

France Moves Capital South

Some Tanks Reach City Region; Main Front Is 35 Miles Away

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of the government documents already had been moved.

The government moved from Paris to Bordeaux on Sept. 3, 1914, and remained until the following Dec. 11 when the Germans threatened the capital in the World war.

The battle, which had been waged heretofore on familiar World war territory for the most part, swung into virgin soil as the Germans advanced west of Paris.

In the triangle bounded by Amiens on the Somme, Rouen, 70 miles west of Paris on the Seine, and Vernon, 40 miles west on the Seine, the Germans redoubled their attacks, crossing the river at several points. An armored column which crossed the Bresle last week, led the assault.

French Take Main Stand Along Seine

The French took their main stand west of Paris all along the Seine in an effort to prevent the Germans from effecting further passages and taking the capital from the rear.

In the central sector of the Oise valley, directly north of Paris where the Germans had suffered tremendous losses, they held back their infantry and sent out dive bombers in an effort to break down French resistance.

They broadened their salient, however, farther east where they had crossed the Aisne. Three columns fanned out from Soissons through La Ferté Milon and Le Fere en Tardenois and toward Fismes.

They were just north of Chateau-Thierry and the Marne, where they were stopped in their 1918 thrust by Americans fighting with the French.

On the east flank, where the French have been holding firm, fresh German infantry, tanks and planes battered the French lines but with small gains.

Determined to Fight

But France, besieged on two sides by Germans driving on Paris from the north and the Italians entering the war on the south, proclaimed her grim determination to carry on the fight.

Premier Reynaud, speaking to his people an hour and 45 minutes after Premier Mussolini announced that Italy had cast her lot with Nazi Germany, voiced the nation's grim determination to fight against whatever might come.

"The allies are strong," he said.

He emphasized the allied intention to continue the war "for the independence of all other countries."

"France has been through even greater difficulties and it has always been at that moment that she has astonished the entire world," Reynaud said.

Obituary

Lane

In this city, Monday, June 10, Alice Marie Lane, aged 6 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Lane of route three, Salem, Sister of Doris and Frances Lane of Salem, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lane of Independence and Mrs. Nancy Peed of Longview, Wash., niece of Mrs. N. D. Currie of Monmouth, Mrs. Irene Fowler of Portland, Miss Frankie Mae Lane of Independence and Mrs. Herman Hahn of Salem. Funeral announcements later by W. T. Rigdon company.

Professor Honored

WU Botanist Is Given Doctorate

Study of Oregon Plant Life Earns Iowa Honor for Morton E. Peck



MORTON E. PECK

Professor Morton E. Peck of the Willamette university botany department, yesterday received the honorary degree of doctor of science at the 87th commencement of his alma mater, Cornell University.

Peck was cited as a "distinguished alumnus of the class of 1895, faithful teacher for 45 years, noted student of plant life in Central and South America and the northwest, author, poet, and authority in scientific research, member of Phi Beta Kappa, and professor in Willamette university since 1908."

A manuscript by Dr. Peck, "Manual of the Higher Plants of Oregon," will soon be published. It represents 30 years of research work that he considered to have led the field in Oregon. Dr. Peck in this research has accumulated an immense collection of the flora of Oregon, which he has set up at Willamette. He spent 1905, 1906 and 1907 collecting botanical specimens in Central America. He is a fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science, a member of the Botanical Society of America and the Cooper Ornithological club and the author of the "Book of the Bardons" and other poems.

Surprise Seen as Italian Strategy

(Continued from page 1.)

It is a surprise to see Italy enter the war, and it is a surprise to see her enter it at this time.

The agreement apparently gave Italy the promise of Mediterranean control.

Mussolini, standing in his familiar balcony, made a characteristically vigorous exhortation, with his fist continually clenched and pounding upon the balustrade to enforce his points.

Scenes of mild confusion followed the war announcement in the streets of Rome. Several hundred troops rushed to turn away a mob of sailors and civilians from the British consulate in the Piazza Espana. Firemen held one end of the piazza with hoses attached to firetrucks ready to put down any rioting.

Students and fascists roamed the streets for hours shouting and singing and speaking in demonstrations against what Mussolini called the "western plutocratic and reactionary democracies."

Italy Plunges Dagger, Claim

President Uses Stinging Words in Address to Graduating Class

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ging preparation of the United States to cope with any eventualities.

"In our American unity," he said, "We will pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses: We will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation and at the same time, we will harness and speed up the use of those resources in order that we ourselves in the Americas may have equipment and training equal to the task of any emergency and every defense."

"All roads leading to the accomplishment of these objectives must be kept clear of obstructions. We will not slow down or detour. Signs and signals call for speed—full speed ahead . . .

"I call for effort, courage, sacrifice, devotion. Granting the love of freedom, all of these are possible."

"And the love of freedom is still fierce and steady in the nation today."

The chief executive left a capital swiftly gearing itself for the task he outlined, to deliver his address to a graduating class which includes his own son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., now completing his law course.

Congress was busy with details of the armament program. The senate approved a bill authorizing a \$655,000,000 appropriation for an 11 per cent expansion of the navy and increasing its air force to 10,000 planes; the house military committee recommended increasing the size of the regular army from 280,000 to 400,000 and authorizing the president to call out the national guard for peacetime service in the United States and its possessions.

The capital echoed too, to denunciations of Italy's course in entering the war, and predictions that the event would serve principally to stiffen American determination to give all possible help to the allies. The house, meanwhile, prepared to take up the \$1,004,000,000 tax bill, intended to finance the extraordinary defense program.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(AP)—President Roosevelt proclaimed tonight that Italy's entry into the war was a "surprise."

The president declared that the allies and invoked the country's neutrality act in the new conflict.

As a result, American citizens were barred from traveling on Italian ships, restrictions were placed on the collection of funds for Italy in this country and the "cash and carry" regulations were applied to Italy's purchases here.

No restriction was placed immediately upon American vessels entering Italy's territorial waters, but it was considered likely that action would be taken tomorrow to declare the entire Mediterranean sea a "combat zone" from which American shipping would be barred.

Three orders issued by Secretary Hull as a result of the president's proclamation merely declared that "the secretary of state announces that the regulations under section 5 of the joint resolution of congress approved November 4, 1939, which he promulgated on November 6 and amended November 17 henceforth apply equally in respect to" the dealings with Italy.

In addition to proclaiming a state of war, the president declared that all the provisions of "my proclamation of September 5, 1939, proclaiming the neutrality of the United States in a war between Germany and France, Poland, the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand apply equally in respect to Italy."

He also applied the usual restrictions on use of American ports and territorial waters by the submarines of Italy.

Crowds Threaten Italians, England

(Continued from Page 1.)

sword with sword . . . in the struggle between civilization and the pagan hordes."

Words shifted quickly to action.

"Important contingents" of new troops were disembarked in France. Considerable numbers of additional royal air force planes are in the thick of the fighting on the continent. And the British fleet launched a tremendous shelling of German troops along the Nazi-occupied French coast.

The air ministry reported reinforced aerial units inflicted heavy damage on the Germans in northern France, in Rhenish Prussia and the Ruhr.

A large force of raiders shortly after noon today dropped close to 2000 bombs of various types within a period of 15 minutes," the air ministry said in detailing a series of intensive attacks.

Roth and Norwood Rites Are Today

Funeral services for John Roth and John W. Norwood will be held here today.

Rites for Mr. Roth will be held at the Bethel Baptist church, Cottage and D streets, at 3 p. m. under the direction of the Clough-Barrick company, with Rev. John D. Othoff officiating. Burial will be in Lee Mission cemetery.

Services for Mr. Norwood will be held at 1:30 p. m. from the Clough-Barrick chapel with Rev. Guy L. Brill officiating. Interment will be in Belcrest Memorial park.

Times of the two services were inadvertently reversed in obituary notices in the Sunday Statesman.

War Bulletins

Grangers Hear Policy Outline

(Continued from page 1.)

farmers and the national grange will continue to seek their repeal.

Higher federal taxes on high and medium incomes, higher state income taxes, and higher taxes on large farming operations were items of the tax program recommended by Gill.

Address of welcome to delegates of the five-day convention was made by Mayor W. W. Chadwick, who after his speech announced that he was filing his application for grange membership.

In response to the welcome, Bertha J. Beck told of the founding of the state grange in Salem 67 years ago. This is the fifth convention the farm group has had here.

Meeting place for 1941 will be selected this morning and one member to the state grange executive committee will be elected. The one post is the only office not filled through majority vote in preferential balloting by each grange this spring.

Tonight at 8 o'clock, at the high school building, a program open to the public will be presented by the state lecturer, Mrs. G. W. Thiesen, featuring the final grange oratorical contest. Other numbers will include a violin solo by Philip Blankenship, accompanied by Mrs. D. B. Klehege; reading, Otto A. Dahl of Silverton grange; skit, West Salem grange; vocal solo, Rex Hartley of Ankeny grange; skit, Rockford grange; piano solo, Rosalie White of Union Hill juvenile grange; vocal solo, Mrs. W. F. Krenz of Union Hill grange; chorus, Brush College grange; reading, Glen Parrish. Sublimity, yodeling, Saucy brothers of Keizer; play, Red Hills grange.

Representing the national grange at the convention is Albert Goss, past master of Washington state grange now living in Washington, D.C.

Second Hop Meet To Be Wednesday

INDEPENDENCE — Difference of opinion concerning the proposed hop marketing agreement was expressed at a meeting of 50 hop growers here Monday night and since the ballots and copies of the agreement are to arrive in the mails Tuesday, a second meeting was called for Wednesday night.

Dean Walker presided Monday night and W. A. Anderson of the hop control board explained the agreement.

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Italian Entry

Mixed Factor

Further Hampers Weygand Program; May Boost Morale of Allies

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON (Associated Press Staff Writer)

With Italy finally in the war at a black hour for France, attention focuses in three questions which are soon to be answered:

What effect will the Italian war declaration have on the morale of the French armies and French people?

How great will be the scope of the Italian attack on France proper or on Anglo-French bases and naval forces in the Mediterranean?

What counter measures have Paris and London devised?

There is also a fourth element which cannot be ignored. It involves the reactions of Greece, Turkey and Switzerland.

France - British diplomacy sought to bolster the now-broken peace status quo on the allies' eastern sea flank by mutual aid pacts with both Turkey and Greece. They may prove of doubtful value in view of the desperate situation in which France already stands. It also remains to be seen whether Switzerland, now completely surrounded by the war and with the object lesson of Norway, Holland and Belgium before her, could dare fight if the Rome-Berlin axis mates demanded unimpeded right of way through her territories to attack France.

First Move Awaited

Berlin reported immediately the incursion of Italian troops into French territory via the Riviera. However, the world waited for word of Italian air attacks on French industrial areas in the Rhone valley; for Italian incursions into Corsica; an attempt to seize or destroy the British naval base at Malta; or air raids on the Suez canal defenses. Those seemed probable Italian moves in the tragic game.

Mussolini's war announcement included a grim note of warning to non-belligerent neighbors. He framed it as an assurance that Italy would strictly observe their neutrality. In effect, however, his words put Balkan and Mediterranean neutrals, as well as Switzerland, on notice that they might expect the fate of the low countries and Denmark if they sided with the allies.

Entry of Italy into the struggle has been so long advertised that the shock effect in France is lessened. The marvel of neutral military observers who have watched the French armies in action from the channel to the Argonne forest has been the spir-

it of French troops. Their morale has been reported high even though they have been steadily falling back from the Somme-Aisne front.

What happens in the first clashes between Italy and France could hearten rather than discourage the French. Fascist Italy is an untested factor in war.

Yet it appears probable that General Weygand must further contract his defense lines in the west to conserve his forces, now more outnumbered than ever. His effort to straighten out his line from the Bresle river mouth on the channel eastward through Beauvais and Compiègne, reducing his front several score miles, is already threatened by German spearhead thrusts to the Seine in the west, and to the Curo-Meuse salient in the east.

Further retirement seems destined to bring France to a stand again on the Marne northeast of Paris, and possibly near the Seine eastward. That would mean that another slice of Paris is already taking shape.

Repulse of the foe in the Soissons-Reims gap would help. If it permitted the French to regain control of the south bank of the Aisne east of its junction with the Oise at Compiègne it would allow a readjustment of the line west of that point down the Oise to the Seine, still covering Paris from both the north and northwest.

Whatever General Weygand's plans actually may be, it is obvious that he must conserve his forces to meet Italian as well as German attack, even surrendering, if need be, additional ground of the Aisne flank, the Aisne line and the channel of the Magistral line itself.

Independent out For Legislature

(Continued from page 1.)

dicine for Norman Thomas for president, and Maynard Kreuger for vice-president at a meeting at the residence of John Whitaker, 660 South street, at 8 o'clock tonight. Plans made there will be preparatory to a statewide convention to be held in Portland on June 23, with Kreuger present.

Zylstra roundly condemned the Commonwealth organization and its secretary, Monroe Sweland in his announcing statement. He criticized what he asserted was their domination of the census organization in Oregon and asserted they had failed to cooperate with Albert R. McCall, Salem district supervisor because he was not an OCP man. Zylstra worked under McCall in the business census and the later general census.

"I have always been a liberal and still am, but I do not approve of the tactics of a so-called liberal or progressive group," Zylstra declared.

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MEET PETER FICK

CRAWL is the word for the stroke, but it's no crawling pace when Peter Fick (foreground at right) is breaking records in the sprint swims. He's several times a champion . . . has broken an impressive list of national and world records. His favorite distances are the shortest . . . fastest. His favorite cigarette is the slower-burning brand . . . Camel.

"Camels are milder and cooler, for one thing," he explains. "And they have a flavor that doesn't wear out his welcome."

SPEED won him the title "world's fastest swimmer" — slow burning won him to Camel cigarettes.

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