

F.D.R. STRESSES IDEALS OF U.S.

Says Some Americans Seem Willing to Compromise With Dictatorships.

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lished to terminate the wars raging elsewhere in the world.

He then listed the ideals of government and peace as follows:

1. Freedom of information and the press.

2. Freedom of religion.

3. Freedom of expression.

4. Freedom from fear of attack.

5. Freedom from want, with elimination of world barriers against cultural and commercial intercourse.

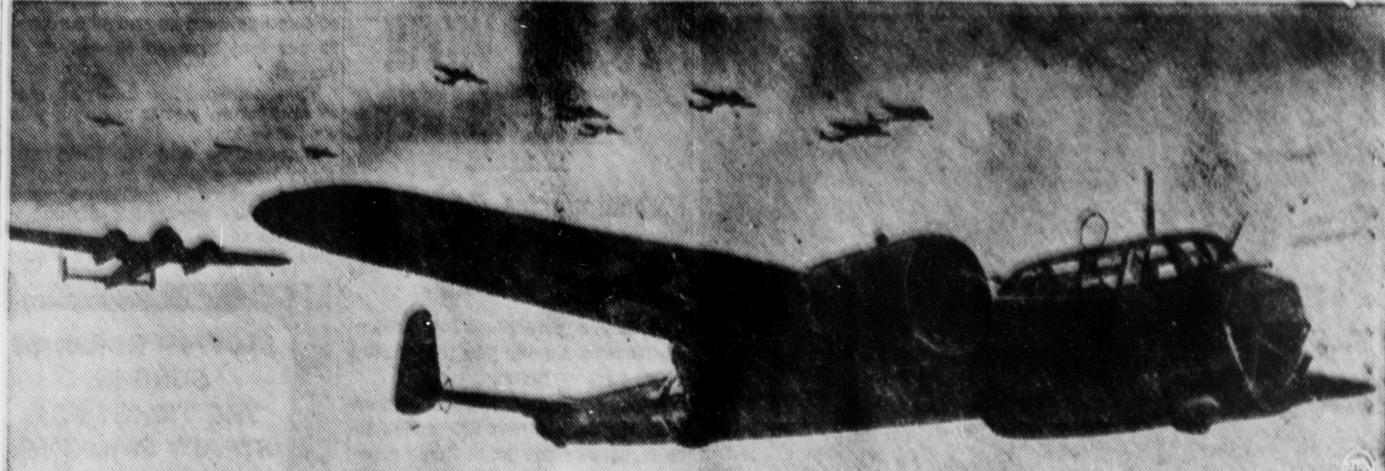
The fourth ideal, Mr. Roosevelt said, entails removal of the weapons that cause fear of attack and jeopardy of air bombings from some hostile neighbor. In plain language, he said, that ideal must be achieved by disarmament, making clear that disarmament is an integral objective of the ideals on which he believes that world peace may some day be re-established.

But he was emphatic in stressing that these peace ideals still are only in the objective stage. No one, he emphasized, can predict the course of world events in these critical days.

Mr. Roosevelt reviewed the philosophy of democracy versus dictatorship at a press conference held in the study of the new \$250,000 Franklin D. Roosevelt Library on his estate which yesterday he turned over to the Government as a unit in the Federal archives.

Turning to problems of national defense, Mr. Roosevelt said he has not yet been able to begin work on his new supplemental programs for the Army and Navy because complete estimates have not yet reached

'Flying Pencils' Write Tale of Death Over England



Death rides the wings of these German "flying pencils" as they roar across the Channel and over England with their bombs. Daily, these mass attacks from the air continue, indicating the imminence

him. He said he still hopes, however, to send the plan to Congress by Monday.

Mr. Roosevelt was informed that Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, expects to go to Washington Monday to see Charles L. McNary, Vice Presidential nominee. He was asked whether he might see Mr. Willkie during that visit.

The President replied that his previous comment still applies on such questions—that, of course, he would be glad to see Mr. Willkie should the Republican nominee desire such a meeting. But he gave no indication that such a conference is likely to materialize.

CANAL COMMAND CHANGES

WASHINGTON, July 5 (U.P.)—President Roosevelt today nominated Col. Glen Edgerton, U.S. Army engineer, to be governor of the Panama Canal.

Today's War Moves—

FRENCH SHIPS AID BRITISH DEFENSES

(Continued from Page One)

concentrated attack of unprecedented violence. His expectation of success is based on these new instruments of war; and until he shows his hand in the air, it is impossible to determine what turn his strategy will take.

But there is room for belief that an invasion with hundreds of transports risking destruction may give way to a new form of air blitzkrieg against Britain's food fleet.

Great Britain's attack on the French fleet at Oran is justified by the common conduct of warfare. With the French fleet in danger of passing into German hands, France's position was really one of "armed neutrality."

During the Napoleonic wars, Denmark and the other Baltic countries announced their "armed neutrality" to help Napoleon against the British. Nelson attacked part of the Danish fleet in 1801, defeating it in the battle of Copenhagen. In this engagement he turned his blind eye to his telescope when his superior officer signaled him to withdraw before the battle was over.

More appropriate to the present action of Britain against France, however, was the British procedure in 1805 when Napoleon and Russia threatened to seize all neutral European shipping, preliminary to an invasion of England.

Denmark then had the largest neutral fleet. Canning sent Admiral Gambier to Denmark. He bombarded Copenhagen and captured 70 of Denmark's 72 vessels of war. Thereafter an invasion of England became impossible.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE' WOMAN RESCUED

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this communication to the Reich Government.

"He states that in contrast to other countries, especially in contrast to England and France, Germany has no territorial possessions in the American continent and has given no occasion whatever for the assumption that it intends to acquire such possessions, and he asserts that thus, insofar as Germany is concerned, the communication addressed to the Reich Government is without object.

The German Minister for Foreign Affairs continues by remarking that in this case the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, implicit in

of the Nazi blitzkrieg. A Dornier of the above type appeared over the southeast coast soon after dawn today and after dropping four bombs in a rural district was chased out to sea and shot down by a British Spitfire. The crew of four was captured.

British Seizure of Fleet Gives America More Time to Prepare

By REAR ADMIRAL YATES
STIRLING JR.

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NEW YORK, July 5.—The drastic British action against the French fleet means that the Americans still can depend on the British Navy, if only for the time, as a bulwark of defense in the Atlantic. It means that the Americas have a little more time to prepare their defenses.

The French fleet combined with the Italian would have given the Axis a navy almost equal to the British Navy, one capable of great destruction, even of accomplishing the defeat of Great Britain.

The Germans would have found it easy to operate the French fleet. The British no longer have access to French munition plants, but they should be able to operate the French ships. For instance, they will find torpedoes to fit the French submarine *Surcouf*.

More important than the capital ships and cruisers, are the small vessels, numbering probably between 200 and 300, which will be invaluable

in protecting the British coast against an enemy landing.

In my opinion, no American naval officer was surprised at what happened at Oran or Alexandria.

Believe U. S. Position In Atlantic Strengthened

WASHINGTON, July 5 (U.P.)—

Authoritative quarters believed today that Great Britain's action against the French fleet and prevention of British control of the Atlantic would strengthen the United States' position in the Pacific.

Congressional leaders, led by Chairman Key Pittman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, applauded the British capture or destruction of a large portion of the French Navy.

State Department and other Administration leaders sought to avoid partisan comment in their official expressions about the French fleet, but their private reaction was one of satisfaction.

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