

Germans Fly; London Likes

Production Figures Fantastic—Berlin; Legislators Comment

(Continued from Page 1) B

LONDON, Jan. 7.—(AP)—British government circles Thursday night declared unofficially that President Roosevelt's speech to congress Thursday was one of his best and the British generally cheered the address, which was heard clearly throughout Britain on the BBC radio relay.

In one of the first editorials commenting on the address, the Daily Express said that "as we read his account of the American war equipment we were cheered and made confident."

"But there was one solemn reflection," the Express added. "This year many branches of American and British war industry will reach their production peaks. No longer can we look to the future for bigger output on present plans. Our preparations have come to the final point . . . we do not fear the ordeal."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—(AP)—Congressmen of widely divergent views—Senator Wheeler (D-Mont.) and Senator Austin (R-Vt.), Rep. Fish (R-NY) and Rep. Clark (D-Ill.)—all found something to commend in President Roosevelt's message Thursday.

On foreign affairs, Senator Austin called it "a fine, strong speech, well calculated to write the people in the winning of the war and establish the foundations of a sound peace." Wheeler commented that "it was a very clever speech. It dealt entirely with generalities with which every right thinking person could agree."

Mrs. Luca, saying that "with many of the noble generalities of the president's speech everyone must agree," expressed principal interest in the "most surprising statement" that more lend-lease material now is being flown into China than traversed the Burma road.

"It means either that we have put many more transport planes into India for the China hop," she explained, "or there was much less going in over the Burma road than we knew."

Fish commented that "the speech was a fine presentation of the activities of our armed forces and the productive capacity of America. Everyone, regardless of party, will endeavor to help win the war and seek lasting peace. But the congress will have to wait for more details regarding freedom from fear and want."

Representative Ellsworth (R-Ore.): "The president showed an admirable attitude and I was greatly pleased with his tone. It was the kind of speech that makes for unity for we must get together and win the war."

60 of 82 Day Rooms Fixed

Marion county organizations, communities and individuals have provided furnishings for 60 of the 82 day rooms now furnished at Camp Adair and have pledged the auxiliary furnishings for 18 more rooms, camp and hospital committee members were told at their meeting Thursday night.

During and since the holidays furnishings for the day rooms, lounging quarters near the barracks at the camp, have been delivered from the First Christian church, Calvary Baptist church, Zonta club, Salem Woman's club, GPK club, Cred bureau and Women's Breakfast club, Egges auxiliary, Disabled American Veterans, DAR, American Legion auxiliary, Rotary club, Silverton, Labish Center, Stayton, Turner, Hayesville, St. Paul's Episcopal church (second room), Aumsville, YMCA, Rainbow girls, Montgomery Ward and company employes, Woodburn Knights of Columbus, Miller's store employes, Roberts and Middle Grove communities.

Taken to Hospital

Charles Lake, 61, 1560 North Capitol street, was reported in "fair" condition late Thursday night at Salem general hospital, where he had been taken at 3:30 Thursday afternoon by city first aid car. Members of the first aid staff and of the city police force, called to the residence, said Lake had cut his throat with a razor.

Realtor Head Here

Claude G. Stotts, Marshfield, president of the state association of real estate boards, with Mrs. Stotts, arrived in Salem on Thursday for a brief stay here. They are expected to be guests at this noon's meeting of the Salem Realty board, Marion hotel.

Obituary

Drake Mrs. Ellen Virginia Drake, 70, at the residence, 1139 South Commercial street, Wednesday, January 6. Survived by daughter, Mrs. Fred McGee of Salem, and two grandchildren. Member of the Seventh Day Adventist church. Services will be held Friday, January 8, at 3 p. m., from the Terwilliger-Edwards chapel, with Elder N. Christian Erntson officiating.

Roosevelt Predicts Gains, Demands Axis Disarmament

(Continued from Page 1) A

Everyone arose. Cheers and the "rebel yell" of southern members mingled with a tumult of hand-clapping. Meanwhile, the president was making his way to the rostrum, on the arm of his military aide, Maj. Gen. Edwin M. Watson. He smiled a greeting to Vice President Wallace and Speaker Rayburn and prepared to speak. His naval aide, Capt. John L. McCrea, placed his manuscript—typed and bound in a black loose-leaf notebook—before him. Mr. Roosevelt removed his pince-nez glasses and placed them on the desk before him, under the semi-circle of eight microphones. He waited for the din to subside and then began.

He spoke quietly throughout, and he spoke swiftly. Only occasionally did he raise his voice to emphasize his points. Characteristically, his head bobbed up and down with the rhythm of his words.

He began with a review of 1942. "The axis powers knew that they must win the war in 1942 . . . or eventually lose every thing," he said. "I do not need to tell you that our enemies did not win the war in 1942."

He praised the Russians for their defense of Stalingrad and their present offensive. In the Pacific the battle of Midway was the most important victory, he said, for it secured to the United Nations communication lines stretching far "in every direction."

"The period of our defensive attrition in the Pacific is passing," he said. "Now our aim is to force the Japanese to fight. Last year we stopped them. This year we advance and fight."

The ultimate outcome, he said, is a mathematical certainty—"that will become evident to the Japanese people themselves when we strike at their home islands, and bomb them constantly from the air." In these attacks, he asserted, we shall be "closely joined with the heroic people of China." Even today, he added to the amazement of many, more material is being delivered in China by airplane than ever was carried over the famous Burma Road.

In the European theatre, the effort is to lessen the pressure on Russia, he said, through the successful invasion of north Africa. This, he added, has opened what Winston Churchill called "the under-belly of the axis" to attack, and remove any danger of an axis invasion of South America. He said "great rains and appalling mud" have delayed the "final battles for Tunisia and the axis is reinforcing its positions there. But he expressed confidence that "though the fighting will be tough the last vestige of axis power will be driven from the south shores of the Mediterranean."

A reference to Winston Churchill drew a loud cheer, the name of Joseph Stalin brought an even mightier one, and the loudest of all came with the mention of the name of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek of China.

"I cannot prophesy," the president said. "I cannot tell you when or where the United Nations are going to strike next in Europe. But we are going to strike—and strike hard."

"I cannot tell you whether we are going to hit them in Norway, or through the low countries, or in France, or through Sardinia or Sicily, or through the Balkans, or through Poland—or at several points simultaneously. But I can tell you that no matter where and when we strike by land, we and the British and the Russians will hit them from the air heavily and relentlessly. Day in and day out we shall heap tons upon tons of explosives on their war factories and utilities and seaports."

"Hitler and Mussolini will understand the enormity of their miscalculations—that the axis would always have the advantage of superior air-power as they did when they boxed Warsaw, Rotterdam, London and Coventry. That superiority has gone—forever."

"Yes—the axis and the fascists has asked for it—and they are going to get it."

He went on to talk of production. Numerically, he said, tank and plane production fell short of the 1942 goals, and yet 48,000 military planes were turned out, more than the aircraft production of all the axis countries together.

In December, he added, plane

production was at a rate of 5500 monthly and "rapidly rising." Moreover, he pointed out, as time goes on the "averages of our types weigh more, take more man-hours to make, and have more striking power. Tank schedules were revised as the result of battle experiences and a portion of the tank-production capacity diverted to making "new, deadly field weapons, especially self propelled artillery."

He gave these 1942 production figures: Combat vehicles—56,000. Machine guns—670,000. Anti-tank guns—21,000. Small arms ammunition—10,250,000 rounds. Artillery ammunition—181,000,000 rounds.

"These facts and figures," he added grimly, "will give no aid and comfort to the enemy."

There had been criticism of the production effort, he said—some of it "based on guesswork and even on malicious falsification of fact"—but on the whole the criticism had "spurred us on" and "reflected a normal American impatience to get on with the job."

Inconveniences and disturbances and "even hardships" were a necessary part of the war effort, he said, and he predicted that 1943 would "not be an easy year for us on the home front." The American people, he added, will "feel in many ways in our daily lives the sharp pinch of war."

He acknowledged that mistakes had been made on the home front. There had been "too many complicated questionnaires," he said, agreeing with a group of senators which has been conducting an investigation of this aspect of war-time regulation.

But, he added, the solution of war-time problems requires the assembling of much information and the questionnaires have "represented an honest, sincere attempt" to obtain it.

He went on to discuss post war plans, saying that first of all: "We of the United Nations want a decent peace and a durable peace. . . . It would be sacrilegious if this nation and the world did not attain some real lasting good out of all these efforts and sufferings and bloodshed and death."

"The men in our armed forces want a lasting peace and, equally, they want permanent employment for themselves, their families and their neighbors when they are mustered out at the end of the war."

"They will, he added, have a right to expect such employment. Then followed his reference to social security:

"When you talk with our young men and women you will find that with the opportunity for employment they want assurance against the evils of all major economic hazards—assurance that will extend from the cradle to the grave. This great government can and must provide this assurance."

"I have been told that this is no time to speak of a better America after the war. I am told it is a grave error on my part. . . . I dissent."

"If the security of the individual citizen, or the family, should become a subject of national debate, the country knows where I stand."

"I say this now to this 78th congress because it is wholly possible that freedom from want, the right of employment and the right of assurance against life's hazards—will loom very large as a task of America during the coming two years."

"I trust it will not be regarded as an issue—but rather as a task for all of us to study sympathetically, to work out with a constant regard for the attainment of the objective, with fairness to all and with justice to none."

But economic security, freedom from want and fear, cannot be attained unless there is assurance of lasting peace, he argued.

"It is clear to us," he said, "that if Germany and Italy and Japan—or any one of them—remained armed at the end of this war, or are permitted to rearm, they will again, and inevitably, embark upon an ambitious career of world conquest. They must be disarmed and kept disarmed, and they must abandon the philosophy, and the teaching of that philosophy, which has brought so much suffering to the world. . . . Today the United Nations are the mightiest military coalition in

history. They represent an overwhelming majority of the population of the world. Bound together in solemn agreement that they themselves will not commit acts of aggression or conquest against any of their neighbors, the United Nations can and must remain united for the maintenance of peace by preventing any attempt to rearm in Germany, in Japan, in Italy, or in any other nation which seeks to violate the tenth commandment—Thou shalt not covet."

"There are cynics and skeptics who say it cannot be done. The American people and all the freedom-loving peoples of this earth are now demanding that it must be done. And the will of these people shall prevail."

In closing he spoke assuredly of the future and with certainty of advances to be made in the present year.

"Therefore," he said, "Let us—all of us—have confidence. Let us redouble our efforts. A tremendous, costly, long-enduring task in peace as well as in war is still ahead of us."

"But, as we face that continuing task, we may know that the state of this nation is good—the spirit of this nation is sound—the heart of this nation is strong—the faith of this nation is eternal."

Russ Troops Converge on Rostov Trap

(Continued from Page 1) E

lov, and pushed on down the valley toward that river's confluence with the Don. This column also was getting into more or less open country where the terrain is not so adaptable to defense. "After the Sal there is only one main river to be crossed, the Manych, before the Russians can strike at the railway leading into Rostov."

Behind this column in the Sal valley the towns of Martynovka and Romanovskaya were listed by Reuters as having fallen. The Russians thus appeared to be cleaning out nazi strongpoints, and annihilating pocketed enemy forces—a red army version of the mobile tactics used so successfully by the nazis when their strength was at its peak.

The fifth red army unit menacing the approaches to Rostov was striking directly down the Stalingrad-Tikhoretka railway and was believed to be nearing Zimovniki.

The Germans obviously were in trouble in the Caucasus for the Berlin radio "flashed" an announcement that "troops were withdrawing according to schedule," and had completed a "shortening" of their lines.

This usually is the prelude to a German high command announcement along the same lines. No source was given by the Berlin radio announcer. He said merely that this development "became known in Berlin Thursday night."

If the Germans cannot hold the Russian columns bearing down on Rostov all their Caucasian armies will be cut off from retreat except by ship across the Black sea. And the Russian naval forces in that sea are still intact so far as is known.

Stassen Urges United World

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seven would make up a council which would function as the United Nations government.

Two of the major functions Governor Stassen listed for the world parliament would be establishment of a world code of justice with a United Nations court to administer it and a United Nations legion to enforce the code, "insure the continued disarmament of the axis nations and of outlaw areas" and support administration of other acts of the parliament.

Also included in Governor Stassen's list of seven major categories in which the world parliament might act, were: to establish temporary governments over the United Nations, to administer the great international airports and airways of the future, to administer the gateways to the seven seas, to increase world trade, and to increase the literacy of the people of the world.

Senate Still Leaderless

McCarty's Drop-Out Spurs Confident Steiwer Forces

(Continued from Page 1) O

Walker of Independence has called, a caucus to be held at the Marion hotel Sunday night.

The Lee forces—shaped and publicized by Ralph Watson, Portland political news writer—haven't wanted a caucus. And if they hold the 18 pledges claimed, or even a mere 11, and the pledges see eye to eye with Mr. Lee on this caucus business, enough members can be kept away from the Sunday night pow-wow to prevent any action being taken that would, under senate custom, bind that body as to the opening day's election proceedings. Twenty of the 30 senate members constitute a caucus quorum.

Announcement of Senator-Elect Chester E. McCarty of Portland Wednesday that he would be unable to serve, because he is a major in the army air corps, only added uncertainty to the situation. His law partner, James Swindells, issued a statement for him urging that his pro tem successor support Mrs. Lee.

Steiwer's men doubtless were working busily Thursday seeking to push a pro tem appointment through the Multnomah county commission that would favor their side, or, at least, remain neutral for a few hours.

In Portland a number of men were being discussed as possibilities for the appointment. Among them were Frank J. Lonergan, former house speaker and power behind the speaker in 1941, a close friend of at least one member of the Multnomah county commission; Fred W. Bronn, former county republican chairman, and J. J. "Jack" Lynch, president of the Multnomah chapter of Oregon Republican clubs.

Whether or not it's just upstate bias, the majority of legislators who have been in Salem discussing the senate's dilemma have seemed to feel that Steiwer is the man to lay the money vote—"Steiwer on the second vote," they say. They don't believe the deadlock, if any, would last until it became necessary to look for a dark horse in the senate corral.

Marion county's two pro tem senators, if they get a chance to vote on the question, are expected to cast in with the senator from eastern Oregon.

So, he who had commenced the conversation to make the others of us sitting at the lunch counter hungry ended by joining us. And together we talked and thought of Iowa bacon and hams, fresh corn on the cob, popped into the kettle a few minutes after it had been pulled from the stalk, Iowa crabapple jelly, still with a bit of the pollen from purple asters about it, and winter vegetables stored in cellars.

But, I thought his eyes wandered on the menu from the less expensive meal toward "silver salmon" and I wanted to recommend "Oregon coast oysters." And I do hope that when he sends Lydia a little souvenir of the green valley in which he finds himself that it may include a tidbit or two that may be a little strange to her—for a good Iowa cook can do things even to the strange fruits from a faraway land.

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ON the HOME FRONT

By ISABEL CHILDS

"He was six feet two in his stocking feet and he kept getting thinner the more he eat."

Remember the theme of the song we (yes, even I, although I was as much a monotone then as I am today) sang during World War II?

Not long ago I met his hero. He laid no claims to having inspired the song, nor did he even admit having served in the war which was to have made the world safe for democracy.

But, had I asked him, I'm sure he would have discussed freely that last day on the farm, when he "unhitched the horse and put the mules away."

There are no "old folks" on the Iowa farm now to hear him say "Goodbye, Maw, goodbye, Paw," for only his mother was left behind the tall man with the leathery complexion and the tired look in his eyes.

No gold bars or oak leaves deck the uniform of the Iowa, but he has a few stripes on the sleeve and a few medals. And, buying frugally in an attempt to piece out a meal with funds he had not expected to tap (for he was stranded here a few hours), he talked of the food he eats now.

"You know, carrots taste good to me now and time was when I would turn up my nose at them. Can't say I particularly like cauliflower, even now. But my mother, s-a-a-y, she can cook. Her name is Lydia, and I've an uncle who used to always say that when he got good and hungry he'd just come to Lydia's for a few square meals."

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Agricultural Committeemen Increase Production Goals

Ninety county AAA committeemen, community leaders and representatives from five agriculture communities met in the Salem chamber of commerce Thursday with the Marion county war board to set production goals 10 per cent above 1942 and to work out a method of canvassing and informing farmers throughout the county. Another planners meeting will be held next Wednesday, when a school of instruction for the farm canvass is scheduled.

Speakers Thursday were William L. Teutsch, OSC agriculture extension service; N. C. Donaldson, executive officer of the state AAA; Pete Hardy, state Uds administrator, and Robert Rieder, county agent. They discussed national and state goals, described how they were set and assisted in setting the county goals for 1943.

The planners meeting will follow a radio broadcast over station KOAC at 7 p.m. Tuesday, Oregon's contribution to Farm Mobilization day. Appearing on the radio program will be Mr. Teutsch; W. M. Tate, chairman of the county board; groups of farmers and representative from the governor. The program will be an interview type and will cover the progress of farmers in the face of handicaps in 1942 and outlook for 1943.

A national broadcast over four networks starting at 1 o'clock Pacific war time and featuring internationally known leaders of the United Nations will be given also.

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Giraud Sure Nazis to Lose

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considered by them enemy number one.

"Through these contacts I could observe closely the decline of German might a formidable might at the time when it defeated us, but which, in 1942, already showed clear signs of exhaustion. I had until then believed in a German victory and now I am sure of the contrary."

"Germany today has had two million and a half of her men killed. . . . However, I will not lure you into bilious optimism. I am sure of victory but I am also sure that the fight will be hard, very hard. The German army today is very strong and Germany's internal structure is undoubtedly much stronger than in 1918. Let us not fancy that we will march into Paris tomorrow."

"I am not a political man. I know only that I want one thing, one thing alone. Chase the Germans out of France and restore France to herself. For this, I want the union of all Frenchmen. We have one program alone ahead of us. Liberate our fatherland, avenge the infamous treatment inflicted by the Germans on the French people."

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New Senators Take Oaths

Oaths of office of Frederick S. Lamport and John H. Carson, senators pro tempore from Marion county to serve in this year's session of the state legislature, were on file Thursday in the office of the secretary of state. They were taken Wednesday before Chief Justice J. O. Bailey of the state supreme court.

Lamport serves in stead of Capt. Douglas McKay; Carson in the place of his brother, Capt. Allan Carson, absent in army service.

Seating of the two Marion county appointees, named by the count court under a statute enacted by the legislature and of a substitute for Chester McCarty, Multnomah county senator also in the army, awaits approval of the senate when it opens its sessions Monday.

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ELSINORE
Today & Saturday
Their Greatest Joy-Filled Hit
ASTAIRE HAYWORTH
You Were Never Lovelier
MAVER CUGAT AND HIS ORCHESTRA
PLUS
"CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS"
Plus - Hit Cartoon

CAPITOL Today Only
In Person On Stage!
MAJOR BOWES' 1