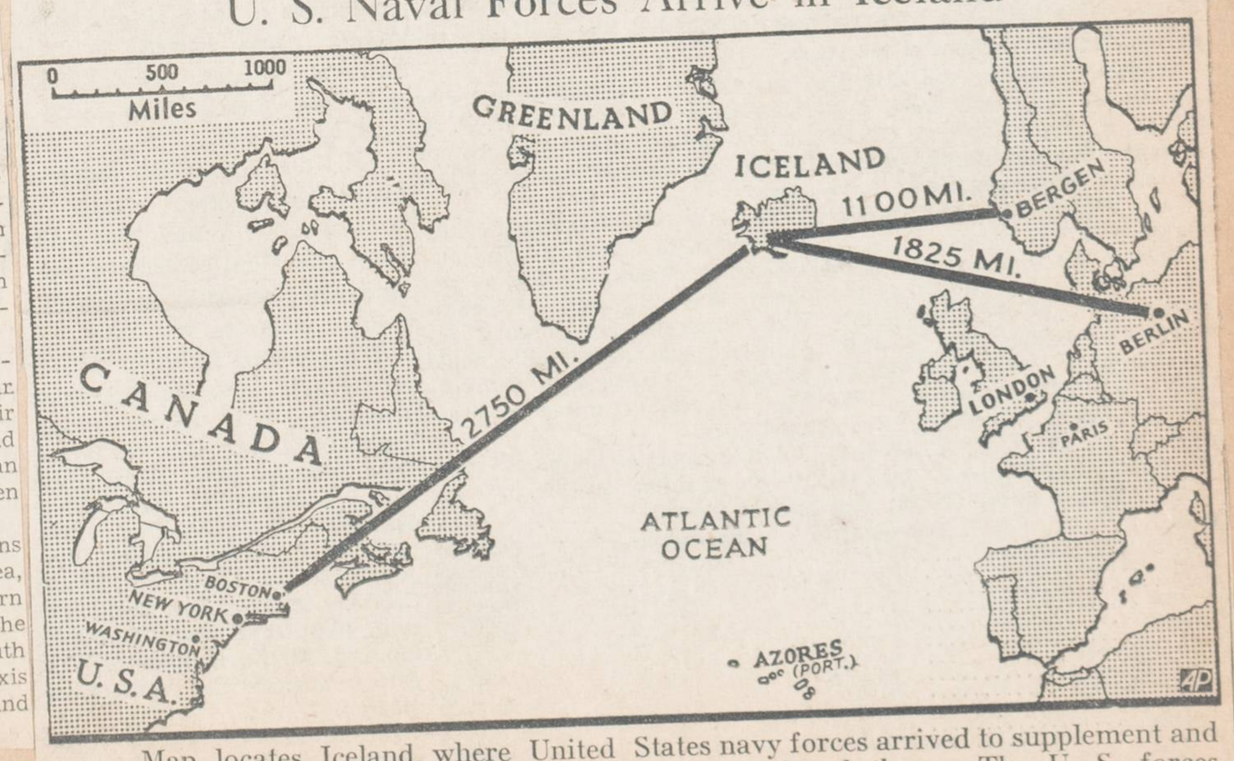
Pending conclusion of an armistice the British offensive in Syria will continue unabated, it was made known.

Dentz's request for an armistice discussion was made in reply to a British offer transmitted more than a week ago, it was said authoritatively. This offer outlined conditions under which Britain might grant a truce.

It was believed that one of Britain's terms was that Allied forces should occupy Damascus,

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)

U. S. Naval Forces Arrive in Iceland



Map locates Iceland where United States navy forces arrived to supplement and eventually replace British forces which have been stationed there. The U. S. forces moved into Iceland in accordance with an understanding between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Hermann Jonasson of Iceland.

A Woman Describes Life in France Under the Nazi Heel

Wife of a Luxemburg Official, Who Was in France When the Invaders Came, Tells of Hardships Which She Underwent Until She Finally Made Her Escape to Portugal.

July 16, 1941

By MME. PIERRE KRIER

As Translated for The Milwaukee Journal

From Montreal where she is with the Grand Dutchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, Mme. Pierre Krier, wife of a Luxemburg cabinet member, has sent the following account of her experiences in France when the Germans arrived, to an uncle, Alphonse N. Becker of Milwaukee. Mme. Krier fled from Luxemberg on May 10, 1940.

All letters and papers that might identify me as wife of an official burned, I gave what money I had to the servants who were leaving to seek refuge in the farm homes of their parents. I carried an old rifle which had stood in one corner of the hotel dining room to the bottom of the hotel garden and threw it into a little stream.

And there by the river, I broke down and cried. Then suddenly I realized my responsibilities. I was the only person in the hotel who spoke German. The proprietor and her sister, the old people who had stayed in the hotel, and my own mother, were all my charges. Presently we were all gathered in the court, waiting for the invaders. At 11 in the morning the first Germans arrived in a sidecar. A sergeant major in a voluminous black cape sprang out. His face looked brutal, partly because it had half an inch of dust on it.

I stood in front of the little group of hotel people, and as he came toward us I moved a few steps in his direction. As I did so, I heard steps behind me. Turning my head I saw that my little mother was right on my heels, ready to protect her daughter . . . The man in the huge black cape now gave voice to the international password. It is "Cigarets?"

"No, we had no cigarets, nor any chocolate," I said, "not even a loaf bread." He drew forth one of the longest loaves I have ever seen and tore it in two, giving us half.

From that day we lodged one group of Germans after another. Sometimes we gave up the dining room for quarters and most of the time we had sentries and orderlies pacing back and forth and waiting outside doors. I soon learned that it was best to be quite stiff with the Germans as they were with us. They respected one for it. So that I would ask for a recommendation when a group left. Once, an officer spoke of "requisitioning" a car belonging to one of the French boarders. I demanded official "papers."

"We need no papers," he said.

"Then you are not requisitioning the car, you are merely 'taking' it," I replied. Later they complimented me on my courage.

I had no money, I could not hear from my husband. Therefore I proposed to Madame Bertier, the proprietress, that I act as waitress. The young girl who had been waiting on the tables did not know a single word of German and would bring "Byrrh," a bitter aperitif containing quinine, when the Germans called for "beer." My mother offered to take care of the linen and for these services we were allowed to stay on.

I abandoned lipstick, powder and rouge, put on my plainest black dress and dragged my hair back. My days began early and it was after midnight when I finally got to bed, utterly worn out from carrying the heavy trays. Usually we had 100 guests and I usually served 40 besides checking all the others. I did all the corresponding with the Germans, making application for coal and gasoline, and I personally wrote out all the menus.

German officers are not experienced diners-out. They seemed to have been deprived so long in their own land that they took undue advantage of what was available. In guide books our hotel was marked as having an "exceptional table and cellar." The Germans knew champagne only through reading about it. They would call for it at 9 in the morning and again at noon, to the horror of Madame Bertier. Very soon, you may be sure, the hotel's stock of champagne was hid under the coal. We were fair with the Germans and we never sold them pinard as red burgandy.

Very often these enemy guests were under the influence of alcohol. One group threw all the garden furniture into the river. When another group had invaded the kitchen, scaring Madame Bertier, I raked them over the coals, trying to talk as I had heard their noncoms talk.

Soldiers of all arms of the service stopped at the hotel. We were most afraid of the S. S. (Schutz Stoffel). I could never help shivering When I saw their batlike black capes and the death's-head insignia. They came on July 16. "Do you know what they call us in Germany?" an officer asked me. "The bloodhounds of the regime."

"Well, you aren't any better looking nor any homelier than the rest of them," I said with a laugh. His answer was to point to the death's-head on his lapel.

"That's a ridiculous emblem," I said. "A druggist puts it on a bottle of poison."

Manners of the S. S. toward me now changed completely. They pretended not to see me. They now had their own interpreter. A French professor at the hotel impressed upon me that I must surely get away.

"In some way you must get to your husband in Portugal," he said. "You must not have any more discussions with the S. S. It is too dangerous."

After obstacles that seemed unsurmountable, we were finally given permission to go to Paris. I was accused of having been an enemy to the German Reich and of the German people, and of having been an English spy. There had been acts of sabotag at Avallon and these they tried to fasten onto me.

On the last night of my stay Madam Bertier went down into the cellar and brought up from under the coal a bottle of her choicest Burgundy champagne. In the midst of our gaiety an orderly appeared, true to habit, to summon me. I was told that if anything happened at Avalon I was to be held responsible. I went to bed, not to sleep but to pray that no flier of the RAF would drop a bomb on the town that night.

The next morning we left. Then came one of these heartbreaking and interminable quests for "papers" in Paris. You couldn't get one "paper" until you had another. I haunted all the various embassies and consulates for weeks.

Finally we got to Lisbon and met Pierre. It was like a beautiful dream—we were together. On Dec. 22 he left for London; on Dec. 27 mother and I left for New York.

FRENCH STUDYING ARMISTICE TERMS

Fierce Fighting Continues While Government Considers Conditions

HEAVY BRITISH ATTACK IS LAUNCHED SOUTH OF BEIRUT

RADIO STATION SAYS CITY IS STILL IN HANDS OF VICHY TROOPS

DISPUTE OVER FREE FRENCH

British Reported to Have Demanded That Free French Participate in Armistice Negotiations—Vichy Group Opposing That.

Ankara, Turkey, July 10. (U.P.) — (Delayed) — Great Britain may demand unconditional surrender of the Vichy forces in Syria unless its armistice terms are accepted soon, well informed diplomatic quarters reported today.

Informants expressed belief that unless the terms were accepted promptly they would be stiffened.

(By The Associated Press.)

Vichy, Unoccupied France, July 11.—Advices from Syria reported heavy fighting going on in the French mandate today while the French government studied British armistice terms received at 11 p. m. last night.

British Proposals Speeded.

Informed quarters said the French reply would be delivered as quickly as possible, and that the British proposals were sent at once to the French high commissioner in Syria, Gen. Henri Dentz, who had requested the cessation of hostilities.

A heavy British attack on the French lines south of Beirut was said to have been launched yesterday at 3 p. m. and the latest dispatches said fighting still was raging.

Communications from Syria, however, have been slow.

The French said they were holding against the assault and reported shooting down four British planes and damaging another at a cost to themselves of only one.

Despite conflicting reports from abroad, the radio station at Beirut in Lebanon said the city still was in Vichy hands, though the British admittedly had approached to the outskirts.

The British terms were received during the night through the United States state department after 24 hours of confusion and conflicting reports during which the government, first said to be studying British proposals, issued an official communique pointedly declaring the British had not designed to answer a plea for cessation of hostilities.

Contents of the British reply were closely guarded, but it was reported the British proposed a complete armistice.

Gen. Dentz was said to have requested a truce first, with armistice discussions to follow.

Dispute Over Free French.

Other points at variance concerned reported British demands for participation of Free French representatives in the armistice negotiations, and a free hand to Vichy troops to join the Free French forces if they do not wish to return to France.

Authorized circles said they would not "treat with the DeGaullist command or allow native troops to be turned over to the DaGaullist army. These troops are engaged in the French army and must serve out their terms in the French army."

Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain, General Maxime Weygand, French commander in North Africa who arrived unexpectedly yesterday, Vice Premier Admiral Jean Darlan and War Minister General Charles Huntziger had the lights on at the Pare hotel until early hours this morning as they examined and discussed the British terms.

RED FLIERS BLAST AT NAZIS' FLANKS

Striking North and South Where Blitz Still Shows Signs of Life

LULL HAS DESCENDED ON MOST OF BALTIC-TO-BLACK SEA FRONT

RUSSIANS TELL OF STRIKING HEAVY BLOWS FROM THE AIR

ROUTING OF TANKS DESCRIBED

One Offensive Met by Hail of Artillery Fire Which Left 70 Tanks Flaming—Others Smashed in Second Attack—3,500 Germans Killed.

(By The Associated Press.)

Moscow, July 11.—Adolf Hitler's huge Panzer machine which rolled over western Europe has been stopped dead on the road to Moscow and the Red air force is blasting at the northern and southern wings where the blitzkrieg still shows some signs of life, a Russian communique claimed today.

Lull on Long Front.

With the Russian-German conflict entering its 20th day the Soviet command heralded the reported German setback by declaring that a lull had descended on the long Baltic to Black Sea battlelines.

"Nothing of consequence occurred on the front," said the Soviet announcement.

The implication was that the fury of the Nazi legions was spent and that the Germans no longer were attacking.

This was further borne out by a communique today which said "nothing particular occurred on the fronts during last night."

Heaviest blows mentioned by the Russians were in the air. Sixty-eight German planes were reported shot down and destroyed on the ground yesterday and last night against nine Russian planes lost. Eight Russian bombers were declared to have attacked 15 German fighters and brought down four of them without a Soviet loss.

Russian aviation, however, was declared busily engaged in dealing blows at German motor and tank detachments in the Ostrov region in the north, where the Nazis have put stronger pressure on a drive toward Leningrad, and in the Novograd Volynski sector where the German spearhead is aimed at Kiev in the Ukraine.

Numerous troop detachments were reported destroyed along the western Dvina river where they had forced a passage toward Estonia in the Leningrad push.

In attacking German airfields, Russian aviators encountered Nazi fighters who gave large-scale battle, it was said, and 23 of Reichsmarshal Goering's planes were shot out of the sky. The Russians admitted the loss of but six.

Although the Red army contended it had successfully parried the rain of mechanized blows aimed at a knockout and had now brought the Reichswehr to a standstill, it gave a few glimpses of the titanic struggle which has raged nearly three weeks across the plains of eastern Europe.

Grim Details Given.

One grim detail was supplied of the battle west of Moscow where the Russians yesterday reported a German division destroyed and another routed.

A formidable tank offensive was met by a hail of artillery fire which left 70 Nazi tanks flaming, smoking and rent, said the Soviet communique, but even then the Nazis refused to quit and attempted a second attack.

Again some dozens of tanks were declared to have been the victims of Soviet artillerymen and bombers.

However, the Germans came on and succeeded in making a slight penetration of the Soviet lines.

Then an entire German infantry division was reported thrown into the breach.

But before it could deploy in familiar German mushrooming tactics, the Russians said, Soviet tanks and motorized units charged up and cut it off, and Soviet planes began a merciless strafing.

More than 3,500 Germans were declared left dead and wounded on the field while 2,400 were taken prisoner.

Eight entire batteries of large guns, 54 motorcycles, 30 automobiles and quantities of machine

(Continued on Page Twenty-one.)

RED FLIERS BLAST AT NAZIS' FLANKS

(Continued From Page One.)

guns and automatic arms were reported captured.

In another action, presumably on the Karelian isthmus, 350 Finns were killed and wounded, the communique said, when Soviet sailors hauled cannon over rocks to a position where they could shell an island from which an attack was being prepared. The rest of the Finns fled, it was said.

Bitter warfare behind the German lines also was told in the communique, which said a detachment of Soviet guerrillas stole up to a village in which a German motorcycle detachment was bivouacked. Of 88 motorcyclists, it was said, only 12 escaped.

Among German prisoners, it was said, were engineers who until a few weeks ago were stationed in France to prepare for the invasion of England.

11:45 The Shining Hour

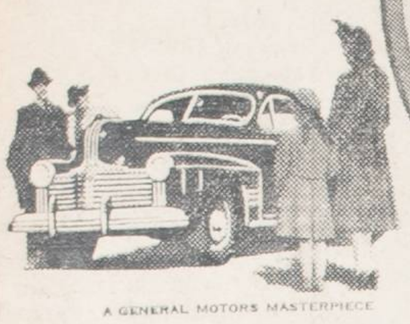
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Nazi Move Into Africa May End Possibility of Weygand Action

May 8-1941

—FOURTH OF WHITAKER SERIES—

By JOHN T. WHITAKER

(Special Correspondence to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Somewhere in Europe — The situation in French North Africa, the sudden tightening of police measures through the Vichy zone and the shortage of food, no less than Adm'l Darlan's tendency to force fleet cooperation with Germany, offer Hitler the hope of swift action for the final conquest of France and the completion of the "new Europe."

French North Africa has been an enigma to most observers. The German and Italian armistice commissions there have not carried through the disarmament of the French forces and indeed General Weygand's army has been expanded somewhat so that some even estimate that it totals 360,000 men though the most reliable estimate is 100,000.

There were many rumors through the winter from Casablanca and Oran as well as from Vichy. It was known that Petain had sent Weygand back to Africa despite the protests of Laval and the Germans.

"If German demands become impossible," Marshal Petain was quoted as shaving said to Weygand, "you will know how to act. With or without orders from me you will know what your duty is an as officer of France."

The Germans seemed undismayed by these reports that led London and Washington to count on the possibility at least that Weygand would swing his army over to De Gaulle's "Free France." Petain and Weygand evolved the formula that they would defend the empire in its integrity against any power that threatened its violation. The Germans had no intention during the winter of threatening Morocco, they so informed Petain and Weygand.

The Germans must have been very frightened when Wavell destroyed Graziani's Libyan army, marched steadily across Cyrenaica and threatened to continue undisturbed to the Libyan-Tunisian frontier where they could have made contact once again with their former French allies.. But Greece declared its intention of fighting even in the event of the inevitable German intention and the British went on the defensive in Libya, transferring troops from there.

Opportunity Lost by Weygand

If Weygand has ever intended to fight against the Germans that was his moment. Four German panzer divisions had not then been transferred to African soil. Africa could have been swept clear of all Italian forces. Spain was neither ready nor willing then to intervene against French Morocco.

(Continued on Page Twenty-five.)

NAZI OFFER TO SOVIET REPORTED

(Continued From Page One.)

He had only some 300-odd planes, mostly Curtiss-Wrights based far south near Marakketch, and he lacked every kind of supply including even ammunition for small arms. But supplies and ammunition were not badly needed for such a move at that moment and they could have been transported then from America. Is that possible now or in the period when Hitler starts cleaning North Africa and the western Mediterranean?

Since that critical moment—assuming that Weygand was ever capable of fighting again against the Germans—Hitler has acted quietly but quickly in preparation for the moment when he will take the initiative in that theater. On Feb. 6 five Dornier transport planes flew into Casablanca with German officers and soldiers. Until that date civilian control and port authority had been in charge of German and Italian officials. The two, moreover, had seen their spies and agents throughout the whole of the French Empire in Africa. But they had not sent down military units.

Nazis In Key Towns.

Since Feb. 6 the Germans have arrived daily and steadily, according to trustworthy quarters. There is no key town with less than 200 German officers and men. They are not allowed to walk in the streets in uniforms. They have been given whole apartment houses or hotels for their lodging. I have checked the names of their dwelling places in cities as far apart as Casablanca, Oran, Marraketch and Dakar.

This German infiltration comes at a moment when two things are likely to have a very important effect on French officers in Africa. The Germans have got into the Deuxieme bureau, the famous secret service of the French army. As a result the Germans know exactly what the French do and do not know and every French officer is aware that what he does and reports is known to the Germans so that he can be called up for arrest at any hour merely for doing his duty in an intelligent or capable way.

Nothing is so likely to undermine the morale of French officers who, while carrying out the orders of Vichy, have been waiting, nevertheless, for the time when Weygand would fight once more on the British side. This is what they have hoped for when they have gone to Morocco as reserve officers or when they have enlisted in answer to advertisements in Vichy or when they have flow planes to Weygand instead of flying on to British lines.

Impressed By Nazi Victories.

Similarly, morale will be flattened by the success of the Germans in Cyrenaica and in the Balkans. Nothing can save French Africa or bring it in on the British side short of serious German reverses or an immediate entry of America into the war. The French are impressed with German victories.

Knowing this, the Germans have suddenly tightened the control of their secret police in the unoccupied zone. In Marseilles in the last ten days the Germans have started herding Frenchmen together on the sidewalks, putting them in trucks and taking them to concentration camps by the hundreds. There papers are inspected carefully. A man whose political and military record shows that the Germans have nothing to fear from him is quickly released. Others are held three or four days. Others are taken to concentration camps. Others are shot.

Simultaneously, in Vichy, the Germans have started a campaign to round up Frenchmen and foreigners they have been unable to locate heretofore, according to a reliable informant recently escaped from Vichy through the underground.

Officials Given Death List.

Important French police officials are called in, given a list of ten names, told to have them or their bodies within a given time or be responsible with their own lives. A French police inspector found that an important Anti-Nazi German on his list had committed suicide. He dug up the body and took it to the Germans before they would be satisfied.

These signs that Hitler's hour approaches for swift action to complete the conquest comes when the French food shortage is becoming acute so that the Germans can scarcely expect to bleed the French of much more in the next four-month period.

Trustworthy figures will suffice on wheat, meat, sugar and fats. The 1940 wheat crop was under 40,000,000 quintals as against 71,000,000 for 1939 and against normal French needs of 80,000,000. Less has been sowed for this year's crop than for 1940, fertilizers are lacking, there is no gasoline for tractors, binders and the like, livestock has been requisitioned and there is a complete absence of such things as binder cord so that wheat cannot be shocked as usual.

Half Of Cattle Lost.

In 1940 France had 3,500,000 head of cattle. The Germans have taken more than half and the rest have had virtually no fodder. The 1940 sugar crop stands at 400,000 tons as against 950,000 for 1939 with current prospects worse.

Fats come from Africa but the Germans take virtually all of them and the French mistakenly sowed oily seeds, counting on the Germans granting them some importations from Africa. Actually the Germans are in every southern French port and they confiscate virtually all foodstuffs and fats coming from Africa.

The next two months period finds France between harvests and faced with starvation for the first time unless wheat and the like continue to come in from America. Unable to loot France in this period, the Germans will have small reason not to complete their invasion in the drab period before foodstuffs begin to come in again.

Sir Hugh Walpole, Dies, Aged 57, British Novelis

Author of "Jeremy" Books Was Frequent Lecturer in U. S.

By The Associated Press

London, June 1.—Sir Hugh Walpole, the British novelist who wrote almost a book a year from the age of 25, died of a heart attack early today. He was 57. He had been ill for a week at his lakeland home, Brackenburn, near Keswick in the Cumberland mountains.

He was known in the states not only by his "Jeremy" books and his "Herries" saga but for frequent lectures, visits and a stay on the west coast.

In his novel "Roman Fountain," published last year, Walpole recalled an occasion when Adolf Hitler wept. He met Hitler in Bayreuth in 1934 soon after Hitler had served a prison sentence for the Munich beer cellar putsch and had written "Mein Kampf."

"I remember he cried," wrote Walpole, "and that I felt his passion for Germany so sincere it seemed to burn through his ugly boots into the ground and that I liked him and thought him in every way tenth rate."

He wrote almost to the end. One of his main contributions was to the regular book review section of a London newspaper.

It was an example of his dislike for inactivity and his joy in literary labor which he found comparatively easy.

"I write as I breathe," he once remarked. And again, "I never had any impulse but one, to put people down in words as I see them."

Compared to that of most authors, Walpole's career was a bed of roses, yet as a fledgling writer he was not without discouragement.

"When I started as a writer everyone was against me. I was told I had no creative gifts at all; if I had any they were critical gifts. Everyone to whom I showed my work told me it was shocking. But I didn't mind. There was never any question in my mind that I was going to be a novelist."

Writer Dies



Sir Hugh Walpole

Wins Pro Title



Fred Perry

Perry Wins Title in Net Tournament

Former British Davis Cup Star Captures Pro Championship

Chicago, June 2. (AP)—Fred Perry, one-time mainstay of the British Davis cup team and three-time holder of the U. S. national amateur tennis title, is the world's professional champion for the second time in four years.

Perry regained the top spot in the money division yesterday with a 6-4, 6-8, 6-2, 6-3 victory over the veteran Dick Skeen of Hollywood, known better as a teacher than as a player.

The singles victory netted Perry $400 in cash, and he added another $250 to his winnings when he paired with Don Budge to win the doubles championship for the second straight year.

Budge, eliminated in the singles early in the meet, and Perry ran through Lester Stoefen and Keith Gledhill, Los Angeles team, in decisive fashion 6-3.

GRIM BATTLE OF CRETE FINISHED

Survivors, Grim and Unsmiling, Tell of Terrific Island Fighting

BRITISH AND GREEK TROOPS EVACUATED UNDER HEAVY FIRE

GERMAN PLANES ATTACK MERCILESSLY AS CROWDED SHIPS SAIL AWAY

VILLAGES HEAPS OF RUBBLE

Truck Drivers, Cooks, Signalmen and Other Non-Combatants Seize Weapons and Join in Trying to Stave Off Air-Borne Troops.

Berlin, June 2. (U.P.) — The German high command said today that the Battle of Crete had ended and that the island had been freed of British Empire forces.

By RICHARD D. M'MILLAN.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Cairo, June 2. (U.P.)—Blood-stained, ragged, their wounds covered by dirty bandages, many of them without shoes, troops of the British imperial army in Crete came back today to tell of fields littered with dead and towns leveled in a unique and ferocious battle. Those rescued numbered 15,000.

Troops Are Grim.

Unlike the British troops who got back from Dunkirk and Greece, they were grim, unsmiling, the memory still fresh in their minds of days and nights of fighting without sleep or food, and of the comrades, some close friends since boyhood, whom they had left behind dead, wounded or isolated and with all hope of escape gone, still fighting doggedly in the hills of central Crete.

The battle of Crete had been a mad struggle in which the Imperial and Greek troops, overwhelmingly outnumbered, had fought to the last and had evacuated from open beaches in the British destroyers which went again and again under the merciless attack of German planes and emerged with men crowded closely on their decks.

Truck drivers, cooks, signalmen, enginers, air force ground crews had seized what weapons they could get and joined the combat troops trying to stave off the Germans air-borne troops who came by thousands day after day.

"They died like flies, but still they came," a soldier said.

A younger officer at whose mess I ate during the evacuation of Greece said:

"You would hardly recognize Crete now. The villages are heaps of dust and rubble and the valleys, hills and fields are covered with rotting bodies. Canea was wiped off the map in the first few days."

A Royal Air Force ground crew man, one of many who had grabbed a rifle and joined in the fight, told me he had bayonetted three Germans.

The hospitals were wrecked. The troops who came back had been hastily bandaged at field dressing stations which were under constant machine gun fire from German planes and troops.

The evacuation had been going on for several days. Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, the command-in-chief, had directed the last organized fights and had drawn up evacuation plans in a cave in which he had established his last headquarters.

Embark Under Fire.

British ships had steamed back and forth between Crete and Egypt under the protection of Royal Air Force planes.

Troops went to secret rendezvous and embarked at night under the fire of the German planes which sought them out.

The Germans had control of the entire north shore of the island and the Imperial troops were withdrawn to beaches on the south coast, leaving rear guards to hold the Germans at passes in the interior.

British warships went in under murderous German airplane fire to take off men who had been hidden in hills along the coast or were sheltered on beaches and in seaside caves.

The number of those saved, 000, does not give an idea of

ntinued on Page Thirteen.)

New Iraq Regime Is Formed With British Approval

Prince Illah A... Forces A... Arn...

BRITISH PRI...

Well Informed ... Revolt of Ras... flected Feelin...

By WALTER COLLINS.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Cairo, June 2. (U.P.)—Prince Abdul Illah of Iraq is forming a new government at Baghdad in complete agreement with the British government, it was understood today, after the cessation of fighting between British and Iraqi forces under an armistice which the Iraqis had asked, and had received, Saturday.

King Feisal Safe.

It was understood also that six-year-old King Feisal was safe at Baghdad. There had been reports that Rashid Ali Al Gailani, who had fled with his aides to Iran, had kidnaped the boy monarch.

Abdul Illah arrived at Baghdad by airplane yesterday morning from his headquarters west of the capital, it was understood in Iraq quarters here, and was welcomed by the presidents of the senate and chamber of deputies.

It was believed that either Nuri Said Pasha, whom Rashid Ali had ousted in his coup which resulted in the fight with the British, or Jemil Madfai Pasha, another former premier, would head the new government, with Abdul Illah resuming his post as regent to the boy king.

Well informed quarters said that under the armistice Iraq troops would return to their normal stations, that British prisoners would be released at once, that several hundred German and Italian prisoners would be interned and that Iraqi prisoners in British hands would be turned over to the new government.

The Iraqi legation here received a communique issued at Baghdad and signed by Arshad El Umari, president of the security committee, which said:

"We announce to the Iraqi public that agreements have been reached between the Iraqi and British sides by which hostilities cease forthwith in order to maintain the country's dignity and full independence and safeguard the dignity of our valiant army. The situation has now become normal and we call on the people to carry on their work as usual."

It was believed that a primary condition of the armistice was that the spirit and letter of the British-Iraq treaty, which the Rashid Ali regime had sought to break in Germany's favor, would be executed and that British troops would be permitted to enter Iraq freely. It was believed also that the agreement would mean that British forces could build any roads necessary for strategic purposes.

Well informed sources said that the Rashid Ali revolt had not in any sense reflected the feelings of the Iraqi people but had been planned by Rashid Ali and his friends for personal gain.

The situation in the Mosul oil fields was still obscure and it was believed that troops who had supported Rashid Al might still be in occupation of the Mosul airdrome.

U.S. May Spend 40 Billions A Year to Defeat the Axis

May Control Oil and Gasoline Prices, Ration Electric Power

TO INSURE POWER FOR DEFENSE

Olds Starts Inspection of Power Sitlation This Week to Determine Needs of Industry.

By JOHN D. GONZALES.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 2. (U.P.)—Estimates by the Office of Production Management that it will take a United States armament program of $40,000,000,000 a year to beat the Axis came today as defense officials discussed gasoline and crude oil price controls and electric power rationing.

May Ration Oils.

President Roosevelt has told congress that oil rationing to civilians in the eastern states is a possibility because of a shortage of tankers with which to move oil from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic coast. Defense officials believe that price controls may be necessary on oil products as a result of "speculation" in the industry.

Chairman Leland C. Olds of the federal power commission starts an inspection of the power situation this week. He said "immediate steps" were needed to determine what emergency measures must be taken to insure delivery of power to defense industries.

Stacy May, chief of the O. P. M.'s bureau of research and statistics, asserting that "we are at present not progressing fast enough" in the defense program, said that if the United States were to develop an "intelligent" armament program calling for $40,000,000,000 worth of production a year, "the balance of superiority (for the anti-Axis nations) would be clear and the time when it would be achieved sufficiently close to make the defeat of the Axis powers certain."

A $40,000,000,000 program would be double the present effort.

May pointed out that during 1941 the United States is scheduled to spend $17,000,000,000, Great Britain about $15,000,000,000, the rest of the British empire about $5,000,000,000—a total of $37,000,000,00. He said Germany probably would spend from $20,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000, Italy maybe $2,000,000,000 and Japan $3,500,000,000 — an Axis total of at least $30,000,000,000.

"It is clear that we must move faster," May said in a radio address yesterday. "This . . . is a war of equipment and materiel rather than brute manpower . . . if we were to achieve an annual $40,000,000,000 armament program, we should be doing in proportion to our strength no more than Canada or England or Germany are doing now. In view of President Roosevelt's declaration of our national purpose, the ques-

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Drum Passed Up as Chief of Staff Because of Field Talent



—Reprinted from Life Magazine

LIEUT.-GEN. HUGH A. DRUM

Opinion Is Advanced By Life Magazine Writer

GENERAL'S IMPORTANCE CITED

First Army Commander Described as "a Kind of Elder Statesman Able to Speak His Mind on All Sorts of Subjects."

Lieutenant-General Hugh Aloysius Drum might have been chief of staff of the United States army today but for the fact President Roosevelt did not want his talents as a field commander wasted in Washington.

Such is the opinion advanced by Life magazine which devotes the leading article of its June 16 issue to a word portrait of the commander of the First Army and the nation's No. 1 field soldier.

Noel F. Busch, author of the article, stresses the importance of General Drum's position in the nation's preparedness program and relates the progress being made in the country's military affairs.

Life devotes several pages in listing the colorful career of the great military expert and accompanies the article with many interesting photographs. In a full-length close-up, the general is shown in one pose as he stands on the dock at Governors Island, a half mile south of Manhattan.

General Drum was at Canton Monday to receive an honorary degree at St. Lawrence university. He plans to return to this section soon, probably for an inspection of Pine Camp.

"Two years ago, when the president was confronted with the choice of a new chief of staff, Drum was an odds-on favorite for the job," writes Busch. "When the president passed him by in favor of Marshall, Drum may have been disappointed but he acquired certain special technical advantages. Like other mortals, army officers are actuated by motives of ambition. Their ambition is less to defeat the enemy, which can be taken for granted, than to secure promotion and avoid censure. One of the best ways to do this is to keep quiet and express no troublesome opinions. When Marshall was jumped over Drum's head it made Drum, as a distinguished senior whose prestige in the army fully equaled that of his superior in Washington, a kind of military elder statesman able to speak his mind on all sorts of subjects which would have been taboo for anyone else. Drum has indeed spoken his mind on a variety of subjects and become the most articulate member of his rank in the United States."

Later, the writer declares:

"While almost anyone including Hitler would agree that United States privates are the equal of any in the world, there is no such unanimity about United States generals. Many military experts and many younger officers feel that seniors in the army are temperamentally not equipped to deal with the kind of war that has grown up with the age of machinery. Drum, despite the evidence he has given to the contrary, has been criticized on this score. There is also a school of thought which believes a story, widely circulated but definitely fictitious, as to why he was passed over for the post of chief of staff. According to this, so many of Drum's friends suggested his name to the president that Franklin Roosevelt, who likes to make up his own mind, pounded his desk and said: 'Drum, Drum, I wish he'd stop beating his own drum.' Actually, a more complimentary interpretation — that the president thought Drum's talents as a field commander would be wasted in Washington—seems closer to the truth."

Ogdensburg, headquarters for the 1940 First army maneuvers, is mentioned twice in the story. One reference deals with General Drum's problems in appeasing local governments and private landowners.

"At Ogdensburg last year he encountered one rural pacifist who saw no reason for the army to exist at all and took pains to say so," the article says. "Drum reminded him that in a dictatorship the army would not require permission to appropriate his fields and suggested that he should be grateful for an armed force charged with preventing such a calamity. The farmer saw the point and offered Drum a drink of applejack."

RELAPSE FATAL TO WILHELM II

(Continued From Page One.)

lously. He declined all requests for political interviews. Such writing as he did was devoted to historical discussions of the so-called war-guilt question and treatises on archeological and religious subjects.

He kept up an enormous correspondence with savants throughout the world.

Nowhere will mourning for Wilhelm's death be more sincere than in Doorn village, which shared joy and sorrow with "the kaiser" since 1919. Doorn became a place of pilgrimage for countless tourists after Wilhelm took up residence there.

Every year before Christmas he distributed to Doorn's needy the wood he had chopped during the preceding months. His birthday anniversary was always on occasion for celebration by the entire village, which sent its town council in top hats, preceded by a band, to pay their respects to their fellow citizen.

Wilhelm insisted that practically all purchases for his household be made in Doorn and not in the bigger places such as Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

U.S. Press Chief Recalls Kaiser of Days at Doorn

Newsman Reports Wilhelm Was Affable, Sociable Old Gentleman

(Perhaps more than any other American in recent years, Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, had the confidence and friendship of the former Kaiser and the Hohenzollern family. In the followng dispatch, Lochner recalls some of his impressions and conversations with the woodchopper of Doorn during more than a decade.)

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

Berlin, June 4,—(AP)—My personal contacts with Wilhelm II date back to 1928 when the former German ruler was in his 69th year.

From all I'd heard and read about the kaiser, I expected to find an austere, unapproachable, self-willed, opinionated, haughty, fire-eating, merciless individual.

Instead I encountered a mellowed, affable, sociable old gentleman—a man who captivated one by the charm of his personality, who listened eagerly to what anybody coming from the outside brought into the quietude and uneventfulness of his exile, who accepted his lot in humility, whose concern for others was often touching.

Time and tribulation evidently had changed greatly this erstwhile self-reliant autocrat.

Never once while I was at Doorn did I hear one bitter word said about America nor about England, who in the last analysis was responsible for his dethronement. On the contrary, he seemed genuinely happy when on the occasion of his 75th birthday anniversary the late King George V and Queen Mary for the first time sent him congratulatory messages familiarly signed "George and Mary," thereby indicating bygones were bygones.

As regards the United States, Wilhelm followed its progress and development with the greatest interest. I was a luncheon guest one day at a time when the midwestern dust bowl was causing great concern to the administration.

"I've seen this coming for some time," Wilhelm observed. "In Germany we've always paid the greatest attention to reforestation. In your country I fear the forests were ruthlessly cut down with no concern for the future. The dust bowl was inevitable. We should gladly have loaned you some of our experienced foresters."

I saw him last on his 80th birthday anniversary, Jan. 27, 1939. Later visits were rendered impossible by the European holocaust. Already then, clouds of war were gathering.

"Europe's fate rests with God," he said to be devoutly. "In our calculations we must never forget (here he raised his eyes) Him above."

"He was happy once again to have his children and his children's children about him for his anniversary.

"Do you know what touched me most?" he asked me and then gave the answer himself. "Think of it, there isn't a villager in Doorn who hasn't contributed to that tea house which the village has built that the villagers give me a present in the form tea house. He added that no

body should feel he couldn't be included on the subscription list because of the small size of his city—every contribution was welcome. Thereupon Doorn's dole receivers got together.

"'We're poor but everyone of us can afford a dubbeltje (Dutch dime," they said. So even the poorest of the poor joined in this touching gift."

have, the offices we fill or the problems we face. We should have bition to stir our

HALF OF BRITISH SHIPS LOST, CLAIM

NAZIS SAY BRITAIN IS "BLEEDING TO DEATH"

11,664,000 TONS SUNK, REPORT

British Merchant Tonnage at Outset of War Was Estimated at 21,000,000 Tons.

Berlin, June 4.—(AP)—Destruction of a 4,000-ton British merchant ships near the Orkney islands by bombs last night, damage to two others off northern Scotland, and two air torpedo hits on a large British warship were reported by the high command today as German sources declared Britain already had lost more than half the merchant fleet with which

the war.

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planes in the period from May 29 to June 3, compared with 10 German losses.

(The British government said German air attacks on England last night were on a small scale, with bombs dropped in the east, northeast and southwest causing slight damage and few casualties.)

Another British shipping loss claimed by the German high command was a transport reported sunk by dive-bombers at Tobruk, Libya.

Since the beginning of the conflict, German sea and air units have destroyed a total of 11,664,000 tons of British shipping, DNB, official German News Agency asserted.

(British merchant tonnage at the outset of the war was estimated at about 21,000,000 tons. British figures on allied shipping losses through April total approximately 6,000,000 tons.)

The newspaper Boersen Zeitung, commenting on these figures, said Britain thus had lost during 21 months of the war as much shipping as English shipyards were able to construct in 11 years of peace.

Scoffing at the idea Britain's need for ships could be filled by the United States in time to save her from defeat, the paper declared that according to English figures only 27 vessels totaling 221,000 tons were launched in American shipyards the past four months.

This new construction, it was pointed out, is only one-third of Britain's reported shipping losses for May alone—estimated by the German high command at 746,000 tons.

Dienst Aus Deutschland, authoritative news commentary, said that since February Britain had lost an average of 730,000 tons monthly.

U. S.-CANADA SEEN NATURAL ALLIES

Importance of Western Hemisphere Working in Unison Is Stressed

EFFECT OF GEOGRAPHY ON POLITICS IS EMPHASIZED

NATURAL RESOURCES REGARDED AS INFLUENTIAL IN DETERMINING POLICY

CALM ATTITUDE IS URGED

Roger W. Babson Describes Historical Background Leading Up to Present Conflict—Sees Backing of England and China as Best Policy.

By ROGER W. BABSON.
(Special to The Times)

Babson Park, Mass., June 20.—Not many hundred years ago England was divided into little principalities. Each had its own army, castle, and cathedral. All went well while the battering ram was the heaviest implement of warfare. Until the warfare use of powder was invented, every little principality made its own war materials. Only a few were able to make cannons, guns, shot, and powder. Hence, these principalities were forced to combine into what is now England. It was not because one principality was braver than another; but it was a question of geography and other uncontrollable factors. Uncontrollable factors likewise explain why today in New York the British pound sterling notes sell around $2 and British government bonds sell in the 30's.

Peace reigned again for 200 years more until the use of steam was applied to war vessels. Sailing battle frigates had required no bases and used no coal or oil. Small nations of sea-faring people, properly located, even had certain advantages. When, however, the era of steam came, the situation again changed. Holland and Spain became secondary powers, while England with its vast supplies of coal and iron forged ahead. This again changed the map of the world. It was not a question of courage; but of geography and other uncontrollable factors.

The same general principle applies to the Western Hemisphere. The United States and Canada are natural allies and should continue to work together. Some day the United States and Canada may be obliged to take over Mexico, the West Indies, and the Latin American countries bordering the Caribbean. Whether or not, the United States and Canada will be in a position to dictate to the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Chile is another matter. However, this is something that will be determined solely by geography and natural resources.

Of course, geography and natural resources are not everything. The character of the people is of great importance. History shows that the nations which forged ahead were motivated by a religion which taught "rewards and punishments." All combined to develop ruling classes which won their power through struggle supplemented by native intelligence, physical strength, and indomitable courage. All went well for awhile; but as their successors came into power it was the same story, "where wealth accumulates men decay."

Although we hate to admit it, this same problem is involved in World War 2. The democracies have become soft. Their rulers are no longer men who secure power through ability; but rather are politicians winning votes by deceiving the people, encouraging laziness, and offering false security. The Nazi gang—however bad they are—do believe in the survival of the fittest and certain Old Testament doctrines which we have discarded. America is still young and can run on its momentum for some time. Hence, although the character problem may not be a factor in our present conflict; it will be all-important some day.

World War 2 had no reason for starting in 1914 and it settled nothing. With World War 2, however, the situation is very different. Today the bombing plane and tanks bear the same relation to history as did the original use of powder in warfare and the use of steam in ships of war. National boundary lines, existing before the development of modern air warfare, cannot be expected to hold. Winston Churchill knew this before Hess's arrival. After the war there will be consolidations of European nations. Hitler has already sold this idea to France and the Balkan States. To what extent this centralized power can be extended beyond the confines of Continental Europe, no one knows!

I am glad we saved England in 1918 and I am 100 per cent for saving her again; but not necessarily to keep the status quo. Some readjustment of boundaries and world powers is inevitable. The result, however, will not depend upon bravery, nor money, nor population; but upon geography. England and Germany must, for geographical reasons, ultimately join forces. Some day—in case of a conflict between Europe and America—we may have to fight the English whom we are now saving. It is well for us to mix a certain amount of realism with our idealism. This is why I disbelieve in the "Union Now" program for making one nation of America and England.

Another optimistic feature of the present world conflict is our policy of backing both England and China. Thereby we are bound to win something which should in the end pay us for our sacrifices. I say this because military strategists—contrary to popular opinion—believe that finally both England and Japan will win or else both will lose. The similar geographical features make this certain.

If the United States were backing both England and Japan, we would then have something to worry about. Then we would win all or lose all. Now, however, we are playing safe because to the extent Germany may possibly win, Japan must necessarily lose. No one can now determine whether, after World War 2, the United States will turn for trade and investments easterly to Europe or westerly to Asia; but by backing both England and China, we are sure of one of these great potential continents. Also remember: Although Germany can cut England's "life lines," Germany has not shown how she can protect her own life lines as they are extended.

Yes,—let's contribute our best to helping the democracies,—but let us not weaken ourselves with worry. We will not let Britain be beaten. Yes, and Hitler will be punished. God is still ruling in His heavens. Some changes and readjustments may, however, be for the best. This could apply to the Mediterranean Sea and Northern Africa,—who knows? There may be a wise "happy medium" between Lindbergh's defeatism and the War-Monger's propaganda! So let's cheer-up!

F. B. I. ARRESTS 29 FOR SPYING

(Continued From Page One.)

West New York, German-born mechanic; George Gottlob Schuh 54, German-born carpenter; Carl Reuper, 37, of Hudson Heights, German-born machinist, and Oscar R. Stabler, 36, German-born former ship's barber on the Excambion who was arrested by the British last December at Bermuda for allegedly possessing "suspicious" documents. The F. B. I. arrested him at Westwood, N. J.

Edmund Carl Heine, 40, German-born automobile company representative, was seized in Pleasant Ridge, Mich., and Erich Strunck, 31, German-born waiter, in Milwaukee.

Already in custody were Paul Fehse, Rene Mezenen, Erwin Wilhelm Siegler, Franz Stigler and Bertram Wolfgang Zenzinger. Mezenen admitted smuggling platinum to Portugal on a clipper of which he was steward; the others were seized for violating or conspiring to violate the federal registration act.

F.B.I. Arrests 29 For Espionage in Biggest Spy Hunt

Many Are Engaged in Defense Work—22 German Born

SUSPECTS SHADOWED TWO YEARS

Short Wave Radio With Ocean-Spanning Range Is Found in Room of One of Suspects.

New York, June 30. (AP)—Swiftly and secretly during the week-end the nation wound up the greatest spy suspect hunt in its history with the arrest of 26 men and three women on espionage charges.

Raids in Four States.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation entered homes and taverns in four states to seize 24 suspects, F. B. I. Chief J. Edgar Hoover announced yesterday, while five others already were in custody on other charges.

Eighteen of the group, which included 22 natives of Germany, will be arraigned today before a United States commissioner in Brooklyn on the specific charge of conspiring to engage in espionage activities in the United States.

Hoover said the G-men shadowed the suspects for two years and finally "led them into a fly-trap."

Warrants issued here charged the prisoners with transmitting information to foreign nations concerning cargoes on Britain-bound ships, new developments in United States naval, army and aircraft products—especially the latter — and transportation by courier of samples of latest armaments.

The alleged spy ring used secret inks for couriers traveling across the Atlantic by Clipper planes. Hoover declared a short wave radio with ocean-spanning range was found in the room of one suspect.

Besides the 18 taken in the metropolitan area and the five already in federal custody, four were arrested in New Jersey and one each in Michigan and Wisconsin.

Hoover said he was confident that the speedy arraignment of the New York prisoners would be followed shortly by that of the others, who will be brought to Brooklyn for trial.

Maximum penalty for conviction of espionage or conspiracy to commit espionage under the 1917 federal espionage act is 20 years' imprisonment.

In the years the act has been in effect, Hoover pointed out, only 19 persons have been convicted under it.

Arrested here were Paul Bante, 50, German-born iron worker, tool and die maker; Max Blank, 48, German-born seaman, bookkeeper and clerk; Frederick Joubert Duquesne, 63, born in Cape Colony, South Africa, described by Hoover as a "writer, lecturer and professional spy."

Many Are Foreign Born.

Others were Rudolf Ebeling, 42, German - born shipping clerk; Richard Eichenlaub, 35, German-born proprietor of the Little Casino restaurant; Josef August Klein, 37, German-born commercial photographer; Alex Wheeler-Hill, 40, German-born porter and stock clerk and identified by Hoover as a brother of Jamess Wheeler-Hill, imprisoned German-American bund official.

Felix Jahnke, 48, German-born soda clerk; Paul Al W. Scholz, 41, German-born book salesman; Evelyn Clayton Lewis, 38-year-old artist sculptress and playwright, born in Fayetteville, Ark.; Heinrich Stade, 40, German-born musician.

Lilly Barbara Carola Stein, 26, Austrian-born artist's model; Leo Waalen, 37, German-born painter; Else Weustenfeld, 52, German-born stenographer and notary public; Heinrich Carl Eilers, 52, German-born seaman; Hartwig Richard Kleiss, 54, German-born seaman; Herman Lang, 40, German-born machinist and draftsman; Everett Minster Roeder, 47, engineer and designer, born in New York city.

The four arrested in New Jersey were Alfred E. Brokhoff, 39,

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Paderewski; Grieving Over War-Crushed Poland; Dies

Known for 60 Years as Greatest Pianist of His Time—Was 80

By EARL B. STEELE.
United Press Staff Correspondent.

New York, June 30. (U.P.)—Ignace Jan Paderewski lay dead today in the 10-room apartment where he grieved away his final months for his failing musical genius and his war-crushed Poland.

Pneumonia is Fatal.

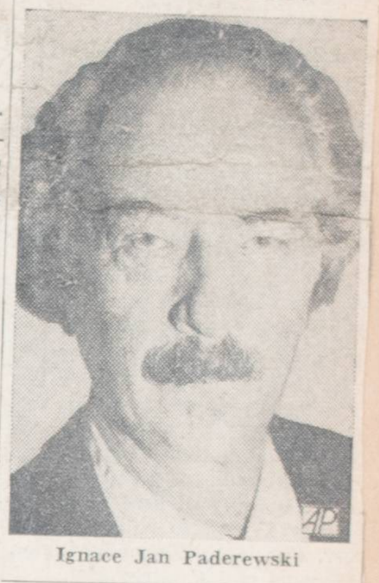
He died at 11:45 last night in the presence of his sister, Mme. Antonina Wilkonska; his aide-de-camp, Sylvian Strackacz, and his secretary, I. Kollopallo, after a brief struggle against pnemonia.

His death was believed hastened by his patriotic fervor, which since childhood had taken much time and vital energy from his music. He had made a tiring trip in the heat to Oak Ridge, N. J., a week ago yesterday to attend a meeting of the Association of Polish War Veterans, and had been ill ever since.

Paderewski was 80. He had not played the piano publicly for two years—since Germany's attack on Poland precipitated the war, but there was considerable doubt that the war was the reason for his musical retirement. At his last major appearance, in New York, Feb. 26, 1939, in a program broadcast to a world-wide radio audience estimated at 50,000,000, it was all too apparent that his palsied hands had lost the touch of genius.

His film debut in "Moonlight Sonata," two years earlier, in which he played a 35-minute recital featuring the Beethoven composition for which the film was Paderewski's last outstanding

Famed Pianist



Ignace Jan Paderewski

was Padarewski's last outstanding success.

He outlived his triumphs both as a pianist and patriot. When he returned by steamer from Portugal last November 6, his 80th birthday, he handed out a typewritten statement expressing his anguish for the lost Polish cause.

"Everybody knows that my poor nation is being systematically exterminated, that millions have been robbed, expelled from their homes, or deported to die in concentration camps," it said.

He lived just long enough to see Poland once more become a battleground for the German and Russian armies which two years ago seized and divided it.

Greatest Pianist of Time.

Paderewski was known for 60 years as the greatest pianist of his time. An earlier generation of Americans, who witnessed the height of his career, remembered him as a virtuoso with shaggy hair, Leonine countenance, drooping, byronic collars and a suave manner that caused women in the pre-World war days to storm his concerts and shower him with flowers.

He earned an estimated $10,000,000 in music, and spent much of it in the cause of Poland.

He was born Nov. 6, 1860, the day Abraham Lincoln was elected president for the first time, in the small province of Podolia, a region then suffering much from the oppression of the Russian czars. He was three years old and learning to pick out melodies on the piano with one finger, when the Polish rebellion broke out. Cossacks killed his mother, jailed his father, carried his maternal grandfather away to oblivion in Siberia, and blighted the infant prodigy's life with brutal memories.

At seven, he was given a piano teacher. He went to the Conservatory of Russia and studied under such great masters as Junotha and Roguski. Later at Berlin he studied under Friedrich Kiel, then made a concert tour of Poland and Russia and finally became a teacher at the Conservatory of Warsaw at the age of 18.

At 27 he made his professional debut in Vienna, continued to

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

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Have Not Made the Lightning Progress They Expected at Start

RUSSIANS FIGHTING CAMPAIGN OF DEFENSE, SLOW WITHDRAWAL

NO MAIN RUSSIAN ARMY WHICH GERMANS CAN CONCENTRATE AGAINST

ARMORED COLUMNS ADVANCING

If Russians Can Cut Behind Advance Forces and Separate Them From Main Body of Infantry, German Advance Might Be Stalled for Some Time.

By United Press.

Comparison of the conflicting war communiques indicates that the Germans in their mighty drive have advanced at some points as much as 200 miles from the starting point on the divided Polish border and into Russia proper.

However, the delay in issuing the German high command's much-heralded "victory" communique and its tone when it was issued suggests that the Germans have not made the lightning progress they expected and are looking forward to further fierce resistance by the Russians.

The Russians are fighting a campaign of defense and of slow strategic withdrawal over a front of about 2,500 miles from the north of Finland to the Black sea. In a military sense, it is not a front but a series of fronts.

There is no main Russian army which the Germans can concentrate against and crush. The Germans are forced to scatter their blows. At this rate, the Russians may be able to sustain a long campaign and retreat step by step deeper into Russia, making it increasingly difficult for the attacker as his communication lines lengthen.

Much depends on how near the truth are the German claims of heavy Russian losses of tanks, planes and guns. The Germans claimed the destruction or capture of 2,233 Russian tanks and 4,107 planes. The Russians admitted the loss of 950 tanks and 800 planes. The truth may lie somewhere between the two figures.

If the German figures were accurate and losses continued, the Russians would soon be in an almost hopeless position. Without sufficient tanks, planes and guns, their manpower would be of no help.

However, the result of the first week of the war could not be called decisive. The Russians apparently are putting up a much better fight than the Germans had expected. They are even trying to drive behind the advance German panzer units in some sectors in an effort to cut them off from the main forces.

A German spearhead has reached the region of Minsk, it is evident from both Communiques, but the Germans do not claim the capture of that strategic rail center. The Minsk area, north of the Pripet marshes, and the Luck and Lwow areas to the south of them appear to be the decisive sectors in the present phase of the war. Results in the next few days may tell the story.

The truth seems to be that the German penetration in those areas has been by advance armored columns, driving well ahead of the main forces. If the Russians can cut behind those columns and separate them from the main body of infantry, the German advance might be stalled for a considerable time.

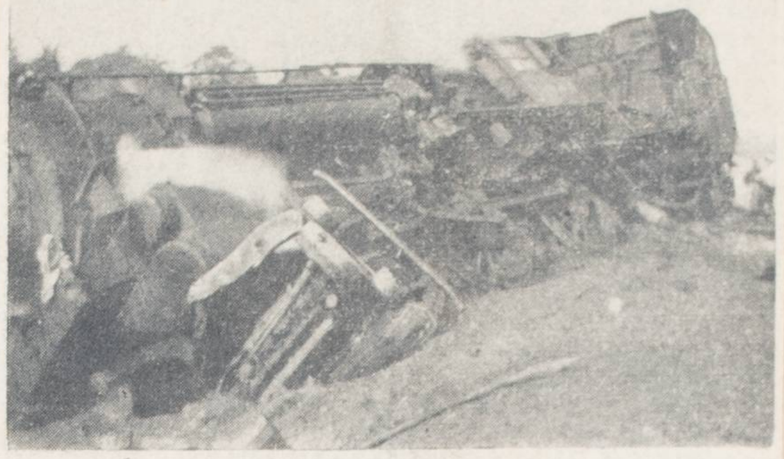
The Russians claim to have halted it in the Minsk area, but that may be optimism. In the drive for Kiev and the Ukraine, the Germans, who were approaching Lwow, south of Luck, claim to have captured it. That would indicate the Germans still are advancing there.

It is a matter of give and take and careful tactics in a swift, mechanized war. Just as sections of the Russian army are liable to be enveloped by encircling movements, so are the German advance units vulnerable to encirclement if they thrust too fast through the Russian lines at a given point.

LOCOMOTIVE AND FIRE TRUCK AFTER CRASH AT CLARK CROSSING

July 2, 1941





Courier-Freeman Photos.

Two Hurt, Five Escape In Locomotive and Fire Truck Collision Friday

Two huge main line wrecking cranes were successful early Monday evening in getting the ditched New York Central Locomotive back on the tracks at Clark's Crossing, two and a half miles north of this village on the Norwood road. The locomotive nosed into the ditch Friday afternoon about 3:15 p. m. when it struck the pumper of the Racquette River Paper Company fire department.

The cranes, one from Watertown and a larger one from Syracuse, started operations about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, working at first from the main line tracks. The engine was raised a few feet but later the crews were maneuevred onto the spur tracks of the paper company. Operating from either side of the locomotive, the two "hooks" soon had the 80-ton machine up in the air. Hundreds stood in nearby fields under a blazing sun to watch the work.

As the engine was lifted its pony trucks fell off and remained with the crumpled wreckage of the fire truck. Rails were laid beneath the hoisted engine and it was hauled forward until it rested on solid tracks. The locomotive will probably be towed to the nearest repair shops.

That there were no more serious injuries in the crash, one of the most spectacular here in recent years attracting 3,000 or more persons to the scene, was considered miraculous. Ira T. Waite, 59, Watertown, engineer of the train, is in Potsdam hospital with a back injury, a broken arm, lacerations of the face, shock and bruises. W. Clinton Delmage, also of Watertown, fireman on the train, was catapulted from the cab window but escaped without serious hurts, having a leg injury and bruises.

Other members of the train crew were J. A. Whitman, Canton, express messenger; Arthur Wilkins, 411 West Woodruff street, Watertown, conductor; and Larney H. Hutton, 254 Stuart street, Watertown, brakeman.

The train, first section of No. 8 from Massena, operates only on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays to lighten the express load of the regular section which follows a block behind. There were three express cars, and a passenger car for use of the train crew.

The crossing, scene of fatal accidents in the past, is protected by red danger signals which were in operation after the accident and presumably were before. The train was travelling at a speed estimated at 50 miles per hour.

The Racquette River Paper company's fire truck had just left Unionville and was enroute to the ...st fire near Massaweepie Lake ... burned between Cranberry Lake and Conifer. Marvin Murray, 38, Hewittville, was the driver and Leon Perry, 32, Unionville, the other occupant. The paper mill had dispatched the truck as the flames were in valuable timber lands of the company.

Realing that a crash was inevitable, Murray and Perry, both riding in an open seat, jumped to safety. Badly shaken after the crash, neither of the firemen were able to give a clear account of what happened other than the fact that when they noticed the train it was too late to stop. They landed safely in a ditch nearby.

The fire truck, continuing onto the crossing, was hit squarely in the middle by the pilot of locomotive 864. With a crash of steel against steel, the once handsome machine was ground into pieces beneath the engine wheels. The load of 1,000 feet of two and a half inch fire hose and suction hose was hurled against a nearby pole and parts of the truck were ground under the locomotive but the main body of the five-ton truck stayed on the engine pilot.

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Couplings were not snapped by the impact but failed to slacken the speed of the train. Delmage, as soon as he picked himself up, rushed to the aid of Waite and with the help of others got him out of the cab. Meanwhile passing motorists called the Leo L. Sullivan ambulance and the fire station here where the 2-2 signal was rung. Firemen responded to the scene with the rural pumper under First Assistant Chief Ralph Johnson and Police Chief Nelson King and Officer Maurice Gilson followed close behind. State troopers and deputy sheriffs soon arrived.

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Unless Japan acted, Nichi Nichi said, the United States would "take the upper hand" and "resort to other measures to make the Chinese government the vanguard of the American front toward Japan."

The Japan Times and Advertiser, which is subsidized by the foreign office and sometimes speaks for it, said editorially that Japan was not responsible for injuries and damages to foreigners (Americans and Britons) in the Japanese bombings of Chungking, the Chinese capital.

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RUSSIANS FIGHTING CAMPAIGN

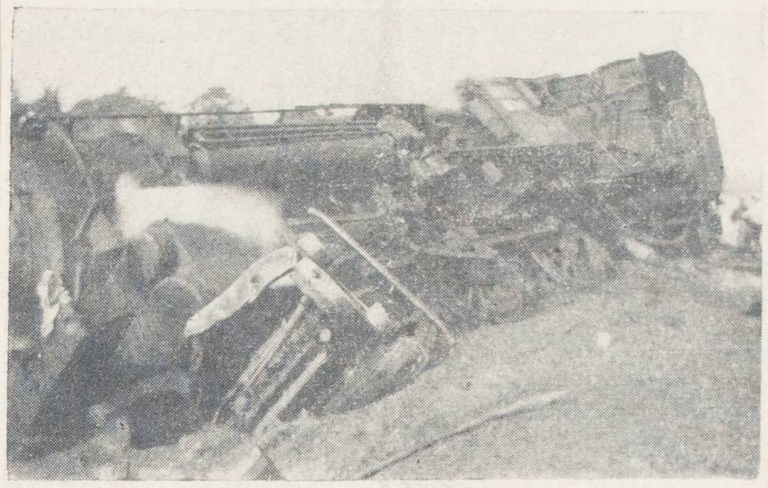
Made to fit! Made to wear!
Seat Cover Prices Cut!
Solid coupe 1.79
Drive in cool comfort! Water-repellent fiber and

...e for pure motor oil?
...mmander Quality wax-
...ined from the highest
...ull-bodied. Filtered to
...d lubrication for your
...Come in today!
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(Continued on page 2)

Darlan Peace Plans Stir Fears in Spain and Italy; Both Despise Him

Duce Asked to Waive Claims Against France — Assured Other Benefits

By JOHN T. WHITAKER.
(Special Cable Dispatch to The Chicago Daily News and The Watertown Daily Times.)

Lisbon, June 30.—Described in Great Britain and America as a quasi-Quisling, Adm'l Jean Darlan, Vichy vice premier, is equally unpopular in Italy and Spain where the prospect of his signing a peace treaty with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler is awaited with mixed feelings.

Italian Ambitions Thwarted.

This treaty proves costly indeed to the ambitions of those Italians who entered the war chanting "Corsica, Nice, Mentone, Tunisia, Suez, Djibouti," and who are now suddenly told they are to have none of them.

Needing French bases, fleet and industry and knowing that the French hate the Italians for what they describe as a stab in the back, Hitler has asked his personal friend, Premier Benito Mussolini, to waive claims against France and accept compensations in Croatia and Greece.



Admiral Jean Darlan

Few Italians want territorial expansion at the expense of their French neighbors but they do know that Corsica and the like once were Italian even though the avaricious Genoese sold Corsica and squandered the money. Croatia means nothing but trouble to them and Athens is still thought of not as booty but as the home of the Acropolis.

Even the Fascist fire-eaters, who wanted to dispoil France, are said now to be bitter that they are only getting half of the Riviera resort town of Mentone. They give vent to this feeling in a new description of Victor Emmanuel's titles. He is described as "king of Italy and Albania, former emperor of Ethiopia and Duca Di Mezza of Mentone—duke of half of Mentone."

The principal preoccupation of

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

Spaniards Fear That Darlan-Hitler Treaty Will Deny Them French Morocco

DARLAN PEACE PLANS FEARED

(Continued From Page One.)

the Spaniards, who have loyally honored their neutrality agreement with Portugal, is peace. Even those Spaniards who desire a German victory—and they are probably the majority of the people in power—want to stay out of the war for the present at least. But these quarters will receive the news of a Darlan-Hitler peace treaty with apprehension lest it spread the war to the western Mediterranean and North Africa, and involve Spain.

Similarly, even those Spaniards who want to enter the war immediately, risking a repetition of Italy's premature move, look at the French peace askance. These expansionists want French Morocco, which they feel is a natural Spanish claim. Gibraltar is merely a sentimental symbol. But if Vichy makes a deal with Berlin, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain (French chief of state) will insist that Morocco is not to be given to Spain.

While Petain's North African commander, Gen. Maxime Weygand, and Gen, Auguste Nogues, his high commissioner in Morocco, have not the equipment to stand against two German Panzer divisions for longer than 24 hours, they are as well equipped as the Spaniards.

If Adm'l Darlan signs with Hitler, consequently, he is gaining for France nothing more than a Faustian reprieve. He may talk of stabilizing the new order in Europe. Actually, he will confront France with two Latin neighbors who have unsatisfied claims—two neighbors who will hold what Germany leaves for France in an ever-tightening wedge. Under German hegemony there will be an unsteady balance of power among the three Latin neighbors. Hitler will have Balkanized the western Mediterranean.

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The Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	48	24	.667
St. Louis	48	26	.649
New York	38	32	.543
Cincinnati	37	35	.514
Chicago	34	39	.466
Pittsburgh	30	35	.462
Boston	29	40	.420
Philadelphia	20	53	.274

Results Friday

Boston 4-2, Philadelphia 3-0.
Cincinnati 6-4, Pittsburgh 0-6.
Chicago 6-5, St. Louis 5-2.
New York-Brooklyn, rain.

Games Today

Boston at Brooklyn.
New York at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	45	26	.634
Cleveland	45	30	.600
Boston	37	33	.529
Chicago	37	35	.514
Detroit	38	37	.507
Philadelphia	34	37	.479
Washington	26	44	.371
St. Louis	24	44	.353

Results Friday

Chicago 3-6, Detroit 2-10.
Cleveland 9-3, St. Louis 8-2.
Washington-New York, rain.
Boston-Philadelphia, rain.

Games Today

Philadelphia at New York.
Detroit at St. Louis (2).
Cleveland at Chicago.
Washington at Boston.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	48	27	.640
Buffalo	47	33	.588
Montreal	43	33	.566
Rochester	43	34	.558
Jersey City	39	36	.520
Baltimore	29	42	.408
Toronto	21	58	.266

Results Friday

Buffalo 12-2, Toronto 8-1.
Montreal 4, Rochester 3 (first game).
Syracuse-Baltimore, rain.
Newark-Jersey City, rain.

Games Today

Syracuse at Baltimore.
Newark at Jersey City (2).
Montreal at Buffalo.
Toronto at Rochester.

Joe Determined To Stretch Mark

DiMaggio Wants to Make Hitting Mark That Will Defy All Diamond Challengers.

United Press Staff Correspondent.

Washington, June 30 (U.P.)—Joe DiMaggio, who yesterday set a major league record by hitting safely in 42 consecutive games, was determined today to stretch the record so far that it will defy all challengers.

The slugging New York Yankee outfielder carved himself a niche in baseball's Hell of Fame with two healthy swats—a two-bagger in the first game of a double-header with the Washington Senators and a single in the nightcap—to tie and break the old mark of 41 games set by George Sisler, former St. Louis Browns first baseman, in 1922. Nobody seemed to care about the scores—9-4 and 7-5 in favor of the Yankees.

The Yanks also kept alive another of their records—maintaining their streak of at least one home run in each of their last 25 games. They got one in the ninth inning of the opener, and two in the nightcap.

Pitcher Dutch Leonard was the victim of DiMaggio's first-game blow. Coming up in the sixth inning after being held hitless in his two other appearances, the clipper whistled a line-drive double into left center. On reaching second, he grinned and tipped his hat to the cheering fans.

In the second game, he failed to hit in the first, third and fourth innings. Stepping to the plate in the seventh, against Relief Pitcher Arnold Anderson, a rookie right-hander who relieved Starter Sid Hudson, he rifled a clean, low-line drive into left for a single.

The stands broke into a bedlam and DiMag's teammates in the dugout tossed their hats in the air and danced about. Photographers ran to first base with DiMaggio, urchins spilled on to the field and raced toward the new champ. The game was delayed for several minutes.

That epic single—DiMaggio's 59th hit since he started his streak against the Chicago White Sox on May 15—brought him to within two games of the all-time mark of 44 straight games established before they began computing modern records in 1901. The 44-game streak was set by Willie Keeler in 1897 as a member of the old Baltimore Orioles.

In the dressing room, the clipper admitted that he was "under a terrible strain during both games."

But, he vowed that he would attempt to stretch his string "so far that it'll last longer than Sisler's record" which stood for 19 years. He will get his first chance to extend it when the Yanks take on Boston tomorrow.

Chicago Helps Brooklyn Nine Gain Top Place

CUBS SCORE TWO WINS OVER CARDS

Brooklyn and New York Game Rained Out on Holiday

INDIANS GAIN FULL GAME ON NEW YORK AMERICANS

Cleveland Team Takes Double Win From Browns —New York's Gehrig Day Celebration Is Washed Out—Major League Season Reaches Halfway Mark.

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New York, July 5. (U.P.)—There's a baseball adage that says the teams that lead the major league [illegible] mes [illegible] ague [illegible] ican get the world series.

In four of the past five years the National league team that led after the Independence day games did not play in the world series. The exception was the Cincinnati Reds in 1939, who led at the traditional halfway mark and beat off a rush by the Cards to win.

But in the American league the half-way leader has won the pennant four out of the last five years. The Indians were on top last July 5th morning but blew the pennant to the Tigers who were second at that point. In the other four years the Yanks were on top and stayed there.

Following chart shows the July 4th leaders and the pennant winners for the past five years:

Year	July 4th Leader	Pennant Winner
1940	(N) Dodgers	Reds (2)
	(A) Indians	Tigers (2)
1939	(N) Reds	Reds
	(A) Yanks	Yanks
1937	(N) Cubs	Giants (3)
	(A) Yanks	Yanks
1936	(N) Cubs	Giants (5)
	(A) Yanks	Yanks

(Note: Numeral after pennant winner indicates position in race on July 4th.)

Brooklyn is leading the National league pennant chase today by a one-game margin but all was not joy in Flatbush. Rain cancelled out yesterday's doubleheader at Ebbetts field with the Giants, washing upwards of $45,000 in cash down the drainpipes. Thousands stormed Ebbets field and waited hopefully in the rain for the games to be played.

While the Dodgers were idle, the Cubs did them a good samaritan turn by slapping down the Cardinals twice, 6-5 and 5-2, knocked the St. Looeys out of a tie for the lead. Babe Dahlgren's homer tied up the first game and Stringer's double and Stugreon's single drove in the winning run.

Larry French's 8-hit pitching and sturgeon's hitting won the nightcap. Sturgeon went "3 for 3" and drove in the two big runs with a single. Bill Nicholson clouted homer No. 15 for an extra tally. The double win elevated the Cubs to 5th.

The Reds continued to ride the treadmill by winning from the Pirates, 6-0, and then losing to them, 6-4. Bucky Walters pitched a 6-hitter in the first game to score his third shutout and tenth victory. Vince DiMaggio's homer with two on routed Monte Pearson in the nightcap and sent the Pirates on to victory.

The Braves copped a pair from the Phillies, 4-3 and 2-0. Sibby Sisti's hitting featured the opener in which Manuel Salvo snapped his 10-game losing streak. Jim Tobin fashioned a two-hitter in the nightcap.

The Indians won two thrillers from the Browns, 9-8 and 3-2, and picked up a full game on the idle Yankees. Rain ruined plans for the unveiling of the Lou Gehrig memorial at Yankee stadium at which a throng of 65,000 was expected.

Bob Feller was battered out of the box for the third straight time by the Browns but a last-ditch rally with two out enabled the Indians to pull the first game out of the fire. Ken Keltner hit a homer with two on. Then a walk and Heath's single, on which Outfielder Grace erred permitted the tying run to count. Heath went to third on the error and stole home with the winning run. Feller was rapped for nine hits in 6 1-3 innings, walked eight and fanned ten.

Lou Boudreau's double in the seventh drove in two runs and won the nightcap. The game was called at the end of the seventh to allow a fireworks demonstra- to be held in the Cleveland stadium.

The White Sox defeated Detroit, 3-2, behind Thornton Lee's 5-hit pitching but the Tigers batted out a 10-6 triumph in the nightcap for an even break. It was Lee's tenth triumph. Rip Radcliff drove in five runs in the nightcap, hitting a homer and triple, each with two on.