

Bills to Block Profit Drafted

"No Millionaires" Plea of Roosevelt Heard Again, Committee

(Continued from page 1)

000 but the amount of taxes which would be realized remained only an estimate. The committee put it at \$1,004,000,000.

The committee said the excess profits tax, if the next congress desired, could be made to apply to 1940 income.

Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the committee said the tax bill would be taken up in the house Tuesday.

While the tax bill is aimed at raising all the money now proposed for emergency defense, with some to spare, there was talk on Capitol Hill that congress might be asked for an additional \$1,000,000,000 for the army if the Germans should break through to Paris before adjournment of this session.

Call for More If French Collapse

Both the White House and the war department said, however, that no request for additional funds was now contemplated.

Rep. Snyder (D-Pa), the chairman of the house military appropriations subcommittee, said he thought an additional appropriation would be advisable if the French army should collapse.

Snyder said that on the basis of Hitler's past performances in Poland, Norway, Holland and Belgium, it was felt that if he conquers France, the next objective would be England.

"Then the next step would be toward Brazil," Snyder said.

"Therefore, if we are thinking in terms of western hemisphere defense, we will have to have an additional \$1,000,000,000 as soon as it appears the drive toward Paris might succeed."

Defense preparations proceeded apace during the day. Developments included:

(1) Approximately 100 heavily-armed attack planes, especially designed to harass enemy troops from low altitudes, were earmarked by the war department for possible fighting in France, under the administration's "trade-in" arrangement for army and navy planes.

(2) Officers of the International Association of Chiefs of Police met with J. Edgar Hoover, director of the federal bureau of investigation, to set up a program of cooperation in national defense matters. A spokesman for the group said that the regularly constituted law enforcement officials of the country were "prepared and adequately equipped to handle national defense matters so that there is no need for vigilante groups."

(3) Plans for extending federal loans to industry for plant expansion under the national defense program were discussed by President Roosevelt and Jesse H. Jones, federal loan administrator. The statement said in a statement that the administration's defense program was "well within the capacity of the country without any material interference with normal operations."

(4) The federal communications commission called attention of ship operators to the fact that the communications act forbids "superfluous, unnecessary or unidentified communications" between ship radio stations and other ships or shore stations.

(5) A statement, General John J. Pershing, who commanded American forces in the World war, urged that the United States send the allies unlimited quantities of airplanes and arms. He also appealed for contributions to the Red Cross.

Sellers Bound Over

TWIN FALLS, Idaho, June 8.—(P)—Donald Sellers, 27, accused of murdering his 13-year-old wife, was bound over today for trial in district court after preliminary hearing.

Out of the Flanders Trap



A wounded British soldier is assisted up gangplank of a destroyer siding in the evacuation of Allied troops from Flanders. The greater part of the Allied troops were saved from the Nazi trap in northern France and transported to England. Photo cabled from London to New York.

War Isn't a Game for These Refugee Children



Not even to children is actual warfare a game, as indicated by the tired, bewildered faces of tots in photograph, being cared for by a Red Cross nurse in front of North Station in Paris. These babies were among the thousands who continually stream into the French capital, refugees from besieged northern France and Belgium.—JIN photo.

Leicester Square Is Dark but Gay

Picadilly Also Resounds to Laughs of Tommies Home on Furlough

By EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, June 8.—(P)—Gay old Picadilly and Leicester square are as silent as Limehouse in the seemingly dead mysterious city of wartime London, but behind the blackout life goes on in a blaze of lights to the rhythm of the latest American band music and the clink of glasses.

Boisterously blotting out tomorrow's grim possibilities, furloughed Tommies back home from the bloody battle of Flanders are spending their precious hours in a variety of indoor and outdoor amusements.

Despite the strict regulations necessitated by anti-air raid precautions, it's merely a matter of knowing which black-painted door to open, which heavy curtain to push aside and which corridor turn to take.

Outwardly, however, London presents an aspect in sharp contrast to the World war days when patriotism was expressed in shouting, singing, street parades and recruiting demonstrations with brass bands and illuminated trucks and flags.

Other War Different Those were days of lavish spending by soldiers on leave with a determination to keep the cabaret footlights as well as the home fires burning.

Oscar Ache was appearing then, in "Chu Chin Chow" which ran five years. Charles Hawtree was playing in "Ambrose Applejohn's Adventure," while the famous Sir Herbert Tree packed houses in the historical drama "Drake."

With the German invasion of the low countries came the folding up of numerous London shops, but not all. Tonight's military umbrority seeking that kind of amusement can find ballet, light opera, farce, comedy, girl musicals, variety and even heavy drama.

It finds the silent-screen stars Bebe Daniels and Ben Lyon playing in "Haw Haw," and it also finds revivals of "Chu Chin Chow" and "White Horse Inn." To cinema theatres are still playing "Gone With the Wind."

After the show, there are innumerable restaurants with license extensions purveying music and amusement, and after that—if one knows how—there is the English variant of night clubs called "bottle parties."

Just Like America

Supposedly, you order the bottle or bottles for your after-hours party during the day time, so that it is "technically" purchased during the legal hours for selling liquor. Actually, it's a procedure

Seven Killed in Industry in Week

There were seven fatalities due to industrial accidents in Oregon during the week ending June 6, the state industrial accident commission reported here Saturday.

The victims were Leon J. Elder, Monroe, brakeman; Albert E. Edge, Kinzua, rip sawyer; Clarence McDaniel, Cottage Grove, trimmerman; Vincent E. Ray, Bandon, molder; Willard Arnold Howards, Dee, logger; Henry Granville Swecker, Sherwood, tractor operator, and Willis Alarzo Fisher, Keno, laborer.

There were 818 accidents reported to the commission during the week.

Of the customer saying, "water, did you get my order this afternoon?" And the waiter, who may have never even seen the customer before, says unblinkingly: "Yes, sir. At once, sir!"

The great peace-time centers of amusement lack the old crows, however, and for every furloughed soldier boy in Picadilly or Leicester square you find ten in outlying dance palaces and special canteen social halls kept up patriotically where the expense of a little music is satisfactory and the volunteer home-girl talent as alluring. Variety houses (near the girl friends' homes) are packed.

One really has to get into the suburbs before the blackout comes to see the bulk of men on leave who have suddenly reappeared. They had almost totally vanished prior to the army's return from Dunkerque.

Now they are punting on the Thames, strolling with girls in the parks, lounging beside cricket pitches and tennis courts or making the rounds of the pubs.

Material Arrives For Relief Sewing

Red Cross Receives First Yarn Shipment; Quota Is 650 Garments

The first shipment of yarn from the new quota of war relief material has arrived in the office of Marion county chapter, Red Cross, according to a statement from the office Saturday.

Dress and layette material is being delivered from local stores and cutting on this material has already started, said Mrs. Clifford Farmer, cutting committee chairman. Girls of the Salem senior high school class returned at the call of Mrs. T. C. Creech and under her direction have cut two bolts of layette material to be made into garments.

There are 650 garments to be made in this quota, Mrs. Farmer stated, and any one who has had cutting experience and who will volunteer her time is urged to report to Mrs. John Pollock, chairman of distribution of work, telephone 8205.

It is also urged that those who wish to sew report to Mrs. Pollock at an early date in order to get production work under way as quickly as possible. The entire quota must be completed and sent by September 1.

Yarn for knitting socks and sweaters for children, women and men is also ready for distribution and may be arranged for by calling Mrs. Pollock.

Historic Hotel in LA Will Be Razed

LOS ANGELES, June 8.—(P)—The Bella Union hotel, one of the most elegant in the west and the pride of the Pueblo in the '40's, is to be razed to make way for—you guessed it—a parking lot.

Originally a one-story adobe structure and later improved and enlarged to three stories, it had numbered among its guests such notables as Gen. John C. Fremont, Secretary William H. Seward of Lincoln's cabinet, Pio Pico, last of California's Mexican governors, and John G. Downey, one of the early executives under United States rule.

Of late years the historic hostelry, behind its most recent name of "St. Charles," it has sheltered Main street derelicts in the rooms where once the great of the land reposed on "all spring beds."



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Prisoner Fate Always Tough

Grim Conditions of First World War Recalled; Some not so Bad

By GEORGE TURNER

NEW YORK, June 8.—(P)—To the miseries of war add the unhappy fate of the soldier who is made a prisoner.

Many thousands of prisoners of war have been taken by the German armies during the blitzkrieg in the low countries and northern France. The Berlin communiques do not estimate the total number.

Little so far has leaked through the censorship as to what happens to these fighting men, once they are taken back of the lines. They are forgotten men.

Vaguely, the public knows that the prisoners are interned in camps or put to work for the duration of the war, unless they are fortunate enough to be exchanged.

But, if conditions today approach those in Germany during the World war, many of these fighters are destined to go through a living hell. If they survive the physical and mental tortures until the end of the conflict and return to their home-lands, they will carry haunting memories to the rest of their days.

Examinations of the narratives of Red Cross, YMCA and similar agencies during the World war reveals a shuddering picture of human suffering.

In fairness to Germany, however, it should be stated that conditions in a number of internment camps were good. Life was tolerable, for instance, in the great camps at Göttingen, in Hanover, and in Munster, where the prisoners were treated like soldiers.

Some Shocking But, the official records of neutral visitors at the camps at Mannheim, Cassel and other places show shocking conditions.

At the latter camp, in one year (1915) 3000 French and Russian soldiers died of typhus fever alone, where they had little or no medical attention.

The typical German prison camp of World war days consisted of enclosures surrounded by a barbed wire fence ten feet high. In some camps there was another fence, 75 feet beyond. To be caught between the fences meant instant death.

The latrines, or barracks, were usually of wood, one story high. The prisoners were bunked in tiers. Each prisoner was given two blankets. Some camps had passable stoves for cooking, but usually there was a lack of fuel.

Sanitary conditions were poor. When Ambassador Gerard visited the camp at Wittenberg, during an epidemic of disease, he found conditions "frightful." The Germans had practically deserted it. The sick had to take care of themselves.

Of all the hardships, work in the mines was dreaded the most. The prisoners were defenseless against those who had them under ground and they were brutally treated. Thousands were forced to work in the marshes all day long, with water up to their knees.

A policy was adopted whereby working parties were sent out from the main camps. Some worked on farms, in stone quarries, on highways or in factories. They lived under guard and there were many abuses. Sometimes, on the farms, the prisoners were unguarded and their treatment depended upon the disposition of the farmer.

All mail or parcels of food sent by relatives or relief agencies went to the main camp and thus did not reach the detached prisoners.

Then there were the dreaded "re-education camps" in which prisoners were placed in reprisal for some presumed offense on the part of the enemy government. The prisoners, selected at random, were perfectly innocent of any offense. They suffered many hideous forms of abuse, neutral observers said.

Many British prisoners were put to work behind the battle lines, where they faced death from the

Pulp Production Close to Record

Up 27 per Cent From '38 Volume; Northwest Is Chief Center

SEATTLE, June 8.—(P)—The Pacific pulp and paper industry monthly, in an annual review number to be published Monday will say that the Oregon and Washington wood pulp production last year exceeded the 1938 output by 27 1/2 per cent and was only 9 per cent under the two states' all-time record set in 1937.

The periodical's detailed analysis of the industry will show last year's production in the two states aggregated 1,284,111 tons—compared with the 1938 total of 1,087,747 and the record-breaking 1,523,192 tons produced three years ago.

The journal will estimate Washington pulp mills turned out 1,107,318 tons last year, and the Oregon mills, 276,829. And that Washington's production rose 111 per cent in the decade starting in 1929. Oregon's gain, in the same 10 years, was 5.5 per cent.

The two states produced 33 1/2 per cent of the entire sulphite pulp production of the United States, Editor Harlan Scott said, in an advance statement, as compared with 34 1/2 per cent in 1938 and 40.8 per cent in 1937. Washington and Oregon produced 19 1/2 per cent of all grades of wood pulp produced in the nation last year.

The nation's output set a new record of 7,117,000 tons of all grades last year—an expansion of 8.2 per cent over the 1937 national record of 6,572,918 tons.

guns of their own army. Finally, in April, 1917, the German and British governments reached an agreement that no prisoners of war on either side should be employed within 30 kilometres of the firing line. But, nevertheless, according to the British, the Germans continued the practice.

When American prisoners fell into the hands of the Germans, continual pressure was brought on the German authorities, through the Spanish embassy at Berlin, to concentrate them in one camp. These efforts finally were successful and they were interned in a camp at Rastatt, on the banks of the Rhine, convenient to Switzerland, where it was possible to organize committees to look after their needs.

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