Nazis Must Be Beaten In Germany, Says King

TORONTO, April 20. — (AP) — Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King said today that Germany must be beaten on German soil and predicted the eventual defeat of all three axis partners.

The prime minister said the hour for invasion of Europe was at hand but warned that delays might be encountered before Germany was crushed.

Of Italy's defeat, he said there could be "no doubt whatever," while he suggested that the "defeat of Japan is remote, but none the less a certainty . . ."

Appealing for support of Canada's fourth war loan in a speech prepared for a luncheon at the Canadian club, King said:

"To destroy the might of the German war machine remains for the allied powers the supreme task of the war. That task can be fully accomplished only on German soil."

FDR Meets Camacho—

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couldn't tell them anything about that.

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN, April 20.— (AP) —President Roosevelt is making a second major inspection of America's expanding war effort and has seen tens of thousands of fit, bronzed troops which, he indicated, will be used to hammer out or maintain a second front in Europe.

Bases Visited

Weaving through the southeastern states by special train and motor, he has visited a marine corps base, a WAAC training center, and five army posts, and reviewed division after division of fit-looking fighting men, with months of toughening behind them.

Ahead of them may be glory on the European continent.

"The troops you have seen will do a good job in Europe?" A reporter asked at a press conference aboard his train.

Mr. Roosevelt replied that he would say so from what he had seen of our troops in North Africa and here back home.

The chief executive permitted an announcement today that he had toured Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas as a sequel to the swing which took him from border to border and coast to coast last fall, checking up on military and war production establishments.

He left Washington April 13, and, briefly and chronologically, here is where he has stopped and what he has seen:

April 14. Marine corps base at Parris island, S. C., where new recruits were getting basic training that turns out men for one of the world's greatest fighting units.

April 14. Maxwell Field, Ala., near Montgomery, where fledgling pilots receive the rudimentary schooling which enables them to become crack aviators. Units also were present from nearby Pabe and Craig fields, which offer advanced flying instruction.

April 15. Fort Benning, Ga., near Columbus, where basic training is provided for troops that drop from the sky by parachute and top men from the ranks are pushed forward as candidates for officers' commissions.

Stops at Warm Springs

April 15 and 16, Warm Springs, Ga., where Mr. Roosevelt spent a leisurely 26 hours seeing old friends and looking over an infantile paralysis foundation which he was instrumental in establishing.

April 17. Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., where the chief executive saw for the first time a training center for the Women's Army Auxiliary corps.

April 17. Camp Forrest, Tenn., where the president inspected the whole 80th infantry division, with every item of its equipment laid out for him to see and 10 months of concentrated training behind it.

April 18. Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., near Little Rock, where he attended Palm Sunday church services with 3,400 officers and men in a tremendous gymnasium.

The chief executive told the press it was hard to pick out what impressed him most, he thought it was the great improvement in troops of all kinds, as compared with what he had seen on his trip last September. He said he thought the country was turning out snappier troops in better physical condition.

Morale in general he described as very, very high, and he asserted the men looked awfully fit. He spoke, too, of the permanent value of the educational and physical training programs in military camps.

The officers and men, he said, are eager to get in the show and get it over with.

Last fall, the chief executive said he had found Washington lagging far behind the rest of the nation in war spirit, and he declared he thought exactly the same thing now, after seeing the southeast.

Pierce Warns—

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the other at 2 p. m., both in room 105, Commerce building.

If voters knew more about procedure they could be in position to offer useful suggestions to their congressmen rather than giving carping criticism on the way congressmen vote, Mr. Pierce believes. "But then," he chuckled, "so many who do write in do not know from which district their congressman comes. I can remember many times a voter in the first or third district telling me he had voted for me and went on to state his views on my voting, not realizing that I was from the second district and that he had not voted for me."

Voters should know and understand the committee system in congress. The set-up is a complicated one, not a simple one, and minorities do not have the rights they have in our own state legislatures, Mr. Pierce pointed out. It is very important for those at home to understand the functions of the various committees, then if they write to their congressmen they know what they are writing about—know what committee to discuss, know about committee hearings, and know what committees handle the business in which they have an interest, he added.

Taking the matter of appropriations and budget, as illustration, Mr. Pierce stressed the importance of knowing the whole picture and the relation of each part of that picture to the other. Those who write in the last minute about an appropriation are too late as a rule because there is no use pressuring about an appropriation unless it has been approved by the department budget, the budget officer, and the appropriations committee, he said.

Mr. Pierce holds that the agricultural west is at a disadvantage in competing with the industrial east. For 10 years he said he was on the house agricultural committee, the only far westerner on that group and the only wheat representative. The only other agricultural representation on that group was from the cotton center—not those who knew about corn, wheat, hogs, etc.

"It is important for the west to have strong men in congress," he said. In another comment, Mr. Pierce pointed out it has been said for many years the third district has not had a congressman on conference. "They do not keep a man in congress long enough for him to work up to sit on conference," Mr. Pierce said, pointing out that during his 10 years service from the second district four persons had been in congress from the third district (Portland and Multnomah county). All this points to the importance of seniority, he added, saying those who are the oldest members on committee sit in on conference.

Sectionalism is a threat, Mr. Pierce said, pointing out New York state has 45 representatives in congress, a number equal to the combined representation from 12 western states. Crowded conditions of the larger cities, such as in New York, are breeding places for totalitarianism, he said, even though the trend in this country is toward greater democracy.

People at home, particularly young people, must carry on, must take a greater interest in their government and the people they send to legislatures and congress if the American system is to survive, Mr. Pierce said. "Final decisions in the field of government have not been made. A government that proved satisfactory in the times of Washington and Franklin must be broadened to meet present-day problems, times are different," he commented.

Soldier Held Here On Charge Of Desertion

William LaVern Panns, 26, was arrested in Eugene Tuesday on a charge of desertion from the United States army and is being held at the city jail awaiting the arrival of officers to take him to some army camp. He is from Fort Lewis, Wash., and the home of his parents is Orting, Wash. James Wilcox of the city police made the arrest.

Rotary Planning Inter-City Meeting

At the Rotary club's meeting, Tuesday noon, announcement was made that an intercity club meeting will be held May 18. Program details will be announced later. G. Wesley Flint was inducted as a new member at the Tuesday session.

Elks Plan Stag Show

The annual spring stag show put on by the Eugene Elks will take place Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the Elks temple for members of the lodge. The Bert Levey theater circuit booking out of Seattle will present 13 acts of singing, dancing and comedy performances.

The troup numbers 15 performers and will show Thursday at the Albany Elks club and Friday at the Corvallis lodge. Entertainment committee for the show are W. N. Wintler, Lloyd Hecathorn, Tracy A. Stocker, K. Blechschmidt, and Robert M. Fischer, Jr., chairman.

Keeping pace with America's record output of warplanes, the nation's aircraft propeller production has increased by more than 180 per cent since Pearl Harbor.

Kiska Bombing—

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

American weather station, it is possible that the Japanese put a small reconnoitering party ashore a few days before the actual occupation force arrived. Hence the radio silence.

Dummy Planes

About the first thing the Japanese did was cagey. He staked down six canvas plane dummies on Trout lagoon spit, within the harbor, to divert a possible United States plane attack. Those dummies remained until the Bering sea winds shredded the canvas.

During the first two months, dozens of ships came and went. On July 21, for example, there were nine vessels in the anchorage, including three cargo ships.

By this time, the Japanese began changing tents for wooden shelters and on the same date there were as many frame buildings as tents on the treeless island. Then, as weather gave him more time, he replaced the early flimsy structures with substantial buildings, sandbagged eave-high.

The major construction, in orderly manner, was: Roads, a submarine base, a seaplane base, a fighter runway.

Meanwhile, anti-aircraft and coastal batteries began to appear.

In the light of today's events, we know the Japanese began a mainstem highway system which went to places where he is doing business today.

The roads are the busiest on boat day. Twenty-one 50-foot barges lighter the cargo. When ashore, it is piled neatly and almost at once, 25 (since more than doubled) heavy duty trucks haul it to the dispersal areas alongside the roads, where it is put under heavy, painted canvas. Once the ships' holds are empty, at convenience the stores are moved into sandbagged or underground storage shelters.

Thus, the goods do not clutter up the beach and the ships can leave faster and be bomber targets for a shorter time.

As roads expanded, more anti-aircraft and coastal gun emplacements appeared and, as the roads were studied under heavy reading glass, foot by foot, there appeared radio stations and fuel and ammunition dumps and a powerhouse.

More recently the Nipponese built a road from the main camp to the highest ridge approaching Kiska volcano. It is well constructed, and the end of that road is not a mere outpost. It is intended for heavy loads which cannot be carried on baggage 'rickshas which the Japanese have on the island.

These 'rickshas, with removable wheels, are the Japanese jeeps for rocky terrain.

Fuel dumps along the lesser roads are recognized easily. At one place, the Japanese covered a dump with garnish-type camouflage. A bomb, dropped in the droopy net, left a raging fire.

Excavation for the submarine base, complete with marine railway shops and shed, began within two weeks and the work progressed orderly. The main building was sunk deep into the ground, so that only three feet of the heavy, tundra - covered roof emerged. Even the shops were built into the hillside behind the base.

The site was tailormade, the depth calling for a minimum of excavation. Near the site were wave-terraced flats which made ideal gun platforms. At first the enemy mounted nearly a dozen anti-aircraft guns. Today bombers draw fire from more than twice that number which command this area alone.

By September, the base was in operation. Four midget submarines were in the base while larger ships were in the harbor. The four midgets met an inglorious, dry-land death. The larger were strafed.

The sub base is made to accomodate short-range "Sydney" type subs, and the one-man variety which first appeared at Pearl Harbor. Would Japan have launched her short-range submarine building long before the war, had she not counted heavily on such operations bases as Kiska's?

Before long, a ramp 50 feet wide and 250 feet long appeared; made of heavy six-by-12-inch timbers. Then two hangars—and there was a seaplane base. The buildings were sunken, and heavy timbers supported a roof which deflected tracer bullets—perhaps of metal. This, too, was tundra-covered.

Within four months of their landing, the invaders completed work on two hangars and had poured the concrete foundation for a third. On October 1, a near-hit damaged the largest hangar, and on the following day the new foundation was smashed and the wall studding flattened.

No work was done on the hangars after the second bombing. The Japanese apparently changed their mind about wanting a seaplane base—largely because an American fighter and bomber base had been built in the western Andreanof islands—and they switched within a month to the construction of a fighter strip on the mountainous island, to be finished by the time good fighter weather was due.

The fighter strip, upon which hundreds of Nipponese have sweated for the past three and a half months, should be ready Easter day.

MOUNTAIN 'SLIDES'

BAKER, April 20—(AP)—A moving mountain on the Old Oregon Trail highway west of Weatherby has traveled five feet in the last three weeks toward the Burnt river, highway engineers said today. Wide fissures and a buckled highway have resulted in tons of sliding dirt and

Shakeup of Nipp Cabinet Reported

By United Press

Axis radios reported in the Japanese cabin with Mamoru Shige anese ambassador to government in Nanking ing over the post of ister from Masayukie Tani.

A Japanese Domei broadcast reporting the was recorded by the Fed munications commission German radio quoted dispatch confirming the

Lieut. Gen. Kisaburo A ister without portfolio, minister of home affairs ing Michio Yuzawa. Pr deki Tojo took over the of education from Kuni hida.

Tadao Oosa, leader of solved Miseito party, was ed minister without port Eiki Amau became pre the board of information, ing Masayuki Tani.

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