

Hitler Threatens to Torpedo American Ships

(Continued from page 1)

England crowded off the continent," the speaker said, in the shadow of banners saying, "victory is with our colors."

"We are standing on this continent and where we are standing nobody can crowd us off."

"When the hour comes, we will land a decisive blow."

"As regards Italy, let no one invent revolutions in Milan, but let them rather look out so there will not be revolutions in their own countries."

"Whenever we can strike at England we shall strike. Neither here nor in Italy can anybody scare anybody with his inventions."

"We will settle scores, square mile for square mile, the duce and I are neither Jews nor monsters."

"Eight years ago nobody was ready to believe in the ultimate survival of our government."

Conditions at the time, he said, were the direct result of the way the last world war was concluded.

"In discussing the details I don't want to go into personalities," he said.

"The American president, Roosevelt, himself stated that the conditions in Germany cannot be placed at the door of the German people themselves."

British "Injustice" Scored

He described what he termed Germany's "natural desires . . . to be with the outside world," and added that Germany's desire "to import and to export as natural as that which motivated England in expanding her empire."

He said the "type of government . . . responsible for Britain's imperialism certainly . . . is not a democratic government, when we consider the multitudes of people who are languishing in prison in India, Egypt and elsewhere."

He followed this with an attack upon Great Britain, during which he declared that the last 300 years of British history "have been covered with the blood of conflict."

Hitler said it was "important for us to emphasize again and again the injustice of a small nation like England ruling over so large a portion of the earth's surface."

British rule, he said, had been perpetuated "not on the basis of an ideal but solely as a result of British power-politics," and that "Great Britain was unable to tolerate the co-existence of Germany."

To "Destroy" England

Hitler scoffed at the notion of "defections in the axis" and the imminence of defeat for Italy.

"When Italy sent squadrons of airplanes to help us in the war against England, they said that Germany was in need of help," he said. "And now that German airplanes are in the south of Italy they say that Germany is taking over Italy."

"All I can say is this: We are going to hit at England wherever we can hit her. Let them realize that this is not a small fracas; it is a total war which will never end until total destruction of England has been accomplished."

He assured the nation that Germany would have no lack of food nor raw materials.

"It is England that has to be afraid of that danger," he declared.

Then he promised a new spring submarine offensive.

Referring to reports he said he had heard of an English offensive "somewhere," the fuhrer said: "I wish they would let me know in advance, so I could make the landing of the expeditionary force a little easy for them."

"Whatever they plan and whatever they have in mind is not going to make the slightest bit of difference to us."

LONDON, Jan. 30.—(AP)—Informed British quarters described Adolf Hitler's speech today as one "full of generalities and a lot of petty points in comparison with recent powerful utterances of President Roosevelt."

They said that they regarded the German leader's words as merely a pep talk along familiar lines, "but one offering no solid ground of comfort for the German people."

Propaganda of Reds Is Resented by Legislators

(Continued from page 1)

fied wine to holders of liquor permits, and a southern Oregon pro-

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posals to create a fourth congressional district of Jackson, Josephine, Coos, Curry, Douglas and Lane counties, now in the first district, were introduced in the house.

Bills, supported by Governor Sprague, to give the game commission power to fix hunting seasons and bag limits, and to provide for an administrator for the workmen's compensation law, were ready today for introduction. The joint ways and means committee agreed to sponsor the governor's bill to construct a \$1,000,000 state office building in Salem.

Bills Approved

The house passed and sent to the senate a bill to give the superintendent of state police authority to dismiss his office workers without trial.

The measure to give the governor authority to create a state guard was up for final passage in the house, but it was referred back to committee again.

The senate passed and sent to the house four bills requested by the unemployment compensation commission to correct the unemployment law.

A resolution to submit to the people in the November, 1942, election the question of restoring the right to vote to convicts who have completed their sentences, was passed by the senate and sent to the house.

New Bills Appear

A bill to eliminate the three-fourths cent per ton-mile tax on private trucks and substitute a fee of \$5 per ton a year was introduced in the house by Reps. W. B. Morse (R., Crook) and Roy E. Carter (D., Curry).

The measure also would eliminate a \$2.50 annual fee paid on each vehicle to the public utilities commissioner, and would exempt private carriers under 6,000 pounds, instead of the present 4,000 pounds.

Salary of the state real estate commissioner would be increased from \$3,600 to \$4,800 a year by a bill introduced in the house by Rep. James A. Rodman (R., Lane).

Rep. A. Hugh Adams (D., Multnomah) introduced a bill to prohibit cities and towns from controlling parking by use of parking meters.

Adams said he doubted that cities have "any real right to rent the streets promiscuously."

Better Hospitals Advised

The United States public health service made recommendations for improvements of Oregon's hospitals for mental cases yesterday.

Governor Sprague requested the report for the legislature. "Most urgent" recommendations for the Salem and Pendleton institutions were for more ward attendants, shorter hours for attendants, more physicians and nurses, less use of mechanical restraints on patients, more physical activity for patients and expansion of dental facilities, particularly at Pendleton where there is no resident dentist.

The report also urged that the Pendleton institution take some of Salem's patients, that a retirement system be started and that hospitals train physicians.

First Pure-Bred Persian Lamb Born in Douglas

The first pure-bred Persian lamb to be born in Douglas county arrived Wednesday at Sans Souci ranch, according to Carl Richmond, manager, who returned from Seattle Monday with a load of Karakul ewes. The lamb was christened Princess Amu Darya.

Net, Sports Fishermen Clash at Bill's Hearing

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Senator Franciscovich, however, Hoy was the chief opposition speaker and contended that fish commission revenues would be greatly curtailed. His testimony was attacked by President Smith of the federation on the grounds that it was indefinite.

While the bill as now introduced would affect little change on the Umpqua river, except to halt net fishing for the early run of spring chinook salmon, it attracted a large representation from Douglas county, including delegates from the North Umpqua Sportsmen's club, the South Umpqua and South Douglas Rod and

Gun clubs and the Roseburg Rod and Gun club.

Harris Ellsworth, representing the Douglas county group, spoke briefly on behalf of the bill, urging its passage.

Derna Taken by British in North African Drive

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chine-gun bullets as citizens ran for shelter.

Hitler's high command acknowledged numerous civilians were killed and wounded by British raiders attacking two localities on the northwest coast of Germany, but asserted the damage was limited "exclusively" to residential sections and a work camp.

Bengasi Goal Nearer

The British reported they were

speeding operations on all African fronts in the hope of splitting Italy's colonial empire wide open before large-scale German intervention develops.

British military sources indicated the army of the Nile, sweeping westward from captured Tobruk, was seeking to encompass the fall of Bengasi "in the near future" and complete the conquest of eastern Libya.

It was believed by these sources that the Italians would attempt a major stand at Bengasi, 250 miles west of Tobruk, and play for time until German air aid could become effective against the British.

German airmen have been reported operating from Catania, Sicily, which is 500 miles from Bengasi, but Italian prisoners said about 1,000 German technicians and airmen already were

in Libya to help Marshal Graziani. Most of that number, however, represented technicians, it was said.

130,000 Prisoners Taken

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At the same time British transports were loading thousands of Italian prisoners to take them to Egyptian internment camps. About 10,000 prisoners were said to have been taken in the area west of Tobruk, bringing to nearly 130,000 the total taken in the north African campaign.

Little change was reported on the Greek-Italian front in Albania. The Italians have increased their air strength and the ground forces have been reported counter-attacking repeat-

edly to stop the Greeks north of strategic Kilsura.

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The convoy amendment, Chairman Bloom commented, could not be made "any more explicit."

"We just expressed the thought

of the committee that this bill will not give the president the right to use convoys if he doesn't already have it," he explained.

Gerard Favors War Entry

The committee action today was taken about the time James W. Gerard testified before the senate foreign relations committee that the nazis would "seize" Mexico if Great Britain were defeated. He said he favored declaration of war against Germany.

Supporting the administration's British-aid bill, Gerard, who served as ambassador to Germany from 1913 to 1917, told the senate foreign relations committee that if Germany is victorious "we will meet the first shock of her attack in the countries to the south of us."

Germany and Italy now are sending "vast sums" to Mexico and other Latin American countries, he said, adding that if Ger-

many wins the war in Europe, "Mexico will be seized by the nazis."

Gerard said he could see no hope for a negotiated peace in the war and he urged that congress furnish this country with a "lightning defense" against lightning war by passing the British-aid bill.

It was under questioning by Senator Johnson (R., Calif.) that Gerard said he favored a declaration of war against Germany. But he added that such a declaration would not actually be necessary if the president were given the power provided in the British-aid measure.

The United States, the witness said, "already has committed enough unneutral acts to warrant Germany in declaring war on us. But they don't do it because they are afraid of the effect on their own people."

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