

# German Coup in Turkey Seen as Benefiting British Should Hitler Keep His Promise

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON  
Special to The Statesman

Taken at face value, the ten-year-old non-aggression pact between Germany and Turkey should relieve British apprehension on one score as much as it may increase it on others.

Besides providing that Germany and Turkey shall take no measures against each other, the pact would seem to imply that Turkish territory will be closed to any Nazi forces bent on attacking the British. That might be subject to Nazi change without notice, despite the ten-year clause; and the British naturally assume that it is. They have no faith in Hitler's promises.

Even if Berlin's diplomatic coup in Turkey operates only briefly to keep German air and army forces out of Turkey, however, it gains time for British defenders of Egypt.

Aside from the axis army poised in Libya to blast at Britain's western defenses of Egypt, the greatest threat would be a similar attack from the east via Cyprus and Syria. Yet Nazi or axis air power, now based on Crete or in the Dodecanese islands seems too distant for an air invasion of Cyprus.

The essential factor for the Germans in attempting to use Cyprus as a stepping stone across the Mediterranean to Syria to support the Vichy French against the British-free French invasion would be air bases close to Cyprus.

They are available only in Turkey. If the Nazi-Turkish pact means what it says, Germany has committed herself not to make any attempt to use Turkish soil for that or any other war purpose.

The geography of the eastern Mediterranean makes the situation clear. It is 60 miles or less from the north coast of Cyprus at its eastern, non-mountainous end, to Turkish mainland shores. Nazi fighter planes based in that part of Turkey would have had some chance of gaining the same air control over Cyprus that they achieved over Crete to wreck British-Greek defenses.

Crete itself is 500 miles or so distant by air from Cyprus. Italian air bases in the Dodecanese islands are some 350 miles away. Attempting air invasion of Cyprus from either would involve a far greater military problem than the Germans solved in Crete.

It is from 70 to 80 miles from the southern shores of Cyprus to the Syrian coast. That means British air fighters now operating in Syria or available in Egypt could offer formidable opposition to German air-borne armadas seeking to take Cyprus as Crete was taken. And without Cyprus or bases on the southern coast of Turkey, Nazi hopes of developing an east and west pincer squeeze on the British in Egypt could not be very much.

## Stone Honors Lou Gehrig

NEW YORK, June 19.—(AP)—A granite monument honoring Lou Gehrig will be unveiled in Yankee stadium July 4, on what would have been his 37th birthday, the New York Yankees announced Thursday.

The memorial to the great first baseman who played 2130 consecutive American league games over a period of 14 years and set numerous batting records will be a tribute from his teammates and will be unveiled by Manager Joe McCarthy and Catcher Bill Dickey, his roommate and closest friend.

## Stiff Tax Bill Wins Approval

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(AP)—Major provisions of the stiffest tax bill in the nation's history, more than doubling the amount to be collected from millions of individual taxpayers and assessing corporations about \$1,255,000,000 more than at present, won tentative approval Thursday from the house ways and means committee. Chairman Doughton (D-N.C.)

## Auf Wiedersehen for Wiedemann



Leaving—Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Nazi consul general at San Francisco and intimate friend of der Fuehrer, poses, significantly, in the doorway of the German consulate general in San Francisco's swanky residential district, that door that he must close permanently before July 10. Along with Wiedemann, his wife and son, Edouard, 15, will go at least ten members of the consulate staff and their families. Friends of the dapper captain believe he will be assigned an important post in the far east.

## Meet Robin



Brave as his elders in hours of distress and thirst and in sight of death for 13 days in a rowboat, was little Robin McCullough, two year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCullough, youngest survivor of the torpedoed American merchant ship Robin Moor. With the 34 others, Robin was landed at Cape Town, South Africa. He was the first put up the ladder and he came topside with a happy laugh. Robin is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCullough of Cleveland, O., who were among those rescued from the Robin Moor's lifeboat in the south Atlantic.

## Youth Escapes Again

Lloyd Fitzhugh, who escaped from the state industrial school at Woodburn, May 21, and was being returned from California by a parole officer, escaped from the train at Crescent Lake, state police reported Thursday night.

## Allied Troops In Damascus

### Planes Aid Triple Assault on Syria Capital by British

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reich and seven occupied territories not later than July 15.

Italy took the same step as to US consular employes in that country, in all Italian territories and Italian-occupied regions, setting the same July 15 deadline for their ouster. Mussolini also reserved the right to close the American Express.

In this retaliatory American-axis action diplomatic relations were not broken, for the embassies of the three countries have not been affected.

Germany's dissimilar activities—power politics in the east and tilt for tilt with the United States in the west—appeared to have one important common base. They reflected the growing sense of strength which the Nazis had manifested since signing up Turkey in a "friendship" treaty on Wednesday.

The half-hidden maneuvers that went along with that success made it clear that there was apt to be war from above the Baltic to the Black Sea, regardless of whether the Nazis really intended to start shooting.

For alarm had spread so far and deep—as exemplified especially by urgent war preparations in Finland—it seemed likely that just one little incident might be enough to take the situation out of the hands of the power diplomats and into the hands of the commanders of millions of fighting men.

Russia, left standing alone by the new German-Turkish treaty—a treaty that also put Britain's old Turkish allies in the curious position of ostensibly trying to be warm friends simultaneously to both London and Berlin—was so extraordinarily silent as to indicate that apprehension in the Kremlin was correspondingly high.

Moscow had said nothing whatever about the treaty, despite its obvious and profound effect upon the soviet. The contributions of the soviet radio was an English-language broadcast dwelling rapturously upon the "abundance" of good things to eat in the soviet union and the happiness of the soviet people "on vacation, at the seashore, in the mountains."

A newspaper organ of the red army, however, quietly suggested to the world that Russia was on guard against any sudden aid attack. This was done, with characteristic obliqueness, by the publication of descriptions of the effective operation of a mobile balloon barrage in training.

Unconfirmed reports that Nazi and red soldiers actually had clashed still were in circulation. In a specific instance authorized persons in Berlin said that "nothing is known here" of rumors of such a clash on the Bessarabian frontier between Russia and German-occupied Rumania.

Hitler, understood to be demanding from the Russians economic and other concessions so vast as to leave them secondary heirs of their own country, appeared to be using the psychological weapons of suspense for all they were worth.

Nothing specific whatever was said in Berlin but in the great to do made over the Turkish pact it was observed with meaningfulness that Turkey's signature relieved Germany of any worry in that quarter and left her free as to the east "and Asia Minor."

The Nazis also called the Turks' capitulation a triumph over both Britain and the United States. Again they remarked, as though in passing, that there had been no reaction to the treaty from Moscow.

The British for their part, chagrined as they were at the loss of Turkey's exclusive friendship, interpreted the accord as practically an infallible signal that Hitler was up to new military action, and they reckoned that Stalin was in for it.

Official British quarters estimated that 2,000,000 German troops stood at the Russian-German frontier from the Baltic to the Black Sea. There were many roundabout reports and rumors—that signs of "fanciful mobilization" were visible in Russia; that a subsidiary soviet radio had declared no further efforts would be made to appease Hitler; that the red army was endlessly pressing Stalin to fight.

The Finns promoted cadets to full officers; restricted civilian railroad travel to speed troop transport. The newspaper of the former Finnish foreign minister Elias Erkko declared that if caught in a war Finland would fight for her sovereignty and would "not attach herself to any league of powers for dishonorable action."

Germany, ousting American consular and travel agency officials, accused them of conduct that "long has been highly objectionable"—this in return to the United States charge that German consular and propaganda officials in this country had been guilty of improper conduct.

Individual American consular officials were accused variously of such action as anti-German propaganda; of "espionage," of sheltering and aiding British citizens. Italy simply accused the

Americans of activities causing "grave criticism."

Only two Italian consulates in the United States—those at Newark and Detroit—have been closed. Action was taken against them in March, shortly after two US consulates in southern Italy had been ousted—at about the time that the Germans presumably were moving in to Sicilian air bases.

In the war in the middle east the British clearly had the better of it during the day—this being in effect acknowledged in Vichy. The British fleet reappeared off the Lebanon coast and bombarded the Vichy troops.

The French high command said Hindu troops fought their way into Mezzo, an airport near Damascus, but later were driven out.

In the cross-channel aerial warfare the British air ministry reported RAF bombers for the ninth straight night attacked German positions on the French coast. Docks and oil tanks were hit at La Havre and a German supply ship was struck.

Brest and Boulogne, France, and Bremen, Germany, had been attacked Wednesday night.

## Steel Plans Coast Plants

WASHINGTON, June 19.—(AP)—The office of production management announced Thursday that steel companies have completed plans for an expansion of facilities in the Rocky mountain and Pacific coast states to cost about \$100,000,000.

The proposals would provide 1,550,000 tons of additional finished capacity and additional finishing facilities.

All of the proposals call for expanded facilities at established coal and iron ore mines and steel plants.

OPM officials said that various government departments are now considering the expansion program.

## FDR Says US Would Fight

### Accepts Degree From Oxford by Proxy at Harvard Ceremony

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ceived an honorary doctorate of laws.

General Watson, acting as the president's proxy, his white uniform contrasting with the black mortar boards and varied-hued academic gowns of the Oxonians, read the president's reply that: "All the world can be enriched by a new symbol which supports truth and the search for truth."

"In days like these, therefore, we rejoice that this special occasion, in breaking all historic precedent, does so in the great cause of preserving the free learning and the civil liberties which have grown strong upon stone in our lands through the centuries."

"It is right that this unfettered search for truth is universal and knows no restriction of place or race or creed. . . . We, too, born to freedom, and believing in freedom, are willing to fight to maintain freedom."

Handbills, signed "The Harvard Student Union," were distributed among the crowd denouncing the awarding of a degree to Lord Halifax as a "degree for imperialism and for war."

The British ambassador was termed in the pamphlets "a hypocrite and an appeaser. . . . a member of the notorious Cliveden set of British Tories and appeasers, the instrument of the most undemocratic and unprincipled form of British imperialism."

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 19.—(AP)—Official sources said Thursday Costa Rica would ask the United States Export-Import bank for \$5,000,000 to strengthen the nation's economy.

## Oddities

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—(AP)—Lieut. Kenneth E. Postlewaite attributes that new growth of hair on his head to one of the army's steel helmets.

"Two months ago I was as bald as an egg plant," said the former Muskogee, Kan., newspaperman. "Today I am the proud possessor of what promises to be the start of Samson's locks. My steel helmet did it. Scientifically speaking, the bouncing of the helmet on my dome must have circulated the blood in my follicles."

## Crack Train Leaves Rails

EVERETT, June 19.—(AP)—The Great Northern railway's crack Seattle-Spokane passenger train, the Cascadian, was derailed Thursday near here, blocking traffic over the line for several hours. The train left the rails and plowed 100 yards along the right of way.

Albert Brockman, Seattle, a fireman, was severely injured when he was thrown out of the locomotive. A passenger, Miss Orpha Raymaker, of Los Angeles, sprained an ankle when she was thrown from her chair.

Railway officials said the cause of the accident had not been determined.



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<b>CLAPPS</b>	Assorted Flavors	3 pkgs. for <b>10c</b>
<b>CLAM CHOWDER</b>	Assorted Strained Vegetables	3 cans for <b>20c</b>
<b>PANCAKE FLOUR</b>	Royal Chef	16-oz. Tins, Ea. <b>15c</b>
<b>SUGAR</b>	Triangle	21-lb. Pkg. <b>19c</b>
	White Satin	100-lb. Bag <b>\$5.23</b>

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49-lb. Sack <b>\$1.59</b>	Lb. <b>22c</b> 3 lbs. <b>62c</b>	<b>U.S. No. 1 New Spuds, 9 lbs. 23c</b>
<b>CASTLE</b> . Montana hard-wheat.	<b>TOMATOES</b>	<b>Cabbage, lb. 2c</b>
49-lb. Sk. <b>\$1.19</b>	Lg. No. 2½ Cans	
	<b>3 for 29c</b>	

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