

VICTORIOUS YANKS ENTER MANILA

Mrs. Mabel Richardson
Rt. 1 Bx 84 — 6-24-45

Yanks Pierce Westwall; Reds Outflank Kustrin

U. S. First Army
29 Miles From
Rhine River

By Austin Bealmear
Paris, Feb. 4 (AP)—The U. S. First Army ripped a hole all the way through the west wall south-east of Aachen and 29 miles from the Rhine today, bending back the south flank of the enemy's powerful Roer river defenses which block an Allied drive to the Ruhr and Eifel.

The north wing of four assaulting divisions swung east 4 1/2 miles, cutting through two villages—one of them a 1 1/2 mile from the vital Roer river dams beyond the west-wall, where the enemy has been opening gates, flooding the valley and halting a push farther north. A front dispatch said the doughboys struck in snow, sleet and freezing rain, overpowered the last system of German pillboxes at a point eight miles east of Monschau. They fought out into open country within a mile of a five-mile-wide fire forest, one of the last barriers to the Cologne plain.

In Main Line
A Blue network correspondent reported from the front that the Americans reached the south bank of the lake formed by the dams, overrunning a big Nazi youth training camp which had been a project of Hitler, Goebbels and Himmler.

To the south the U. S. Third Army broke into the main Siegfried line system 5 1/2 miles inside the Reich and 3 1/2 miles from the fortress of Prüm, keeping up the pressure on a 40-mile front in what may be the forerunner of a big push from the west.

The Third Army seized at least three German villages southeast of St. Vith, pushing into the Schnee Eifel forest, was outflanking Brandeburg, 4 1/2 miles west of Prüm and a key to the Siegfried line defenses on this sector of the front.

The battle of Southern Alsace seemed nearing its final phase as German forces were driven back.

George Bill Is Facing Southern Revolt in House

Spence Calls Meeting On Bill for Tuesday, Hopes for Approval

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—Facing a Southern revolt, administration Democrats put the bill in the senate-passed George bill in the house tonight, racing to save the commerce secretaryship for Henry Wallace.

Chairman Spence (D., Ky.) of the house banking committee called a meeting on the bill for Tuesday and hoped it would be approved without major change. Other administration leaders said they would try to whip it through the house far in advance of the senate's March 1 vote on Wallace's appointment—an action which virtually would assure his confirmation.

But house Republicans and Southern Democrats threatened to upset the administration plan either by delaying the bill or burdening it with so many restrictions the president will be forced to veto it, giving Wallace opponents ammunition to demand his rejection by the senate.

The George bill would strip the department of its control over the Reconstruction Finance corporation and leave Wallace to boss a routine cabinet job. President Roosevelt's recent decision to approve the bill virtually assured Wallace's confirmation.

Southern Revolt
Some of the Southern Democrats—outspokenly opposed to Wallace—indicated they would try to put the bill on the hook and force the senate to vote on Wallace under such circumstances that his confirmation would give him control of the RFC along with the Commerce department.

"If it is dangerous to turn the Department of Commerce with the RFC over to Wallace it is just as dangerous to turn the department over to him without the RFC," said Rep. Rankin (D., Miss.), a leader among the Southern Democrats.

"There is a feeling that this (George) bill ought to remain in the house banking and currency (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Pvt. D. Hebert of Brusly Reported Missing in France

Pvt. Durwood Hebert, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clay Hebert of Brusly, has been reported missing in action somewhere in France since January 5, according to word received from the War department. Pvt. Hebert, who is 20 years old, was graduated from Brusly High school and he was formerly employed by the Standard Oil company before entering the service. A brother, Cpl. J. C. Hebert, is somewhere in the Pacific theater of war.

Four Bomber Forces Reported Over Berlin

German Air Ministry Hit Eight Times in Saturday's Raid

By Charles Chamberlain
London, Feb. 4 (AP)—German broadcasts warned of four separate forces of bombers winging over the Reich tonight, possibly indicating an RAF Mosquito attack on Berlin, whose heart was scourged by 1,000 U. S. Flying Fortresses Saturday.

The record American assault scored eight direct hits on the German air ministry, and poured 18 concentrations of bombs into the area occupied by the War office, Hitler's Reich chancellery, Goebbels' ministry of propaganda, and Gestapo headquarters, an American communiqué disclosed.

Tonight the German warning system reported fast bomber formations—a term that fits Mosquito bombers with their two-ton block-busters—over the Hannover and Brunswick areas and farther east in Berlin's Brandenburg province. Another warning told of a bomber formation approaching western Germany—perhaps RAF Lancasters and Halifaxes headed for freight yards or oil targets.

Buildings Left Gutted
Buildings in the very heart of Berlin were left gutted and charred from one of the war's best jobs of bombing marksmanship. Badly damaged radio broadcasting services provided one indication of the confusion wrought in the refugee-filled capital, less than 40 miles from Russian lines.

The 1,000 Flying Fortresses left an almost unbroken mass of fire and smoke over an area two miles long and a mile wide in the core of the city, and smoke rolled up more than two miles high through the clouds. U. S. strategic air force fighters, including losses in a simultaneous strike on Magdeburg to the southwest.

The huge pall of smoke rising after the air ministry building was struck made it impossible for photograph interpreters to plot direct hits on the other key buildings nearby, the communiqué said. Besides the War office, Chancellery, Propaganda ministry and Gestapo headquarters, the ministry of agriculture and other important government structures are concentrated in the area so heavily battered in the hail of 2,500 tons of bombs. It is likely, however, that many German government offices have been moved from the area.

Fire and Smoke
"From the Unter den Linden on the north to Gendarmen Strasse on the south, and from the east end of the Tiergarten to the Prinzen Strasse in an east-west direction in the center of the city, the pictures show fire and smoke in an (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Allied Broadcasts Call on German Army to Give Up

(By The Associated Press)
American and Russian broadcasts called last night on the German army to surrender, with Moscow sounding the theme "Hitler has lost the war."

The U. S. Army broadcast to German troops on the Western front asserted Nazi leaders had gambled on a hopeless venture, with the stake "your life."

Moscow radio, as heard by CBS, declared there was no escape from the ring closing on Germany and asserted "Hitler has lost the war. Five million Germans are dead. Today Hitler is throwing 15 and 14-year-old children into the battle fight. Old men and women, cripples have to save Germany. Refugees stream into Berlin, but Hitler welcomes them with hunting squads, and Volkstrum battalions."

Nazi leaders, it added, insist the war must go on "so that the bloody skins of the Nazi henchmen survive one more week or one more month."

"There is just one choice left, between national catastrophe or rescue. National catastrophe is inevitable if the war goes on. The rescue from total catastrophe lies in surrender."

The U. S. Army message from Absie, the American broadcasting station in Europe, cited the privileges given German prisoners who will "return home as soon as possible after the end of the war."

"The great Rundstedt counter-offensive was an adventurous gamble with your life," said the Absie broadcast recorded by the OWI, adding, propaganda Minister Goebbels wanted it because "he knew the patience of the German people was beginning to break. The spectre of the final reckoning arose before him. A successful attack meant a last reprieve. A defeat meant ten of thousands more German dead. The stake: your life."

Eight-Way Road Junction Falls To Russians

By W. W. Herscher
London, Monday, Feb. 5 (AP)—Russian forces yesterday outflanked Kustrin, northern bastion of the Oder river line protecting Berlin, and plunged to within 33 miles of the battered Nazi capital.

Barwalde, an eight-way road junction 14 miles northwest of Kustrin and six miles from the Oder northeast of Berlin fell in this sweep around the northern end of the Oder defenses. Other units of Marshal Gregory Zhukov's first White Russian army took Zieblin, 13 miles southeast of Frankfurt, indicating the beginning of a move to flank the southern end of the line as well.

The regular nightly communiqué from Moscow announcing these gains also reported the fall of Neudamm, 10 miles north-northeast of Kustrin, captured by the Russians en route to Barwalde, in an 18-mile advance from Vietz, which was taken Saturday.

Nazi Forces Split
Moscow's supplemental communiqué early today declared that advances north and northwest of Königsberg in East Prussia had split German forces on the Samland peninsula, that enemy groupings were being pressed toward the sea and wiped out and that "defeated and demoralized" German soldiers had killed the Nazi SS (Elite Guard) men who forced them to continue to fight before they surrendered.

The Soviet East Prussian campaign has compressed the German defenders into less than one-eighth of the province's territory, has cut their escape routes and now is methodically annihilating their formations.

At Barwalde, the Soviets have between them and the Oder a stretch of flat and sandy terrain. It is in this area northwest of Kustrin that the Germans assert Zhukov's men already have attempted to force the river.

Zieblin lies 10 miles south of Barwalde. German and four miles from the Oder's west bank. Moscow gave no hint of crossings in that sector, although the Germans reported repulsing attempts to establish bridgeheads.

Claim Little Change
The German radio last night claimed "no essential changes" had occurred on the eastern front in the previous 24 hours, but its accounts of fighting on the eastern front put the Russians far ahead of the reports from Moscow.

While the Soviet communiqué made no mention of a drive toward Stettin, the German broadcast claimed Russian attacks "northwest of Schwedt" had been repulsed and the German communiqué placed Zhukov's forces near Ryritz.

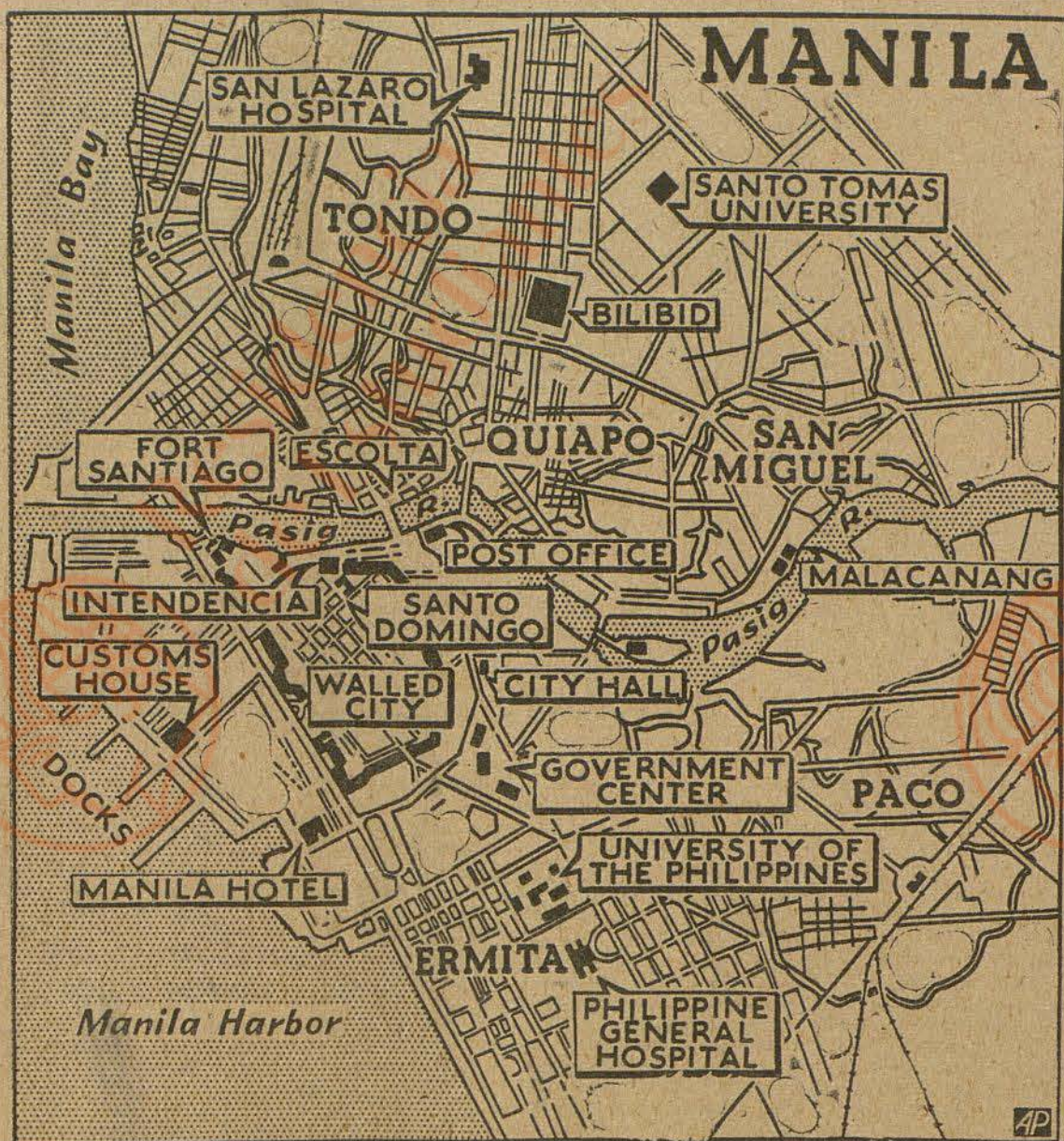
Schwedt is 19 miles northwest of Barwalde and 27 southwest of Stettin, the German Baltic port which serves Berlin.

Pryitz is 22 miles southeast of Stettin and 26 northwest of Schwedt. The closest approach to Stettin announced from Moscow is Soldin, 15 miles south of Pryitz.

German broadcasts, in addition, told of Nazi forces beating back attacks by Russian reserves from "Soviet Oder bridgeheads," particularly at Ohlau and Steinau in Silesia, none of which has been claimed by the Red army command.

Moving around Kustrin and Frankfurt, guardians of the last 40 miles to Berlin, Zhukov captured more than 100 towns and villages, the Soviet communiqué said, adding that 1,500 prisoners had been taken in this sector.

An order of the day by Marshal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



YANKS RETURN TO MANILA—Less than three years after the Japanese took the city, American forces yesterday entered the city of Manila, freeing about 3,000 civilians who had been interned at the Santo Tomas camp. The forces entered the city at night and took the camp, then guarded the internees until they could be removed.

Five Known Here Believed Liberated at Santo Tomas

Liberators Greeted By Natives With Shouts of Victory

(By United Press)
Manila has fallen to victorious American troops and the city, although looted by the Japanese, still stands nearly intact. Royal Arch Gunnison, correspondent for Mutual Broadcasting system, reported Sunday after a trip into the Philippines capital.

"Manila is liberated," Gunnison said in a broadcast from outside the city, relayed by Luzon radio. Gen. Douglas MacArthur's "Voice of Freedom," Gunnison entered the city briefly, came out, and then flew over the capital at an altitude of 300 feet in a small airplane.

There was scarcely any tumult in the American entrance into Manila, Gunnison indicated.

"It was a pathetic entry," he said. "Filipinos timidly came out of their homes."

Cry 'Victory'
"Victory," they cried, and many called, "You'll never know how we have missed you."

"I did not see a single Jap except a few dead," said Gunnison. "A great smoke pall still hangs over the city. Bright fires spot the systematized scuttling of the important Japanese installations or ammunition dumps."

Gunnison flew 100 feet over Santo Tomas internment camp in a plane piloted by Lt. Eugene Gravis of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an artillery spotter.

Gunnison spent many months at Santo Tomas as an internee before he was exchanged on the liner Gripsholm.

"I saw many of my friends and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Heads for More Stormy Sailing

Taft Says He Will Offer Compromise Measure by Harness

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—The administration-backed "work or jail" manpower bill, passed by the house, headed into further stormy sailing in the senate today.

Sen. Taft (R., Ohio), chairman of the Republican steering committee, told a reporter he will offer the house-defeated compromise measure proposed by Rep. Harness (R., Ind.), described by Taft as a continuance of the voluntary system of manpower control.

The May bill, which would make Selective Service registrants between 18 and 45 subject to jail sentences if they declined to stay on war jobs or transfer to them, is before the senate military committee for possible action tomorrow.

Claims 'Sabotage'
Committee consideration was complicated over the week end by the assertion of Sen. Johnson (D., Colo.), a member, that the War department secretly changed its stand about who should administer the measure and had thereby "sabotaged" it.

As passed by the house, the bill would leave enforcement to Selective Service. The senate committee previously had voted to amend it to place the directing powers in the hands of War Mobilizer James F. Byrnes. Johnson said War department officials were on public record as favoring the Byrnes administration but had told senators privately that they wanted Selective Service to have control.

This was just one offshoot, however, of the growing battle which Taft hoped might be compromised (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Two Baton Rougeans, Relatives of Residents Rep

Word of the liberation of interned American civilians from the Jap concentration camp, Santo Tomas, as U. S. troops reached Manila last night was received with joy in Baton Rouge where at least five persons with local connections are reportedly interned.

The names of the civilians released were not made public last

night and Associated Press reports said that the next of kin will be notified prior to publication of the names. This was in contrast to the procedure following the release of 31 military prisoners by a Ranger raid on the Cabanatuan prison camp near Manila earlier this week, when families of the men (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



BESSIE HACKETT

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Thousands Slaughtered Jan. 18 By Nazis Before Fall of Lodz

By Daniel DeLuce
Lodz, Poland, Feb. 3 (Delayed) (AP)—Charred bodies sprawled beside the gaunt brick ruins of a Nazi prison camp and sobbing Polish children laid tiny wreaths and flowers upon their dead today.

Franciszek Zaremski, a tall, 30-year-old Polish carpenter, told how German SS guards slaughtered from 1,000 to 3,000 young Polish men on January 18, the day before Lodz was liberated by Soviet armored forces, in an old textile factory on the outskirts of the city.

American and British correspondents from Moscow interviewed Zaremski after inspecting the grisly factory site. Young and old Poles had gathered here in a cold, drizzling rain around a few score of blackened corpses which had not been buried underneath the rubble of what was a big four-story building.

The story of Radogosc—this SS transit prison camp—as told today by Zaremski took rank with the most subhuman chapters of Nazi rule in Europe. For hours on end, he said, the massacre continued methodically while, elsewhere in the Lodz ghetto, Germans failed to carry out even minor sabotage

Many Civilian War Prisoners Freed; Opposition Slight

Jap Industrial City of Kobe Is Hit in Force

Enemy Broadcasts Hit City in Ten Waves

By Harry Wilson Sharpe
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
Washington, Feb. 4 (UP)—A fleet of Superfortresses numbering probably upwards of 100 hit the great Japanese industrial city of Kobe in force for the first time today, bombing through clouds which obscured some target areas.

Japanese broadcasts said the planes hit the city in 10 waves while others bombed Kishiwada and Matsuzaka on the coast in the same general area 260 miles west of Tokyo, the heart of industrial Japan.

There was no disposition to doubt enemy reports that Japanese planes attacked the Superfortresses savagely, though no details were immediately available.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, commanding the 20th (Superfortress) air force, announced the Kobe attack by B-29s of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May's 21st bomber command bases on the Marianas.

Heavy Cloud Cover
A dispatch by Lisle Shoemaker, United Press war correspondent at 21st bomber command headquarters on Guam, said that early waves of planes over the target reported heavy cloud cover and indicated that all planes used precision instruments to sight their bombs.

Commanding officers, Shoemaker said, were prepared for reports of resistance on the scale which the Superfortresses met in their last raid on Tokyo January 27, when five B-29s were lost and 167 enemy planes downed, 21 probably downed and 41 damaged.

A Japanese imperial air force communiqué said that the Superfortresses executed a surprise landing—first of its kind in the Philippine campaign—hind enemy lines to move onto Manila from the south, only 18 miles away.

These paratroops landed Friday ahead of Yanks who had invaded the coast to the west last Wednesday. This gave the Americans command of a 2,000-foot height on a line highway to the Cavite Naval Base and Manila itself.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Full Control Of City Seen Before Long

By C. Yates McDaniel

Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Monday, Feb. 5 (AP)—Just 26 days after their initial Luzon invasion, American troops appeared to the heart of Manila yesterday, freed thousands of civilian war prisoners, seized the governmental palace and pressed against little more than sniper fire toward complete control of the Philippines capital.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced the virtual achievement of his prime goal in a triumphant communique today. A dynamited bridge on the northern outskirts prevented the general from entering Manila immediately. He turned back to find another route.

Veteran First Cavalry Division forces made an anchoring drive in darkness Saturday night to seize the Santo Tomas internment camp from the east. About 3,000 civilians, mainly American women and children, have been held at Santo Tomas since May 1, 1942.

Sharp Engagement
A sharp engagement occurred at the camp. Frontline reports said the guards were killed and the prison was taken over completely after room-to-room fighting. Removal of the prisoners by ambulance began.

The mechanized cavalrymen then captured Malacanang palace, former governmental headquarters of the Philippine commonwealth. Jap officials had fled.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Critical Shortage Of Farm Labor Seen in State

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Agriculture department listed scores of critical farm labor shortages areas today as foot officials warned that an early end of the war in Europe would not ease a tightening food supply situation.

Farmers will need, the department said, part-time help from at least 4,000,000 nonfarm workers in town and urban areas if they are to come anywhere near meeting production goals set up by the War Food administration.

Contrary to expectations of many, a German surrender would not lessen demands on American food. Such an event would bring about increased demands for foreign relief feeding at a time when the armed forces were stepping up their purchases of reserves for the campaign in the Pacific against Japan.

The department, in emphasizing that agriculture had its shortest labor supply in nearly 40 years, said an early victory in Europe would not return a large number of men from the armed services to the farms in time for work on 1945 production, owing to the problems involved in demobilization.

The critical farm labor areas, for which nonfarm labor must be mobilized, by months include:

April—Louisiana, strawberry picking.

September—Cotton picking in the South.

November—Sugar cane harvest in Louisiana.

December—Louisiana, sugar cane harvesting.

Paper and Tin Collections Set In City Tuesday

Waste paper and tin cans that housewives of Baton Rouge have salvaged during the past week will be collected tomorrow in the city proper, salvage officials announced last night. There will be no collections in the parish until Tuesday February 13.

Collections have been increasing steadily and salvage directors are hopeful that the good work will be continued. Therefore they are urging all housewives who live within the city limits to put on their bundles of paper and tin cans carefully washed and flattened tin cans.



MISSING GEORGIA BOY FOUND AT FRIEND'S HOME—Donald Jay Erelstein, 11-year-old Augusta, Ga., boy (right) tells Rabbi Seymour Gettowitz and David Lerner, (left) a friend in the Rabbi's home at Bradley Beach, why he left his home with \$11,000, which he borrowed from his father's desk. Homesickness for friends, who prior to his adoption by the Edelsteins prompted the lad's flight.

Second Meeting May Result From Big Conference

By Phil Ault
London, Feb. 4 (UP)—A conference of the four Allied powers facing Germany on the West—Great Britain, France, Belgium and Holland—may be one of the first and most important results of the three-power talks now believed to be in progress, according to Belgium said tonight.

It was reported that with the blessing of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Marshal Josef Stalin, the four Western powers would seek a firm agreement among themselves both for close co-operation financially and economically and for agreements to prevent future German aggression.

Communal use for defense purposes of ports and airports may be one feature of any agreement, the advisers said.

Both Belgium and Holland now recognize the need for some military arrangement with the major European powers before a Western European collective security program becomes a reality from their viewpoint, it was said, and it was increasingly recognized that economic agreements were necessary between Britain, Belgium, Holland and possibly France.

The details of the Big Three talks were still a complete secret, and even the German radio had ceased speculation on them after reporting that they were being held at a Romanian Black sea port.

It was believed that full announcements of the meeting must come within a few days and that, in combination with the Russian offensive, they would make this one of the most momentous weeks of the war.

Occasional rumors circulated including one today that the Germans had capitulated and signed an armistice, and hundreds of Londoners telephoned newspapers for information.

VICTORIOUS

(Continued From Page 1)

Elements of the 37th Division entered Manila from the north, capturing the Grace Park Airfield, and pushed cautiously toward the wide and deep Pasig river which runs through the center of the city. Most of the bridges over the Pasig appeared intact.

The Americans held the northern half of Manila, but south of the Pasig, in the commercial center, the Japanese may put up a bloody fight. Demolition explosions were heard and fires were seen in the southern section.

The enemy offered no major stand in the northern part of Manila. The threat was harassing machinegun and sniper fire from houses.

Associated Press Correspondent Philip Hannon, with the First Division, said the Japanese were being driven into the city.

Yanks poured into the city, and the Japanese were being driven back. "God bless the Americans!" There were the cries of the liberated.

Few Buildings Smashed
Hannon walked for five miles toward the Manila waterfront, and wrote that "a few buildings were smashed and burned, but on the whole that part of Manila was not greatly damaged. However, off in the distance we could see huge fires and columns of smoke. The dock area was burning fiercely."

(President Roosevelt messaged Philippine President Sergio Osmeña that "the American people rejoice with me in the liberation of your capital.")

Malacan Palace, in Yank hands, was the historic residence successively of Spanish and American governors general, American high commissioners and from the birth of the Philippine republic until the hurried departure on Christmas Eve, 1941, of the late President Manuel Quezon.

It was just three years and six weeks ago that the last units of MacArthur's tired outnumbered Filipino and American forces left the capital.

Paratroops Land
With the First Cavalry and 37th Infantry divisions already within Manila, a new paratroop invasion behind enemy lines in Batangas province spearheaded the 11th Airborne division's drive along a straight, downhill road 18 miles from the southern fringes of the city.

His first paratroop landing of the Philippines campaign bolstered the 11th Airborne's invasion of the Batangas province coast last Wednesday.

The First Cavalry division, fighting in memory of their former Command. Lt. Gen. Jonathan W. Wainwright who was captured by the invading Japanese in early 1942, was the first to enter Manila.

These hard-fighting, dismounted cavalrymen—whose quick drive down the eastern flank of the Central Luzon plain was the most sensational advance of the entire campaign—fought into Manila under cover of darkness to guard the safety of the Santo Tomas internment camp.

MacArthur's triumphant communiqué today said advance units of the First Cavalry were guarding the Santo Tomas internment camp "while the remainder of the division is coming up from the east."

(Radio Tokyo strangely reported that American forces had been "cut off" in the Clark Field area—40 miles north of Manila—and are now on the verge of being isolated. The enemy radio made no mention of MacArthur's entry into Manila.)

Sniper Fire
MacArthur reported that considerable harassing sniper fire was being encountered in Manila "and the enemy seemed to be attempting demolition destruction."

Smoke had been observed over the city's great waterfront as the Yanks approached, indicating the Japanese were burning dock facilities.

Russell Brines, Associated Press correspondent, reported earlier that Filipino troops from Manila told him that perhaps 1,500 Japanese marines, soldiers and sailors were

Japs Lost 5,300 Planes in War Of Philippines

(By The Associated Press)
Japan lost approximately 5,300 warplanes and probably 200 more in its effort to hold on to the Philippines, against announced American losses of less than 200 aircraft.

The air battle for the Philippines began last September when Adm. William F. Halsey's carrier task force struck at Luzon and other islands, in preparation for the land invasion.

The first land-based heavy bomber strike against the islands was September 3, 1944.

Starting with September, through January, official announcements reported the destruction of 2,877 enemy planes in the air and 2,436 on the ground in the Philippine area, plus 200 probables. Announced American losses in that period totaled 169, but the figure actually was larger, as often the U. S. losses were reported in such general terms as "light."

FOUR BOMBER

(Continued From Page 1)

almost unbroken mass over an area, about two miles long and one mile wide," the bulletin said.

Bombs damaged the Potsdam, Friedrichstrasse, Anhalter, Gorki-Adenauer and adjacent rail lines; severely mauled the Tempelhof freight yards, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft gas works near the center of Berlin.

Four hundred Liberators struck at the Rotensee oil plant and nearby Magdeburg freight yards. Some 900 escorting fighters downed 21 German fighters, wrecked 17 more ground, and shot up dozens of locomotives and freight cars and trucks.

Italy-based Mitchells and Thunderbolts bombed the Brenner Pass railroad line today but weather interfered with British-based operations, breaking the succession of major blows which in 36 hours loosed 13,200 tons of bombs.

Some 1,200 RAF planes left off Friday night, bombing Wiesbaden and Karlsruhe, and nearly 800 RAF Lancasters last night plastered two Ruhr benzol plants at Bottrop and Dortmund. During Saturday some 200 British Lancasters attacked E-boats at IJmuiden in Holland and naval installations at Portershaven.

American losses Saturday of 19 bombers and five fighters were a record low for a major attack on Berlin. Earlier 35 bombers had been listed as missing, but nearly half of them landed either in France or perhaps behind Russian lines only 40 miles from Berlin.

German radio services returned to an approximation of normal today, but apparently their foreign language services still were awry. Transocean's morning service consisted of only two messages.

There was no clarification of DNB's report that the Japanese had been driven into the city.

Some last night, the world's longest transmission, had never before been interrupted during broadcasts.

A DNB home broadcast today assured shaken Berliners that the Japanese would be stopped at the Oder river, declaring it "must be clear to everyone that there will be a first battle of the Oder before there could be a question of a battle of Berlin. Therefore, it is obvious that Berliners should continue to live and work with the greatest calm."

prepared for a last-ditch fight in defense of Manila.

They said the streets were mined and snipers were nested in buildings.

MacArthur's men were back in Manila just 26 days after the January 9 invasion of Luzon island at Lingayen Gulf. It meant the culmination of a virtually unopposed 120-mile drive down the Central Luzon plain, co-ordinated with later invasions on the west coast above Luzon.

Some Bridges Destroyed
(Pat Flaherty, NBC correspondent, broadcast that the advance units met "only mediocre" Japanese resistance and "there was no evidence of wholesale destruction.")

He said some bridges over the Pasig river had been blown up by the enemy.

(Royal Arch Gunnison, Mutual radio reporter, said he entered Manila with the 37th division and found the city in fairly good condition, despite the "tremendous pall of smoke hanging over the city.")

He said government buildings "appear usable."

(Gunnison said the 37th was down in the city in full strength and "may soon contact the First division at Santo Tomas.")

The 37th Division is pushing into Manila's suburbs from the north and the 11th Airborne Division is driving rapidly up from the south, MacArthur announced.

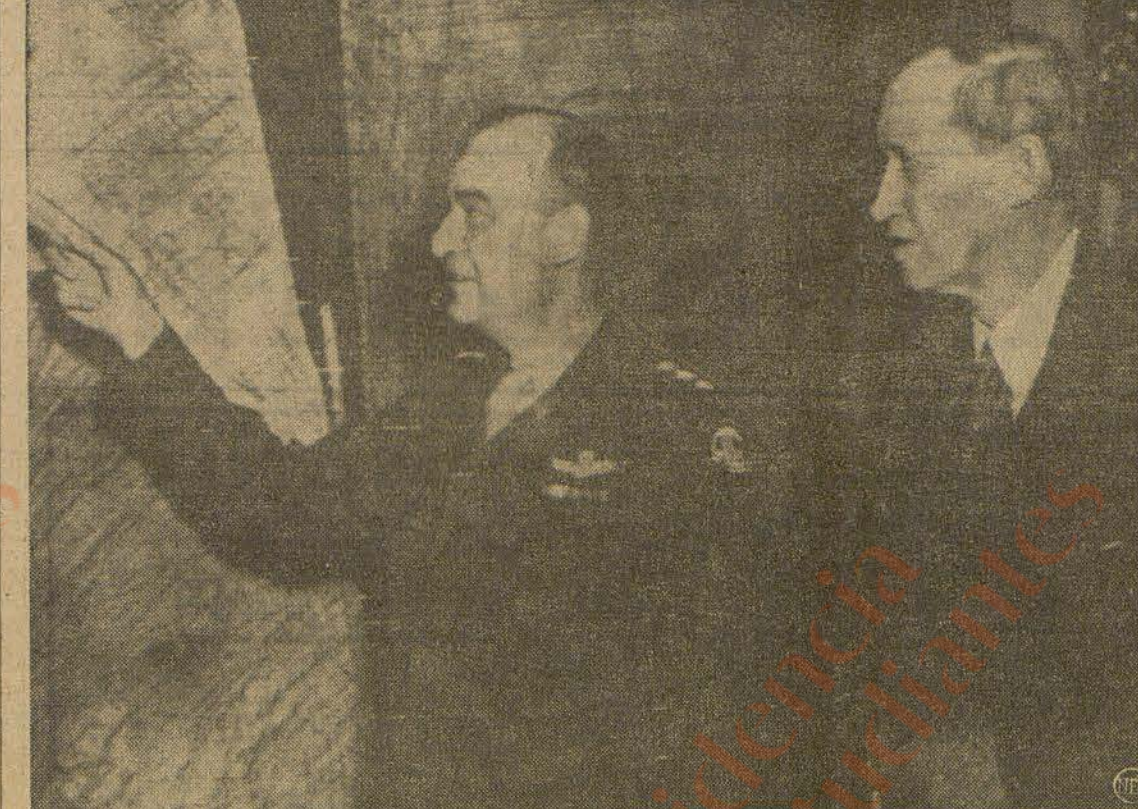
This 11th Airborne group seized Tagaytay in a parachute maneuver. This 2,000-foot heights dominates the Cavite naval base and fine roads to Manila from the south.

Harassing sniper fire was being encountered "and the enemy seems to be attempting demolition destruction."

The Americans have taken Malacan Palace and the Grace Park Airfield.

Thus, just 26 days after the initial invasion of Luzon at Lingayen Gulf, Gen. MacArthur was back in the great commonwealth capital.

In support of the momentous ground operations, heavy bombers again pounded installations at Corregidor fortress at the entrance to Manila bay and the Cavite naval base, causing extensive fires and explosions.



PRESIDENTIAL ADVISOR MEETS WITH ALLIED COMMANDER—Harry L. Hopkins (right) presidential advisor confers with Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy supreme commander of the Mediterranean theater as the two refer to a map of Allied operations. (Signal Corps radiotelephoto.)

LIBERATORS

(Continued From Page 1)

prisoners colleagues waving happily to me," Gunnison said.

Gunnison said he saw Japanese soldiers sprawled across the pavement, "obviously killed by units of the First Cavalry which spearheaded directly to Santo Tomas civilian concentration camp."

Roads Blocked

"I saw a number of road blocks set up by the Japanese along the wider streets down near the Pasig river. These blocks were topped by rusty, junked automobiles."

Gunnison, deviating from the wording of the official communiqué which reported only that American troops had "entered" Manila, said "Manila has fallen" and has been "liberated."

"It appears the city will be secure within a few hours. Japanese demolition squads caught in the city are being mopped up."

Gunnison entered the city with the 37th division led by Col. "Red" White of St. Louis, Mo., and commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler.

Later, from the Piper cub, he saw ambulances arrive at Santo Tomas gates.

"I saw GI's dug in with fox holes and small arms and artillery pieces, ready to repel any Japanese attacks. I saw these same GI's strolling about this fantastic camp—the first civilian prison camp in which so many Americans have ever been placed in our nation's history."

Other correspondents who broadcast from Luzon radio included Pat Flaherty of NBC, Adams of CBS, and Phil Hannon of the Associated Press.

The Stars and Stripes are flying again in Manila, capital city of the Philippines," said Pat Flaherty, of the National Broadcasting company.

Cub Plane Lands

"American troops have entered the city and accomplished their first objective—they have secured the concentration camp of Santo Tomas, the hell hole home of interned American civilians for the past three years," Flaherty said.

Flaherty said that after the 37th division captured Grace Park Airfield, one of the first planes to land was a tiny Cub plane.

"Sniper fire picked up immediately, and the little plane was forced to take off between Japanese machinegun fire."

George Thomas Folster, NBC correspondent, said there was no evidence of wholesale destruction by the Japanese within the city.

"There are some fires starting, and some bridges across the Pasig river have been blown up by the Nips."

Folster said American troops reached the Pasig "after stamping out mediocre Japanese resistance," which consisted mainly of sniper fire.

Folster said it would be difficult to cross the Pasig without bridges because it is a swift current flowing with the ebb and flow of the tide.

"The 37th division," said Folster, "is pushing in from the north of Manila and is knocking out Japanese pill boxes and installations in the suburbs of the city."

Willard A. Hatch, Acme news photographer who went into Manila with the First Cavalry, said U. S. troops covered 146 miles in 69 hours to secure the Santo Tomas camp.

"I joined the First Cavalry at Santo Tomas. They had a field day killing Japs and collecting souvenirs. They had more than 100 Japanese flags."

He said one mad Japanese charge against the First Cavalry prior to the entry into Manila cost the Japanese hundreds of lives.

Was No Race

Gunnison had been interned at Manila in the early stages of the war and was exchanged to the United States on the Grishholm.

"Since I made the last broadcast out of Manila just before the city fell to the Japanese in 1942," Gunnison said, "you can imagine the expectation with which I entered the city."

"It was a happy but a pitiable sight. Thousands of war weary Filipinos throng the roads on the outskirts. I pushed on in with the 37th division led by Col. Red White of St. Louis and commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert S. Beightler heading the division, which is composed mostly of Ohio National Guardsmen."

"It is true that the First Cavalry shot a spearhead swiftly into Manila to rescue the internees at Santo Tomas. The 37th division, which is deep in the city, now has come in full strength and may

soon contact the first cavalry at Santo Tomas.

"It was no race for Manila," said Gunnison. "It was a well-coordinated military entry. After I had gone as deep into the city as possible, this afternoon I was blown up and flew over the city in a Cub airplane at 300 foot altitude for one half hour."

"My pilot was Lt. Eugene Gravis of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an artillery spotter."

"What I saw was amazing, spectacular, but encouraging."

"Big pillars of flame blazed high. I counted 10 fires, stretching from the piers in the port area to the station, then clear across the city to the warehouses along the Pasig river."

"It looked as though the National City bank building was smoking. The Escoto—main business section—was deserted. Two of the three large bridges across the Pasig river are useable."

"The Bayview hotel still stands and through the smoke I saw the Manila hotel. I flew within 100 feet over the top of Santo Tomas and saw many of my friends and prisoner colleagues waving happily up at me."

John Adams of CBS said he had flown over Manila in a B-25 observation plane.

"We could see great sheets of flames leap up as fuel and ammunition dumps in the city and along the suburbs were being blown up, presumably by the Japs. A few hundred yards off shore we saw flames spreading along the decks of a cargo ship and then a terrific explosion as it disintegrated."

"Observers in our plane believe it was a Japanese ammunition ship."

He found himself surrounded and unable to sail out of Manila harbor past our vigilant air and sea patrols beyond Corregidor."

"We circled low over the city and along the Pasig river, where several entire blocks were blazing infernos. Other smaller fires were burning but none in the eastern part of the city where the American troops had already put the Japs to rout."

"Few people in vehicles could be seen along the streets. Except in the suburbs where crowds of Filipinos lined the roadsides cheering the American soldiers."

"A little to the north and west of Grace Park air field, we saw the troops and equipment of the 37th division moving through the suburbs. Over across the harbor at Corregidor, we could see fires burning following an attack by our heavy bombers."

GI's Hilarious
Gunnison said GI's were "hilarious" when they passed the famous Balento brewery in Manila.

"Filipinos rushed out with cases of beer, ice-cold, and helmets were filled. But there was scarcely enough to wet all their throats. But it was enough to make a victory celebration."

"Many Filipinos came out of their unpainted and run-down houses with pitchers of cold waters. Others offered up Japanese cigarettes. Many called, 'How are you? Are you all right? Imagine their asking us? These people have had to face overwhelming black market prices—they have been starving and they show it.'

I came in with a guerrilla outfit this morning, and I was made an honorary member and given one of their special badges of gold, blue and white when they found out I had been a prisoner and was returning to find out about my prisoner friends."

From above the city, Gunnison said Manila seemed deserted, although along a couple of streets lined by burning warehouses he saw fire hoses shooting streams of water into flames.

"It will be a couple of days before anything can be found out for certain regarding the amount of damage actually done. As I flew over the old Spanish-built wall of the northern section—that area that burned when the Japanese bombed us in 1941."

"As my light plane skipped just over the nippa and bamboo just in the Santo Tomas concentration camp compound, I could pick out the tar paper roofed hut I had built for my wife."

"I could see the neat gardens we had sweated over. I saw the Jap guard posts at the entrance where I had seen Jap soldiers commit horrible atrocities when I was behind barbed wire in this camp."

"But the happy, it pained faces of the internees as they looked up and waved was a great compensation for the long, hard trek the GI's made for the last three days."

"Civilian men and children seem to predominate. A woman in red slacks and a white blouse waved from the roof of the building."

Gunnison said it was obvious some of the 3,800 persons who had been at Santo Tomas when he was there had been moved.

After his half-hour flight over Manila, Gunnison said it appeared most of the city's office buildings

are in "fairly good shape," while the port area was in "bad condition."

Pier seven, the largest of the city's piers, still was standing, Gunnison said.

"It is clear the Japanese have done nothing to keep the city up or repair roads or maintain sanitary conditions."

Gunnison said the Filipinos in Manila were thinner and looked less healthy than those in the countryside of the Luzon plains. Gunnison's description of the actual entrance into Manila was brief.

"It was pretty grim today, and the flowers and laughter come tomorrow, when everyone will try to forget the atrocities of the past three years," Gunnison said.

Veloz Batiste of Oak Grove was arrested last night about 11 p. m. by deputies of Sheriff Newman H. delBretton and booked for attempted murder.

Deputies said that Batiste was arrested at the Hope Villa bridge after he allegedly attempted to shoot Hubbard Ricks following an argument at Head's store on the Jefferson Highway. Batiste and Ricks engaged in a fight and the former went and got a shotgun.

Ricks and two other men disarmed Batiste, who fled but was later placed under arrest.

THOUSANDS

(Continued From Page 1)
friends home. During the interview, he nearly fainted once from weakness.

His Story
He told it, surpassed even what the Nazis did in the last days of Majdanek or at Biala in Estonia.

Zaremski said:
"I had been distributing underground literature when I was arrested four years ago. A joking anti-Nazi, I was somebody in Gdynia wrote was found on my person."

"After beatings and abuse, I was transferred to Kalisz prison where I was permitted to practice the trade of carpenter until my term expired last December 22. Then I was brought here to Lodz and was expecting my release. I was held in Block No. 4 with 900 other prisoners, including some from the Warsaw area."

About 2 o'clock in the morning of January 18 guards with revolvers ordered us to go downstairs for rollcall two at a time. I followed 15 or 20 others and saw SS men with submachineguns lined along the wall of the corridor. As we started to run the gantlet, the anti-fitter, I saw my wife's face. She was crying and I felt like a dog being hit by a club.

The Germans dashed an electric torch in our faces and put bullets into those moaning or otherwise still appearing alive.

"Then other groups were forced to run through the corridor. Dead were piled on dead."

Tried to Jump
"About dawn I heard the prison doors clang shut. Then hand grenades were tossed inside the building and a fire was started on the ground floor."

"Some who had played dead tried to jump out the windows but machineguns opened up. On the top of a landing to which I climbed by a blanket ladder, I soaked my clothes in a water barrel and finally climbed to the top of the building. I was too hot. The water was waist deep."

Then three upper floors fell to the ground but the stairway landings somehow were saved.

"In the evening I crept down and met six other prisoners, all of whom were at least slightly wounded but miraculously—like myself—escaped being burned alive."

"We thought the Germans had gone. By three, the others went out to climb the high barricade. But they still were SS men at machinegun posts. The searchlights went on. The guns rattled."

"Throughout the night, I hid in a vegetable storehouse. On the second morning, an SS man came in and tried to lift the lid of the box into which I had climbed. I hung on for dear life to the underside and he went away thinking I was locked."

A half hour later another SS man came into the storehouse, kicked barrels around and yanked at the lid of my box. Then I heard the door being locked from the outside. There was a noise in the yard of an automobile engine starting up and going out of range of hearing."

"There was a long silence—then Polish voices—women and children. I climbed out through a window. There in the yard looking out through the opened gate, I saw Russian tanks coming down the road."

"I was alive and free."

Fifth Army Men Meeting Savage Fire From Enemy

Rome, Feb. 4 (AP)—Fifth army troops operating seven and a half miles south of Bologna encountered savage small arms and mortar fire from strongly entrenched German units as driving rain fell today almost most of the Italian front.

Allied headquarters did not specify the nature of the Fifth army operations conducted a mile and a half northeast of Monte Belmonte. Allied raiding parties were active in adjacent sectors.

German shelling of Fifth army lines and communications increased both south of Bologna and near the west coast with several concentrations of 25 to 40 rounds falling among forward positions.

Aggressive German raiding parties attacked a number of Eighth army outposts in the Po valley but were driven off in brisk small-scale fights preceded by a heavy artillery barrage. The ground was reported thawing in Eighth army areas.

Eighth army patrols along the Senio river drew heavy fire from the enemy and casualties were inflicted on the Germans in minor engagements in the Apennine foothills south of the Via Emilia.

The weather in Northern Italy was so bad yesterday that the only tactical mission was made by a flight of American Thunderbolts which bombed the Senio rail yards 30 miles northwest of Lake Garda.

Five railway cars were destroyed. In the only other air operations RAF Balkan air force Mustangs and Hurricanes and South African Marauders hammered Nazi communications in Yugoslavia. They concentrated on the main rail line Zagreb-Sofia through the "spinal cord" of German resistance and the only escape route open to the most southerly enemy units.

Central Yugoslavia through Zagreb described as the "spinal cord" of German resistance and the only escape route open to the most southerly enemy units.

Alleged German Agents To Be Tried on Tuesday

Washington, Feb. 3 (AP)—Trial of two men alleged to have slipped ashore on the Maine coast November 29 as German agents will begin Tuesday at Governors Island, New York. An Army spokesman said today.

The prisoners, Will Curtis Colepaugh and Eric H. Gimpel, are charged with violating the laws of war. The trial will be secret and in charge of a military commission.

EIGHT-WAY

(Continued From Page 1)

Stalin announced earlier the capture of the East Prussian towns of Landsberg and Bartenstein, south of the capital, Königsberg, where Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky's Third White Russian army is squeezing tighter its ring around the last trapped Nazi defense.

The communiqué added that Soviet troops had completely cleared the enemy from Kurische Mierung, the strip of land separating the Kurische Haff (bay) from the Baltic sea.

The Russians also took more than 70 other towns and, with the fall of Cranz, occupied an eight-mile stretch of the Baltic coast, extending southwest from Cranz to Altkuhnen.

East Prussia's 13,283 square miles, the Germans now hold only approximately 800 square miles west and southwest of Königsberg.

Frontline dispatches reaching London from Moscow said street fighting already was underway in Kustrin and that Frankfurt, 16 miles to the south, was in Soviet artillery range.

At Barwalle, the Russians cut the railroad between Kustrin and Stettin, and at Neudamm the rail line from Kustrin to Soldin, nearest Russian approach to Stettin officially reported, was severed.

At Ziebingen, the railroad from Frankfurt southeastward was cut, hampering German communications with the Silesian front.

One German war reporter said in a broadcast that the Russian had established several bridgeheads across the Oder, including one 10 miles deep. He did not give the locations of these bridgeheads, but indicated that one might be at Cieltau, 34 miles northwest of besieged Breslau, where the Germans have acknowledged several penetrations by Marshal Ivan S. Koniev's forces.

At Moscow was silent regarding the Silesian front.

Great air battles swirled over the Oder front. A quick thaw in a 30-degree rise of temperature hampered Khukov's movements, Moscow said.

The German communiqué reported Khukov's northern arm had battered to Pyritz, only 26 miles southeast of Pyritz. Fighting developed near Pyritz, Arnsdorf, 20 miles farther east, and northeast of Jastrow, 60 miles farther north-east, Berlin said. A Moscow broadcast Saturday in German—possibly intended to panic German civilians—had said the Soviets were 11 miles from Stettin.

The German radio said the Soviets had established numerous bridgeheads over the Oder on a long front in Silesia, and the Nazi communiqué assayed several of the "narrowed down" with Red army attacks repulsed. The German garrison at Steinau on the Oder's west bank 32 miles northwest of Breslau still is holding out, along with the garrisons at Poznan in Poland and Schneidemühl in Pomerania, the Berlin war bulletin said.

The Germans said Red army men had gained ground toward the Bay of Danzig, but declared Soviet attacks in East Prussia had been foiled.

Moscow newspapers meanwhile declared some factories in Upper (Southern) Silesia in the Hindenburg and Gleiwitz sectors already were back in production, this time for Poles instead of Germans.

Stores in Gleiwitz, a great industrial center, already have reopened and the city is resuming normal life, Pravda correspondent wrote.

He told of great Red army traffic moving toward the front, while in the opposite direction moved thousands of Russians and Poles liberated from slave labor in Germany.

Jap Consul at Nacao Killed by Terrorists

(By The Associated Press)
Yasumitsu Fujii, Japanese consul at the Portuguese colony of Macao near Hong Kong, died Saturday of wounds received Friday when he was attacked near the consulate by "enemy terrorist elements," Tokyo broadcast announced today.

The assassins, who apparently escaped, shot Fujii twice, said the broadcast, reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

GEORGE BILL

(Continued From Page 1)

committee until the senate votes on the Wallace nomination. Many members feel this is just a storm cellar in which certain senators hope to escape the righteous wrath of an outraged public opinion."

House Republicans, meanwhile, fashioned amendments to the George bill which would take away President Roosevelt's power to assign federal financial agencies and make it impossible for him to give any added jobs to Wallace as secretary of commerce.

Southern Democrats, however, developed for the amendments an amazing coalition vote big enough if it sticks together to assure their adoption over administration opposition.

Administration Democrats think the amendments would prompt the president to veto the bill.

U. S. FIRST

(Continued From Page 1)

French and American forces crossed the Colmar pocket from north and south are liquidating the last resistance in Colmar itself.

They were within nine miles of a junction between Colmar and Mulhouse, and the Germans were trying frantically to extricate an estimated 2,500 troops from the Vosges foothills to the west. Other German forces were fleeing across the Rhine under the hammering of Allied guns.

SOCIETY

Family Friends Are Guests At Small Sunday Coffee At the R. P. Greene Home

There was a charming small party Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock when Mrs. R. P. Greene entertained at her home on Dreher avenue to introduce family friends to her two house guests—Mrs. Hickman Greene of Baltimore, Md., and Mrs. Edward Benkert of Los Angeles, Calif. Mrs. Hickman Greene is her daughter-in-law, wife of Lt. Greene now stationed in Hawaii. Mrs. Greene and her seven-month-old son, Ned, will spend the next two months here.

Mrs. Benkert is the niece of the hostess and will visit also in New Orleans, Colfax and Alexandria before returning to California. Week end guests at the Greene home were Lt. Comm. Paul Greene and his wife and six-month-old baby. They are presently living in New Orleans and spend many week end here.

Mrs. Greene was assisted by her daughter, Miss Rosalia Greene. Coffee was served by Mrs. S. P. Whitman. The table was lovely with a lace cloth and twin silver bowls filled with rose camellias. A silver tray of tangerine segments was passed with tiny hot biscuits, nut cookies, and glaze fruits.

Miss Alma Belle Womack will entertain a small group of guests for coffee in honor of Dr. Edward Lindeman of Columbia university following his address on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at Baton Rouge High school auditorium. Dr. Lindeman's talk on "Essentials of Peace" is sponsored by the Classroom Teachers' association which invites the public, free of charge.

Miss Womack is a member of the executive board of the association. Her guests will include the officers of the association and various school officials.

Miss Jean Vories, whose marriage to Lt. Maurice W. Moyer, of Joplin Mo., is being celebrated this afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. James Episcopal church, was honored at two delightful small parties during the week end. On Sunday afternoon from 5 to 6 o'clock Mrs. Frances Fuchs honored both Miss Vories and her fiancé at a tea at her apartment on North Seventh street. Saturday evening brought a cocktail party and shower given by a group of friends at Miss Vories' apartment on Lafayette street.

Hostesses at the Saturday party were Edith Abbott, Charlotte Withington, Ann Kirkendall, and Juanita Greene. Mrs. Fuchs entertained a larger group and served tea from a table bright with flowering quince blossoms placed in a silver bowl. There was also a silver tea service.

Guests were: Miss Vories and Lt. Moyer, Miss Edith Abbott, Miss Ann Kirkendall, Mrs. H. V. Kirkendall, Mr. and Mrs. Victor P. Gayle, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Goff, Miss Margaret Hoss, Mrs. Thomas M. Smylie, Sgt. Bob Busby, Miss Charlotte Withington, Miss Juanita Greene, Miss Helen Rhea, Miss Margaret Drury, and Miss Eugenia Carmona.

Personals

Mrs. Vincent Hazleton has gone to Norfolk, Va., to visit her husband, Ensign Hazleton. She and her two children, John and Tommy, are making their home here with her mother, Mrs. C. C. Thompson, while Ensign Hazleton is in service. The Hazletons formerly lived in Alexandria.

Lt. Louis Albritton, who serves with the Navy in Panama, is expected home on leave this month.

Lt. (jg.) Harris Jackson, who spent a month's leave here recently after being in the African and European theaters for nearly two years, is now at Little Creek, Va. En route he stopped in Washington, D. C., and saw a number of former Baton Rougeans including Miss Jo Thompson, now with The Associated Press, Mrs. Leslie Norton, Norman Walker, and Maj. Walter Hitesman who edits the Marine Corps magazine, The Leatherneck.

Lt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Mulvehill are now at home in Wilmington, Del. Mrs. Mulvehill is the former Esther McCraney of Roseland and they were married in Bronxville, N. Y., on December 13.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Huff of New Orleans and their two children, Kay and D. W. Jr., spent the week end here with his mother Mrs. H. P. Huff.

Miss Pat Sinclair of New Orleans was a guest on the University campus during the week end. Miss Sinclair is a staff member of the New Orleans Item.

Events

Today

Volunteer Service organization meets at USO, 7 p. m. Mildred Hoyda, president.

Clubhouse board meeting at Woman's clubhouse, 10 a. m.

Meeting of the Liberty Belles, 7:30 p. m. at the Elks club.

Miss Gladys Bliss, New York authority on personal appearance, will talk in Evangeline hall, LSU, at 7:30 p. m. Public invited.

Louisiana chapter, American Guild of Organists meet with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Collins, Jr., 406 Louisiana drive, 8 p. m.

Navy Mothers club will meet at 7:30 at the Woman's clubhouse. Magazines and comic books to be brought for hospital.

Sisterhood meeting at Temple annex at 3 p. m. Dr. Harriet Daggett will be guest speaker. Mrs. Herbert Benjamin and Mrs. Charles Kantrow will be hostesses.

Regular monthly meeting of Sigma Chi Mothers club at Sigma Chi house on campus at 3:30 p. m.

Delta Beta chapter of Delta Omicron entertaining at informal tea at French house from 5 to 7 p. m.

City Panhellenic meeting with Mrs. Arthur D. Long, 1367 Steele Boulevard, at 7 p. m.

Tuesday

Entre Nous club meeting with Mrs. Lew Barnum at 8 p. m.

Second lecture on the importance of care in personal appearance by Miss Gladys Bliss of New York city, in Parker dormitory, LSU, 7:30 p. m. Public invited.

Entre Nous club meets at 8 p. m. with Mrs. Lew Barnum, 4152 Claycut road.

St. James auxiliary general meeting at parish house at 2:30 p. m.

Dr. Edward Lindeman speaks on "Essentials of Peace" at Baton Rouge High school at 8 p. m., presented by Department of Class Room teachers.

Ladies Aid of the Lutheran church meeting at 2:30 at the church.

Wednesday

Poetry Society benefit card party 2 p. m., Woman's clubhouse.

Bernard Terrace PTA Founders' day meeting, 2:45 p. m. Executive board meeting 1:15 p. m.

Professional provisional members of Junior Service Seagull meeting at 7:30 p. m. at Woman's clubhouse.

Marjorie Moffett, distinguished monologist, opens the University Artist series for the session in the University theater, 8:30 p. m.

Mothers club meeting with Mrs. Chalmers Ray, 5956 Chandler drive, at 7:30 p. m.

Manchac chapter, NSDAR, will meet in home of Mrs. Felix Marx, 838 St. Markmillan, 7:30 p. m.

Nicholson Parent-Teacher association meeting in school auditorium at 2:45 p. m., executive meeting at 1:45 p. m.

Thursday

Wing Mothers regular monthly meeting, Woman's clubhouse, 7:30 p. m.

Woman's Wesley Bible class of First Methodist church meeting with Miss Ollie Hernandez, 411 North Ninth street, at 3 p. m. Mrs. G. V. Andrews group entertaining.

Business Women's circle, First Presbyterian church, supper meeting at the church, 6:15 p. m.

Friday

Poetry society meeting at Woman's clubhouse, Friday 8 p. m. Dr. George Jaffe, speaker.

ENRICHED with VITAMINS and IRON

COTTON'S

HOLSUM

Enriched BREAD

LARGEST SELLING LOAF IN LOUISIANA



LSU Opera Tickets on Sale Today

Tickets for the six productions of the Oscar Strauss' opera, "The Chocolate Soldier," to be given on the campus here, will go on sale this morning in the University music and dramatic arts building. It has been announced by Ralph Errolle, head of the opera department and director of the production. The series for the campus will open on the night of the 19th and continue through the 24th.

Errolle, a former leading tenor of the Metropolitan and head of opera at LSU for the past two years, will sing the title role of Bumeril in all of the productions. Geraldine Sloan, graduate student in opera and the school of music's first major in opera, will sing the feminine lead of Nadina on opening night, with Audrey Lavigne, one of the Maid Maritans in last year's "Robin Hood," slated for the role on Tuesday and Friday nights. Miss Sloan will sing again on Wednesday night, with Marion Hall of Detroit to enact the role on Thursday and Saturday nights.

New Singers Named

Cast members not previously announced are Fay E. Murray, who will sing the role of Aurelia on Wednesday and Saturday nights, and Wesley Stephens, announced for the Mascha role for Wednesday and Friday. Both are from Baton Rouge.

Following are the complete casts announced for the University theater presentations:

Monday—Nadina, Geraldine Sloan; Mascha, Marguerite McClelland; Aurelia, Elizabeth Rischer; Bumeril, Ralph Errolle; Alexis, Arthur Schutzmann; Popoff, William Hathorn; Massakroff, Roy Odum.

Tuesday—Nadina, Audrey Lavigne; Mascha, Margaret Stucki; Aurelia, Carolyn Turquette; Bumeril, Ralph Errolle; Alexis, Arthur Schutzmann; Popoff, Giles Gray; Massakroff, William Read.

Wednesday—Nadina, Geraldine Sloan; Mascha, Wesley Stephens; Aurelia, Fay Murray; Bumeril, Ralph Errolle; Alexis, Charles Parthum; Popoff, William Hathorn; Massakroff, Roy Odum.

Thursday—Nadina, Marion Hall; Mascha, Marguerite McClelland; Aurelia, Elizabeth Rischer; Bumeril, Ralph Errolle; Alexis, Arthur Schutzmann; Popoff, Giles Gray; Massakroff, William Read.

Friday—Nadina, Audrey Lavigne; Mascha, Wesley Stephens; Aurelia, Carolyn Turquette; Bumeril, Ralph Errolle; Alexis, Charles Parthum; Popoff, William Hathorn; Massakroff, Roy Odum.

Saturday—Nadina, Marion Hall; Mascha, Margaret Stucki; Aurelia, Fay Murray; Bumeril, Ralph Errolle; Alexis, Arthur Schutzmann; Popoff, Giles Gray; Massakroff, William Read.

Camellia Rebekah Lodge Celebrates Thirtieth Birthday

Camellia Rebekah Lodge and DeSoto Lodge had a program celebrating the 30th anniversary of Camellia on Friday evening at the Odd Fellows hall.

The program consisted of musical selections, readings and a skit giving the history and some of the important events of the lodge. A punch-bowl set was presented to the lodge by the Past Noble Grand's club. Mrs. Phyllis Burley, president of the state Rebekah Assembly and a member of Camellia, presented the gift.

L. S. Bridges, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana was honored. The Rev. Charles A. Heine presented him with a beautiful silver service on behalf of DeSoto Lodge of which Bridges is a member.

Refreshments were served. A large birthday cake was cut by Mrs. Carter Lee, the only charter member present.

Child Slightly Hurt When Struck by Car

Paul Leslie, Jr., 4-year-old grandson of Maj. J. P. Cole and son of Dr. and Mrs. Paul Leslie, was slightly injured yesterday afternoon when he was struck by an automobile as he attempted to follow his aunt, Colleen Cole, across Government street at the South 19th intersection. The child was taken to the Baton Rouge General hospital and treated for bruise burns on the head and an abrasion on the hip. He then was asked to go home. The car which struck the child was said to have been driven by Clifton Morris, 2258 Terrace avenue, and was owned by Dr. C. T. Morris.

Shaw Casts Lot for Food Communization

London, Feb. 4 (UP)—George Bernard Shaw, wit and playwright, today cast his lot for the communization of bread, milk and clothes, but urged continued free enterprise in trombones.

"People who beat about communism as a crime do not know what they are talking about," Shaw said in the Sunday Express. "If bread, milk and utility clothing were communized tomorrow—as they might wisely be—it would be only an extension of our existing practice."

These items can be communized because everyone eats, drinks and dresses, he asserted, but as everyone does not play the trombone you cannot communize trombones.

Peru is lowering food prices.

Fiery Itching of Occupational RASHES

If you're suffering such maddening torment, and relief seems impossible, try comforting Resinol. Likemany others, you'll probably be surprised how quickly its medication relieves itching and soothes the angry, irritated skin.

Resinol Soap is ideal for tender skin.

RESINOL OINTMENT AND SOAP

USO Observes National Open House Sunday as Birthday Is Celebrated

More than 100 organizations, several hundred guests and servicemen totaling more than 1,000 celebrated the 4th birthday and national-wide open house observed at the Military USO throughout Saturday and Sunday.

The highlight of the celebration came at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon when the USO council presented Judge Cecil Morgan, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baton Rouge Community War Chest in an address on "The USO and the Community" and paid a special tribute to T/Sgt. Homer Wise of Baton Rouge, wearer of the nation's highest honor, the Medal of Honor.

C. A. Ives, Chairman of the USO council, was presented by the general master of ceremonies, James A. McCurnin, and presided over the hour's program. Ives gave an account of the purpose of USO and outlined some of its accomplishments throughout the nation. "America," was sung by the assembly, led by Miss Allie Davis, public school supervisor in East Baton Rouge parish schools, with Mrs. W. B. Bynum at the piano.

Distinguished visitors and guests of honor, besides, Sgt. Wise were Sen. Alva Brumfield, representing Gov. Jimmie H. Davis; C. W. Longwell, president, Baton Rouge Chamber of Commerce; Myron Falk, executive secretary of the Baton Rouge Community War Chest; Col. W. G. Schaudtler, commanding officer of Harding Field, who paid a tribute to the work of the USO as it touched the hearts and lives of the men at Harding Field under his supervision, as well as servicemen and women from every camp within the Southern region.

Capt. C. E. Cromwell, representative of the U. S. Army, of the Engineer Depot at Shreveport, and J. Andrew Ballinger, chairman of the Military USO committee of operation, and Sterling Dunn were introduced as representatives of the USO's committee of operation.

Sgt. Wise Honored

Doyle E. Woodruff, general chairman of USO's 4th birthday celebration, was next to be introduced and gave tribute to Sgt. Wise from the USO council, and as commander of the American Legion Post No. 33, presented Sgt. Wise with a beautiful leather travel case. The fiancée of Sgt. Wise, Miss Madolyn Di Sesa, of Stamford, Conn., was introduced at this time and as she came to the platform, was presented with a beautiful white camellia corsage as a gift of Mrs. J. D. Hagan.

The Fairfields school Junior Glee club, under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. D. L. Byrd, and directed by Miss Allie Davis, presented a program of songs. The songs were given a capella, closing with a special rendition of "America, the Beautiful." Mrs. Bynum played the piano accompaniment for the last number.

Judge Morgan, in his address, congratulated the USO on its 4th birthday and praised the accomplishments of the USO units in Baton Rouge. He told how much its relationships with the community had meant in the lives of the vast number of volunteers numbering almost 6,000 individuals.

He said that a total attendance at group activities during the time which the local USO has been in operation has reached 956,426 and that servicemen attending as they crossed the threshold of the USO had reached a total of 741,056.

Many Services

He expressed amazement that the alteration and check room had made 42,546 alterations on servicemen's and women's garments and had checked a total of 79,657.

"Yes," said Judge Morgan, "you can see what the USO has meant to a man—a million servicemen when I tell you that this USO has mailed 280,927 letters from the USO club." Then Judge Morgan said that 302,432 information services had been given; 50,545 rooming facilities had been extended, and a total of 13,771 individuals counseled on personal problems.

In conclusion, Judge Morgan paid a special tribute to the 5,981 volunteers whose splendid contributions to this club in serving 100,000 times had helped to make the Military USO club one of the finest examples of the service men's, "Home away from home."

Following Judge Morgan's address, Sgt. Wise lighted the four candles on the two-tiered birthday cake inscribed with these words: "Happy Birthday USO." As he cut the cake, all the service men were asked to come forward, be recognized, and receive a portion of the birthday cake. The program closed with the assembly singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," with Miss Arlette Pool at the piano.

Variety Show

The next program presented was a presentation of the Girl Service Council and was a Variety Show. Milton V. Robbins was master of ceremonies and introduced the following persons: Miss Della Ruth Stokes, soprano; singing a group of semiclassical numbers; Hubert Devall, ventriloquist, and his Tommie Doolittle, in a comical skit of dialogue; Stanley Nussbaum of Louisiana State university, playing a group of piano selections; Russell Hicks of Catholic High school band, and his coronet playing "My Buddy."

Mrs. Gunvard Hansen, nee Katherine Landry, was presented next in the beautiful rendition of "Let My Song Fill Your Heart," by Ernest Charles, and "For You Alone," by Henry E. Geehl. Miss Doris K. Pipes played the piano accompaniments.

This program, under the auspices of the Girl Service Council, was closed with the singing of community songs, led by Miss Beulah White, with Miss Mildred Hogan at the piano.

LSU Program

The next program was one of outstanding beauty given by students of the Louisiana State University School of Music when Miss Audrey Lavigne of New Orleans, who is to sing the title role, "Nadina" in Chocolate Soldier, the opera at LSU, was presented to sing "One Kiss" from Romberg, "My Hero" from the Chocolate Soldier, and "The Italian Street

Song" from Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta."

Also presented on this program were Miss Lorraine Wright, contralto, singing "Life" by Curran, "The Elf Man," and "Falling in Love," by Hart, and Miss Sara Guitart, violinist, playing "Souvenir," by Drda, and "Serenade," by Pierre. Miss Poole was the accompanist.

Club hostesses for Sunday were the Caidade club headed by Miss Nadine Baltz, and the Foreign Service Wives club, with Mrs. Hooker Williams, president, serving from 8 to 10 o'clock; the Jewish soldiers' entertainment committee headed by Leonard Levy, serving refreshments from the hospitality bar from 10 to 12 o'clock; the Federated clubs with Mrs. Milton Spencer of the Episcopal Study club, as general chairman, from 2 until 3 o'clock.

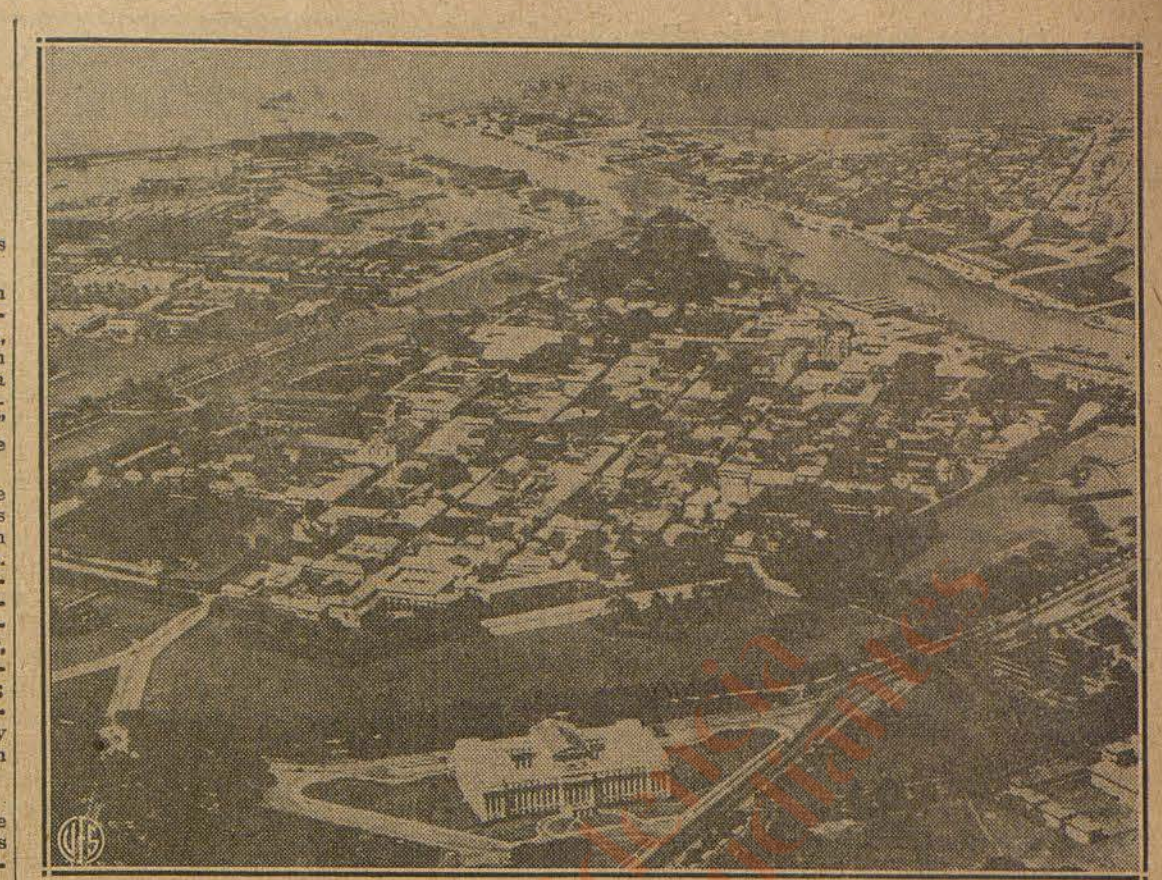
Girl Service Council

At 4 o'clock, the Girl Service Council was hostess with members of the Sodality Girls' groups serving refreshments. Miss Sabine Millet served as general chairman of the refreshment group. Miss Roberta Landry is the council president.

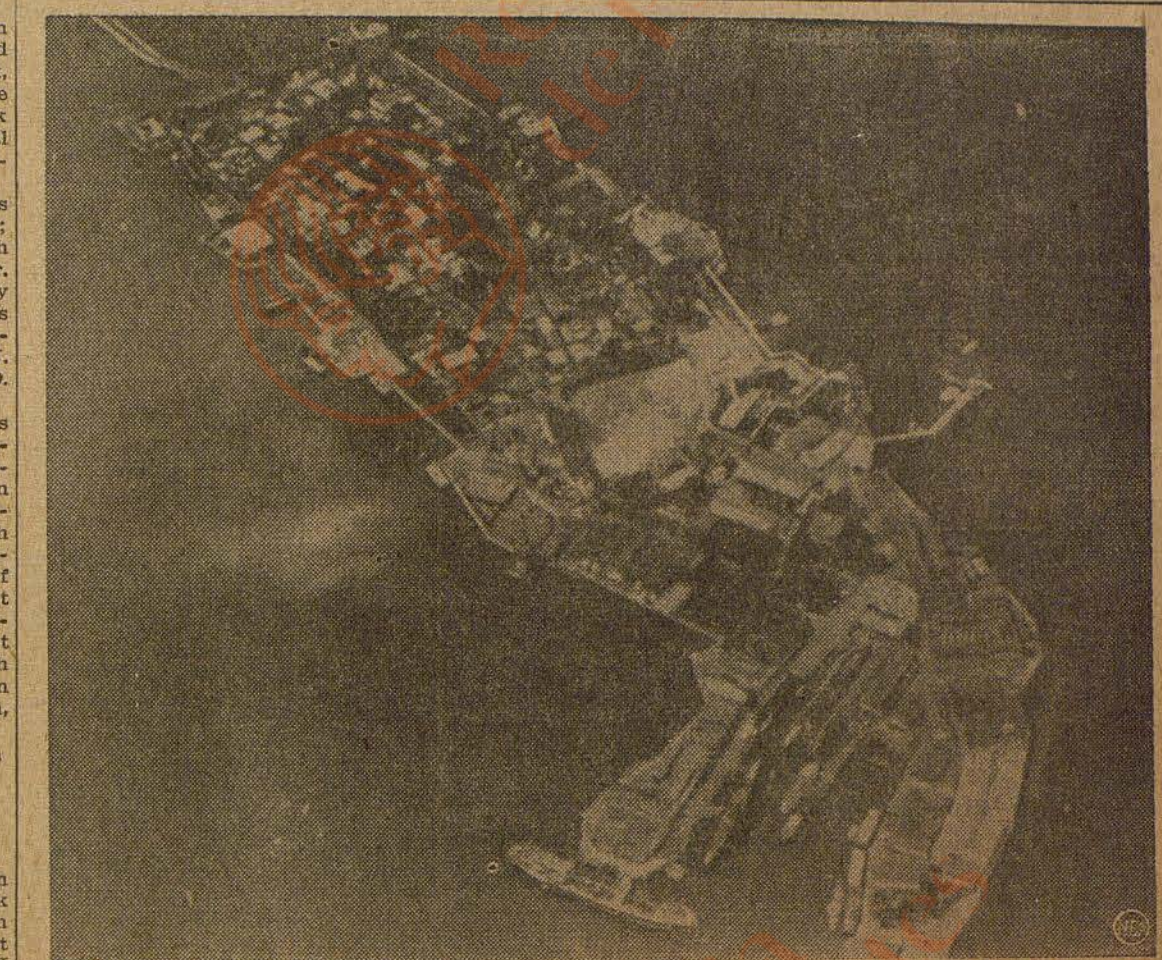
The NCCS committee of women headed by Mrs. Dan Meaney, served refreshments from 3 until 4 o'clock, and all the patriotic groups were hostesses from 5 until 8 o'clock with Mrs. Muriel Neisler, general chairman. Red Cross canteen workers assisted in serving.

Mrs. Katherine V. Fortinberry is program director of the USO; James W. Lyon, director, with Joseph Kraus as assistant director. The USO center was beautifully decorated with spring flowers. This was done by the Garden club under the direction of Mrs. W. J. Hughes and by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hogan.

The church groups were hosts for Saturday evening's entertainment with the Baton Rouge Christian church, the Calvary Christian church, Mrs. J. A. Hunter, chairman; St. James Episcopal church auxiliary, Mrs. Cecil Lorio, chairman; the Women's Society of Christian Service of the First Methodist church; Mrs. Glenn Nordyke, chairman, and the First Presbyterian church auxiliary with Mrs. Fred Blanche's circle in charge, and Mrs. Marion Munson, chairman.



MANILA ENTERED—Ancient walled city in Manila, blasted by Jap air raiders in 1942 until it was made an inferno, was built by Spaniards in 16th century and has population of 100,000. The Philippine legislature building is in the foreground.



CAVITE NAVAL BASE—Above is an air view of the Cavite Naval base at Manila which was taken by the Japanese in 1942. American forces, commanded by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, yesterday re-entered the city with little opposition from the Japanese.

U. S. Prisoners Formed Into Shooting Squads

With the Sixth Army Luzon, Feb. 4 (AP)—One Japanese trick at Cabanatuan prison camp was an American "shooting squad."

This is the way Pvt. John Braumberger, Portland, Ore., explained it:

"The Japs designated ten men as an individual shooting squad and said that if any of the ten escaped the remaining nine would be shot. They emphasized that all ten of us were responsible for keeping each other from escaping. This is a practical demonstration. Four of us got to know a Jap guard and by bribes got him to let us leave the camp at night to forage for extra food. One night our bribed guard was replaced with a new man and we didn't know it. I wasn't feeling well and didn't happen to go out that night but the other three did and were promptly caught when they returned. They were immediately taken to posts and shot."

"I and six others were in this same shooting squad, hence we figured we would be killed. They threw us into the guardhouse and just for meanness said we would not be shot until 4 p. m. thirteen days later so that we would have time to think about it for a long time. During the time in the guardhouse we were fed nothing but a little rice and water. Two of us died."

"I'll never know why, but at 3:30 p. m. on the day of execution, the Jap commander sent a reprieve. Maybe it's typical Japanese cruelty to keep you counting your seconds and minutes before you die."

Homeowners Tip Delivery Men for Bringing Coal

Boston, Feb. 4 (UP)—Shivering homeowners are so happy to get coal that they're tipping the delivery men generously, according to Bill Laffely who has driven for a Boston coal company for ten years.

"The other day me and my partner thought we were breaking all records for tipping," he said. "At the first three houses we got a dollar each. Then, when we delivered the fourth ton, the bill came to \$15.99 and the lady insisted that we keep the extra penny."

QUICK RELIEF FOR HEAD COLD MISERY

When nostrils are clogged, nose feels raw, membranes swollen, reach for cooling Mentholum. Speedily it (1) Helps thin out thick, stubborn mucus; (2) Soothes irritated membranes; (3) Helps reduce swollen passages; (4) Stimulates local blood supply, right to "sick" area. Every bottle contains 1½ Jars, tubes, 30c.

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HEINZ 57 SAUCE

Koreans on Tinian Isle Suffer Greetings

By Elmont Waite

United States Pacific Fleet Headquarters, Forward Area, Feb. 4 (Via Navy Radio) (AP)—To "His Excellency Franklin D. Roosevelt" the Korean people of Camp Churo on Tinian island in the Marianas today sent greetings and \$565.35.

As their representative, Ri Shun-sai, explained as he handed a hand-made banner to Vice Adm. John Hoover:

"We Korean people have been dedicating our lives to your cause, since the Americans landed on Tinian. So the 2400 Koreans there decided the most appropriate thing we could do would be to make a monetary contribution to American national defense."

"It is not much money but, because it is the crystallized sweat of the daily sweat of 2,400 Koreans living on Tinian and because it represents their unanimous spirit, please accept it and use it for American naval expenditures."

Establishment of community centers is being advocated in Australia.

GET EXTRA RED POINTS!

★ ★ ★

Save used fats for your country!

Keep saving all used kitchen fats. Your country urgently needs them... to help make medicines, parachutes, synthetic rubber, munitions, paints and soaps for military and civilian uses.

So keep up your good work. Save every possible drop of used fats. Remember, for each pound you turn in, you get 2 red ration points!

Save Used Fats—For the Fighting Front

Approved by OPA and WFA. Paid for by Industry

Editorial:

● In the Atmosphere of Freedom

The return to the West Coast of citizens of Japanese descent is proceeding slowly and thus far with only one or two unpleasant incidents. One of these was an attempt to dynamite the home of a Japanese-American near Auburn, Calif. Four men who carried out the attempt have been arrested and properly charged by the district attorney.

It is not without significance that two of the would-be dynamiters, were AWOL from the Army. It would be interesting, from the psychological point of view, to hear how these men, who weren't quite up to facing their country's enemies in Europe or the Pacific, justify their attempt to murder a defenseless citizen by dynamiting his home.

We use the word "Japanese-American" in our first paragraph, but, actually, as has been said many times, there no such thing as a hyphenated American. There are Americans of Irish descent, of English descent, of German descent, and of many other descents as well as Japanese descent. To refer to any of these as German-Americans, Japanese-Americans, Irish-Americans, and so forth is to use a slightly different meaning and to imply, consciously or not, a divided loyalty that no true American feels, regardless of his ancestry.

Our democracy is founded on the belief that a man born and raised in this country, brought up in the atmosphere of freedom and democracy, will become an American, regardless of the birthplace of his parents. He is an American, just as the rest of us, with all the rights and privileges of an American, until he shows that he does not deserve these rights and privileges. Then he is not a Japanese-American or a German-American or any other kind of hyphenated American but simply a traitor.

● The First to Come Back

General McArthur says that no other event of the Pacific campaign has given him greater personal satisfaction than the liberation of 523 Allied war prisoners from a Japanese prison camp at Cebu on the island of Luzon. Every American feels pretty much the same way. We have won many victories of greater military significance in the Pacific, but none more gratifying than the daring and brilliantly successful raid by American troops and Filipino guerillas which freed these men.

In this dramatic event we have a gratifying preview of that day, not too long distant, when the friends and relatives of all the Americans now held prisoner by the Japanese will share the joy felt by the friends and relatives of these men. It is for this, and to assure that no no other Americans or Filipinos or anyone else shall ever again be made prisoner by a cruel and barbaric enemy that we are fighting the Pacific war.

Even as the first of the heroes of Bataan and Corregidor were freed, American armies hastened to make sure that the Japanese on beleaguered Luzon do not attempt a stand of their own on the rocky peninsula of Bataan and the island fortress of Corregidor. Our men have landed both to the north and to the south of Manila bay and now move inland against light opposition to clamp a pincers on the city and prevent Japanese in Northern or Southern Luzon from retreating to the strong positions in and around the bay.

There is increasing evidence that the Japanese do not intend to make even of the fighting on Luzon a major test of strength. They are not yet ready to meet American armies in open fighting where mobile heavy artillery and tanks can be put to best use. Apparently they intend to make their stand in the mountains of northern Luzon where they can take every advantage of ambushade and camouflage and naturally strong positions to fight the same kind of war they fought in New Guinea and on many smaller Pacific isles. Rooting them out may be a long and costly job but our men are equal to the task and as we are able to move increasingly strong forces and ever greater amounts of equipment to the Pacific battleground, the job may become easier.

Probably, we shall have moved on to even greater battles while Japanese still starve and die in their mountain caves on northern Luzon. We have by-passed huge Japanese garrisons already. They rot on their forgotten islands while we strike past them at their homeland. McArthur, who once thought rather badly of the "island-hopping" theory has given the word "island-hopping" new meaning.

In the European theater alone we are losing 500 tanks and 900 trucks a month.—Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The air war against the Japanese is still in its earliest phases. It's going to take a gigantic combined effort of all our arms to knock these people out. They are tough babies.—AAF Gen. Henry H. Arnold.

Three weeks without food is too much, even for the Fuehrer.—German officer who hid in Aachen after surrender.

Judging by what I observed all along the western front, it looks as though the European war will run on through the winter and possibly into next summer.—Hugh Baillie, president United Press.

There is a real danger that certain political groups will want to perpetuate the economic and regulatory conditions of wartime, where, even if the public authority has no control of the means of production, it does retain the lash of bureaucratic regimentation.—Most Rev. Joseph H. Schlarman, Catholic Bishop of Peoria.

● A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

By Hal Boyle

In Germany, Jan. 31 (Delayed) (AP)—The skinny young lieutenant looked almost girlish except for his sandy mustache. But killers come in strange trappings, and he had killed six men—all Germans.

He had pictures to prove it. "I didn't have any camera of my own," he said, "so I just crawled up to the men I shot and took their pictures out of their paybooks."

"I mailed them to my folks. I wanted to show them I wasn't over here for nothing—and that was the best evidence I could think of. I am pretty sure I have killed more than that—but there were other soldiers shooting too, those times. That makes it hard to be certain. But those six guys I nailed myself. I fought them alone and killed them alone."

He paused and then added slowly:

"I don't mind my folks knowing what I did in the war but my children will never know that I ever killed a man. For all I will ever tell them they will think I spent my time in the Army sitting in a supply dump, passing out rations. I couldn't stand for my little daughter to learn I had killed anybody. She might not understand. Things will be different in a few years when she will be growing up. People may be looking at things in a different way."

"She might not understand—and I don't want her to know."

You have heard much of the cigaret shortage but some front line troops complain even more of the chewing tobacco shortage.

Unable on outpost duty to show a light of any kind, many soldiers, who ordinarily prefer a pipe, cigaret or cigar, have learned to take their nicotine in the chewing form—the way their grandads preferred it.

Sometimes the regular Army ration isn't enough when a unit has been in the line for an extended period. The deficiency usually is made up by Red Cross field directors who keep an extra supply of cut plug on hand for such emergencies.

Somebody said an Army travels on its stomach, but all armies travel on orders, and a person not acquainted with how an Army operates in the field cannot understand how intricate a communications network it employs to be sure those orders get through.

That is the Signal Corps job, and it uses everything from passenger pigeons and company runners to radio and wire circuits.

Some idea of the immensity of the supplies needed to keep messages flowing can be gained from some figures just released by Lt. Col. F. L. Littel, U. S. First Army Signal Supply officer, of (64 Patterson road) Fanwood, N. J.

His men have distributed 12,000 miles of standard telephone line and 100,000 miles of field wire weighing 10,000 tons. They also have passed out some 60,000 telephone poles, which are set up 50 to the mile—4,000,000 pounds of copper wire and 600,000 glass insulators.

The First Army alone has two mobile telephone, message centers, each of which has equipment and personnel sufficient to handle the telephone demands of a U. S. city of 10,000 population. That means an average of 12,000 telephone calls daily. There are also about 1,000 written messages handled each day.

With all due tribute to the Signal Corps, it must be chronicled, however, that it is harder to get the right number and easier to get the wrong one over an Army circuit than over a civilian line.

One consolation is this: The operators never say "numb-ber pull-ee-se." You ask for other exchanges by code name instead of numbers, and if you don't know the code, you're just out of luck.

● NEW YORK DAY BY DAY

By Charles B. Driscoll

New York—Diary: Circulating about the town, and find the subject most talked about is the astounding action of the commander in chief in naming Hottentot Henry Wallace for the job of secretary of commerce, at the same time admitting that he is playing the cheapest kind of politics in so doing. . . . "God save us!" is the most competent comment one hears. When the czar gave a palace apartment to Rasputin, he could not have been more oblivious of the welfare of his country, said one astute commentator. . . . This crystal-gazer would fix the price of corn and locomotives by consulting the pyramids and dividing by his own birth-date, says another. And it appears that there is a war.

A good many corner cigar stores, tobacco shops and stationery stores closed up within the last month, in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn. Not a few East Side restaurants are struggling along, with an eye to closing or else getting seriously into the business of feeding the customers.

All this is due to the closing of the race tracks.

Many of the tobacco shops have been without anything to sell for a long time. The proprietors made their rent out of placing bets on horses. Same is true of many of the so-called stationery stores, a kind of mercantile establishment almost peculiar to New York. There are enough stationery stores, little cubby-holes where it's almost impossible to get a box of stationery or a typewriter ribbon, north of 14th street, to supply writing paper and ink to the whole United States, if they really sold stationery.

I know a restaurant on Third avenue, which once was a good little Italian eating place, which is curtailed and shuttered most of the time now. The proprietors became interested in the betting business. They made a lot more money on the suckers for horse-betting than they could make on the excellent steaks the Mama of the family used to cook with her own hands.

I can't think of any legitimate business that has suffered because of the closing of the race tracks. I doubt the value of this move to the war effort. I don't think jockeys are quite the stuff you make heavy infantrymen out of, generally speaking.

But the moral effect may be good. Why should a large, old-fashioned inn on Broadway, near Yorkers, have 20 shiny, expensive cars parked outside for years and years, and suddenly have only the proprietor's car out front after the racing ban?

Obviously, as everybody knew all the time, it was a bookie joint, a horse parlor, thinly disguised as an inn, all the time. Everybody knew it except

● Persistent Guy



● INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

By Elton C. Fay
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

If the wehrmacht heeds Hitler's orders to fight on eventually it will become an army without an arsenal.

But, in the opinion of competent observers in Washington, that won't be tomorrow. They agree that the presence of Allied forces within or at the borders of both Eastern and Western Germany—Silesia, the Rhur, the Saar—menaces major segments of German war production.

However, they point out that because of the thorough organization and vast complexity of modern industry, considerable time might elapse before the loss of these industries would paralyze the Army.

Germany is believed to be crucially short on some items, but long on supplies of other important munitions. Her shortest item is oil, both synthetic and natural petroleum. There is evidence that her military operations already are drastically affected by this shortage. The Nazi air force feels it acutely; armored forces are under the strictest rationing.

Coal is another item that if not already in acute scarcity can become so swiftly. It is a product that does not stockpile satisfactorily, even when it can be brought above ground in large quantities (something that the German labor shortage has made difficult).

Ammunition is considered one of the enemy's long items. Planning for war years ago, the Nazis

provided for its manufacture at the very outset. Nitrates for explosives were at hand or could be brought in for stockpiling under the extensive foreign and overseas trade that Germany maintained between 1933 and 1939.

Steel products, out of the mines and in the production line, could be expected to flow on through the line and into final assembly of weapons and other materiel for weeks and perhaps months after the raw materiel source had been lost. This means that if any sort of assembly production is maintained in areas still controlled by a holdout Nazi army, replacements in armor and artillery will not be slow.

And then there are the goods-in-being. Germany's materiel losses in the field have been heavy and the rate grows steadily. She started out, however, with a huge supply of weapons and for three years replaced all losses with ease.

The one item in which the Reich now is shortest (and seems unable to put back into production) is aircraft. Without air superiority she lost the battle of Normandy, then France, became unable to defend herself against strategic bombing of war industries.

The armor and artillery that a fanatical wehrmacht may take with it into a German inner fortress will be weapons for guerilla warfare, but without aviation. The inevitable end will come sooner.

● HOLLYWOOD

By Erskine Johnson

Hollywood—Claudette Colbert usually has a photograph on the set and plays it incessantly between scenes. Other day, on the set of "Guest Wife," Don Ameche said angrily: "This racket is getting on my nerves!" He strode over, picked up a stack of some two dozen records, smashed them on the floor.

Claudette was so angry she started to cry.

Then everybody guffawed and she realized she was the victim of a very old practical joke. Ameche had bought and substituted a stack of cheap records and they were the ones he smashed.

This, of course, leads us to what we want to talk about—Hollywood's No. 1 practical joker, Don Ameche. On the screen he has played a vital part in shaping America's destinies, but on the set Don is a menace to the peace and well-being of his fellow players and terror of his director's existence.

"Just a few harmless gags," says Don.

Like the time he sprinkled the cast of "Hollywood Cavalcade" with a fire hose. Although sprinkled is hardly the word for it.

Wet Joke

He drenched the cast. He drenched the director, the assistant director and everyone else within range and there were too many within range. He knocked people down. He ruined suits and dresses, props and furniture. He wrecked the set. He paid for that one through the nose. The bill for ruined clothes alone was terrific.

Also, the time he hired a little old man, with long whiskers, from Central Casting. The old agent posed as a visitor on the set where Don was working the police, and you can make your own guess as to why the police didn't know it.

From my uniformed point of view, the ban on horse-racing has made it possible for a lot of men to contribute more to the support of their families, and to buy more war bonds.

But, as for getting muscle for fighting the enemy, it does seem to me that anybody who can hit a ball out into left field and then run like a rabbit around a diamond-shaped track could be of a lot of use over there where they are tossing grenades at Japs.

Sports are nice. But war is war, and I don't think any able-bodied sports performer is entitled to make 50,000 a year while our Johnny is lobbying it over to the Germans at a nominal salary. No, I don't.

ing with Loretta Young. Finally the old boy went up to Loretta and said:

"Miss Young, I'd like to shake your hand. I've enjoyed your work on the screen ever since I was a little boy."

One Ameche gag backfired, though. One day he sneaked into Alice Faye and Ethel Merman's dressing rooms and covered everything with garlic—dresses, shoes, combs brushes—even their lipstick. Alice and Ethel got even. Next day they went to Don's dressing room and nailed to the floor and walls all his clothes—shirts, hats, neckties, and even his shoes.

Her Pappy's Daughter

The Orson Welles-Rita Hayworth baby, we can report today, looks more like the Man From Mars than his red-haired mama. We got it straight from the baby's nurse, who said she kept a record of everyone who expressed an opinion. Fifty-two said the baby looked like Orson, only three saw a resemblance to Rita. The new cover girl's name is Rebecca—Rebecca at the Welles.

Voted by students at the Columbia-Presbyterian medical center in New York as "the girl we'd most like to cut up with," Virginia Mayo was invited by the embryo medics to be their guest at dissection class.

"It was a delightful evening," she told us. "If I had spent it with a live man I don't think I would have enjoyed it half as much."

● BARBS

Inmates of a mid-west prison presented the warden with a watch. Time means nothing to those boys.

Six dancers collapsed on a Paris stage because of cold due to the coal shortage. The show turned out to be a frost.

A lot of people forget that they were taught, when babies, to stand up for themselves.

It's just a question of time until there'll be a total eclipse of the Rising Sun.

Report says Nazi officials will go underground. Apparently our plans have been made clear.

● THE WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

By Drew Pearson

Washington—It is not often that the Democratic membership of the senate holds an all-out caucus, but when it does the sparks really fly and the issue usually gets down to the roots of what makes or breaks the Democratic party—rivalry between the Conservative wing and the more Progressive North. That issue split the Democratic party wide open in the 1928 race between Al Smith and Herbert Hoover. Since then Franklin Roosevelt has been able to keep the two wings of the party together—at least at election time. But the crevice has been growing wider and wider between elections.

Last week's closed door caucus over Henry Wallace involved the same basic principle, with the reactionary wing of the party wanting to join with the Republicans to defeat the liberal wing.

Sen. Hatch of Arizona probably summarized the issue more succinctly than anyone else when in the secret hearing he said:

"What we are doing is helping the Republicans. They're adopting Jack Garner's old technique of stealing votes away from the other side in order to win. The Republicans are now stealing votes from us in order to put us in the hole. That's not the kind of party teamwork I intend to support."

Sen. Alben Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, who sometimes—as on 'taxes—has sided with the reactionary wing of the party, this time was strongly on the liberal side. Returning from a minor eye operation at the Naval hospital the day before, Barkley rose with a patch over his eye and said:

"I have been in favor of the principle embodied in the George Bill (divorcing the Commerce department from the loan agencies) for a long time. I was opposed not only to the act which permitted Jesse Jones to take two jobs, but I was very strongly against giving the vice-president, Mr. Wallace, additional duties during the past several years. I am glad to see that Mr. Wallace finally came around to the same way of thinking, and that Mr. Truman has publicly said he wants only one job—and that the job of being vice-president is enough for any one man."

Mead Defends Wallace

The speech which Wallace delivered in New York before the union of Democratic action came in for some stiff criticism from Tennessee's bellicose Sen. McKellar, and also illustrated the basic difference inside the party. McKellar read a clipping commenting on Wallace's speech and accused him of trying to start a third party.

This brought a quick defense from Sen. Mead of New York, who quietly but convincingly pointed out that Wallace had meant to do just the opposite.

"We already have a third party in New York," Sen. Mead said. "That's where Wallace was speaking and he was trying to head off a further split within the party. In New York we have to face the fact that the Democratic party already is in a minority when the third party chooses to go against us. Wallace had that in mind when he spoke in New York and his remarks should be very helpful."

Leader of the anti-Wallace reactionaries was sanctimonious-sounding Sen. Josiah Bailey of North Carolina who told his colleagues:

"I'm against Wallace and everything he stands for. I'm against everything about him. If we vote him into office he'll put the nation into bankruptcy."

Bailey made it clear that he would join with the Republicans in trying to bring Wallace's name up for a vote as both secretary of commerce and federal loan administrator, in which case everyone knew he was sure to be defeated. (Bailey carried out his promise a few minutes later on the floor of the senate but was defeated by one vote.)

Southern Democrats Divided

By no means did all the Southern wing side with Bailey against Wallace, however. Energetic young Sen. Russell of Georgia made a straight-from-the-shoulder statement that he believed the president had a right to appoint his own secretary of commerce and he would vote for Wallace as such, as long as the Commerce department was divorced from the loan agencies.

"I'm not for splitting open the Democratic party," Russell said, despite the fact that his senior colleague from Georgia is one of Wallace's bitterest opponents.

Sen. Overton of Louisiana also was forthright in his defense of Wallace as long as the two jobs were separated.

"It was against the third term and I strongly opposed the fourth term for President Roosevelt," Overton said. "At this point, however, he is about to begin a conference of tremendous importance to the future peace of the world, and I think it imperative that the United States do nothing to indicate to the world that it has anything but the greatest confidence in the president."

Fair-minded Sen. McFarland of Arizona also rose to call for complete support for the president.

"If this senate turns down the president's choice for his cabinet," the slow-spoken Arizonan said, "it will be a deed which the Japs will exploit over. Our action will be used on the Jap radio to indicate there is discord in the United States government."

Judicious Sen. Joe O'Mahoney of Wyoming echoed the same sentiments.

"For the senate of the United States to refuse to confirm a presidential appointment on the eve of a great international conference may be a serious blow to the president's prestige, if not to the peace of the world," O'Mahoney warned.

There was no question, however, as to where younger members of the senate stood. Young War-

(Continued on Page 7.)

MORNING ADVOCATE

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News From Harding Field

'Heroes at Harding File' Goes to LSU

Founded on a deep interest in the men under his command, the "Heroes at Harding" file established last June by Col. W. G. Schauffler, Jr., Base Commander, will become a part of the war room museum at Louisiana State University's War Memorial Tower in the near future, it was announced last week.

Although the first letters were not sent out to parents until June, the file was retroactive to April 1944, and included all classes graduated from the RTU school here and eventually assigned to overseas destinations.

In announcing the establishment of the file, which brought commendatory approval from Gen. U. G. Ent when he was Commanding General of the Second Air Force, Col. Schauffler wrote the next of kin of every pilot to clear the base for overseas, asking that they cooperate in maintaining as complete information as possible by forwarding any news they might have of their sons and husbands.

"I have always been vitally interested," Col. Schauffler told them, "in the men who have been under my command and have had group pictures taken of each unit that has trained here. The group pictures hang on the wall of my office, and a separate space is reserved for clippings, etc., telling of the exploits, overseas, of each man."

Response to the idea was immediate and enthusiastic as parents and wives deluged the colonel's mail with letters, newspaper clippings and reports of radio broadcasts, each of which bore news of a man who had trained at Harding Field for his fight against the Nation's enemies.

As each letter arrived its contents were noted and tabulated with the ever-growing list of accomplishments of Harding Field "alumnae" and the letters placed on file, where they form an interesting historical report of the part Harding Field is playing in producing the world's finest fighter pilots.

As recently as last Saturday, letters were received denoting another milestone in the war record of three former Harding Field pilots.

Hundreds of pilots have left Harding Field in the last year and are making their mark in the annals of world conflict on air fronts all over the face of the globe. From many of them, nothing has been reported but it must be presumed that they too are adding to the score against our enemies.

On the basis of the "Heroes at Harding Field" and the information it contains it has been definitively established that Harding Field has accounted for 132

of the destruction of two trains, two armored columns, an enemy bridge and 20 vehicles of a motor transport.

Leading the scorers is Capt. John J. Voll of Goshen, Ohio, recently returned to the United States and now awaiting assignment at a West Coast assignment center. Leaving here only six months ago as a second lieutenant, the captain is officially credited with 21 "kills" in the Mediterranean theater of operations and ranks sixth on the list of high scoring aces for the entire AAF. He has won the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters and the Silver Star for his exploits.

Exploits Cited
The efforts of Harding Field pilots have not gone unheralded by the War Department. More than 500 decorations have been won by the men who learned their combat flying here. Current tabulations in the file show that 114 of them have been awarded the Air Medal and have received a total of 232 oak leaf clusters signifying an additional award of the same decoration. The air medal is normally awarded for "meritorious achievement while engaged in aerial flight" and may be awarded to recognize single missions of merit or sustained operational activities against the enemy.

Copping the honors in the air medal division is Second Lt. Gerald E. Storts of New Orleans who boasts 13 clusters to his air medal. Ranking above the air medal in the War Department list of awards is the Distinguished Flying Cross has been bestowed upon 13 former Harding Field men, one of whom has also received a silver oak leaf cluster signifying five additional awards of the same medal. The DFC is awarded to persons who "distinguish themselves by heroism or extraordinary achievement while engaged in aerial flight."

The Silver Star, fifth ranking award which is given to those who "while serving in any capacity with the Army, distinguish themselves by gallantry in action not involving actual conflict with the enemy."

Two men, Chaplain Albert J. Buckley and Maj. Clifford T. Rogers, both of whom served at Harding Field in 1943, have earned the Soldiers Medal for "distinguishing themselves with heroism not involving actual conflict with the enemy."

The Purple Heart, often referred to as the oldest decoration offered by the United States to its soldiers because it was first issued by Gen. George Washington in 1782, was awarded to those who are "wounded in action against the enemy or as a direct result of the enemy's action" has been bestowed upon four ex-Harding Field fliers.

The file also includes considerable information about the fate of the most recent tabulation lists 26 "killed in action," and 43 have been reported as "missing in action," but of this number 12 have later been identified as prisoners of war, three have succeeded in escaping after being forced down behind enemy lines and 24 remain on the "missing" list.

The entire file will be turned

It's Not Easy

It's not an easy task to say "good-bye" but the time has come when the Echelon must discontinue publication. The number of personnel now stationed here is not sufficient to warrant the publication of a weekly periodical. So Echelon, after nearly three years of continuous service to the personnel at Harding Field, becomes a War Casualty.

Since the first mimeographed edition of Echelon rolled off the machines on March 13, 1942, the successive editors have endeavored to the best of their ability to live up to the policies outlined in that first edition editorial: "to forward the interests of the Nation and the soldiers who represent and make up the nation."

How well that aim has been achieved is amply evidenced first of all by the reception it has received by its readers. Frequent commendations from higher headquarters, ranging all the way to the Commanding General of the Army Air Forces have added impetus to the editors' efforts, but the real test of any newspaper is the reception accorded it by the readers for whom it is intended, and most cherished of all among the commendations received by the editors over the years are the many complimentary remarks by the officers and men who have served with us in making Harding Field one of the best air bases in the nation.

In announcing a suspension of publication it is fitting that the co-operation of the many individuals and groups who have contributed to its success be publicly recognized.

The Commanding Officers under whom Echelon has been presented have all been fully co-operative. The officers in charge of sections have on many occasions cheerfully accepted additional responsibility in assisting the editors with their work and the entire personnel of the Base have contributed to the success of Echelon by their spirit and deeds of helpfulness.

We should be unduly lacking in gratefulness were we not to publicly recognize at this time the outstanding contribution of our Publisher.

Since May 31, 1943, the Capital City Press has published Echelon each week, furnishing sufficient copies for a good coverage of the personnel stationed here. This service has been rendered free of charge during that entire extended period of time and they deserve the heartfelt thanks of all of us who have benefited from their public spirited contribution.

Echelon, we feel, has accomplished its purpose and earned an enviable position in the ranks of similar newspapers published in army installations throughout the world.

And now, as the last edition of the Harding Field Echelon goes to the presses it is fitting that we say to the personnel, past and present, who have served at Harding Field, wherever they may be: Congratulations for a job well done, Good Luck, a fond farewell, and —"30."



Dear Katie Kureall—I know a farmer who paid three dollars for a shoat, fed it five dollars worth of feed and finally sold the pig for four dollars. Where's the profit in that?

Dear Icky—Well, after all, he had the company of the pig all the time he owned it, didn't he?

Dear Miss Kureall—There's a lot of talk about direct and indirect taxes. I've never been able to figure out the difference. Could you help me?

Dear Tax Payer—Direct taxes are like a daylight robbery, while indirect taxes are like going through a man's pockets while he's asleep.

Dear Katie—Something very peculiar happened to me yesterday. Usually I have to leave the house very early to get to the base on time for work but yesterday I was a little late. About 6:30 the doorbell rang and I slipped on my wife's bathrobe to answer the door. When I opened the door the milkman kissed me. Why do you suppose he did that?

Dear Puzzled PFC—Obviously the milkman's wife must have a robe just like your wife's.

Dear Miss Kureall—Before we were married my husband was very easy to get along with but now we seem to have all kinds of trouble. Sometimes he just ignores me and most of the time he never does what I want him to. What would you suggest?

Dear Alka Seltzer—if at first you don't succeed, cry again.

Dear Katie Kureall—I was visiting Mount Vernon recently and there was an Englishman there who kept pointing out beautiful shrubs and saying "see, that came from England." Is it true that General Washington got them from England?

Dear Mystery History—Why, honey chile. Haven't you heard. General Washington got the whole United States from England.

That's all for now, but remember—a necessary evil is one we like so much that we don't care anything about abolishing it.

—KATIE KUREALL

Hero's Fiancee Spends Busy Day

Being the fiancée of one of the nation's big war heroes is a man-sized job, discovered Madolyn DiSessa, girl friend of T/Sgt. Homer Wise, on her first day in Baton Rouge yesterday.

Most of her time was spent at public functions where Sgt. Wise, Medal of Honor winner, was introduced and made short talks. The pretty little blonde, who met Wise three years ago in Cape Cod, Mass., prefers to remain in the background when public attention is directed toward her popular fiancé. Presented to guests at the USO anniversary celebration yesterday afternoon, she acknowledged the introduction with poise and dignity and expressed sincere gratitude to the persons who have been so nice to her since her arrival Saturday night.

She showed delight and amazement over the fact that down here persons go coatless and leave the doors and windows open in February. Up in Connecticut the snow is inches deep, she explained.

Before leaving after a few days' visit, Madolyn plans to see as much of Baton Rouge as possible. Today Sgt. Wise will take her to the LSU campus, the State Capitol and other interesting places. Like everyone else who gets this far South, she wants to visit New Orleans, especially the French Quarter and plans a trip there with Sgt. Wise soon.

First Convoy on Burma Road Reaches Kunming

Chungking, Feb. 4 (AP)—The First Allied convoy over the reopened Burma road arrived today at the Chinese city of Kunming completing a 970-mile journey from Ledo, India, with supplies for the Chinese army.

The convoy, numbering more than 100 vehicles, crossed Burma and reached the Chinese border at Wantung January 28. Artillery pieces as well as trucks were included in the convoy which had wound its way through jungles and mountains.

Peru will supply airplane service to archaeologists wishing to do research work in the interior pre-Inca areas.

Police Jury Praises Work of Staff at Base

Scheduled for presentation at the next meeting of the East Baton Rouge Police Jury an advance copy of a resolution by that body indicates the esteem in which the administration of Harding Field has been held.

"In view of the possibility," the resolution states, "that Col. Schauffler and his excellent staff of officers may receive another assignment that will take them away from Baton Rouge this Police Jury desires by the adoption of this resolution to commend him and all the officers under his command for the excellent work that has been done here."

"Individual members and committees from this Police Jury have had occasion to deal with Col. Schauffler and his officers in respect to official matters which have arisen under the lease between the Police Jury and the War Department applying to Harding Field and its appurtenances. The colonel and his entire staff have been co-operative and patient in all matters. Indeed, nothing but the highest degree of efficiency and the most unflinching courtesy have been maintained by Col. Schauffler and his organization at all times."

Pointing out that the administrative body at Harding Field has also supervised the Military Police activities in the Baton Rouge area which has been accomplished in complete harmony and co-operation with local police officials and a most excellent result has been achieved. No serious trouble of any kind has arisen.

"This Police Jury," it concludes, "by the adoption of this statement and resolution desires to extend to Col. Schauffler and to his whole staff of officers its highest expression of appreciation for services well rendered here, and to wish for him and said officers happiness and continued success in their military and other endeavors in the future."

Certified copies of the resolution will be forwarded to higher headquarters.

USO Observes Birthday With Open House Party

Four years of service to the soldiers, sailors, marines and coast guardsmen of the United States was celebrated last week-end by the United Service Organization, perhaps more familiar by its abbreviated title, the USO.

The Military USO in Baton Rouge, which in the past three years has played host to thousands of Harding Field GIs and countless other thousands from other military installations in the area, marked the birthday with an open-house party which attracted more than 1,000 service men and civilians to the popular St. Louis Street club rooms.

The formal observance was climaxed yesterday afternoon when army and city notables visited the club and expressed their appreciation for the facilities offered by the club. Col. W. G. Schauffler Jr., base commander, represented Harding Field in declaring that the USO had provided a much needed service to the men and women who have served at Harding Field in the past years.

In a program presided over by Judge Cecil Morgan, president of the board of directors, T/Sgt. Homer Wise, Baton Rouge winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor was presented with a traveling kit and his fiancée, brought here from her Connecticut home, received a typically Southern corsage.

The gifts were presented by Doyle Woodruff, representing the American Legion.

Highlighting yesterday's observance was the appearance of the Fairfield Junior High Glee club and a variety show sponsored by the Girls Service Council.

Continuing its program of helpful activities for the benefit of service men, the USO announced the following program for the balance of this week:

Monday, February 5, 8 to 10 p. m.—"Learn to Dance Class" for Service Men, Service Women and Wives of Service Men—Joe C. Phillips, instructor—Miss Hilma Donaldson, chairman. Hostesses for refreshments: Augustin-Ewing Auxiliary No. 2095 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars—Mrs. Coman Norton, president.

Tuesday, February 6, 8 to 10 p. m.—Square dancing with girls from the physical education department of Louisiana State University—Miss Betty Huffman calling the sets—music by Uncle Johnnie and his Rough Riders—Mrs. James W. Lyon, sponsor. Hostesses for refreshments: The Jewish Welfare board, Mrs. Herbert Benjamine, chairman.

Wednesday, February 7, 8 to 10 p. m.—Informal dancing and games, hostesses, Mrs. Katie Dupuy and her group of Junior Hostesses—recorded music.

Thursday, February 8, 8 to 10 p. m.—Informal games and dancing, hostesses: Mrs. Jasper L. Smith and her group of Junior Hostesses—recorded music.

Friday, February 9, 8 to 10 p. m.—Informal games and dancing with Sodality girls as junior hostesses—Miss Sabine Millet, chairman, recorded music.

—KATIE KUREALL

Dewey Says N. Y. Food, Fuel to Continue Short

Albany, Feb. 4 (UP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, said today in a recorded broadcast that New York state's transportation crisis "should soon be over," but he predicted that the fuel and food supply problem will continue throughout the winter.

Dewey said it would be several weeks before "anything but a hand-to-mouth basis" would prevail in the fuel and food supplies despite state efforts to ease present hardships.

New York city's meat problem may become "particularly acute," he said, although steps are being taken to avert a serious shortage. Predicting near normal milk supplies in the future, barring weather handicaps, Dewey said he believed the 40 per cent reduction in deliveries had now been erased. He urged continued conservation of fuel and meat, and asked that New York farmers share livestock feed with their neighbor.

He said he expected to divide with his neighbors a carload of feed which had arrived at his own Pawling, N. Y., farm.

EM's Guests Enjoy Party At Gen. Mess

Shack pappies brought their wives, other GIs brought their girlfriends and the entire Wac detachment were guests at a supper party in General Mess last Wednesday evening.

Slated for the supper meal to eliminate conflict with duty insofar as possible the mess personnel outdressed themselves in furnishing a memorable meal for the several hundred GIs and guests.

There was roast turkey, baked ham, shrimps, salads, cake, olives, pickles—just about everything you could ask for on one menu—and plenty of beer to wash it down. Free cigarettes (those hard-to-get items) were distributed to all enlisted men.

The "banquet" was served in lieu of a gala party which had been planned by Section A for some time.

Entertainment which had been planned for the occasion had to be cancelled on short notice because public address equipment was not available, but the party was a pronounced success.

Capt. Walter Young Fails to Return From Raid on Tokyo

B-29 Base, Saipan, Marianas, Jan. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—Capt. Walter R. "Waddy" Young, 27, All-American football star and collegiate wrestling champion of Ponca City, Okla., failed to bring his B-29 back from today's Tokyo raid and it is feared that he and his 10-man crew are lost to enemy action.

Also missing is the Superfortress piloted by Maj. Joe P. Baird, 25, Prescott, Ariz.

(The communique covering today's raid announced the loss of two B-29's).

HF Officers Are Commended by AAF

Several Harding Field officers were the recipients last week of commendations which originated in Army Air Forces Headquarters for an outstanding example of co-operative staff work. Cited here were Lt. Col. V. J. Burger, director of Administration and Services; 1st Lt. Ronald W. Apelquist, Classification officer; 1st Lt. Herbert H. Juell, Military personnel officer; and CWO Graham F. Coon, former unit personnel officer, now base adjutant.

The original commendation from Headquarters AAF and addressed to the Commanding General of Second Air Force said:

"On or about 23 October 1944 this headquarters directed that you supply by SSN and grade, certain personnel to the Air Technical Service Command at Fresno, Calif., earmarked for the Miracle Project.

Inspection of the personnel delivered to the units at Fresno, by a representative of this headquarters, discloses that the enlisted personnel assigned, arrived by MPS and grade fully qualified for overseas duty, and in such condition of training and were of such quality that a minimum of time will be required to qualify the units for transfer to the training Air Forces for unit training.

"This wholehearted and prompt compliance with the directives of this Headquarters regarding these units, was an outstanding example of co-operative staff work. It is the desire of this Headquarters that the individuals of your command who were concerned be appropriately advised. Their action in this project reflects credit on the Army Air Forces and contributed materially to the prosecution of the war against Japan."

Forwarding the communication through 72nd Fighter Wing Headquarters, the Commanding General of the Second Air Force added:

"This Headquarters desires to commend all who had a part in the assignment of personnel to the Miracle Project for the high standard which characterized their work and the promptness with which it was accomplished. Their able performance of duty has reflected credit upon this Command."

Personal appreciation of Col. Irving L. Branch, acting commanding general of the 72nd Fighter Wing, was added in an indorsement to the 2FAP letter and the copies received by the individual officers who were responsible for the selection of personnel from Harding Field for the project carried an additional endorsement from Col. W. G. Schauffler, Jr., Base Commander, in which he said:

"This commendation is forwarded to you with my deep appreciation for a job well done. I am sure that wherever the men we sent this 'Miracle Project' are stationed, their Commanding Officer will appreciate the fact that Harding Field supplied the 'Best'."

Philippine People to Offer Thanks Today

Washington, Feb. 4 (AP)—The Philippine people in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii will offer thanks tomorrow for the liberation of Manila.

The Philippine government suggested last week to all nationals in the United States, Alaska and Hawaii that such religious observance be held the day following the capital's capture, a spokesman said.

Wine exported from the Mendoza area in Argentina has shown a steady increase during recent years.

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Baton Rouge

State Department Prepares Hard, Realistic Peace Terms

By R. H. Shackford
Washington, Feb. 4 (UP)—The State department is preparing what it regards as hard, realistic and practicable peace terms for Germany, it was said last night.

These plans, it was learned, contemplate that Germany's war potential must be destroyed or at least rigidly controlled; that its standard of living must not be allowed to improve faster than that of any neighbor states which were ravished by the Nazis, and that Germany should help reconstruct Europe to the maximum of its ability.

There are many ideas on how to accomplish these objectives, it was said, but there appears to be basic agreement that the end result must achieve them.

The broad outline was painted coincidentally with confirmation here that the Big Three leaders are expected to make quick, formal approval to armistice terms for Germany which have been prepared by the European advisory commission.

President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Marshal Josef Stalin may find it essential to make some changes, but it is anticipated that their approval of the terms to be handed the German high command when and if the Nazis surrender unconditionally will be more or less routine.

Members of the advisory commission drafted the proposal after consultation with their respective leaders.

The controversy in this country over a "soft" or a "hard" peace for Germany reached a climax last fall when the so-called Morgenthau plan was publicized. Compared with some of the proposals of the Morgenthau plan—such as the flooding of all German coal mines—it might be said that the State department's ideas are less drastic.

But it was pointed out that they were also believed to be far more realistic. For example, most of the nations surrounding Germany are dependent upon her for coal. France, always deficient in coal, could hardly be expected to agree to the flooding of German mines, thereby cutting off her main source of supply.

There is no inclination here to give the impression that the steps to be taken to keep Germany unarmed after this war are near completion, or that they will be in the immediate future. Some say in the forthcoming return of Leon Henderson, former price administrator who has been making a special study in Europe of Germany's postwar problems, indication of more progress soon.

Some of the decisions that will have to be made about Germany cannot be done until after the war is over. It will be impossible to decide what industries are to be destroyed, transferred or controlled.

High Officials Of UCT Arrive For Visit Here

L. C. Hochtritt, of California, supreme counselor of the United Commercial Travelers, and Mrs. Hochtritt arrived last night for an official visit to the Baton Rouge council of the organization. They were accompanied here by Grand Counselor King, and Mrs. King, and by Frank Poe, grand sentinel, and Mrs. Poe as well as by Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rilling of Lake Charles.

A business meeting of the UCT will be held today at 7:30 p. m., at the Heidelberg hotel, and visiting women will be guests of the Ladies' auxiliary of the local council at a luncheon today.

A banquet honoring the visitors is scheduled Tuesday at the Heidelberg hotel. Jesse Webb is senior counselor of the UCT.

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Freed Marines Weep at Sight Of New Uniforms

By Ralph Teatsarth
(United Press War Correspondent)

Allied Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 4 (AP)—Well, they are going to wipe us out this time.

The lone Tennessean in the Cabanatuan prison camp at Cabu said this to himself when he heard the shooting which heralded the Sixth U. S. Rangers' dramatic liberation raid the night of January 30.

Virgil Greenway, 26, squatted on the ground in nothing but a pair of white shorts and a surprisingly neat and clean bathrobe and told his story today. Greenway's home is at Nashville, Tenn.

He said a Filipino gave him the bathrobe "when he saw me shivering here after our 21-mile hike from Cabanatuan with the Rangers."

Greenway's scuffed and bleeding feet told the story of what that dash for freedom was like.

"You see, when the Rangers yelled for us to run for the door I didn't stop for anything but my shorts," he said.

"I was a member of the 60th Coast Artillery regiment when the Japs took us on Corregidor."

Greenway, an automobile mechanic, became the camp barber when he wasn't barbering he cultivated sweet potatoes.

"We would be working our hardest, but the Jap guards would yell, 'Speed up,' and then beat us with rifle butts," he said.

Greenway, who appeared to weigh about 120 pounds and seemed in much better condition than some of his comrades, said he had done pretty well—losing only 16 pounds—on a diet of rice, sweet potato wine and greens.

Tennessean Describes Dramatic Liberation of U. S. Prisoners

By C. Yates McDaniel
With American Forces, Luzon, Feb. 4 (AP)—Well, they are going to wipe us out this time.

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Other productions nominated for the best picture of the year besides "Going My Way," were "Double Indemnity," Paramount; "Gaslight," MGM; "Since You Went Away," Selznick International; and "Wilson," 20th Century Fox.

Cited for the best performance by an actor in a supporting role were Hume Cronyn in "The Seventh Cross," Claude Rains in "Mr. Skeffington," Clifton Webb in "Laura," Monty Woolley in "Since You Went Away," and Fitzgerald.

Named as the best actress in a supporting part were Ethel Barrymore in "None But the Lonely Heart," Jennifer Jones in "Since You Went Away," Angela Lansbury in "Gaslight," and Agnes Moorehead in "Mrs. Parkington."

Directors hailed for outstanding achievement were Billy Wilder for "Double Indemnity," Leo McCarey for "Going My Way," Otto Preminger for "Laura," Alfred Hitchcock for "Lifeboat," and Henry King for "Wilson."

Accounts of how the enemy guards looted Red Cross packages and stole watches, jewelry, pictures and personal belongings of the Yanks were given by Cpl. Dennis Rainwater of Paris, Ark., and Pvt. Edward Gordon of (Raymond Blvd.) Jackson, Miss.

Another of the captives, Pfc. Jack Ostrom of Miles City, Mont., said: "Whatever you've heard about the Japs—I don't know what it is—but I'll say it's the truth."

Cpl. Edward Berry of Topanga, Calif., said that after the surrender of Corregidor, 8,000 Americans were jammed into an area of little more than an acre.

"We were packed in so tightly there was hardly room to lie down," he said. "For the first few days we didn't get anything to eat unless we scrounged for it. Sick-ness broke out—we named the camp Dysentery Flats."

Japs Kept Red Cross Packages From Men in Cabanatuan Camp

With the Sixth Army, Luzon, Feb. 4 (AP)—Here are a couple of examples of the psychological warfare the Japanese used against prisoners.

M/Sgt. Arthur J. Harrison, Fresno, Calif., who was captured on Batuan, and rescued recently in the American coup at Cabanatuan, said the Japanese used to hold auctions in front of the prison gate—where prisoners could see and hear.

Louisiana Gunner Is Unconscious on Way Back From Berlin

An Eighth Air Force Bomber Base, England, Feb. 4 (AP)—The bomber "Primo's Gimmil" got back late from Saturday's Berlin raid.

The Fortress is named for Sgt. Primo Lombardi of Boston, officers' club bartender, who bucks the boys up when they're low in spirit. There was an anxious wait until Pilot Lt. Donald E. Johnson of Billings, Mont., appeared low over the trees, one engine of his plane shot away by antiaircraft fire.

Co-Pilot, Lt. Stanley Kloss of Thomaston, Conn., gave first aid to an injured waist gunner and found two other gunners, S/Sgt. Sidney Asby of Kirtwood, La., and Herbert Matthews of Muskegon, Mich., were unconscious because of a broken oxygen line. Asby and Matthews were all right today.

The Tennessean said the Japanese paid him 10 centavos (10 cents) daily in "their worthless invasion money."

"Occasionally we were able to buy a little tobacco, but that was all," he added. "Cigarettes sold for as high as 20 dollars each."

Greenway said when he heard the Rangers shooting and shouting instructions to the prisoners on that liberation night he thought at first it was a Japanese trick.

"But I didn't wait for anything," he said. "Even some of the patients and men who hadn't walked for 18 months got right up and walked out."

Other things the Navy would like are:

A gasoline resistant coating for the interior of gasoline drums and not adversely affected by gasoline.

Proofing material which will make tentage and tarpaulin more resistant to the rapid rotting that occurs in humid, tropical climates.

If you don't find your favorite kind of problem here, just drop a line to the National Inventors Council.

Peter, a Czech boy aged 15, who has been missing for many years, has just been found in Italy.

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Execution of 5 ELAS Stayed Indefinitely

By James E. Roper
(United Press War Correspondent)

Athens, Feb. 4 (UP)—Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, Greek premier, has stayed indefinitely the execution of five condemned members of the ELAS, military organization of the EAM, it was stated authoritatively tonight.

It was stated authoritatively tonight, in a move to break a deadlock in the Greek peace negotiations brought about by EAM demands for amnesty.

A number of ELAS members have been arrested on charges of murder and of bearing arms against the government. Five had been sentenced to die before a firing squad. Normally such sentences would have been carried out within 48 hours.

The government also announced that former Prime Minister George Tsolakoglou and eight former cabinet members under German occupation were being flown to Athens from Egypt to stand trial on charges of collaborationism. This action also has been demanded by the EAM, the National Liberation party.

The nine had been sent to Egypt for safekeeping during the civil war and their return was regarded as a concession to the EAM.

As a result of an EAM demand that all prosecutions be called off, Greek government leaders all day long called at the bedside of the ailing premier, Gen. Nicholas Plastiras, and resumption of peace talks originally scheduled for tonight were postponed until perhaps tomorrow.

While a government spokesman firmly insisted on the necessity of prosecuting violators of the criminal code, the government reportedly was hesitating to execute five ELAS members who already have been condemned to death.

George Siantos, secretary general of the Greek Communist party and head of the EAM peace delegation, last night said that trying the ELAS members at this time aggravated "the atmosphere of great tension which makes reconciliation difficult."

He added that ELAS members and sympathizers "will run the risk of being imprisoned on trumped up charge" if the government persists in its prosecutions. He urged that the trials be halted regardless of whether the culprits are being tried for civilian crimes or for carrying arms against the government.

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