

Aerial Combat Gets Spotlight

Most All British Areas Attacked While Nazis Admit Some Blows

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They said one British plane was shot down and most of the others were forced to drop their bombs near the border, but admitted that some got through and that every weapon in the anti-aircraft war kit was called into play to combat the RAF.

The British ministry also told of a 7-hour attack Wednesday night on Wilhelmshaven and Emden, Germany, in which RAF bombers thrust through the thick-flying snow to set fires visible for 50 miles. The Germans acknowledged 11 dead and 14 wounded in this double-barreled attack.

Fortress of Malta
Resided by Italians
Italian planes raided the British island fortress of Malta in the Mediterranean three times yesterday, and the British announced that five of them were shot down.

The British in their turn dealt a trip-hammer blow at the Italian port of Naples early yesterday as one of a series of raids which the Italians acknowledge included Palermo, Sicily, the Libyan ports of Benghazi and Tripoli, and communities of Eritrea and Somaliland.

British headquarters in Cairo indicated that Ethiopian natives were so encouraged by British air raids there that they were rising against the Italians.

At Gazala, 40 miles past the besieged Italian fortress of Tobruk, Libya, the British followed up an air attack by seizing 35 damaged Italian planes on the ground.

Even in far-away French Indochina the story of war was a story of planes. French colonial authorities said at least 40 Thai planes had been shot down in the rapidly-developing conflict along the jungle borders.

The French acknowledged falling back 5 to 10 miles into Cambodia but said the fighting was precipitated by Thai demands for territorial revision—was mostly in the air.

Only in the Balkans was there no news of plane warfare. The Greeks told of bayonet-backed advances against stiffly-resisting Italians in Albania. The rest of the Balkans, particularly Bulgaria, remained nervous amid the usual rumors of big changes to come.

Adolf Hitler's propaganda chief hinted Thursday night that Germany may be preparing a thunderclap new offensive, while in the African war theatre Ethiopian tribesmen were reported in revolt and British desert troops knifed 220 miles into Italian Libya—40 miles beyond the trapped garrison of 30,000 fascists at Tobruk.

Harry Hopkins, special representative of President Roosevelt, arrived in London by special train 10 minutes after the empire capital's air-raid sirens fell silent and the first night alarm since Sunday. He had no comment to make on his mission.

His arrival was preceded by a speech by Winston Churchill in which the British prime minister declared earnestly that final victory over "totalitarian intolerance" and "the future of the whole world" depended on cooperation between Britain and the United States.

In dispatching Lord Halifax as the new British ambassador to Washington, Churchill declared the mission was "as momentous as any that the monarchy has entrusted to an Englishman" in a lifetime.

Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels foreboded a new surge of German military activity, terming the current lull in operations "only apparent" recalling that German offensives have always been preceded by intervals of "most careful preparation."

Goebbels pointed out that enemies of the third reich scoffed at the long period of inactivity during the winter of 1939-40, and he added:
"Then, on May 10, the great offensive began in the west which in the shortest time imaginable brought France to her knees."

Federal Angle in Project Develops

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The tentatively scheduled hearing has been held, the referee's findings studied and a ruling made in Washington, DC. And until that decision is made, the federal roads administration is expected to withhold its approval of any Front Avenue project contracts.

The hearing, involving both state and federal utilities questions, probably will be presided over by Ormond R. Bear in his capacity as state utilities commissioner and acting for the ICC at its request.

The highway commission today also will discuss recent federal fund allocations.

Ambulance Corps to Meet
Members of the executive committee of the British-American ambulance corps will meet tonight at the chamber of commerce rooms at 7:30. It was announced yesterday.

COMING SUNDAY
Coolidge's "Northwest Mounted Police" in Technicolor with Gary Cooper
No Raise in Price
ELSMORE

Uncensored!

Free French Prove One of Churchill's Big Headaches

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come. There is no exclusion, no exception.

The possibility, however, that De Gaulle's feelings might be changing was seen in a broadcast he made to North Africa December 22.

In the radio speech, believed to have been directed at Weygand, De Gaulle said:
"All French leaders, whatever may have been their mistakes, who will draw the sword which they have sheathed, shall find us by their side excluding anyone and without any thought of ambition."

Weygand still is the war's No. 1 mystery man but the British believe two factors are pushing him toward the free French movement:

1. The British success in Italy's colony of Libya which borders the French North Africa possessions controlled by Weygand.

2. Increasing German pressure on the vichy government.
A strange coincidence links Weygand's arrival in North Africa and the planning of the British Libyan offensive.

Weygand went to North Africa October 5.
Ten days later British War Secretary Anthony Eden was in Egypt planning the smashing drive against the Italian army, which got under way December 9.

At that time reports were current in usually well-informed London circles that Eden had even conferred twice with Weygand. Emphatic British denial, however, strengthened the belief of neutral diplomats that there might be a basis of truth for the reports.

Just a week before the British began their offensive against Libya, Weygand was reported to have relaxed the punitive measures ordered by the vichy government against known followers of De Gaulle in North Africa.

Throughout November and December Weygand made numerous visits to colonial leaders as well as native chieftains in what appeared to be a fence-building expedition to make certain of their loyalty—whether to Weygand personally or to the vichy government—a question Italy particularly would like to have answered.

Putting these points together, neutral observers consider it likely any decision Weygand may make will be influenced greatly by the success of the British army driving through Libya towards the generalissimo's Tunisian border.

In North Africa Weygand has a well trained native army most of which was not even involved in the battle of France. Although lacking in white troops, some equipment and food reserves necessary for a long campaign, it is still considered by the British as an effective fighting force.

Putting these points together, neutral sources join up. The should Weygand join up, the United States might consider the majority of the French forces were on Britain's side and release a part of France's frozen gold reserves in the United States to his armies for buying supplies.

All of this, however, depends in the last analysis on Weygand's attitude to the Vichy government.

There is little question of Weygand's personal loyalty to the aged Marshal Philippe Petain. Long his commanding officer and now chief of the French state.

Many observers are convinced there is an understanding between the two old comrades-in-arms.

These observers are convinced that Petain sent Weygand to North Africa and is keeping him there as commander of an independent army to offset German pressure for greater concessions from the Vichy government in the war against France's former ally, England.

Should the pressure become overpowering, as the British hope it will, Weygand then would have an excuse to repudiate the arm-

istice settlement and join the free French forces.

The British are even reasonably satisfied with the position as it stands today.

They argue that even if Weygand maintains his present bargaining position and does not come out openly as an ally, he is acting as a brake on Germany. The British want that part of France which is still neutral in name to stay that way in order to prevent the French fleet and French industry from being targeted against England.

And at the moment Britain feels Weygand at the head of a strong army in North Africa is her best guarantee that she defeated ally will not be turned into an active foe.

Counties Opposed To Larger Trucks

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and a fourth to reduce mileage fees of witnesses and jurors from 10 to 5 cents a mile in counties under 50,000 population.

Meantime, Mrs. Jessie B. Klein, Portland, announced that a bill requiring traffic to halt for school buses loading or unloading children would be introduced at the coming legislative session.

She said it had been endorsed by the Oregon grange, Secretary of State Earl Snell and others.
A similar bill lost by a narrow margin at the last session of the legislature.

Churchill Gives Halifax Sendoff

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envoy who comes from the very center of our councils and knows all our secrets; As one who had vowed himself to prosecute this war against Nazi tyranny at whatever cost until its last vestiges are destroyed."

"It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the whole world and the fate of a broadening civilization founded upon Christian ethics depend upon the relations between the British empire or commonwealth of nations and the United States of America," Churchill said.

Officials Attend Finance Luncheon

Government finance and accounting problems were stressed by Cary H. Chatters, Chicago, executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers association of the United States and Canada, in a luncheon address here yesterday.

Approximately 60 persons attended the luncheon, including many state and municipal officials.

The speaker dealt briefly on the national defense program and its effect on various sections of the United States. He is author of several books on finance.

Audiometer Tests Given All Pupils

Audiometer tests are being given to all students in the Salem public schools by the Marion county department of health. All grade and high school students will be examined. The Bush and Richmond schools have been completely tested and the Sacred Heart and Englewood schools were tested Thursday.

The tests are given in cooperation with the state board of health and the examiner is Dr. Warren H. Gardner, hearing and vision consultant. Children with defective hearing will be assisted in educational adjustments.

Salem Leads Census Gains

Trend to Rural Residence Shown; East Oregon's Increase Greater

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dleton from 6221 to 8247, Grants Pass from 4666 to 6023. In general the growth of eastern and central Oregon towns exceeded proportionately that of western Oregon towns with a few exceptions.

Malheur county's jump from 11,269 to 19,767 was the most spectacular growth among the counties. Crook county had a 53.9 per cent boost from 2336 to 5532. Lincoln led the coast counties with a gain of 46.9 per cent from 9903 to 14,549. Josephine grew 41.8 per cent from 11,493 to 16,301. Gilliam, Harney, Jefferson, Morrow, Sherman, Union and Wallowa counties all showed losses.

The population of the counties compared with the 1930 population: Baker 12,297 in 1940 and 16,754 in 1930; Benton 18,623 and 16,555; Clackamas 57,180 and 46,205; Clatsop 24,697 and 21,124; Columbia 20,971 and 20,047; Coos 32,466 and 28,373; DeWitt 12,218; Jefferson 29,442 and 32,571; Deschutes 18,623 and 14,749; Douglas 25,738 and 21,965; Gilliam 2844 and 3467; Grant 6280 and 5940; Harney 5374 and 5320; Hood River 11,758 and 8935; Jackson 26,213 and 22,912; Jefferson 29,442 and 32,571; Josephine 16,301 and 11,493; Klamath 40,497 and 22,407; Lake 6293 and 4833; Lane 69,096 and 64,493; Lincoln 14,549 and 9903; Linn 20,485 and 24,700; Malheur 19,767 and 11,269; Marion 75,248 and 69,641; Morrow 4337 and 4941; Multnomah 355,099 and 338,241; Polk 19,989 and 16,588; Sherman 2321 and 2978; Tillamook 12,263 and 11,324; Umatilla 26,030 and 24,399; Union 17,339 and 17,492; Wallowa 7623 and 7814; Wasco 13,069 and 12,646; Washington 39,194 and 30,375; Wheeler 2974 and 2799; Yamhill 26,336 and 22,036.

Cities of 10,000 or more:
Astoria 10,389 and 10,349; Bend 19,021 and 2848; Eugene 20,838 and 18,222; Klamath Falls 16,497 and 16,092; Medford 11,281 and 11,007; Portland 305,395 and 301,815; Salem 20,908 and 22,246.

Cities of 2500 to 10,000:
Albany 5654 and 5225; Ashland 4744 and 5245; Baker 3342 and 2888; Burns 2456 and 2599; Coquille 2227 and 2732; Corvallis 3392 and 2585; Cottage Grove 2626 and 2478; Dallas 3579 and 2975; Grants Pass 6028 and 4666; Hillsboro 3747 and 3039; Hood River 5228 and 4641; Josephine 7747 and 8050; Lebanon 2729 and 1851; McMinnville 3708 and 2917; Marshfield 5259 and 5287; Newberg 2960 and 2951; North Bend 4262 and 4012; Ontario 6124 and 5782; Pendleton 2847 and 6621; Roseburg 4924 and 4362; St. Helens 4204 and 3994; Seaside 2902 and 1565; Silverton 2925 and 2462; Springfield 3805 and 3264; The Dalles 6266 and 5823; Tillamook 2751 and 2549.

The 1940 population of cities under 2500 included: Amity 545, Aumsville 174, Arora 228, Beaverton 1062, Barlow 52, Brownsville 784, Butte Falls 339, Canby 958, Carlton 864, Dayton 508, Donald 144, Dundee 209, Estacada 526, Falls City 718, Forest Grove 2449, Freewater 825, Gaston 333, Gervais 323, Gladstone 1629, Gresham 1951, Halsey 205, Harrisburg 622, Heppner 1140, Hermiston 803, Hubbard 287, Independence 1372, Jefferson 479, Junction City 1187, Lafayette 409, Madras 412, Milton 1744, Milwaukie 1871, Molalla 907, Monmouth 965, Monroe 211, Mt. Angel 1032, Myrtle Point 1295, Newport 2019, Nyssa 1855, Oakridge 520, Oswego 1726, Philomath 856, Port Orford 755, Prineville 2252, Rainier 1183, Redmond 1878, Reedsport 1251, St. Paul 183, Seilo 353, Scotts Mills 237, Sheridan 1294, Sherwood 447, Stayton 1085, Sublimity 280, Sweet Home 1090, Toledo 2238, Tualatin 180, Turner 414, Union

In One Ear . . .

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ed in the lost and foundered department and forgotten.

In modern times no one has been lost in a kitchen except a slightly alcoholic gentleman named Hector who disappeared in an apartment house kitchenette August, 1931, and has not yet come to light. He may be in the top cupboard which nobody has been able to reach without the aid of the fire department.

Reaction toward large kitchens set in as one of the effects of the Versailles treaty (despite Woodrow Wilson's courageous stand on this point) and since that time it has been practically impossible to get lost in a kitchen although it is still easy to become confused.

Kitchen confusion, a term applied to it by a Mr. Freud, is brought on by cook books and claustrophobia. Cook books may not be setting the world afire as literature, but a guy who gets loose in a cook book is an odds on favorite to set something afire.

We have in mind a friend of ours who got a bad case of kitchen confusion from reading a cook book. It looks pretty simple these days, in black and white and not counting the cat-soup smear on page 97. So our friend fell for that calumny cal de sac and decided to bake a cake.

The instructions were clear. It said beat the eggs separately. So he started out beating eggs. He beat the first egg, reached for another dish and beat the second egg, grabbed another and beat the third and went on from there.

He nearly got the eggs beaten, but when, out of sight for dishes, he reached the last egg something cracked and it wasn't the egg.

His keepers say now that he goes around telling the other inmates that he's an egg beater and that the yolk's on them.

Loan by Reynolds To Demos Queried

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days before the November election he feared that national democratic outlays would go over the \$3,000,000 limitation and so applied first to New York and then to New Jersey state party groups to pay costs of final radio appeal.

"Just what did you say to Mr. Reynolds, your good angel, to get him to come across?" Toby asked.

"I called Dick on the telephone and said we had a problem," Quayle related. "There were a lot of commitments and disbursements in the last five or six days of the campaign and I explained that the state committee could handle the broadcasts if we could borrow the money."

"Dick said he would like to do something to assure the reelection of President Roosevelt and would like to help out."

Most Americans Have Left Japan

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creasing strain in American-Japanese relations.

Consuls were instructed to advise nationals in Japan, China, French Indo-China, Thailand, The Netherlands East Indies and other areas in Asia to return home, if possible. The advice was directed especially to women and children.

There are still are 6000 Americans left in China, only about 1000 less than a year ago. Officials attributed the relatively small exodus from there, however, to the fact that most Americans without pressing reasons for staying already had returned home in the course of the three-and-half years sino-Japanese war.

1936, Yale 1083, Vernonia 1412, Walport 630, Wallowa 828, Warrenton 1365, West Linn 2165, West Salem 1490, Williamson 677, Woodburn 1923, Yamhill 418.

Hayden Clarifies Law on Pinballs

Upsets Payless Deputy's Order That One-Ball Devices Must Go

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someone wished to determine it, the district attorney leaves the pinball business in this position: Everything that is being done is legal if there is no "payoff." If some proprietors are paying off, it seems doubtful that a known, recognized officer of the law would be able to get evidence; it is a case for "under cover" operatives. And that seems to let Deputy Saunders out.

Supreme court decisions quoted in the district attorney's opinion were handed down in the case of State vs. Coats and more particularly, the district attorney stated, in the case of Stangier vs. Goad. He quotes the general rule as follows:

"In plain and decisive language in substance, the court has said that all pinball machines are lawful as such when played for amusement only. Pinball machines when so operated for the purpose of amusement are lawful and would be on a parity with any other lawful business or enterprise."

District Attorney Hayden added that if "the winning of the player is taken in return for money, merchandise, or other articles of value . . . the machine regardless of its trade name as a pinball machine, or other trade name would then be termed a lottery and unlawful gambling device by court decisions."

"The actual mechanical construction of the pinball machine is not a determining factor in the case," the opinion continues. "In other words it makes no difference if any machine be played by one ball, or ten thousand, whether it is operated by an electrical device, push buttons, or by manual operation, or whether pretty race horses are running around, or pink elephants are standing on their heads . . ."

"The same court in the Stangier vs. Goad decision declares the rule (relative to the element of skill) to be: Regardless of whether or not the operation of said games requires skill on the part of the player this would not be taken into consideration in an unlawful transaction."

As to the sheriff's duty the district attorney quoted the 1937 pinball law: "It is hereby made the special duty of each and every sheriff, state or municipal police officer, constable, city or town marshal, to confiscate and without delay destroy all such games when displayed, operated or played in violation of the terms of this act."

The district attorney added however that the supreme court ruled in the Stangier-Goad case that it would not sanction immediate destruction of machines without opportunity for hearing, but that such machines should be held for evidence pending the outcome of the case.

20-30 Initiates Two at Meeting

Salem 20-30 club celebrated the 15th anniversary of the national association last night by initiating Roy Ostrin and Jim Lepley as new members. It was George Herberger's first meeting as president.

Talks were given by Ernest Kunney, subdistrict governor, and Howard Cross, both of Salem, and Tom Veltman of Eugene.

Members were selected from the proposed club at Eugene. Wes McWain played piano selections.