

Nazis Declare War on Reds; Armies Ordered to March

Fuehrer Assails Soviet in Address at Dawn; Hits British and US; Moscow, London Claim Accord

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of having signed in bad faith the German-Russian non-aggression pact of August 23, 1939. He himself, Hitler asserted, had entered into that pact with some misgivings, but had to do it because of Britain's policy of encircling Germany.

He accused the soviet union—despite the welcome gift by Germany of half of Poland—of having ever since tried by underhand means to cut Germany's throat.

Bitterly he excoriated Russia for the Finnish and Baltic land grabs, the slicing up of Rumania. He blamed the communist diplomats for playing England's game and stirring up the Yugoslav coup d'etat of March 27 and the Rumanian iron guard revolt of last January.

Von Ribbentrop added to the list of charges, declaring that Russian diplomats had been guilty of espionage against Germany and that Russia long had conducted a campaign of sabotage against the reich.

The axis victory in the Balkans momentarily foiled the deep-laid communist scheme, Hitler said, of involving Germany in a long war and then, with English aid and American supplies, throttling the reich.

At last, he said, the moment has come when Germany can tolerate no more.

The shrill-voiced Goebbels concluded with these stern words of his master:

"The march of the German armies has no precedent. Together with the Finns we stand from Narvik to the Carpathians. At the Danube and on the shores of the Black sea under Antonescu (Rumanian Premier Ion Antonescu) German and Rumanian soldiers are united. The task is to safeguard Europe and thus save all."

"I have therefore today decided to give the fate of the German people and the reich and of Europe again into the hands of our soldiers."

Adolf Hitler, like Napoleon before him, had turned to the east.

Hitler was back on one of the tracks he so long ago outlined for himself in Mein Kampf—enmity for Russia and for communism. But he still was at war with Britain—a situation he professed in Mein Kampf to abhor.

Britain was apparently stunned by the German step which her wishful thinkers had so long forecast and which so often in the past had proved to be but a figment of unhappy imagination.

The only word the British sources could give was that apparently Hitler was convinced he could not quickly beat Britain and that he had decided to mop up Russia so as to gain a vast new amount of raw materials to equalize Britain's aid from the United States.

In the declarations of both Hitler and Von Ribbentrop Russia was portrayed as the aggressor.

Hitler mentioned numerous violations, saying Russian planes repeatedly had crossed the borders and that there was large Russian patrol activity last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Hitler dealt primarily and briefly with the broad general points of the German position, telling of the many times that Russia had sorely tried him and how he had struggled for a better understanding.

He even inferentially assumed responsibility for the Russian-Japanese non-aggression pact of last April 13, saying he had advised Japanese Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka to relieve the tension with Russia.

Hitler left to Von Ribbentrop the detailed exposition of German reasons for attacking the Soviet union.

Von Ribbentrop struck hard on the theme that Russia was cooperating with Britain and the United States in a scheme to attack Germany from three sides.

If Germany had not attacked Russia today as a defensive measure, he said, Russia would have attacked the reich in a short time. The Soviets already have 160 divisions of troops (nearly 2,500,000 men) massed on the borders, he stated. British intrigue was deeply involved in the Russian scheme, he contended.

Germany, he said, had lived up to her agreement that Finland, the Baltic States and part of Rumania were in the Russian sphere, and had hoped for neighborly relations.

It soon became apparent, however, that Germany had been deceived, he said.

He accused the Russian OGPU, secret police, of training German communists for the disintegration of Germany, Russian diplomats of aiding this work and spying, and Russians of sabotaging at least 16 German ships.

Throughout Europe, he went on, communists were whipping up feeling against Germany and attempting to prevent Germany from establishing a stable order.

He laid at Russia's door the German troubles in all the Balkans and elsewhere, of unfair grabs of the Baltic states, of Finnish and Rumanian territory. Dwelling upon each, he said:

"Russia only intended to defeat Germany and to weaken the non-bolshevist states in order to be able to beat them at the proper time. The soviet Russian government has continued its old two-fold bolshevist policy."

Thus, he said, "in deadly enmity, national socialism and bolshevism stand opposite each other."

He told the German people that in fighting Russia they "are not only defending their home country but they are fighting for civilization and the future of Europe."

Apparently the German-Turkish non-aggression pact of last Wednesday was the final preparation needed by Germany to launch the Russian war.

Color was lent to the assertion only Saturday of a foreign source in London that the pact contained a secret clause pledging Turkey to benevolent neutrality strongly favoring Germany and probably blocking the Dardanelles to Russia.

The Rome radio said that President Ismet Inonu of Turkey had headed for Istanbul for an important cabinet meeting and to meet foreign representatives.

Text of Hitler's War Speech

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ania, Estonia and Latvia, the Baltic states.)

The penetration of Russia into Rumania and the Greek liaison with England threatened to place new, large areas into the war. Rumania, however, believed she was able to accede to Russia only if she received guarantees from Germany and Italy for the remainder of the country. With a heavy heart I did this for if Germany gives guarantees, she will fulfill them.

"We are neither Englishmen nor Jews. I asked Molotov (Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet foreign commissar) to come to Berlin and he asked for a clarification of the situation.

"He asked: 'Is the guarantee for Rumania directed also against Russia?' I replied: 'Against everyone.'

And Russia never informed us that she had even more far reaching intentions against Rumania. Molotov asked further: 'Is Germany prepared not to assist Finland, who was again threatening Russia?'

"My reply was that Germany has no political interest in Finland but another attack on Finland could not be tolerated. Especially as we do not believe that Finland is threatening Russia.

"Molotov's third question was: 'Is Germany agreeable to Bulgaria?' My reply was that Bulgaria is a sovereign state and I did not know that Bulgaria needed guarantees. Molotov said Russia needed a passage through the Dardanelles and demanded bases in the Bosphorus.

Here's Picture of Ill-Fated US Sub and Officers



The 1918 model submarine O-9, with 24 US naval officers and men aboard, crashed to the bottom during a test dive off the New Hampshire coast Friday and has been definitely located. No sound has been heard from the ocean floor. At a depth of 370 feet the pressure is crushing. PHONEPHOTO above shows (upper row, left to right): Lieutenant Howard J. Abbott, Commander of the lost submarine, whose home is in Osceola, Iowa; Ensign Mark P. Wangeness, USNR, of San Diego, Calif.; Rear Admiral J. D. Wainwright, commandant of the Portsmouth, N.H., navy yard and in charge of the rescue work. (Bottom). The submarine O-9 and sister ships at the Portsmouth navy yard. (The O-9 is in the rear.)

Crandall to Resign, Says

Recommends Allen, Asks Committeemen to Meet in July

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to be held in Portland, Oregon, on July 7, 1941, for the purpose of receiving my resignation and electing my successor.

"Needless to say I have spent a great deal of time in considering what will best further the true American ideals and principles of our party. These deliberations impel me to commend to your thoughtful consideration the name of Niel Allen of Grants Pass, when you meet to select my successor. He is an outstanding patriot, he has long served our party faithfully, effectively and unselfishly.

"Please accept my assurances that, at such time as I shall be permitted to return to civil life, I will reenter the service of our party."

Appraised of Crandall's letter, Gov. Sprague said he "cordially" approved of the chairman's recommendations of Allen as his successor. He also commented:

"The letter of Major Kern Crandall to members of the state committee is a real challenge to party loyalty. As state chairman, Kern was both popular and effective, and I am sure the committee would not want him to resign if there were a prospect of his early return."

Second Annual Girls' State to Open at Silver Creek Today

Girls from all parts of Oregon will gather at Silver Creek Falls Sunday for the second annual girls state, under the direction of the American Legion auxiliary. The program will last one week, concluding June 29.

Mrs. Leif Bergavik, Salem, is chairman of the committee in charge of the program. Approximately 140 applications have been received from girls who desire to participate in the activities. Lack of facilities has prevented accepting more than this number of applications.

Dorothy McCullough Lee, state senator from Multnomah county, is director of government activities. She will be assisted by Mrs. Etta Schiador, ex-mayor of Silverton; Edna Marie Moore,

Newberg; Barbara Rhodes and Hazel Roland, both of Portland. Senator Lee said this week of special training gives the young women an opportunity to learn, in a realistic manner, the problems of government, duties of officials and obligations of citizenship. The girls state is a working model of the democratic form of government, she declared.

The program provides for city and county elections on Monday and state elections on Tuesday. By Wednesday all governmental units will be functioning, including the girls state legislature. Jean Peterson, Portland, the girl governor in 1940, is to return to camp and serve as governor of girls' state until inauguration of a new chief executive on Wednesday morning.

On Thursday the girls will visit the state capital at Salem and conduct legislative sessions in the senate chamber and house of representatives.

Camp mothers who will live with the girls in their units are Mrs. John Zumstein, Tillamook; Mrs. Arzner, Lakeview; Mrs. Cora Konni, Klamath Falls; Mrs. Elma Wilson and Mrs. Gladys Turnbull, Salem, and Mrs. Ruth Switzer, Newberg.

The glare from the little hand lamps carried by divers could be seen at infrequent intervals, apparently signifying another courageous attempt was being made to reach the submarine far below. With clock-like precision, every 15 minutes, the Falcon sounded with an oscillator the call-letters of the O-9—on the most remote chance that the "knock" from the machine that sends out waves in water would be picked up.

Among the crew members of the veteran Falcon were two men who knew the horror of being trapped at the ocean bottom—and lived to tell the story. They are William Isaacs, of Washington, DC, and Allen C. Byron, of Greenville, SC, survivors of the Squalus, which foundered a few miles from the grave of the O-9. Crocker's efforts to reach the deck of the O-9 were called by Admiral Edwards the "deepest working dive ever attempted."

Others aboard the Falcon called it "the most dangerous dive" in submarine history. (A 500 foot descent was made in Hawaii under test conditions.)

ASTORIA, June 21-(P)—Lieut. Howard J. Abbott, commander of the sunken submarine O-9, was formerly executive officer on the neutrality patrol vessel Breeze, based at Astoria. He arrived here with the Breeze December 20, 1939 and accompanied her to Bremerton for overhaul, after which he was assigned to submarine service.

CORVALLIS, June 21-(P)—Robert A. Gardner, member of the crew of the submarine O-9 lost off Portsmouth, N.H., had just finished submarine school before being assigned to the craft, according to word received by his father, Dan Gardner of Bear Creek, west of here.

The letter, received a month ago, said the assignment to the O-9 was expected as soon as the course was finished.

New War Move Surprises US

President Is Asleep; Officials Awaiting Diplomatic Report

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ish ambassador, was informed promptly and eagerly awaited official reports.

One question immediately raised was the possibility of American aid to Russia.

Summer Welles, under secretary of state, was asked at a press conference this week whether Russia would qualify for American lease-lend aid in the event she became the victim of aggression. Welles turned the question aside as hypothetical.

Extreme difficulties existed for the United States or Great Britain to get any aid to Russia. From this country, materials presumably would have to go via the Pacific to the Russian port of Vladivostok.

Japan's position in the new lineup this became a matter of increased importance.

The United States for several months carried on negotiations with Russia apparently intended to keep relations on as friendly a basis as possible.

These talks, largely concerned with trade problems, were suspended several weeks ago when the increasing demand for materials needed for national defense in this country led to a sharp curtailment of exports to Russia.

BUENOS AIRES, Sunday, June 22-(P)—Russia can be sure of supplies from the Argentine if she has the money to pay on a cash-and-carry basis and the boats to transport materials, official sources declared today.

Three representatives of the soviet Amtorg Trading corporation have arranged an interview for Monday with acting President Ramon Castillo.

The talks will take place while a Russian boat—the first to visit Buenos Aires in 20 years—waits in the harbor to take on cargo.

LONDON, Sunday, June 22-(P)—British officials withheld comment today on Adolf Hitler's dawn declaration of war against the soviet union pending an examination of the complete proclamation.

It was generally believed here that the Nazi turn toward war with Russia indicated that Hitler had been convinced a quick victory against Britain is impossible.

Sources expressing this opinion said Hitler apparently has decided to undertake a Russian campaign in an effort to gain vast additional material and economic resources with which to help equalize aid the United States is rushing to Britain.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 21-(P)—Germany's declaration of war against Russia "very likely will change the entire complexion of the European conflict," former President Hoover declared late Saturday night.

"Both the United States and Great Britain should benefit from this turn of events," he told reporters. "It will ease the British position in the Pacific as well as Europe and possibly may obviate the necessity for our entering the war as an active combatant."

Hoover was enroute by airplane from his California home to New York City.

Coast Artillery Selectees Are Transferred to Regular Outfit

FORT STEVENS, June 21—Privates Bob Dalton, Salem; Allan VanVeen, Portland; Hugh Ferguson, Seattle, Wash.; Valentine Apple, Pinkerton, Wash., and Lewis A. Harding, Kern, Calif., have been transferred from the 249th C. A. at Fort Stevens,

late last week in the third "war condition period," held at the post since the arrival of the 249th from Camp Clatsop. This period differs somewhat from those held previously, as troops will not be quartered or fed in the field unless necessary. All posts and emplacements will be manned for 24 hours a day until June 24. During the period, no furloughs will be granted.

First Lieut. Frank J. Jirak, retired, has returned to his home in Salem, after a visit to this post. Lieut. Jirak was stationed at Fort Stevens during the World War, and was retired in 1936 after serving as master sergeant, instructor, for the 249th for many years. He is an authority on the type of artillery used here and at surrounding posts, and visits whenever firing is contemplated.

Troops donned field equipment

Huge Safety Drive Near

State Ready to Push Stopping of Industry Accidents, Wide Scale

The most extensive industrial safety program ever undertaken in Oregon is due to be launched by the state industrial accident commission within the next two or three weeks, as a result of authorization and appropriation of \$150,000 for the purpose by the 1941 legislature.

The commission is expected soon to appoint an experienced engineer to carry out the program, to be designed to reach every employer covered by the state accident insurance system.

"With Oregon industries speeding up for defense production and related activities, we believe the importance of this safety program can not be over-estimated," C. M. Rynerson, chairman of the commission, declared Saturday. "The actual saving in dollars and cents to employers and the state will be many times the expenditures involved. There also will be a greater saving in human suffering."

Rynerson said the Western Oregon Douglas fir logging, the most hazardous of Oregon's industries, would occupy a principal part in the program. Strenuous efforts also will be made to prevent accidents in shipyards, aircraft plants and other new defense industries.

"We want to reach every employer covered under our law in an effort to reduce losses and keep rates to the minimum," Rynerson continued. "To do this we intend to seek the active cooperation of both employers and employees."

Rynerson declared that the new department chief would have full responsibility in organizing his field force and outlining the educational and contact work.

Other new laws that became effective this month in connection with industrial accident activities include one which gives the commission complete control over on-the-job coverage of employees of concerns which have rejected the act.

Under this law those who contract with rejected firms for medical care of injured workers must provide the same services as given by the state commission to which all contracts must be submitted within 10 days for approval or rejection. A fee of \$5 for each contract is authorized for administrative purposes.

Workmen no longer are permitted to contribute to on-the-job medical care where concerns are not covered by the state act. The accident commission also is given the power to write regulations in such contracts.

Off-the-job hospital and medical coverage for groups of industrial employees will be controlled by the state insurance department under terms of one senate bill. This also provides a contract fee and limits workers' contributions to not more than 10 cents a day.

As a result of the new responsibilities placed on the industrial accident commission by the 1941 legislature more office space will be necessary for administrative purposes. A proposal is now under consideration to give the commission a part of the space in the state office building in Salem at present used by the Salem offices of the state liquor commission.

Such action would necessitate moving the liquor control offices into a downtown office building.

Bennett Named On Site Board

EUGENE, June 21-(P)—Three institute sites will be developed this year by the Oregon Methodist conference as a part of its youth program.

Delegates to the conference approved Saturday appointment of a commission to raise \$13,000 to purchase a site on the coast and to develop a site to be leased from the government at Suttle lake and one owned by the conference at Little River.

Those named on the commission were the Rev. Jesse W. Bunch, Forest Grove; F. A. McGruder, Oregon State college; Frank Bennett, Salem; Tom Klink, Newberg; the Rev. S. Darlow Johnson, Grants Pass; the Rev. Roy A. Fedie, Astoria, and George Childs, Bend.

Public Asked to Hear Hopes of Big Project Discussed, Monday

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nautics Authority, another for United Air Lines and possibly a representative of the army air corps will be present to speak briefly and answer questions, but a major portion of the discussion after the situation is outlined will be devoted to the question of local cooperation.

In addition to the committees representing civic organizations, a considerable number of citizens known to be interested in aviation development have been invited personally, but the luncheon is open to the general public.

Acquisition of additional land for the housing of personnel and for auxiliary structures would probably be a prerequisite to the allocation of a pilot training station to the Salem airport it was indicated on Saturday.

A point not yet clear was whether actual purchase of such additional land could be deferred and made contingent upon the air corps' actual decision to carry on the training program here. Provision of facilities beyond those provided for in the present airport expansion project, is also of interest to United Air Lines.

Civic organizations which named committees to attend the luncheon included the chamber of commerce, junior chamber, Ad club, Active club, Twenty-Third club, Kiwanis, Zonta, Rotary, Lions, Business and Professional Women's club, Cherrians, Retail Trade bureau, credit bureau and Realty board. American Legion members who had a part in the original airport promotion were among those especially invited.

Eccles Checks On Expenses

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ures to those contained in the annual budget and approved by the legislature because, he said, some institutions and departments in the past have bought articles such as automobiles that had not been authorized by the lawmakers.

"It is my opinion that the new system will save the state a lot of money and keep expenditures within the budget at all times," Eccles declared.

Every request for a capital outlay expenditure must be accompanied by a statement showing the item involved, its cost and whether it has been approved by the legislature.

The three months budget system, adopted by Eccles two years ago, is being retained.

War News Briefs

LONDON, Sunday, June 22-(P)—RAF bombers attacked western Germany again Saturday night, an authoritative source said. It was the 11th consecutive night of these attacks.

LONDON, Sunday, June 22-(P)—Up to 2 a. m. today (5 p. m. PST), it was made known five German aircraft had been destroyed in night raids over Britain.

NEW YORK, June 21-(P)—The British radio reported Saturday night that Vichy forces that abandoned Damascus were withdrawing northwestward toward Beirut and that the major action of the Syrian campaign may well take place to the south and east of the Lebanese capital. The BBC broadcast, heard here by NBC, said that shipping in Beirut harbor was blocked and fires started by the RAF yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 21-(P)—The Rome radio announced Saturday night that the RAF for the 11th consecutive night had hammered western Germany "setting some houses in civilian life and domestic dwellings." The broadcast was picked up here by NBC.