

Midway Repulses Jap Ships, Planes

Story Column Seven, Page One

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Allied Sub Destroys Three Japanese Ships

12,000 Troops On One

Allies Lose Six; Senate Will Probe

By C. YATES McDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Friday, June 5—(AP)—An allied submarine operating in the Pacific was credited officially Friday with destroying or damaging four Japanese ships, one of them going down with probably 12,000 troops aboard, while allied bombers continued to pound the enemy's island invasion bases to the north.

General MacArthur's command announced Thursday that the submarine, presumably American, had sunk three ships—an armed and overloaded troop transport of 6,000 tons, and two jammed supply ships of 10,000 and 6,000 tons, respectively. A 7,000-ton supply ship was badly damaged, the communique said.

Friday's communique said allied bombers emerged without loss after destroying Japanese anti-aircraft installations at Keopang in Dutch Timor. The airbase also was attacked and (Turn to Page 2, Col. 7)

British Harry Nazis By Land, Sea, Air On Channel Coast

Libyan Fight Lulls, but 7 German Bombers Downed; Threat to China Grows as Allied Generals Meet

By WILLIAM SMITH WHITE
Associated Press War Editor

Three British arms, air, navy and ground forces, harried the Germans along the channel coast Thursday in a series of raiding actions underlining allied possession of the initiative in the European theatre.

Pacific action was scattered and relatively minor save in China.

Congress Votes War on Balkans

Unanimous Act Waits FR Name; Quezon Talks Briefly

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP)—As fast as the roll could be called, the senate voted unanimously Thursday to declare war against Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, satellites of Nazi Germany.

The house had taken similar action Wednesday, and all that remains to complete the record is for President Roosevelt to sign the war resolution. He had urged adoption of the resolutions on the ground that the three nations, who declared war against the United States last December, (Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

Britain's attacks on the western front during the day were local but strong, and more important for what was portended than what was actually accomplished.

The Royal Air Force in the hours just before dawn violently bombed Bremen, the second biggest German port, with an estimated 200 planes, while the commandos with the support of the British navy threw in a reconnaissance assault on the French coast.

They landed between Boulogne and Le Touquet, and came away, without heavy casualties, with more information for the allied high commanders — those commanders planning the real offensive one day to be thrown against Hitler.

The damage to Bremen from the RAF raid was by British accounts very high, and this was only the beginning of a day of punishment for the Nazis. During the morning and afternoon other great British aerial squadrons went over to attack the Calais area, and Englishmen on the channel coast could hear explosions from the vicinity of Boulogne and Calais.

These new stirrings on the western front were accompanied by a lull in ground action in the Libyan desert, where the Germans were using dive bombers in an attempt to do what their mechanized forces had failed to do — knock out the southern anchor of the British line about Bir Hacheim.

British fighter planes were said to have shot down seven Stukas in a single engagement.

As to the situation afield, belated reports told of the capture of (Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

Hendricks Rites Today

Funeral services are to be held at 2:30 today from the Clough-Barrick chapel for Mrs. Robert J. Hendricks, who died Wednesday night several weeks after she had been injured in an automobile accident.

Rev. Robert A. Hutchinson is to officiate and pallbearers are to be John H. Carson, Karl V. Pease, Daniel J. Fry, Lowell E. Kern, Edgar T. Pierce and Richard D. Slater.

Interment is to be at the IOOF cemetery.

Out of respect to Mrs. R. J. Hendricks, wife of The Statesman editor emeritus and former publisher, this newspaper's office will be closed today from 2 to 3:30 p. m.

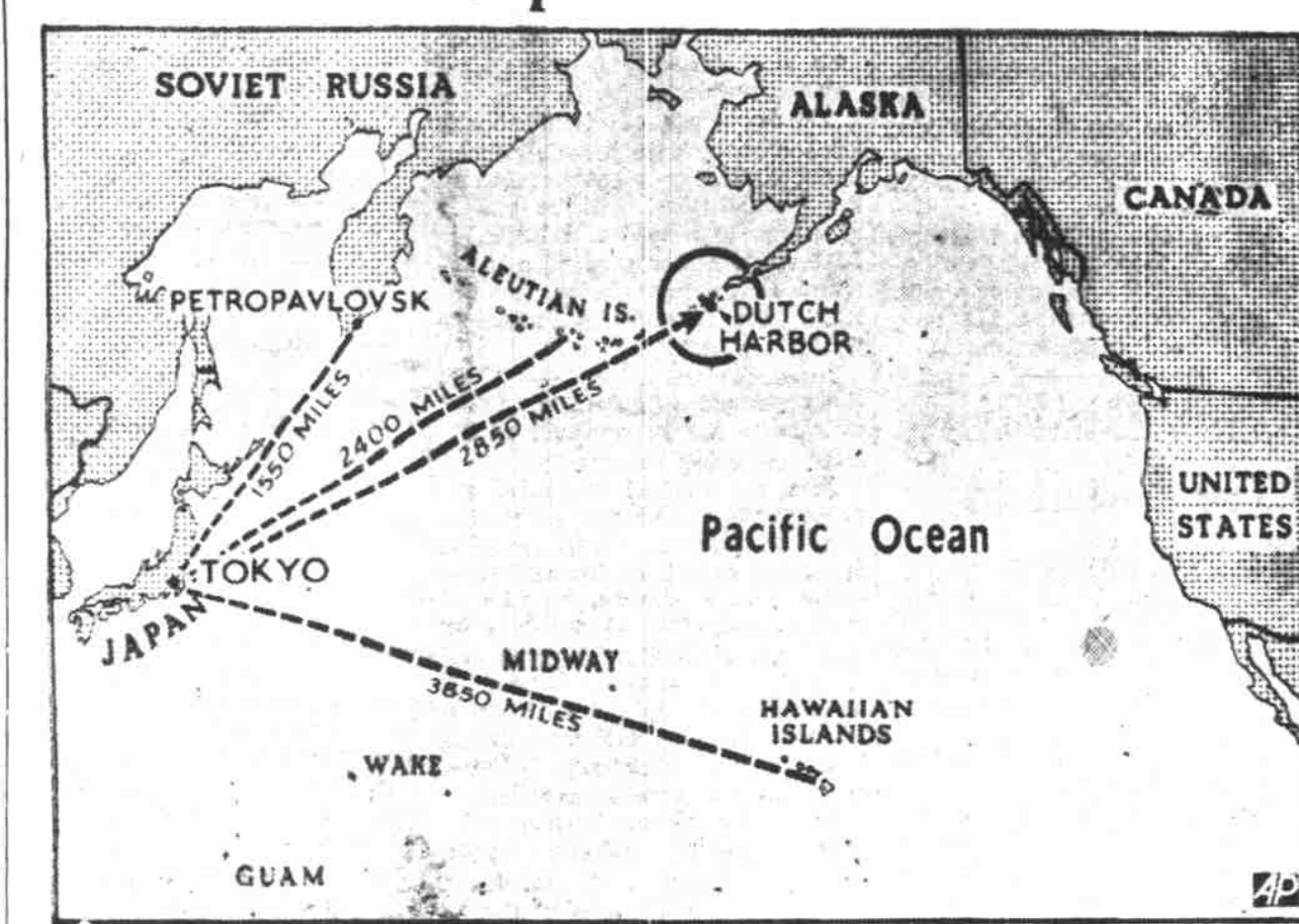
Rioters Arrested

VICHY, June 4—(AP)—Dispatches from Paris said Thursday that three persons had been arrested there after a group of youths belonging to the pro-axis party of Jacques Doriot tore down the street signs marking the "Place Des Etats Unis"—United States Square.

Our Senators

Won 42 64

Where Jap Bombers Attacked



Portland Japs Go to Tulelake

11,000 in Assembly Centers on Coast To Be Moved

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4—(AP)—Movement of 11,000 Japanese from temporary Pacific coast assembly and reception centers to inland homes for the war's duration in permanent relocation centers was announced Thursday by Col. Karl R. Benedetson, assistant chief of staff, civil affairs division, of the western defense command and fourth army.

Simultaneously, the wartime civil control administration made public plans for opening service centers for the California portions of Military area No. 2 in Chico, Marysville, Auburn, Reedley and Visalia. Necessity for the new service centers was created by the evacuation order covering military area No. 2, the eastern half of California, issued by Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt earlier this week.

The new movement of the 11,000 Japanese to permanent relocation centers would involve the shifting of one group from the Mayer center in Arizona to the Boston relocation project near Parker, Ariz., and of other evacuees from Portland, Ore., Puyallup, Wash., and the Marysville, Sacramento and Salinas assembly centers in California to the Tulelake relocation center in northern California.

The Tulelake center already has been set up, accommodating 10,000 persons, and 500 evacuees were moved there from Portland and Puyallup late in May. Early this month approximately 250 more were moved from Mayer, Ariz., to the Boston project.

Salem Girl 4H Leader

CORVALLIS, Ore., June 4—(AP)—Delegates to the state 4H club summer session set up their self-government units Thursday with election of Lorraine Filliger, Astoria, as president of the girls' council and Donald Hagg, Reedville, president of the boys' council.

Council members, who are presidents of the living units in which the 2000 delegates are housed, include: Luella Nichols, Salem; Patricia Joyce, Sherwood; Verle Saucy, Marion, and Reed Vollstedt, Benton county.

Port Case Slated

Arguments in a case involving validity of organization proceedings of the Port of Cascade Locks and the legality of the port's \$75,000 bond issue are to be heard by the state supreme court, that body declared Thursday. In a circuit court case, Judge Fred W. Wilson of Hood River county had ruled in favor of the port.

Dutch Harbor, Alaska, (circled) was attacked by four Jap bombers and 15 pursuit ships Wednesday morning and other enemy planes flew over later, the navy announced in Washington. Toward the lower center of the above map and northwest of the Hawaiian Islands is Midway island, tiny US defense outpost which was attacked for the sixth time Thursday and repulsed the raid with a heavy toll of enemy ships and planes. (Story column seven, page one).

Gestapo Takes Toll Of Czechs to Venge Death of Heydrich

Bloody Terror Takes 24 More Lives But Builds Up Patriot-Assassins; 5000 Put in Concentration Camps

LONDON, June 4—(AP)—Reinhard Heydrich, scourge of Nazi-occupied Europe, died in Prague Thursday while the rifles of his gestapo took terrible revenge among the populace for his assassination, and Thursday night the German government prepared to bury him with all the macabre pomp accorded a Chicago gangster of the twenties.

Twenty four more Czechs, including three women, were executed in Prague and Brunn Thursday following the announcement of Heydrich's death, the Prague radio announced Thursday night.

But the bloody terror loosed by henchmen of Hitler's hangman, which already has claimed the lives of 187 hostages in Bohemia and Moravia, including 32 women, was building up its own counter-terror. The German radio itself revealed that Nazis in the protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia were feeling the hand that strikes by night; the revenge of patriot-assassins who come by parachute from abroad to repay, with bomb, fire and steel, for the subjugation of their homeland.

Indeed, a Nazi broadcast Thursday evening, giving what purported to be the details of Heydrich's fatal wounding, said an automatic pistol and an anti-tank bomb used by the two assassins were of British make and that the same kind of automatic (Turn to Page 2, Col. 4)

Battler, Carrier Damaged; More Believed Struck

Damage to Island Is Minor; Second Dutch Harbor Raid Not Bombing; No Third

HONOLULU, June 4—(AP)—A Japanese battleship and aircraft carrier were damaged, other warships were believed hit, and a heavy toll taken of enemy planes in a heavy raid on Midway island Thursday, sixth of the war, said a communique issued by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet.

The communique said:

"At 6:35 a.m. today, Midway time, that island was heavily raided by Japanese carrier-based planes. The attack was repulsed by local defenders in which all armed services are represented. A heavy toll of attacking planes was taken. Damage to material and installations on Midway were reported minor. No reports of personnel casualties were received.

"The Japanese carriers were accompanied by battleships and cruisers. One battleship and one carrier definitely were damaged and other vessels are believed to have been hit. Our attacks on the enemy are continuing."

Coast Radios Quiet Again

Canada Goes on Alert; Midway Had Five Prior Attacks

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4—(AP)—All Pacific coast radio stations went off the air Thursday night in accordance with an order issued by the western defense command and Fourth army.

The statement issued by the army said:

"A radio silence along the entire Pacific coast from Canada to the Mexican border was ordered tonight at 9 p. m., Pacific war-time, by the Fourth fighter command as a precautionary measure."

Wednesday night all the radio stations went off the air for approximately 8 1/2 hours.

1300 Firms Closed

PARIS, Occupied France, June 4—(AP)—As a part of the effort to develop industry along more productive lines, the secretary for French industrial production announced Thursday that some 1300 firms would be closed for using too much coal.

Wednesday's Weather

Weather forecasts withheld and temperature data delayed by army request. Max temp. Wednesday 71, min. 50. River 2.4.

A House?

Are you looking for a place to live, or for a tenant? If so, turn to The Statesman classified advertising page, where buyer and seller get together.

Italy Guards Coastline, Feels Heavy Human Toll

(Editor's note: Richard G. Massock, chief of the former Rome bureau of The Associated Press and World, concludes a series on "Italy Today" with a discussion of the military situation. Massock reached New York this week after five months of internment in Italy.)

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

NEW YORK, June 4—(Wide World)—Italy is fortifying her Riviera coastline as a defense, presumably, against British commando raids.

On the repatriation train from Rome to Lisbon glimpsed low-lying concrete pillbox under construction along the coastline, particularly near Lghorn.

Military experts have concluded that the new defenses are intended to repel raiding parties from British submarines.

Basis for this assumption is the presence of shipyards and industrial plants along the Ligurian coast which offer inviting objectives to British saboteurs. The Lghorn hydrogenation plant, Italy's principal gasoline producer, is one possible objective.

This plant produces synthetic motor fuel and also converts what little crude oil reaches Italy. We observed that it was still in operation. Commando raids on Italy thus far have been confined to Sicily, where the German air force is based for its Mediterranean operations, except for the parachutists dropped in southern Italy early in the war to blow up bridges and waterworks.

How many raids the British have made in Sicily, usually from submarines, is an Italian as well as a British secret. I am told, however, that the British raiders planted portable radio sets on the island.

These sets are said to be designed to make detection difficult. They are moved about the island from one secret spot to another. Their power is low but sufficient for the British on Malta to pick up their code messages.

The Italians, incidentally, found a clandestine radio transmitting set some time ago under a tombstone in a Lghorn cemetery. They uncovered it when they observed that a Swedish widow, long a resident of Lghorn, visited the grave of her late husband with what appeared to be unusual frequency. She was sentenced to 30 years imprisonment as a spy.

Mussolini has perhaps three million men under arms. But observers doubt that he fears a military invasion of Italy, at least for a long time to come.

The difficulty of the United Nations in maintaining long lines of communication and supply in North Africa, along with other considerations, seems to preclude the opening of a new European front on the Italian peninsula. Hence the supposition that Italy is guarding herself against the commandos.

Instead of throwing even the mobilized fraction of his boasted "eight million bayonets" into combat, Mussolini is using them mainly to occupy Italian Libya and territory conquered by the German ally in the Balkans and Russia.

Observers have revised their estimates of Italian troops on the Russian front down to less than 100,000 men. The Italian high command goes through the motions of sending reinforcements to Russia every once in a while, but the men don't go in sizeable numbers.

Italy's poverty is the reason. Rich in manpower, she is poor in trained combat divisions, because Italy, as one expert told me, is "frantically short of equipment from uniforms to arms." She also is short of transport.

In our internment city of Siena, a garrison town of the Bersaglieri for many years, we saw raw recruits put through the rudiments of infantry drill. Presumably they were called to the colors to replace casualties in the war-slowly standing army.

Observers estimate that Italy has lost more than 50,000 dead in her disastrous campaigns, or about as many as the total American dead in the first world war. The war against Greece cost Italy some 25,000 dead. Estimates of the wounded are unavailable, but the number is believed to be heavy, particularly of those with hands and feet frozen in the mountains of Albania.

Lost, too, are approximately half a million men who fell prisoners, mainly in the hands of the British in Africa.

Guerilla fighting in the Balkans, from Croatia through Serbia and Montenegro, continues to take a heavy toll of Italian troops. A whole regiment of grenadiers, with the commander, Colonel Latini, was wiped out in Dalmatia a few weeks ago.

Prof. James T. Matthews Dies in Hospital



DR. JAMES T. MATTHEWS

Dr. James T. Matthews, beloved professor at Willamette university for almost half of that institution's century of existence, died Thursday night at a Salem hospital.

Death came to Willamette's "grand old man" just 15 days after Mrs. Matthews had died in the same hospital. Six days ago he had become ill apparently of a stomach ailment.

Alumni from many parts of the nation here last weekend for the university's centennial commencement exercises were offered an opportunity to secure first copies of his first and only published book but were denied the privilege of visiting him although at that time hope was held for his recovery.

Born July 15, 1864, near Penzance at the extreme southwest corner of England, he was the oldest of the three children of Mr. and Mrs. James Matthews. His brother, William P. Matthews of Tacoma, arrived in Salem a few hours before Dr. Matthews' death, and his sister, Mrs. Emma Wheelton, makes her home in Salem Heights.

The elder James Matthews was a "local minister," in this country, he would have been known as a "lay preacher," for he was trained as a carpenter, in which craft he earned his living. However, as a youth of 19 he commenced his preaching career and in 1874, two years after he had brought his family from Penzance to Portland, he joined the Oregon

conference of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At Empire City on Coos Bay, Oregon, Freeport (now in the area of Longview and Kelso), and at Bay Center, Wash., the little English family went where the church sent the father. In Bay Center, young James T. Matthews met Rebecca Grant Brown and with her attended Willamette university at Salem. Thus, began the two great associations of his life, for he married Miss Brown in 1889 and a few months after his graduation from the pioneer Salem university he became an instructor at Willamette in 1893.

While the family lived in McMinnville he had attended Mc- (Turn to Page 2, Col. 5)