Roosevelt's Pal In Hitler's Camp

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—(AP)—Captain Charles Davis Morgan, 56, United States citizen and college days friend of President Roosevelt, is in a German prison camp, the United States embassy disclosed.

Morgan, whose wife, Louise Warfield Morgan of Baltimore, is a cousin of the Duchess of Windsor, was captured early in June while fighting in the British army in the battle of Flanders, the embassy said.

Morgan's case has been carried to the White House by various friends, it was disclosed, but under international law he is factually a British soldier because he joined the British forces and took part in combat.

His case is thus distinguished from those of American ambulance drivers, who already have been released. They were noncombatants. The Germans indicated they would have been willing to release Morgan, but were afraid it would set a precedent for similar treatment for American pilots whom they expect may be brought down in British planes.

Morgan, born at Plymouth, Mass., attended Harvard where he was a fellow editor of President Roosevelt's on the Harvard Crimson. He married Louise Warfield of Baltimore, who now resides in Paris.

BECAUSE SHE FOUND SCHOOL "kinda dull," Shirley Temple is going back into movies—at $2500 a week. She is shown in a Los Angeles court where a judge approved her contract with a major studio.

Interned Baltic Ships Thorn In U. S. Relations With Reds

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—(AP)—Eleven small ships which still fly the flags of Baltic republics "absorbed" by Soviet Russia remain one of the major obstacles to more friendly relations between Moscow and Washington.

The ships have been tied up in American harbors ever since their home ports in Europe passed into Russian control.

Authoritative sources disclosed today that—aside from the question of what, if anything, to do with these ships—diplomatic relations between the Soviet and the United States were on a more cordial basis than they have been in years.

GRANGE MEETING THURSDAY

VIDA, Jan. 8—(Special)—The McKenzie River grange will meet in regular session Thursday evening. The new master, Virgil Clover, will be in charge of the meeting.

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Truck Problem Due For Legislators

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

say is so indefinite that they can't convict any speeders) and substitute a fixed speed limit of 60 miles an hour.

The bill also would give the commission authority to set lower limits where high speeds are unsafe. A like measure was buried in committee during the last session because some legislators thought it would give the highway commission too much power.

Another attempt will be made to pass Governor Charles A. Sprague's school equalization law, defeated in the last session. The measure is designed to compel the richer districts to help poorer districts within the same county.

If one school district in a county has a rich utility within its boundaries, that district's financial problems are over. All the district has to do is to tax the utility.

But if another district in the same county has no rich properties within its boundaries, it is in a bad way. As a result, children in the richer district obtain better instruction than do those in the poorer one. The bill, opposed by the larger districts, would equalize this.

Secretary of State Earl Snell will ask the legislature to repeal the law under which non-resident automobile tourists are required to register anyway, and the law has given the state a bad name mong tourists.

The governor will continue his reforestation efforts by asking the legislature to require loggers to leave seed trees, and to prevent cutting of immature trees.

Jackson Days Aid Demos

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—(AP)—Jackson day campaign clubs were the heaviest contributors to the democratic national committee, it was revealed in the committee's year-end report of contributions filed with the clerk of the house.

Jackson day contributions included Idaho, $3,389; Utah, $5,860 and Oregon, $3,450.

Tobruk Isolated By Fighting Britons

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ing plane was said to have scored several hits on a ship of a British minesweeper flotilla in the North sea and left it in a "burning, sinking condition."

Germany's mas troop movement into the Balkans was partly disrupted when a nazi munitions train exploded after crashing into another train on one of the three main lines from Hungary to Rumania.

The shattering blast damaged a large part of the town of Berettyo Ujfalu, Hungary, inflencing an undisclosed number of casualties.

On the Greek-Italian war front, the RAF command reported British bombers flying through snow, sleet and rain, delivered a fiery attack on the mid-Albanian town of Elbasani, key Italian supply base.

Two Men Also Lost With Amy Mollison

LONDON, Jan. 8—(AP)—The admiralty disclosed tonight that the crash of the plane in which Amy Johnson Mollison, famous British woman flier, died Sunday, also cost the lives of two men, one of them her passenger.

General use of Christmas cards to convey seasonal greetings at the Yuletide began in 1862.

The British yard originally was defined as the length of the arm of King Henry I, by royal decree.

Boy Scout Founder Dies In South Africa

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

dier and a retired lieutenant-general, had served with the British armed forces in Africa during the Boer war and participated in the famous defense of Mafeking.

His home at Nyeri was a bungalow on the slopes of Mount Kenya, where he was able to live much in the open air—a practice which he had long recommended as the secret of good health.

He underwent two serious operations in London in 1934, but his vigorous constitution speeded his recovery despite his 77 years.

In 1937, before his departure for Africa, Lord Baden-Powell was on the coronatfon honors list, receiving the order of merit from the new-crowned King George VI.

One of his last public utterances was a message issued last June from his Kenya Colony home to British Boy Scouts calling for "still further effort" to help win the war.

"You have done grand work behind the scenes already," he said, "but as the fighting has grown more desperate it calls for still further effort from you.

"So with tails up and sleeves up, go to it in every way you can to help win the war."

Although known best for his work with the Boy Scouts, Baden-Powell also founded the Girl Scouts, of which his widow is the British head.

Prisoners Serve 15 Months for Felonies

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—(AP)—A study of variations in time served in prison by male felons in Oregon shows that the median in that state for all crimes was 15.6 months.

A tabulation by the census bureau based on a study covering prisoners released during 1938 disclosed that the median for all states was 69 months. Illinois had the longest median of 46.2 months and North Dakota the shortest, with 8.1.

The report dealt with sentences for manslaughter, larceny, and aggravated assault.

California led other states in the length of sentences for murder, Iowa for burglary and Indiana for robbery.

The median time in months served by Oregon prisoners was not given for murder, or for manslaughter, but was 46.5 for robbery, and 13.5 for larceny, fraud and stolen property.

London Shipping Losses Down In Past Weeks

LONDON, Jan. 8—(U.P.)—A pronounced decrease in British shipping losses during the week which ended at midnight Dec. 30 was announced by the admiralty today. It said that for the third successive week British and allied losses had been below the weekly average for the entire war.

Twenty-four million American women use lipstick, 15,000,000 regularly use perfume, according to statistics.

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Hitler's Aid To Mussolini Interpreted As Rescue

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press Writer

Call it any name you like, and Herr Hitler's move in sending an air-force to Italy still is in the nature of a rescue party for Signor Mussolini.

Italy's position is so precarious as a result of the fascist debacles in Egypt and Greece that Rome is in grave danger of being knocked out of the war. That would represent a disaster, not only for Il Duce, but for his axis partner as well, and the nazi fuehrer can't afford to let it happen.

Hitler held off as long as he could from sending aid, in order not to give Italian arms a black eye abroad, or to cause disquiet among the people of Italy. The fact that he finally has acted is confirmation of the seriousness of Mussolini's need.

The big question is whether Hitler's help hasn't come too late.

In order to get the full meaning of this maneuver it is necessary to recall just what it was that the Hitler-Mussolini partnership was trying to achieve when the dictators' apple-cart got upset. The way of it was this:

Britain's naval supremacy in the Mediterranean has enabled her to maintain the balance of power in Europe, and to defend her vast interests in the Middle and Near East. Furthermore, this blue sea, which has been determining the destinies of nations since history began, is a main arterial road for the British empire.

In short, control of the Mediterranean is one of the chief pillars of Britain's imperial strength. Preservation of that control is perhaps second in importance only to the preservation of England herself.

So it was logical for the axis partners to set about to destroy this domination. This meant that they must smash British naval power in the Mediterranean, and seize or render useless the British bases of operation.

The axis strategy provided that the great fascist army under Marshal Graziani in Libya should drive across Egypt, knock the British out of the sands of the desert, and capture the all-important Suez canal — link with India and the Far East.

That operation also would deprive England of the great naval base at Alexandria. Meantime the much-sung Italian air-force would blast Malta and other British bases.

It was figured that might turn the trick for Messrs Hitler and Mussolini. But, if necessary, the axis armies would drive down the Balkans, force the Dardanelles and attack Britain on the Suez Canal from the east, thereby putting a fierce squeeze on John Bull.

'It looked like a neat set-up until somebody in Italy fumbled. A fascist expeditionary force was sent against Greece (probably without Germany's approval) at the worst time of year and without anything like adequate preparation.

You know the rest. The Italians suffered a terrific beating. The British were enabled to occupy Crete—one of the most magnificent naval and air bases in the Mediterranean—giving them a base from which they could lash out all ways.

This anglo-allied victory permitted the allies to take the initiative in Egypt and administer the heavy defeat to Graziani's army.

In short, the axis plans for the Mediterranean have been knocked into a cocked hat, and Italy herself is rocking on her heels.

Budget Briefs Are Presented

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

fiscal year beginning July 1: $13,202,370,970 in current fiscal year.

Defense—$10,811,314,600 next year; $6,463,923,900 this.

Aid to Britain and other democracies—All extra, amount undetermined.

Revenues—$8,275,435,000 next year; $7,012,930,000 this.

Deficit—$9,210,093,049 next year; $6,189,440,970 this.

Public debt—now $45,000,000,000; on June 30, 1941, $49,156,972,007; on June 30, 1942, $58,367,065,056.

Defense summary appropriations, authorizations and recommendations since June, 1940, and including today's requests $28,480,000,000, including $13,704,000,000 for army, $11,587,000,000 for navy, $1,902,000,000 for expansion of industrial plants; and $1,287,000,000 for anti-Sabotage and other defense activities.

Non-defense costs—$6,674,000,000 next fiscal year, reduced from $7,078,000,000 this year. Increases for debt interest, social security, and national youth administration; decrease for relief, agricultural aid, public works.

Taxes—President asked more taxes, but left types and amounts to congress. Said rise in national income to highest levels in history, expected next fiscal year, also would produce more revenue from existing taxes.

Russian Importation Of Copper Soars

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(U.P.)—Russia, which imported little American copper before the war, now is this country's third best copper customer.

Russia imported 108,955,900 pounds of American copper in the first 11 months of 1940.

Milk Producers Hear Reports On Past Year

The Eugene Independent Milk Pool held its annual meeting Monday to elect officers and discuss the past year's work. Officers elected by the board of directors were: R. E. Hill, president: Earl McNutt, vice president; L. J. Getchell, secretary; and Harry C. Travillion, assistant secretary-treasurer. Edwin A. Johnson was also elected to the board for two years, and C. R. Evans, for one year.

Records for 1940 show a production and sales of 155,000 pounds of butterfat for about $84,600 gross and $78,500 net paid to the producers. The number of producers at the close of 1940 was 26 with the quota and three without the quota. On January 1, 1941, there were 29 with and four without the quota. These producers in the Eugene milkshed supply some raw bottled milk and all fluid milk for pasteurization to the Medo-Land creamery, Reid's creamery, Springfield creamery, and Gustafson's Dutch Girl Dairy. Some milk for pasteurization is supplied to the Danish Dairy.

BIRTHS

CHAFFEE—At the Sacred Heart general hospital, Tuesday, January 7, 1940, to Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Chaffee, 738 Twelfth avenue east, a daughter.

WALLACE—At the Sacred Heart general hospital, Tuesday, January 7, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. Gayle Wallace, Jasper, a daughter.

THOMAS—At the Sacred Heart general hospital, Tuesday, January 7, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. James F. Thomas, 973 Madison, a son.

CRISTLER—At the Sacred Heart general hospital, Monday, January 6, 1941, to Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth L. Cristler, Wendling, a son.

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Roosevelt Presents Budget For Defense

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

a period of years, might amount to $10,000,000,000.

The budget made no provisions for the cost of aid to Britain, Greece and China—an extensive program to be covered in subsequent appropriations requests. Congressional leaders said that the overall cost of this alone might eventually total $10,000,000,000, but were uncertain on how great the actual cash outlay would have to be for the first year.

Irrespective of these future aid requests, nothing in treasury history compared with the huge figures presented to the senate and house since the last year of the World war, when spending reached $18,522,895,000 and the deficit $13,370,638,000.

Fate Did It

"A wry turn of fate places this burden of defense on the backs of a peace-loving people," the president said of the budget which was read by clerks.

But, Mr. Roosevelt continued, even these big sums,—62 per cent of them earmarked for defense—were only "a forecast of things to come. . . . No one can predict the ultimate cost of a program that is still in development."

The sole guiding "marker" down the road, he added, was "a command to defend our democratic way of life."

In line with the assertion of his annual message that the nation put "patriotism ahead of pocketbooks" in helping defray defense costs, the chief executive called for increased taxation, but made no specific recommendations.

Since June

Counting today's recommendations, the president estimated that since June, 1940, defense appropriations, authorizations and requests aggrekated $28,480,000,000.

The only reason today's requests were not higher, he told reporters, was industry's apparent inability to produce any more weapons than had been budgeted.

In this connection, however, Mr. Roosevelt revealed a $3,000,000,000 program of factory construction to increase industrial defense capacity—mostly privately financed—and said the budget still might be boosted if some of these new factories could get in production quickly enough.

Tax revenues, he said, would reach the highest point in American history at $8,275,435,000 in the 1942 fiscal period, but congress should enact more—deciding itself the types and amounts of the new levies.

National income, the president predicted, also would rise to a new record of about $87,000,000,000 in the fiscal year—exceeding 1929 by $7,000,000,000—and thereby would produce the greater tax yields.

Domestics Cut

Turning to non-defense costs, which he cut $600,000,000 from the 1941 totals, the chief executive explained the absence of deeper reductions in these words:

"Democracy as a way of life is equally at stake. . . . Only by maintaining these activities (relief, social security, regular government activities, etc.) can we claim the effective use of resources which our democratic system is expected to yield, and thus justify the expenditures required for its defense."

Summarizing the $28,480,000,000 defense program, undertaken since last June, the president said it included $13,704,000,000 to multiply the army nearly six times (from 250,000 to 1,400,000) and equip it with the "most modern devices of motorized and mechanical warfare"; $11,587,000,000 to double the navy; $1,902,000,000 (of federal money plus other private billions) to help expand factories to produce airplanes at an eventual 50,000 a year pace and to make other weapons; and $1,287,000,000 for such other defense activities as power projects and FBI surveillance of saboteurs.

Of the $10,811,314,600 allotted by the president for defense in the next fiscal year, $3,447,394,000 went to the navy, $5,956,600,600 to the army, $407,320,000 to scattered agencies, including the federal bureau of investigation, and $1,000,000,000 was left blank for future allotment.

4 Minutes

Mr. Roosevelt visualized a program necessitating the sale of government securities on a scale possibly rivaling the World war days when "four minute speakers" interrupted theater programs to sell Liberty bonds.

Failure of financially able persons to buy bonds, he told reporters, might, in fact, be considered unpatriotic.

The anticipated federal debt of $58,367,065,056— it was $16,185,308,000 when the annual deficits started in 1931 and now stands at $45,000,000,000—would require raising the present limit of $49,000,000,000.

Congress might want to set a new limit as a "fiscal monitor," the president said, but "I question the significance of a statutory debt limit." Congress, he explained, can automatically regulate the debt by limiting appropriations.

Over Years

In placing the ultimate cost that high, officials emphasized, however, that it would be spread over a period of years. They said that the British, for example, had made cash commitments for virtually all of the supplies on which they can receive delivery this year, so that any additional cash outlay under a "lease-lend" plan would be relatively small during the 1942 budget period.

The president explained that "lending" estimates could not be included in the budget because they had not yet been authorized by congress, but said that he would ask immediately for ap[illegible] priations and contract [illegible] tions.

He would not name [illegible] but cautioned that [illegible] would pay cash for so[illegible] come on existing orders [illegible] the actual cash outlay [illegible] United States treasury [illegible] aid in the next fiscal [illegible] be relatively small.

W. P. A. Announ[illegible] Class Schedules

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. [illegible] cial)—The WPA citizen[illegible] will meet in the city h[illegible] night at 7:30 o'clock. [illegible] ested in citizenship, [illegible] those who are aliens, [illegible] to attend.

Piano classes, which [illegible] continued during the [illegible] season, have been res[illegible] will be held Monday, fr[illegible] o'clock, Tuesday from [illegible] and 1 to 5 o'clock, and [illegible] from 8 to 1 o'clock. Any[illegible] ing to attend these cl[illegible] whom the hours are inc[illegible] may call Mrs. A. R. [illegible]

Basketry, sewing and [illegible] classes will meet in T[illegible] Tuesday afternoon from [illegible] o'clock.

First aid and Red Cr[illegible] will be provided if en[illegible] quests for them are rec[illegible] make requests call Mrs. [illegible]

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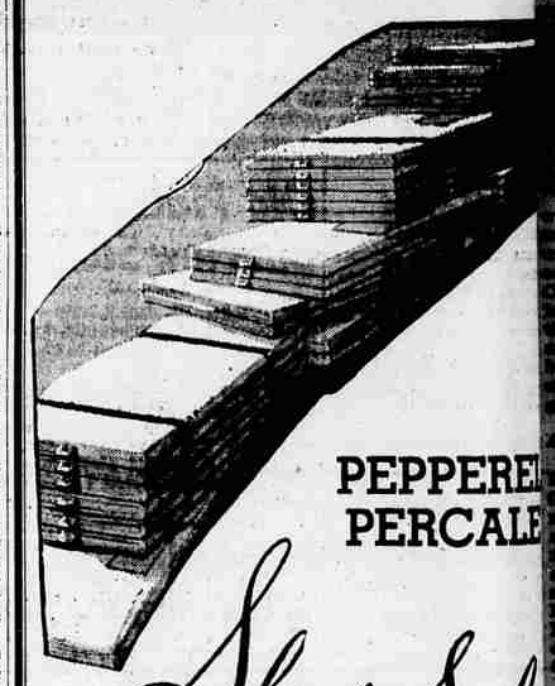

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Pillow Cases, 42x38½, Plain Hem, each	[illegible]
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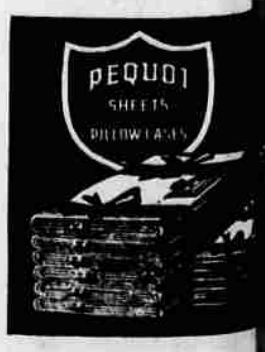

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