THE WEATHER TODAY
North Carolina: Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; local showers in widely scattered localities.

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NAZIS ON ROAD TO MOSCOW AFTER DRIVING PAST MINSK

High Command, Reporting German Successes, Says Russians Disbanding in Baltic Sector; Special Communiques Issued to Back Forecasts of Victories

Berlin, Monday, June 30.—(AP)—Strong German panzer units thrusting across the old Soviet Russian-Polish border have swept beyond Minsk, capital of White Russia, and reached the road to Moscow, almost 450 miles distant by air, it was reported tonight.

Shortly after the German high command had reported successes over the Russians in a series of communiques, DNB, official German news agency, declared the Panzer units were at the "beginning of the motor road from Minsk to Moscow."

Russians On Run.

Farther north, DNB added, the Russians were fleeing and there was no front at all in the Baltic area.

DNB reported the Soviets were disbanding in the Baltic sector. The news agency said the Panzer troops beyond Minsk, which is 20 miles inside the old Russian border, sidestepped encircled Red armies at Bialystok to get around their rear.

The German high command asserted that 4,107 Soviet Russian planes were destroyed and 2,233 tanks wrecked or captured in Nazi drives which it said had swept through Lithuania well into neighboring Latvia, trapped two Soviet armies and reached the region of Minsk.

"New and great success is in preparation," the high command said in loosing its delayed review of the Nazi drive to the east on the eighth day of the campaign.

A series of 12 special communiques, released over a period of five hours, told the official story.

Mighty Attack.

One by one, they painted the picture of a vast campaign over a 500-mile front that ruptured Russian fortifications south of the Pinsk marshes, battered back defenders across Sovietized Poland and pushed 350 miles northeastward from Warsaw along the railroad toward Leningrad.

The German short-wave radio transmitted the communiques in succession and, in every interlude, the station played the song "We March Against England."

Beginning with a terse account of the onslaught at 3 a. m. June 22 "as a defense against the danger threatening from the east," the communiques swelled to a crescendo with these details of the Russian toll:

40,000 prisoners captured.
4,107 planes destroyed.
2,233 tanks destroyed or captured.
1,297 armored cars destroyed.
600 heavy guns captured.

"Vast quantities" of motor cars, anti-aircraft and anti-tank guns, machine-guns and rifles seized.

Four destroyers, three submarines and a torpedo boat sunk.

The 8,800-ton cruiser Maxim Gorky "seriously damaged."

"In comparison," the final communique said, "our losses were held within moderate limits. In the same period, our air force lost 150 planes. German fliers, as well as German materials, demonstrated a towering superiority."

The two Russian armies surrounded were reported to be within a German ring "drawing closer" east of the Polish city of Bialystok, and the high command said that "thereby, the fate will be sealed of numerous Russian divisions which had been intended for a central thrust against Germany."

(The size of the two Russian armies was not announced. Such forces vary widely in numerical strength. They might represent 150,000 to 500,000 men.)

Destruction or capitulation of these trapped Soviet armies is a foregone conclusion and merely a matter of days or hours, in the opinion of the high command.

The general impression created here by the vast shower of information from the communiques was that, in the German view, Russia is facing a military catastrophe.

The high command declared the Luftwaffe won "air mastery in the east" in its first day of operations.

Of objectives which fell before German attacks, these were listed:

The fortification at Grodno, Poland;

Brest Litovsk, Poland, and its citadel;

The cities of Vilna and Kaunas, Lithuania;

The city of Dvinsk, Latvian town north of the Daugava river;

Fortifications west of Lwow (Lemberg).

Dubno, Polish town 30 miles southeast of Luck.

There seemed to be distinct

See NAZIS, Page Two.

Alleged Spy Ring Smashed With Arrest of 29 Persons

G-Men Stage Sensational Round-up; Most of Suspected Spies Born In Germany

New York, June 29—(U.P.)—Twenty-nine persons, 22 of them German-born, have been seized in the greatest spy roundup in the nation's history on charges of conspiracy to undermine national defense, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced tonight.

The suspects, believed to have worked together as an organized ring, were seized under the Anti-Espionage Act of 1917 by a picked group of G-men which Hoover described as "an intensive counter-espionage" body.

Trap Well Laid.

The arrests culminated more than two years' work by Federal agents, and as a comparison he noted that there have been only 19 convictions under the anti-espionage act since its passage.

Twenty-two of these suspects were taken in metropolitan New York, four in New Jersey, and one each in California, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Members of the ring have been employed by the German consulate in New York, the German Library of Information, Germania Book and Specialty Company, the Sperry Gyroscope Company which manufactures the secret Sperry and Norden bomb sights for the United States and England; the United States Steamship Lines, Westinghouse Electric, Bendix Associates, Ford Motor Company plants abroad, Chrysler Motor Company plants abroad, and Pan American Airways.

On the 29, two were born in the United States and one each in France, Austria, Russia, Moravia and South Africa. Of the latter group and the 22 born in Germany, 18 had become naturalized citizens of the United States and two had taken out their first papers.

A formal statement issued by Hoover and Harold M. Kennedy, U. S. attorney in Brooklyn, who acted under instructions of Acting Attorney General Francis Biddle, said all will be arraigned in Federal court in Brooklyn. Eighteen will be arraigned tomorrow.

The suspects—26 men and three women—include five men who already are in prison for other crimes.

Veteran Spy.

Principal suspect, Hoover said, is Frederick Joubert Duquesne, "whose record of participation in espionage operations in behalf of various governments extends back through the past 40 or more years."

"Duquesne served as a spy in the Boer War," Hoover said. "In addition, he was active in behalf of German interests in the last World War."

All of the suspects will be formally charged, Hoover said, with "obtaining information of a confidential nature, pertaining to national defense, from various sources and transmitting this information through various channels to the representatives of a foreign power."

He did not name the foreign power, but it was noted that a majority of the suspects are German.

He said information obtained by the ring included facts and figures concerning United States shipping, cargoes and destinations, as well as information concerning improvements in design of American weapons and materials of war such as bombs, tanks, and planes.

"Among the individuals taken into custody, some are or recently have been employed in plants manufacturing equipment vital to the national defense," Hoover said. "Others have served until very recently aboard American flag vessels engaged in transatlantic and coast-wise travel and on transatlantic clipper planes.

"Investigation conducted has disclosed widespread and diversified efforts on the part of the members of this ring to obtain and transmit to their principals data relative to the rearmament program of the United States, the manufacture of aircraft and other munitions of war and information relating to ship movements, commercial and industrial developments.

"Complaints have been filed by special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and warrants issued in the Eastern District of New York, charging these persons with conspiring to violate the provisions of Section 32 of Title 50, United States code, which makes it a crime to unlawfully transmit information affecting national defense and to utilize that information to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign power."

Mostly Germans.

Hoover said they generally were paid with funds sent through a neutral country. Sometimes, he said, couriers arriving in the United States from Europe and Latin American countries brought back large sums in American currency for this purpose.

In addition to using the usual means of communication, including the use of ships "plying every ocean," the suspects made extensive use of short wave radio and had their own secret codes and ciphers, Hoover said.

"They also were adept," he added, "at the use of secret inks."

The maximum penalty possible for conviction upon the charges which are being preferred against the suspects is, in time of peace, imprisonment for not more than 20 years.

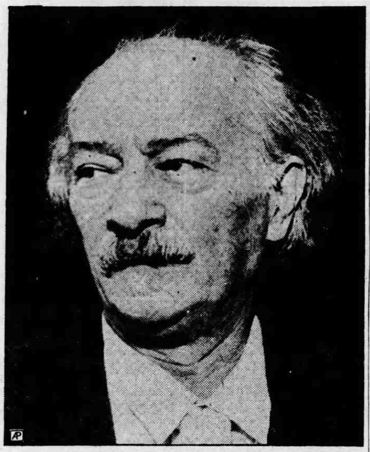
Hoover said Duquesne in the last war was charged with insurance fraud and murder in connection with the sinking of the British ship S. S. Tennyson. While confined in a cell at Bellevue Hospital in New York City he escaped in 1918.

The other suspects:

Max Blank, New York City, German citizen. Born September 7,

See SPIES, Page Two.

Paderewski Dies in New York



IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI.

New York, June 29.—(AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, 80, former premier of Poland and world famous pianist, died tonight at the Hotel Buckingham. He had been ill one week.

Dr. Asa L. Lincoln said the great musician's death was caused by pneumonia which he at first was seemed destined to overcome but from which he became gravely ill last Friday.

With him when he died was a sister, his doctor and his principal aide-de-camp, Sylvian Starackacz.

Paderewski had made his home at the hotel for more than a year, during which period he spent his time working in the interest of Polish defense and more recently in promoting the sale of United States defense bonds.

He had not actively appeared on the concert stage for some time but spent his leisure moments at the keyboard of the instrument through which he gained world-wide fame.

German Threat to Alaska Seen in Attack on Soviet

SELECTEES FACE SWIFT INDUCTION

750,000 Young Men Will Register Tomorrow in Draft Call for 21-Year-Olds

Washington, June 29.—(AP)—A relatively high percentage of the 750,000 young men to be registered for military service Tuesday may be inducted into the Army within the next few months.

This was forecast by military manpower experts today as officials of the national Selective Service system prepared to register virtually all men in the country, aliens as well as citizens, who have attained the minimum Selective Service age of 21 since last October 16. At that time 16,500,000 were registered. Those exempted from signing up on Tuesday are foreign diplomats and members of their staffs, and men already in the armed services.

Few Deferments.

A factor which authorities said would operate in favor of swift induction for thousands of the men to be enrolled Tuesday is that comparatively few of them will have physical, economic or occupational reasons for deferment, whereas a high percentage of the older men—21 to 35 inclusive—registered last October have such reasons.

In addition, there are other contributing circumstances, principal among them being the proposal now before Congress for automatic deferment in peace time of all men more than 28 years old. Administration officials are confident this measure will be enacted to remove from the field of potential trainees a group of approximately 8,000,000 men.

And among the approximately 7,000,000 who would then be left on the existing rolls are many who

See SELECTEES, Page Two.

U. S. Rushing Work on Defense, with Emphasis on Plane and Sub Bases

Washington, June 29.—(U.P.)—Air, submarine, anti-aircraft and heavy artillery installations are being rushed in Alaska to meet a potential Nazi threat to the United States from Siberia, 30 miles from Alaska's shore, informed military experts revealed tonight.

It was disclosed, also, that a special potential menace lies in Russian air and submarine bases recently constructed in the Bering Islands, within easy flight distance of vital Alaskan areas, should the Germans conquer the Soviets. These bases were built under the direction of German technicians and to Nazi specifications, a fact which experts are discussing in connection with their possible occupation by Hitler forces.

Nazi plans to conquer the U. S. S. R. in three months have spurred work on Alaska's defense program, which was initiated less than two years ago. Emphasis now is on air and submarine bases, since planes and undersea craft will form the main defensive instruments in America's Alaskan strategy, it was said.

Fears Confirmed.

Germany's steady eastern march during the first week of the blitz against Russia, despite stubborn Soviet resistance, confirmed the expressed fears of American military experts. They said last week that a Nazi victory in the Volga basin and command of the European terminus of the vital trans-Siberian Railway would give Germany complete sway over Siberia.

German control of Russia's Far Eastern establishment would put Germany on the Bering Strait, 30 to 50 miles from Alaska's Seward peninsula. There are Russian islands, moreover, which are even closer to American territory than that. Russia has air fields scattered all through the nearby Arctic tundras which could be readily converted

See ALASKA, Page Two.

900,000 New Conscripts Authorized by President

Hyde Park, N. Y., June 29.—(U.P.)—President Roosevelt, acting by executive order in "the national interest," today authorized mustering of 900,000 new conscripts into the Army in the year beginning July 1 to replace draftees whose year of service and training expires.

The executive order, for the first time, invokes the full manpower authorizations of the selective service act in calling for 900,000 men. The law fixes 900,000 as the maximum number who may be inducted during any annual training period. The authorization for the year ending tomorrow was for only 800,000, of which 650,000 actually have been inducted into the armed services.

Creates New Office.

Working in the quiet study of his Hyde Park home, Mr. Roosevelt also:

1. Signed a bill authorizing $150,000,000 to provide public services, hospitals, sanitation measures, schools, water works, etc. near national defense centers.

2. Created by executive order a new office of scientific research and development in the Office for Emergency Management. He named as director of Osrd, Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

The selective service executive order authorizes Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to call up for service and training the new manpower levy as he sees fit over a period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942. The order assumes that men now in training will be released at the end of their year of service, although General George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, has disclosed that "some" conscriptees" presumably only a fraction of the total, might be required to remain longer than a year.

Extension of the year's service required under the selective service

See ROOSEVELT, Page Two.

War on Airwaves

London, June 29.—(AP)—German and Russian stations are engaged in a fierce battle of jamming and counter-jamming of each other's broadcasts of official announcements and propaganda.

At the start of hostilities last Sunday, Moscow resumed the radio war against the Reich which had lapsed during the period of the nonaggression pact.

When the guns started booming at the front, the Moscow radio started its own bombardment with "exposures" of Nazi and Fascist rulers and the whole range of propaganda arguments. The Germans replied in kind.

When the Russians were on the air, Germany loosed a jamming barrage. A deep roar ranged around the Moscow wave bands, drowning the German language broadcast. Moscow shifted the wavelength a fraction, but the German technicians pursued.

In a counterattack, Moscow jammed the German radio on 31 and 25 meters, as well as the important 19-meter band which the Nazis use to direct anti-British propaganda to the United States, South America, Asia, and the Near East.

GOD'S WILL SEEN IN WAR'S MISERY

Pope Mentions No Hope of Peace in Gloomy Broadcast; Condemns Atheism

Vatican City, June 29.—(U.P.)—Pope Pius XII, lamenting the suffering thrust upon the world by the "short-sighted vision" of its leaders, said today in a worldwide broadcast that the triumph of evil will last only a short time and "God's hour will come—an hour of joy and liberation."

Once again the Pope attacked atheism—an implied attack on Russia—and declared that God cannot allow the predomination of atheism, injustice to unarmed, peaceful men nor evil.

Says Misery "God's Will."

Contrary to expectations, the Pope mentioned no hope of peace in the gloomiest broadcast he has ever made. Most Vatican observers felt that he sought to prepare world opinion for a long, painful war.

He declared that the war suffering and misery are God's will and counselled his listeners: "You must find strength not merely to accept them with resignation but glory in them."

He spoke with a degree of compassion for the leaders who have plunged the world into war, describing them as merely children of God who are able to judge events only "from the small viewpoint of earthly time."

"They judge events with short-sighted vision," he said. "They think of causes and immediate results. God judges on the basis of eternity."

The Pope began his discourse on "divine providence in human events" by recalling the sufferings and martyrdom of the early Christians and comparing them with the present world misery.

"We . . . feel our hearts tighten at the sight of the present misery, but may this misery see the reawakening of faith, patriotism and courage," he said. "On the other hand, we see decadence of the spirit of justice, bodies destroyed by machine guns and bombs, and prisoners held far away from their dear ones.

"We see nations dragged into war and harm done to old people, women and children—blockades and counter blockades which aggravate almost everywhere the difficulties of getting supplies of foodstuffs."

Urges Endurance.

The Pope spoke for 26 minutes, ending at 1 p. m., on the occasion of the Feast of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul. He ended his discourse by bestowing the Apostolic blessing.

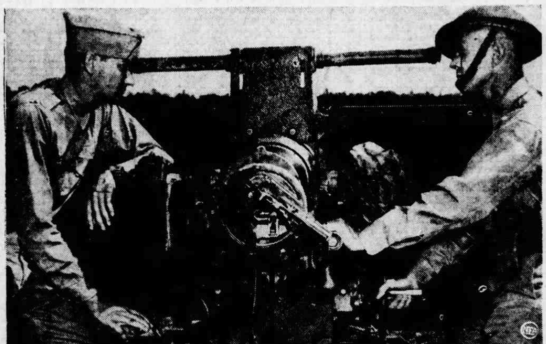
He asked the people to show endurance "for the name of Christ" through the "tempest of evil, of suffering and of anguish that now rages over the world."

The Pope said that while men act in their limited knowledge, God sees human events "and their remote causes and judges them in their remote effects. . . . God sees the whole hidden, complicated convergence of responsibility."

"God at times thus lets trials befall individuals and peoples, trials of which the malice of men is the instrument in a design of justice . . . towards purifying people through the expiations of this present trial

See POPE, Page Two.

Inventors Demonstrate 'Water-Pipe Gunsight'



Lieut. Charles K. Yancey (left) and Capt. Lowell G. Bean, both field artillery officers on duty with the Second U. S. Army in Tennessee, did something about a shortage of sighting equipment for their heavy guns. Using water pipe, mirrors and adhesive tape, they devised a sight proven to be twice as efficient as the one now in use. It's to be tested further at Fort Bragg, site of the artillery test board. Sights now used by the Army for .75 mm. guns cost $638 apiece; the new sights can be manufactured for $6.30 each and $5 in lots of 1,000. Yancey is a Nashville, Tenn., physician; Bean is a Chattanooga refinery worker.

JAPAN DESCRIBED AS FRIEND OF U. S.

Prince Konoye Says Japs Made Pact with Axis to Keep U. S. Out of War

By ARTHUR MENKEN.

Tokyo, June 29.—(U.P.)—Japan is extremely anxious to maintain friendly relations with the United States and the imperial government "sees no reason why the two countries cannot remain friendly," Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye told me today in an exclusive interview.

The three powers pact among Japan, Germany, and Italy, the Premier said, was designed to keep both Japan and the United States from being involved in the European war.

The Premier declined to discuss the Russo-German war in detail, because of the present fluctuating situation, but made it clear that he hopes that conflict will not aggravate Japanese-American relations.

Asks Understanding.

He asked that Americans make a vigorous effort to understand Japan's position, which he conceives to be that of a factor for peace and stability in East Asia, and insisted that Japan is not a partner to any German plan for world conquest.

The Prince, tall, athletic and radiating an atmosphere of calm and confidence, received me Sunday morning in his private residence, interrupting a succession of official conferences for our talk and to pose for a news reel which I took.

Groups of officials were arriving in quick succession as I was driven into the garden of his home and it was evident that the Russo-German war may confront the Premier and his ministers with decisions of the gravest importance.

After I had thanked Prince Konoye for receiving me I asked for his opinion of Japanese-American relations in view of the spread of the European war. He replied:

"Japan is very anxious to maintain friendly relations with the United States and we see no reason why our two countries cannot remain friendly."

The world situation, he added, is extremely delicate and for that reason detailed comment on most aspects of the Russo-German conflict is inadvisable.

I asked whether the latest developments in the international situation might result in an alteration

See JAPAN, Page Two.

Panzer Fighters Checked At Minsk, Soviet Claims

Moscow Also Reports Deadly Route of Germans and Finns on Northern Front

Moscow, Monday, June 30.—Strong German tank forces which thrust into the Minsk sector of White Russia have been isolated and are imperiled under a constant rain of Russian bombs, the Soviet Information Bureau declared today, and emphatically denied Nazi claims of gigantic losses of men and equipment.

It countered with these claims of its own:

Since the war began June 22, "The Germans have lost no less than 2,500 tanks, about 1,500 airplanes and more than 30,000 prisoners of war."

Nazis Called Liars.

Noting German claims to have captured 40,000 Red Army men, captured or destroyed more than 2,000 Soviet tanks and 600 cannon and destroyed more than 4,000 Soviet planes the Soviet communique called this a "manifest lie" and said actually the Red Army had lost 850 planes, 900 tanks and 15,000 men missing or captured.

Finns Repulsed.

Simultaneously, it was announced that combined Finnish-German forces Sunday made a sudden stab at the Russian frontier all along the Finnish border from the Arctic Sea to the Gulf of Finland, only to be hurled back into their fortifications with hundreds of dead.

Retreat Admitted.

But it was on the Polish front and in the Minsk sector of White Russia that the Russian communique placed the heaviest fighting.

It acknowledged a retreat by the Red Army in the Vilna-Dvinsk area of former Lithuania, but said the Germans had failed in flank and rear attacks on these troops.

"Covering infantry which carried out the retreat from the state frontier are engaged in violent fighting and are stopping the advance of the enemy's motorized troops and of his infantry along the Lida-Wolkowysk line," the communique stated.

Lida is in the Russian part of

See MOSCOW, Page Two.

GUN DUELS ROCK FINNISH BORDER

Finns Take Initiative on Russian Front from Baltic Sea to Arctic Ocean

Helsinki, Finland, June 29—(AP)—Artillery duels shook the Russian-Finnish border for more than 600 miles today as the northern front suddenly blazed into full fury.

From the Baltic to the Arctic, Finnish Field Marshal Mannerheim's midnight order of the day, calling on Finns to follow him in a "holy war" against the Russians, was the signal for the end of Finland's previous passive resistance to the U. S. S. R.

Full details of the fighting were not disclosed, but in declaring the Finns have taken the initiative an army spokesman declared, "After all, Finns are not the kind to sit with hands folded while their land is laid waste and women and children massacred."

Heavy Gunfire.

The distant rumble of heavy gunfire was heard in the streets of this capital all day Sunday. Occasionally nearer explosions were heard with a sharper note as harbor forts fired at targets offshore, where Russian warships are believed on patrol.

Bursts of smoke could be seen out at sea.

Helsinki's taste of the day's fighting was topped off by air raid alarms, although no Russian planes reached the city. Defending fighters patrolled the skies constantly.

A government spokesman said the Finns had watched the Russians mobilize along the Finnish border for many weeks past, the concentrations of troops and war materials proceeding day and night.

"We saw the enemy get ready to assault us by land as well as by

See FINNS, Page Two.

Beaverbrook Is Elevated To Vital Supplies Post

London, Monday, June 30.—(AP)—Prime Minister Churchill, shuffling his cabinet for the second time in two months to take swift advantage of Adolf Hitler's Russian campaign, today appointed Lord Beaverbrook Minister of Supply, with responsibility for one of the most important posts in the British war machine.

Simultaneously, Churchill abolished the post of Minister of State, which Lord Beaverbrook was given in the cabinet changes of May 2 and in which "The Beaver" had been called vice prime minister.

Beaverbrook replaced Sir Andrew Rae Duncan as Minister of Supply. Sir Andrew went back to his former post as pres... nt of the Board of Trade, replacing Captain Oliver Lyttleton, who was selected for "special duties abroad." Sir Andrew will continue as chairman of the import authority.

The eight-member war cabinet previously had not included the Minister of Supply, but the Canadian-born peer, who quadrupled Britain's plane output as Minister of Air Production, retains his important post in the war cabinet under the new set-up.

He was given wide responsibility for making war goods in all of Britain's factories.

The Prime Minister's action was interpreted almost unanimously by informed circles as meaning Churchill was placing a new and greater emphasis upon increasing the speed of production of war materials to take the fullest advantage of Germany's engagement against Russia.

Well-posted circles said Lord Beaverbrook had not lost stature in the shake-up; that he had been assigned to the new post because Churchill felt he would be most useful there.

"The Ministry of Supply now is certainly one of the most important in the British empire," one source said.

Beaverbrook's duties as referee on priority questions were taken over by Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin. Other minor tasks were given to other officials because, it was believed Churchill felt he would be most useful there.

"The Ministry of Supply now is certainly one of the most important in the British empire," one source said.

Beaverbrook's duties as referee on priority questions were taken over by Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin. Other minor tasks were given to other officials because it was because, of the demands the new post will make upon Beaverbrook's time.

British commentators expressed little surprise at the call for Beaverbrook to take over the vital supply job.

The authoritative Press Association observed that the cabinet changes "are but underlinings of repeated warnings by government spokesmen that the Russian-German conflict, far from providing cause for relaxation, is an opportunity for Britain to make up the leeway in production."

UNDER THE DOME

RICH—Cold figures in black and white inform the Revenue Department that North Carolina will end the current fiscal year with a fur-lined surplus of general funds, the amount of which cannot be specifically determined until the end of the month, today.

Two funds, the sales tax and the income tax, have staggered far above the level of any previous collection in the history of the State. As of last Monday, the sales tax had hit a total of $14,122,939.94, which is almost two million dollars above the total sales tax collection for the previous year. The income tax total had skyrocketed to the all-time high figure of $14,428,725.33, which was more than two million dollars greater than the collection for the previous 12 months.

All along the line, the same story was true. The Schedule B license tax had yielded $2,452,613.68 through last Monday, compared with $2,103,244.45 for the previous fiscal year. An index of business enterprise, the Schedule B division has sold 15,000 more privilege licenses than a year ago. That figure represents new businesses or expansion of old ones into new fields.

GENERAL FUND—Increases in the various items of State revenue has boosted collections for the entire general fund to an all-time high of $44,975,469.98, which will undoubtedly top the $45,000,000 mark today. This figure represents net income after the deduction of refunds for overpayments required by law and the deduction of almost one million dollars as the counties' share in the intangible property taxes.

In every item of revenue, the collection for 1940-41 have exceeded the fondest dreams of the budget makers. The total general fund revenue was estimated during the 1939 General Assembly at $41,284,300, and during the past session that estimate was raised to $43,167,250. Already that has been exceeded by almost two million dollars.

The total general fund revenues—including those acquired from non-tax sources—first placed at $42,850,322 and last session was raised to an estimate of $44,767,272. Even that figure has been topped.

In the sales tax classification, it was considered a wild dream to expect $13,573,732, but today's figures show over $500,000 more than that. The $13,774,518 estimate for income taxes was considered extravagant. That has been exceeded by almost $750,000.

On the basis of estimated expenditures of $43,000,000 for the year, the State's general fund surplus the last day of June will exceed five million dollars.

BEVERAGES—The current re-

See DOME, Page Two.

Greeks Hungry

Ankara, Turkey, June 27.—(Delayed)—(AP)—Foreigners arriving from Athens today declared that many Greeks are going hungry while Greek wheat and potatoes are being shipped to Germany.

Some travelers said there is "real famine" in Greece. Dairy cattle in the Athens area have been slaughtered for beef, leaving a milk shortage, they said, and some estimated that more than half of the Greek population was not getting enough food for subsistence.

Greek newspapers have adopted a pro-German attitude and are attacking King George II, the late Dictator John Metaxas and the democracies, and are blaming the Greek disaster on "the faithless British," the travelers report.