

Nazi Power

The sudden onslaught of the Nazi troops on five fronts against Jugo-slavia and Greece came with terri-fying swiftness and in the early of the conflict it was evident that a delaying action was the most that the Greeks could offer, and that the Jugoslavs, prepared mentally, but unprepared physically to resist, could do little but harass the ad-vance of the invader.

Hungarian troops were also or-dered to enter Jugoslavian territory separated from Hungary after the war of 1914-1918.

war or 1914-1918. Events moved swiftly in those first few days. Immediately the city of Belgrade, perilously close to the border, and in the center of a plain, was declared an "open city" and that the Jugoslavs would not defend it

However, the first act of the Nazi bombers was to deliver a series of assaults on Belgrade, closely fol-lowed by similar attacks on Sara-jevo, Nis, Zagreb and other points of military importance to the invading army.

The attack on Belgrade may or may not have put the city entirely hors du combat, but the immediate effect was to shut off all communication with the outside world, and that caused the reports of the early phases of the new war to be frag-mentary and conflicting to the ut-most deman

most degree. One heard that the Jugoslavs were invading neighboring countries, had taken Fiume, were bombing Sofia-and in the same breath the Germans claimed the capture of Nis, the raz-ing of Belgrade, the cutting of vital The war was no

Only the British reports seemed to carry conviction, together with those from Athens. The former pre-dicted a general withdrawal, and the latter told how that withdrawal was

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main force Closely came a re that their ika, and fi following port: "The Ge forces in down wes counted ti ing the lin Right of

ing virtual evacuation of the port by Greek troops. British troops have not yet gone into action." One of the five fronts on which the Germans attacked was around Skoplje, in southwestern Jugoslavia, a vital railroad link between the Greeco-British and Jugoslav forces. Early in the conflict German panzer divisions captured Skoplje, and drove a wedge through the Vardar valley. The Germans reported tak-ing more than 20,000 prisoners in this action, and radioed photographs showing long lines of involved a this action, and ratioed photographs showing long lines of truckloads of Serb and Crotian prisoners going along mountain roads, passing for-ward-moving Nazi divisions on the

ay. While the United States, led by President Roosevelt's promises of sympathy and aid to Jugoslavia and Greece during this invasion Greece during this invasion, watching with anxiety and hope some more favorable news, the gen-eral tone of opinion was that the story of Poland and Finland was be-ing rewritten before their eyes.

Americans interested in seeing something like this happen again scanned the news_dispatches in vain for signs that the Nazi putsch was bogging down.

The shock of the fall of Salonika was matched by the shock to learn that the British forces were relathat the Britsh forces were rear-tively small, but the fact that they were in a reported "second line" gave some measure of hope to those anxiously watching the defense that "something might happen" when the second line was reached and went

into action FASCISTS:

The war was not only taking a Nazi turn in Jugoslavia and Greece, but in northern Africa as well with combined Fascist-Nazi troops def-initely on the forward move again.

but took somewhat a turn for the better, with the Dykstra Mediation board settling the Allis-Chalmers strike and making headway both on the threatened walkout against U.S. Steel and the big Ford strike at River Rouge.

secretly.

Halifax, N. S.

back to sea.

There was a wild race to Brest

Gets New Orders.

That same morning the ship's radio brought new orders. French

Marshal Philippe Petain was asking for a separate armistice and the

tet started the gold-laden cruiser

back to sea. The cruiser swung around Ber-muda and reached Fort de France June 22. The gold quickly was car-ried ashore and buried at the fort. The British have blockaded the port since but Adm. George Robert, Col. Emile Quenardel, Maj. Yvon Vaneig and their 2,000 troops at Forts St. Louis de Saix and Tartensen guard their treasure.

their treasure. French officials believe a chapter

River Rouge. But the news, while somewhat bet-ter from the standpoint of the na-tional defense, was still disquieting enough. Most sensational of the stories was the claim that C.I.O. chieftains had been canvassing local unions throughout the United States seeking to find what sentiment, if any, there was for a general strike

seeking to find what sentiment, if any, there was for a general strike if the Bridges deportation move should be carried out. The Bridges case was in the hear-ing stage when this move was un-covered in Washington when Sidney Hillman of OPM was asked by a house committee investigating the national defense program to investi-gate the report. gate the report.

Mr. Hillman expressed surprise at the question and said he did not be-lieve that any such move was being carried out. Mr. Hillman said that Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O. and chairman of the Steel Wachene Organizing committee Workers Organizing committee, would not tolerate a strike against

the defense program. This report by Mr. Hillman came just one day after Mr. Murray had made a surprise visit to the White House at the invitation of President Roosevelt, and then had made a fly-Roosevelt, and then had made a fly-ing trip to Detroit, and later had an-nounced that the projected strike against U. S. Steel would be held in abeyance for a time, ostensibly to permit work by mediators and con-ciliators to avert the strike entirely. The report came from a mediator in New York that part of the coal strike difficulties had been settled. He said that the reopening of other mines had been delayed, and appar-ently the main difficulty was a dif-ference in attitude between Northern and Southern Appalachian mine opservice commission more than 250,-000 civilian workers had been placed

000 civilian workers had been placed in all army and navy establish-ments," the report stated. "Many skills useful for defense in-dustries have thus been 'combed out' from behind store counters and filling-station pumps where they had been driven by the depression. As defense production expands, those workers will return to their former skilled occupations." skilled occupations." There was a wild race-to Brest with the gold sacks. On June 12 the whole stock, was embarked on the cruiser Emile Bertin, in charge of Comd. Battet, who was given sealed orders. Watchers knew that if the cruiser turned north the gold was going to Britain, if it turned south the gold was bound for Dakar, Africa. But it went straight west at 30 knots and on June 18 arrived at Halfar N S

Prison Schools Growing

Steadily Throughout U.S. NEW YORK.—Education and vo-cational training to rehabilitate in-mates of American prisons has swept through the country in the last year, transforming many into virtual schools, according to a report of the American Prison association. Out of 136 national and state prison institutions, the survey said 122 util

institutions, the survey said, 123 uti-lize educational training as an in-tegral part of their systems today. Three-quarters of them give expert vocational training to inmates as for a separate armistice and the gold must be rushed to the French possession in the Lesser Antilles. British officials came aboard and said special trains were waiting to speed the gold to Montreal. Battet stalled, pretending to await more or-ders. He had to resist increasing British pressure. Then, the night of June 19, while Halifax slept, Bat-tet started the gold-laden cruiser

Forty-four state prisons, with a combined population of 86,367, report-ed 15,825 inmates attending part-time schools, and 6,769 attending full time. Seventeen state reformatories with 17,524 inmates had 4,728 in part-time and 3,427 in full time school, the survey showed. Nearly half the inmates were using their idle time to train for gainful employment when they are free.

Half Century Is Behind

Tester of Air Rifles PLYMOUTH, MICH .-- Many people think of retiring when they get to be 66 years old, but not Arthur Burden, the "one-man army." He's having too much fun at his job.

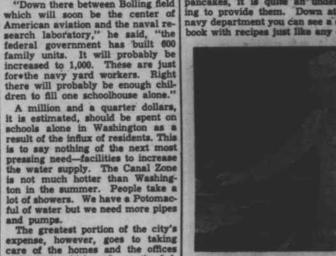
expense, however, goes to taking care of the homes and the offices and people which make up the fed-eral government.

"I explained that quite likely in pathetic creature we recently has passed would be in a chiffon drass by afternoon, powdered with in same brand Lady What's Her-Nam has indorsed, marcelled into shinin waves, and driving her car to meeting where a professor from th state university would give lates gossip on vitamins—a subject so fas cinating to farm women ever since they have discovered hidden force in the old familiar 'greens.' As on progressive, earnest, white-bairs lady said to me once after a hom demonstration agent's lecture. 'We I always fed my family on just what we had on the farm—milk, butter eggs, cheese, and vegetables, an such. It sure was a piece of luci these things all had vitamins.'"

Question of Schools.

-----In addition to these extra beds and baths that must be provided, there is the question of schools. The commissioner with whom I was dis-cussing the situation, cited one ex-when the For the Navy

When the cooks of the U.S. Wyoming—or any other ship with complement of 1,200 men—get the pancakes, it is quite an underta-ing to provide them. Down at it navy department you can see a co-book with recipes just like any co-"Down there between Bolling field



| entered Satonika touow- miportance. | this country that Salonika defended, and that the d 150,000 to 200,000 troops meral neighborhood, and ared to make a serious de- be port. a British announced that ight fall, and gave rise to d belief that perhaps the ces were not so numerous g as at first stated. came the word that the d only 60,000 to 90,000 the scene, and that they re second line of defense, weer to east or west as on demanded." a the answer to the dis- the first-few days, which real the British in contact in the center, between two is of Greeks. following this dispatch port from Berlin claiming troops had entered Salon- om Athens itself came the terse, yet disquieting re- terman blitz has split Greek two with a wedge driven of Salonika, trapping un- ousands of troops defend- te of the Truma river." it he heels of this report, it to Americans who were the Nazi attack on north- s might be halted came man blitz has split dreek | ascists "for downs," there might a acrists "for downs," there might a a drive to a touchdown in Libya. It was odd that the reports of the dvances in Libya by the Italo- erman forces should have coincid- i with dispatches saying that Gen. Ir Archibald Wavell and large num- ers of "picked troops" had been ent to Greece. Whether this was true or not could of be learned, but if so, it was an theresting coincidence that the ackward movement of the British Libya tallied in time with the ru- tor that Wavell was gone to another eld. The British, in their forward rive, had gone past Sidi Barrani to erna, and thence to Bengasi, the ibyan capital. Photos of British nocked out of the war in Africa, nd that it was "all over but the houting." Suddenly Berlin reported a minor access on the Libyan front, and nen, with equal suddenness Britain egan announcing that there would e withdrawals, that Wavell's proces would pick their own line of elense and fall back to that. Came the fall of Bengasi, and then he fall of Derna, with the British ill back-pedalling and fighting a ear-guard action all the way. In critree and Ethiopis, however, the intish continued their success, naking mass attacks on Massaua, as sole remaining point of military | and Southern Appalachian mine op- erators concerning the demands of the United Mine Workers. The mediator said: "We are trying desperately to ef- fect a complete accord and to sta- biline this backbone industry for a period of two years." He also said that the schism between the two geo- graphical portions of the operators froug was causing the chief dif- coulty. In the meantime there were signs that the mediation efforts in the ford strike were bearing fruit, when dovernor Van Wagoner of Michigan vice. "Please do not approve certifica- tion of the Ford strike to the Defense with Deard before I have talked with you. I am in conference now with Philip Murray and James Dewey (the conciliator)." This made it look, at least for the moment, as though some settlement of the dispute, which has tied up sits,000,000 in defense material, might be at hand. SHIP AID: On Move The ships-for-Britain end of the field aw was well on the move, with the President formally seeking from congress the right to take posses- now in -American waters. Mr. Roosevelt said his advisers were convinced they had every right otake over the German and Italian ship, regardless of the protests of the two Axis governments. | <text><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></text> | <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text> | Desire of the second | book-but the figures are different. I looked at the recipe for fispjacks the other day. Here it is: 138 Ha. Saur 19 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. haking powder 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. haking powder 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. shaling 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. saure 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. shaling 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. saure 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. saure 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. saure 10 Ha. sugar 75 Ha. saure 10 Ha. sugar 10 | |
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