

ALLIES SMASH FIVE MILES ACROSS RHINE; LINK UP WITH 40,000 AIRBORNE TROOPS; 'THIS IS LAST ROUND,' MONTGOMERY SAYS

RUSSIAN PUSH GAINS 43 MI. IN HUNGARY

Battle Raging in Drive to Reach Berlin

By RICHARD KASISCHKE
LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Joseph Stalin tonight announced Russian troops have advanced 43 miles on a 62-mile front in a great new offensive across Western Hungary.

The Germans said a savage, swaying battle was raging in Berlin's outer defenses 31 miles east of the Nazi capital.

92 Miles From Vienna

The massive breakthrough in Hungary, synchronized with the Allied assault in the West, has already ground within 49 miles of Austria and 92 miles of Vienna. The Soviets said 70,000 Nazis were killed in the drive. The Austrian capital is the gateway to the Southern Germany "mountain redoubt" where the Nazis are reported planning to make their last ditch stand.

The Vienna-bound offensive exploded as the enemy said the Red Army has built up a 17-mile long, six-mile deep bridgehead across the Oder on the road to Berlin and hurled powerful new forces into an assault with the Anglo-American offensive across the Rhine.

Take Industrial Cities

Soviet forces in Upper Silesia, meanwhile, captured the industrial cities of Neisse and Loebischowitz and were probing the Sudeten mountain passes leading from Silesia to Danzig, Prague and Hitler's Czechoslovak arsenal.

The capture of Neisse and Loebischowitz was announced in a second order of the day issued by Stalin. They are nine and three miles from the Moravian frontier. Elsewhere, by German and Russian account, the Red Army was attacking on five major sectors from Western Latvia to Yugoslavia's northern border.

In three of these operations, the Russians battered the perimeter defenses of the isolated Baltic ports of Danzig and Gdynia, inched into the southern forts guarding Stettin, Berlin's northern anchor, and battled under German naval fire to wipe out a Nazi pocket in East Prussia southwest of Königsberg.

350 Towns Captured

In Hungary, Marshal Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 3d Ukrainian Army captured the great Hungarian city of Veszprem, 115 miles east of the Austrian mountain fortress of Graz, in its new offensive and swept up more than 350 other towns and villages, Stalin announced.

Tolbukhin's troops surged over territory conquered last December and lost to a German counter-offensive in January, advancing as much as 13 miles beyond previous Soviet positions, Stalin disclosed. They smashed the blows of "11 enemy tank divisions."

In this powerful sweep across Western Hungary, the Soviets also recaptured the great 13-way communications center of Szekesfeharvar, 32 miles southwest of Budapest, and 14 miles to the northwest overran the town of Mor.

Burst Into Veszprem

Eighteen miles southeast of Szekesfeharvar, Tolbukhin's troops captured Enying, and 23 miles southwest of Szekesfeharvar burst into Veszprem beyond the west shore of Lake Balaton. This important nine-way road and rail center is on the direct line to Graz and Italy.

The enemy said Tolbukhin's forces, which were within 57 miles

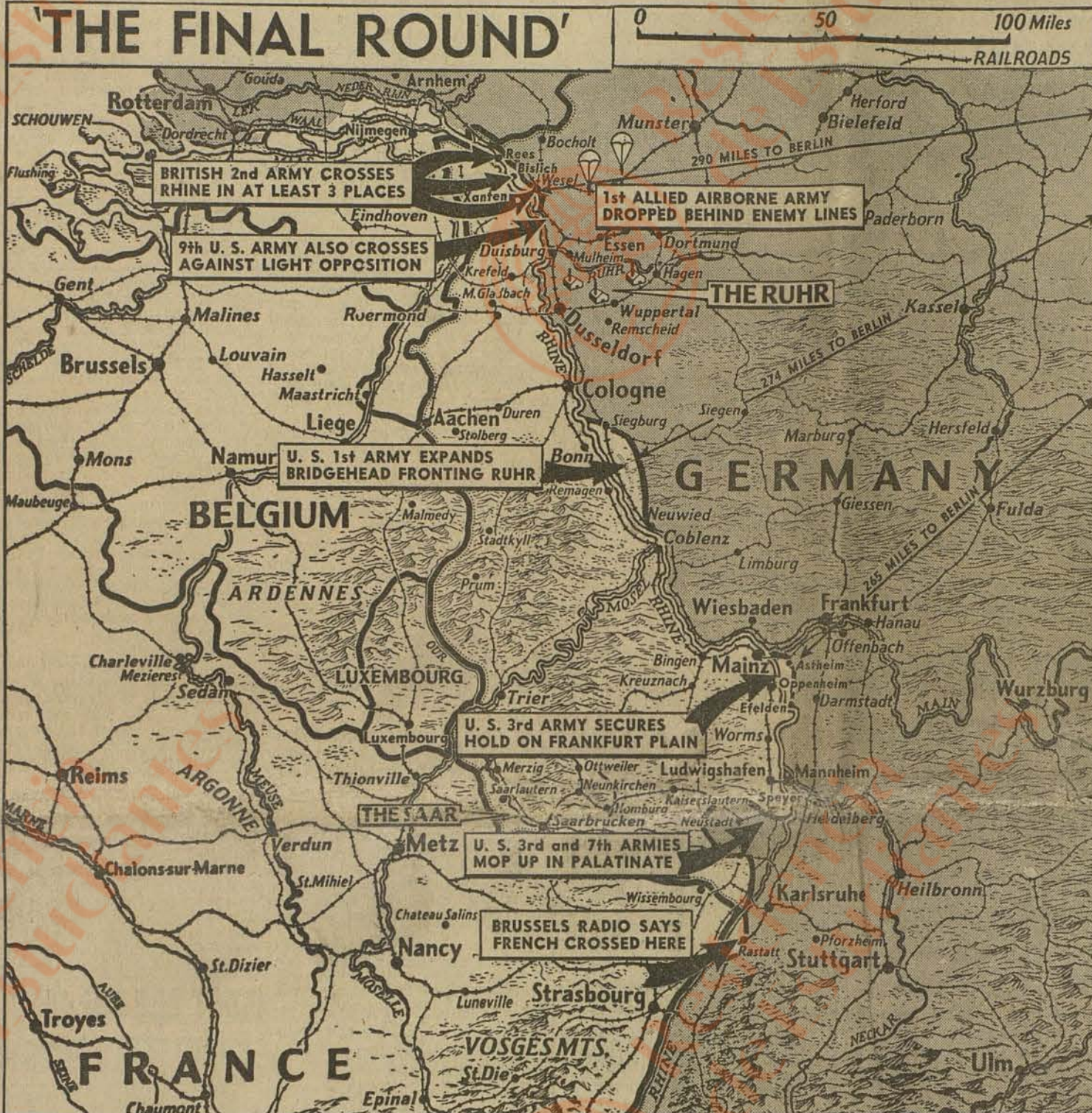
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The Weather

(By U. S. Weather Bureau)
Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair to day, moderate temperatures.
New Jersey: Fair today, moderate temperature in interior, cool along the coast.

Newsprint Conservation

Many pages of advertisements have been omitted from this copy of the Sunday Record. Reason: The Record is co-operating with the Government in conservation.
But this edition contains all current news and all features complete. The Record is the only Philadelphia newspaper which carries dispatches from five great news agencies: Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, New York Times, Foreign Service and Chicago Sun-Forrest Service.
Philadelphia Record



225 SUPERFORTS BOMB BIG NAGOYA AIRCRAFT PLANT

Carrier-Based Planes Continue Raid on Ryukyu Islands

By LISLE SHOEMAKER
GUAM, Sunday, March 25 (UP)—A fleet of at least 225 Superfortresses attacked the Mitsubishi aircraft industry at Nagoya with hundreds of tons of demolition bombs early today.

The strike was designed to cripple Japan's airplane engine production. A communiqué issued at the 21st Bomber Command headquarters announced Marianas-based B-29s resumed their raids against centers of war-making facilities in the Japanese homeland.

After-Midnight Attack

The Superfortresses, carrying a huge but undisclosed tonnage of "general purpose" bombs, droned over blacked-out Nagoya shortly after midnight at 5,000 feet. The five previous raids against major Japanese cities—Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and Kobe—were incendiary bomb attacks designed to burn out target areas.

It was the second attack against Nagoya—the Far East's greatest aircraft center—and Japan's third largest city—within a week. And it was the fifth time the Mitsubishi plant has been the target for Superforts.

Through Bad Weather

Reports on the results of today's attack were not available immediately. It was the first time B-29s have dropped demolition bombs from such a low altitude, and greater accuracy could be expected.

Pre-raid forecasts indicated the strike would be made through bad weather, which has prevented taking reconnaissance photographs since last Monday's fire raid on Nagoya. At that time, crewmen said big fires were touched off in the city.

In the previous incendiary raid on Nagoya March 12, two square miles in the heart of the city were burned. The Mitsubishi plant occupies 10,000,000 square feet—slightly less than a half square mile—on the outskirts of the city. Nagoya is located at the head

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Air Army Fills the Sky Like Times Square Jam

Armada of 1500 Transports 500 Miles Long Lands Thousands of Parachutists and British Glider Troops; Luftwaffe Offers No Opposition

By ALEX H. SINGLETON

ABOARD A GLIDER TUG EAST OF THE RHINE, March 24 (AP)—I saw history's mightiest air armada—officially 500 miles long—soar triumphantly across the placid Rhine today and deposit thousands of battle-toughened American and British airborne troops in the thick of an enemy defense zone plastered in advance by an unprecedented artillery and bomb barrage.

MADRID ORDERS ENVOYS TO STOP ACTING FOR JAPAN

Demands Satisfaction for Murders in Manila; Reich Warns Spain

MADRID, March 24 (AP)—Spain, backing up her stern protest over the bayoneting of Spanish civilians by Japanese fleeing Manila, announced today that all Spanish diplomatic missions abroad have been ordered to cease representing Japanese interests.

(The Japanese Domei news agency quoted Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Board of Information as "categorically" denying that Japanese troops committed atrocities against Spaniards in the Philippines.

Demands Satisfaction

The Madrid government's announcement, which came as the new U. S. Ambassador, Norman Armour, presented his credentials to Generalissimo Franco, said Spain also dispatched an "energetic demand for satisfaction" to the Tokyo government for the attacks on the Spanish nationals, which it termed "premeditated murder." A note protesting the attacks was sent to Tokyo Monday.

Thursday night the government announced that 172 Spanish men, women and children had been bayoneted to death by Japanese

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10,000 PLANES BLAST REICH AS ALLIES ADVANCE

U. S. Bombers From Italy Attack Berlin for First Time

By HENRY B. JAMESON

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The greatest co-ordinated aerial blows in history rocked Germany today as 10,000 Allied planes joined the assault across the Rhine and then laid a protective wall of fire around the troops as they charged toward the heart of the Reich.

With Nazi defenses thrown into turmoil by this tremendous attack from the West, American heavy bombers from Italy leaped the Alps and smashed a tank factory in Berlin in a 1600-mile round trip, the longest escorted mission ever flown over Europe.

From dawn to dusk, one great procession of bombers and fighters swept across the Channel, to be joined over the continent by thousands of other warplanes streaming up from advanced bases in Belgium, Germany, Holland and France.

Fly in Five Layers

Each phase of the mammoth operation was run off with split-second timing, with as many as five layers of planes roaring toward their objectives at the same time or cross-crossing at different altitudes.

Sixty seconds after a group of transports, towing gliders filled with combat troops, passed over one Belgian city, there came the roar of 200 swift American fighters diving into the fray. A total of 1500 transports and gliders showered fighting men into the seething battle east of the Rhine. A force of 240 Liberators dropped 600 tons of supplies to the airborne troops.

In the crucial hours before daybreak 1900 American bombers and fighters beat up a dozen Nazi airfields around the battle zone and made searing attacks on German positions near the Rhine. Late in the day another 450 Flyin' Fortresses and Liberators smashed four enemy night fighter bases in Germany and Holland. And on Friday night RAF Lancasters smashed the German garrison in Wesel, paving the way

Below, only a few miles from the scene of the gallant British airborne stand at Arnhem, the flat fields which Hitler once vowed never would be breached were dotted with multi-hued paratroopers.

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NAZIS PUT UP ONLY SPOTTY RESISTANCE

British and Yanks' Skill and Guts Conquer River

By WES GALLAGHER

ON THE RHINE, March 24 (AP)—Fighting the most intricate battle ever planned by American and British soldiers, elements of three armies were making amazing progress today after crossing the Rhine by a combination of skill and guts.

Flies Across Rhine

To get a ringside view of the greatest co-ordinated attack ever staged on the Western Front, I followed the Doughboys and Tommies from their secret assembly areas to the Rhine over moonlit roads, watched the attack develop from a front line regimental command post, went across the river, and finally took a flight in a Cub airplane for a 3000-foot-high seat over the Rhine for the air drop of the units of paratroopers and glider troops.

There is not a man, American or British, from generals to privates, who does not feel that this is the beginning of the last major battle that will bring the war to a quick end.

GI's Usually Pessimistic
It is the first time that this feeling has permeated into the hearts of the always pessimistic GI's who have to do the fighting. Everything the Allies have learned in three years of war has been thrown into this battle against the most powerful German fighting force left on the Western Front.

German defeat now means loss of the Ruhr, opening of the gate to Berlin, an eventual linkup with the Russian armies and loss of the war for the Germans.

Despite these stakes, German resistance at first was spotty. Abnormal numbers of German prisoners were taken in small attacks. One division alone had nearly 1000 before the morning was over.

It was the same type of feeble resistance that was encountered at the Roer last month when German soldier morale slid down and the front collapsed.

Why Attack Is Succeeding
But the Allied attack was succeeding primarily, not because of German morale. It was because of the calm, icy courage of British Commandos who lay within 1500 yards of Wesel while the RAF put on one of the greatest night precision attacks of the war. Three hundred Lancasters flattened the town in 15 minutes. The commandos rushed into the flaming rubble and crushed the resistance of tough German parachute troops.

Transport Fliers Brave
The bravery of American transport pilots who flew their cumbersome ships with heavy gliders in tow into a storm of flak and dropped grim air borne troops. Sometimes they came back across the Rhine in flames, sometimes not at all.

But these are only snapshots in the great battle. Here is how it developed:
Yesterday afternoon a pall of smoke hung over the entire Ruhr and the Rhine from Düsseldorf to Arnhem. Some of it was the result of Allied smoke pots along the river, but most of it was from flaming buildings of the Ruhr and the impact of thousands of American and British bombers and fighters.

There was little movement behind the front late yesterday afternoon as the 9th Army and

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HOUSE CHEERS NEWS

OF RHINE CROSSINGS
WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—The House of Representatives applauded today as Chairman Andrew J. May (D., Ky.) stepped to the microphone and shouted:

"The American armies have crossed the Rhine. The battle cry is on to Berlin!"

A few minutes later the members unanimously approved a request by Rep. John Rankin (D., Miss.) that the Speaker send a congratulatory telegram to Gen. George S. Patton on "the magnificent showing he is now making on the Western Front in Europe."

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500,000 TROOPS WIN BRIDGEHEAD 12 MILES LONG

4 Armies Seize Crossings at 4 Points; Patton Repels 3 Counter-Attacks; Commandos Enter Wesel

By DREW MIDDLETON

Philadelphia Record-New York Times Foreign Service

PARIS, March 24—Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's great offensive, designed to break the German Army in the north and open the road to Berlin, has begun successfully.

Tommies of the 2d British Army and doughboys of the 9th U. S. Army punched across the Rhine at four places to establish crossings around Rees on the north to below Wesel on the south early today. Counting all services, Montgomery had thrown 500,000 men into the drive.

Late tonight, Supreme Headquarters announced the bridgehead is 12 miles long and five miles deep. The deepest point of penetration was four miles north of Duisburg, at the southern end of the bridgehead, in the 9th Army sector.

Air Armies 'Good Progress'

Airborne landings commenced at 10 A. M., one hour after several crossings of the Rhine had been made successfully. This was a departure from previous operations wherein the airborne assault preceded that of the ground troops. Forty thousand paratroopers and glider-borne infantry of the 1st Allied Airborne Army have made "good progress," according to a statement issued here. The landings were made in good weather, protected by hundreds of Allied fighter planes.

(The Associated Press said the 1st Allied Airborne Army joined up with the British 2d Army north of the Ruhr's gateway city of Wesel after six hours of fighting. The Associated Press also reported Gen. Eisenhower had committed possibly 1,250,000 men to the battle of the West with this latest offensive.)

(The Brussels Radio quoted an unconfirmed report that French troops have crossed the Rhine in the area of Rastatt, 12 miles south of Karlsruhe in the Palatinate.)

The airborne army, which was dropped onto Westphalian plain, attacked the supply lines and rear areas of the tough, experienced 1st German Parachute Army defending the Rhine against the 21st Army Group's onslaught. Thousands of bombers and fighter-bombers hammered and scoured German positions and communications on the scarred and smoking Westphalian plain.

Allies Encounter Few Germans

According to early reports, enemy resistance on the 9th Army front was scattered and the British also reported that the enemy's forward positions were held in only moderate strength.

Field Marshal Montgomery told his troops in a message that "the enemy is driven into a corner . . . this is the final round."

Reports of initial success in this massive offensive, which may prove decisive, were matched by rapid expansion of two other footholds east of the Rhine to the south. Troops of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d Army have broken up three German counter-attacks on their position east of the river north of Ludwigshafen and have established a bridgehead at least eight miles long and four miles deep. Several hundred prisoners already have been taken.

The 1st U. S. Army's position east of the Rhine has now become a front with strongly reinforced forces hammering out sizable gains to the south to reach positions only four miles north of Coblenz.

Three of the Rhine crossings on Marshal Montgomery's front were hacked out by troops of the 2d British Army, including crack Scots infantry and Commandos.

Highlanders First to Cross

A battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders had the honor of forcing the first crossing of the Rhine. These infantrymen, who have fought with distinction from the Saar to El Alamein, from Tunis to Caen, pushed across the river and scrambled up the eastern bank at 9 o'clock Friday night in a surprise crossing at Rees, which apparently was made without preliminary bombardment.

Other British troops poured across the river in their wake and at last reports the Scots had smashed into Rees itself.

Other forces of the 2d British Army made a more conventional crossing at Xanten, farther south. Units which made this assault were not identified, but it was revealed here that battalions of the Royal Dragoons, an armored car regiment; the Royal Berkshires, infantry regiment, and the 5th Royal Tank Regiment took part in the initial assault. These troops started across the river at 2 A. M. after a thunderous artillery bombardment which began at midnight. They soon captured Bislich, three-quarters of a mile in from the east bank of the river and seven miles southeast of Rees. A position varying in depth from one mile and an eighth to two miles has been established.

The 1st Commando Brigade, including veterans of Di-epe and St. Nazaire, achieved complete surprise in its thrust over the river. The Commandos, who suffered few casualties, swept into Wesel, six and three-quarters miles southeast of Bislich where they captured the local commander, Maj. Gen.

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Allies 5 Miles Beyond Rhine; Link Up With Airborne Army

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

By DREW MIDDLETON

Deutsch, commander of anti-aircraft formations in this area, was killed.

The southernmost crossing was hacked out by doughboys of Lt. Gen. Simpson's 9th Army. They crossed the Rhine south of Wesel between 2 and 3 A. M. this morning after a violent artillery barrage.

Resistance Light

Our doughboys found the resistance relatively light aside from scattered fire from enemy infantrymen and machine-gunners who dragged their weapons from their fox holes as the barrage died and waves of doughboys swept up from the river bank.

None of the crossings is as yet a bridgehead in the sense that it is free of small arms and light artillery fire. However, the lightness of the opposition, probably as a result of the heavy aerial and artillery barrages, indicates that the task of punching out larger positions should not be difficult. Several hundred prisoners have been taken in the battle, but thus far only two German divisions have been identified. These are the 8th Parachute Division and the 84th Infantry Division of the 1st Parachute Army.

Several Crossings Made

By 9 A. M., the operation was going "according to plan." Several crossings had been established and troops were well into the first German defensive position. The critical period will come when the Germans counter-attack in strength if, indeed, they are able to do this with their communications and rear areas under attack by the Allied Airborne Army.

Canadian Troops are Also Taking Part in the Battle, it is Revealed Today, although their location has not yet been revealed.

Prime Minister Churchill is at Marshall. Montgomery's headquarters watching the progress of what he called a "memorable battle" in a message to the troops.

Churchill Forecasts Victory

"Once the river line is pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, a decisive victory in Europe will be near," he wrote. "May God prosper our armies in this noble venture after our long struggle for our King and country, for our dear life and for the freedom of mankind."

As the sun rose over the ravaged countryside north of the Rhine, the first formations of Allied fighter-bombers and bombers wheeled over their targets on the Westphalian plain to begin a day of punishing aerial attack on the enemy. The Allied tactical air forces immediately concerted in the crossings of the Rhine, being co-ordinated by Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, commander of the British 2d Tactical Air Force.

600 Tons of Bombs Dropped

Hundreds of Marauders, Invaders and Havocs of the 9th Air Force opened their assault at precisely 8 o'clock when they dropped 600 tons of fragmentation bombs on 11 enemy installations north of the Ruhr.

Fighter-bombers of the same force flew protective patrols for the sky train of 1500 American troop carriers and gliders which brought paratroopers and airborne infantry over their targets. Then fighter-bombers swooped down to blast gun positions and German reinforcements moving to the front and other targets marked by Allied artillery. Pilots reported that the entire position east of the Rhine was covered with smoke and said that they encountered only light flak.

Sky Train 500 Miles Long

These airborne landings represented the largest single concentration of airborne troops ever undertaken by the Allied Forces. The sky train was more than 500 miles long, exclusive of the hundreds of fighters and bombers which assisted in the operation.

The 8th Air Force Made a Notable Contribution to the Battle this Morning when 1050 of its Flying Fortresses and Liberators blasted 12 Luftwaffe airfields north of the Ruhr.

Mitchells and Bostons of the RAF's 2d Tactical Air Force carried out sharp attacks on German gun positions in the battle area during the morning and again hammered the enemy's communications. Typhoons and Tempests attacked similar targets with rockets, cannon and machineguns.

Navy Ferries Troops

Ships, boats and men of the U. S. Navy and the Royal Navy took part in landings, ferrying thousands of troops across the Rhine.

After exhaustive experiments on American and British rivers, it was found that LCM's and LCV's were the two largest types of craft suited to meet the Army's requirements which could be carried overland on trailers.

These types of craft have bow lower to form ramps for loading or unloading and which speeds up their "turn-around" time. The operation called for a new amphibious technique. Instead of

operating craft through waves and surf, the seamen had to learn to maneuver the craft to and from pinpoint landing spots in currents ranging from six to 10 knots and running at right angles to their course. The boats had to be launched from muddy river banks instead of from ships' davits and most difficult of all they had to be transported hundreds of miles, the last few over shell-pitted roads and make-shift bridges.

Vehicle 77 Feet Long

When moving overland, the LCM on its carrier is 77 feet long and 14 feet wide and the landing craft alone weighs 26 tons. The movement of these craft to the river was a feat of which all services can be proud.

Marshall Montgomery's offensive should not be regarded separately from other Allied operations, although there is a strong temptation to do so. At present, however, it is the largest offensive underway and is engaging enemy forces qualitatively and quantitatively superior to any elsewhere.

Field Marshal Albert Kesselring, who commands Army Group H in the northern sector, has the 1st Parachute Army in line from Emmerich to opposite Eindhoven, backed by a large number of 88-millimeter guns. A Panzer corps is believed to be in reserve and speedy expansion of positions east of the Rhine into bridgeheads depends on the Allied armies' ability to deal with its counter-stroke.

500,000 Cross Rhine

Fifteen to 20 divisions are believed to be opposing the 21st Army Group's offensive which already, counting all arms, involves more than 500,000 men. Few if any of the German divisions are up to strength.

Some idea of the size of the Allied assault and the difficulties of preparing it may be gained from two figures. More than 1,000,000 photographs were taken by reconnaissance planes mapping the bridgehead of the airborne landing while the ammunition needed for the opening of the assault by the British 2d Army alone amounted to 100,000 tons.

Nine Divisions South

Elements of some Panzer and six infantry divisions had been attracted south to the U. S. 1st Army's east of the Rhine at Rhenen to help hold the line. The opening of this bridgehead robbed Field Marshal Walther von Model of time wherein to refit and rest the troops of Army Group C. On top of this came the almost complete destruction of the 7th and the 1st German Armies in operations by the 7th and the 3d U. S. Armies west of the Rhine. Only two divisions, the 17th Panzer Grenadiers and the 2d Panzers, have been reported in this area.

The Panzer Lehr Division, identified at the bridgehead, has left that area and is probably moving north to counter the other Allied crossings.

Both American bridgeheads are prospering. Gen. Patton's position across the Rhine, the younger of the two, has been enlarged under a canopy of fighter-bombers after the repulse of three counter-attacks. Infantry were involved in the first two which took place yesterday afternoon and last night, but in the third, the enemy employed tanks as well. The final counter-blow was broken up by artillery fire before it could make contact with the American lines and two of the tanks were knocked out.

Location Still Secret

Supreme headquarters, at Patton's request, has not revealed the location of this bridgehead which the Germans said yesterday was near Oppenheim, between Mainz and Ludwigshafen. (The Associated Press said that the 3d Army was 17 miles from Frankfurt and only seven from Darmstadt after capturing four east-bank towns. These towns were identified as Efelden, Astheim, Gersheim and Leesheim.)

1st Expands Bridgehead

Continued pressure by 1st Army's doughboys and tanks extended the southern flank of the Remagen front another two miles late yesterday and early today. This front is now 33 miles long and 10 miles wide.

German counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed, have failed to check the thrust in the south. The tanks gained 4000 yards to a position near Engers, only four miles north of Coblenz. Other infantry advanced 2500 yards to the northeast of Neuwied to capture Rengsdorf, a mile and one-half east of the Wied River, while Kurtscheld fell to the 9th Infan-



A HASTY LUNCHEON is taken by Field Marshal Montgomery while visiting forward British and Canadian troop positions before the start of the Rhine offensive.

—Associated Press Wirephoto.

Germans Warned Not to Execute Allied Air Troops

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—Allied radio stations broadcast a message from Gen. Eisenhower to the German Army and the Waffen SS disclosing that the Allies have captured a German secret order calling for the execution of Allied airborne troops and warning the enemy that severe punishment would be dealt to any troops carrying out the order.

Eisenhower disclosed that the secret order, dated at Hitler's headquarters October 18, 1942, with an additional order dated October, 1944, commanded the execution of Allied airborne forces and parachute troops. "With particular emphasis, it is pointed out that such troops are not terrorists," the broadcast said. "They are soldiers who are fulfilling their military duties in an orderly way."

Germany Blasted By 10,000 Planes

By HENRY B. JAMESON

By British Commando assaults. Land of Death

Pilots said the whole great Munster box north of the Ruhr was a land of death, with no sign of movement among the blazing towns and cities.

"All hell was let loose on the other side of the Rhine," a pilot said.

The first great wave of American heavy bombers blasted enemy bases in the area of Achen, Vechta, Vechtel, Rheine, Hesepe, Nordhorn, Steenwijk, Zwischenahn, Plantunne, Varrelbusch and Varrel. Night fighter bases were hit at Kassel, Storned, east of Hamm, and Enschede in Holland.

So vast was the aerial operation that Gen. Eisenhower delegated Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham, head of the British 2d Tactical Air Force, to co-ordinate the work of all Allied tactical forces.

20 Nazis Shot Down

Twenty German planes which attempted to rise from a field near Munster were pounced upon and shot down by one American Mustang group before the Nazis reached 1000 feet.

By sundown, with planes still banging away in support of Field Marshal Montgomery's new-ly won bridgehead, each American 8th Air Force and British bomber had completed three separate missions from bases in Britain.

The targets included just about everything in the 1000-square-mile trap east of the Rhine, from dug-in German troops to tank columns and rail yards crammed with Nazi reinforcements and supplies.

"The instant we hit the Rhine we knew the British had gone across," said Capt. Louis C. Wieser, a Fortress pilot of Hammond, Ind. "A tremendous battle was raging just east of the river, with literally hundreds of fighters strafing and diving and with gun flashes everywhere."

Quesada Directs Fight

For more than four hours, Maj. Gen. E. R. Quesada, leader of the 9th Tactical Air Command, directed

the fight from his headquarters in the Rhine area.

Quesada's fighters were the first to hit the German positions, and they continued to pound them throughout the day.

The enemy accounts said attacks also were directed against the island of Miyako, 175 miles southwest of Okinawa. Both are in the Ryukyu Islands which guard the southern approaches to Japan and form a barrier across the China coast.

"New" Task Force

One Japanese broadcast reported by the FCC said the attacks were made by planes from a "new" American naval task force, rather than by Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher's famed Task Force 58 which carried out the assaults on Japan earlier this week, including the blasting of the Japanese fleet in its hideout in the Inland Sea.

Okinawa, a big air and naval base island, is 185 miles south of the southernmost Japanese island of Kyushu and 750 miles south west of Tokyo. Miyako lies 235 miles east of the northern tip of Formosa and 1000 miles west of newly won Iwo Jima.

WANTED to buy, radios, gramophones, antique jewelry, musical instruments etc. Public 12-8 14th St. Rt. 1022-Adv.

Published Daily and Sunday. Entered as second-class matter October 28th, 1897. Post Office at Philadelphia, Pa., Act of March 3, 1879.

NEW RATION INCLUDES FUDGE FOR U. S. FLIERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A new AAF ration that gives hungry fliers a snack while in the air for three hours or more is being issued by the air quartermaster. Known as the air crew lunch, it includes fudge, assorted candy and gum to help alleviate fatigue.

Outstanding feature is the container designed to be opened with one hand while wearing heavy flying gloves. Sliding the inner container forward releases the fudge and gum from a hole in the side of the container. Sliding the container in the opposite direction releases the candy.

Nazis Put Up Only Spotty Resistance Beyond Rhine

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

By WES GALLAGHER

The British 2d Army lay quiet.

But with darkness, the front stirred to life. From the forests came the rumble of tanks and trucks, and on the roads long convoys sprang forth like magic with loads of every conceivable weapon, thousands of tons of bridging material and huge landing craft on their giant trailers.

Some Weapons Secret

Some of the weapons were still on the Allied secret list. You wondered how this vast assortment of equipment could get untangled and arrive at the right place at the right time. Most of it did. When it did not or failed of its purpose American or British ingenuity found a way to do without it.

But far more impressive, as always, were the long lines of silent infantry hiking across the fields and along the roads. The sight brought a tightness to one's throat.

Near the river dike, a barrage from mortars kicked up dust and steel whistled about the veteran regimental command post in a ruined house.

Orders Go by Phone

In the cellar, the commanding colonel—a short man with a .45 slung on his hip—was just getting his communications in order. It all had to be done by telephone, for this division had been moved to the front secretly and could not use the wireless for fear of advertising its presence to the Germans.

"The worst thing about this period," he complained, "is that you have to sit and wait. There is nothing you can do, just sit and wait. You can't stop all this stuff from going on, nor can you help it any until the battle starts."

Shortly after dark, there is a thunder to the north from the big guns. The British have begun their preliminary barrage, a barrage that is to go on for four hours.

Jump-off Staggered

The jump-off was staggered, with the British northern flank launching its attack at 8 P. M., the southern flank at 9 P. M. and then the 9th Army to the south at 2 A. M.

From the time those guns opened up, the front was a continuous roar, reaching such a crescendo that plaster fell from the walls and the concussion of the guns pulled at your clothes.

Commands Slip Across

Just north of this command post, British Commandos slipped across the river in the darkness at 10 P. M. and sliced through the river defenses. Then they hid out a scant 1500 yards from the key German stronghold in the West.

At 10.30 P. M., there was a heavy droning in the sky and more than 300 Lancasters with blockbusters labored overhead with railway schedule precision. It was their job to find the town in the dark and flatten it without hitting the Commandos.

Standing in the back yard I could see the attack. The first bombs hit and for 15 minutes the town flamed and jumped. Overhead, almost in a funnel straight into the sky, burst hundreds of flak flashes. These flashes were

ed about above the battle in a fighter plane, supervising his fighters and bombers and shepherding tow planes and gliders to the dropping areas.

Mustang and Lightning fighters escorted the Italy-based heavy bombers on their long flight to Berlin and three pilots were credited with shooting down Nazi jet planes.

Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining, commander of the 15th Air Force, declared his Italy-based bombers had completed their campaign against German oil production.

"At this moment no gasoline is being produced at any of the known German refineries within the operational area of the 15th Air Force," he said. "The prevention of resumption of German gasoline production will be pursued relentlessly until the enemy finally is defeated."

DISCHARGED VETS GET BREAK ON SHOES

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Shoes aren't suitable for civilian use. Shoes which a serviceman had before he went in the Army or Navy usually don't fit by the time he's discharged.

Therefore, the OPA announced tonight that beginning next Wednesday, new ration books issued to discharged servicemen and women will contain two valid shoe coupons, instead of only one as in the past.

It's all part of what OPA described as a program to make ration regulations "assist veterans in their return to civilian life."

TILE boards, 15 colors, square foot 25c. Star, 4153 Germantown ave., 2330 Market, 4270 Frankford ave.—Adv.

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1723 Chestnut St. Over Horn and Hardart Shop

Beginning of End for Hitler, Jubilant U. S. Soldiers Say

By DON WHITEHEAD

U. S. 1ST ARMY, ACROSS THE RHINE, March 24, 6:46 P. M. (AP)—Powerful Allied assaults on the Western Front have wiped out Rhine River defenses and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's armies now stand on the threshold of complete victory over Germany. This is the feeling along this army front tonight.

Not in two and a half years of war has such optimism prevailed among troops and officers as that which is cheering soldiers hearing news of new crossings on the Rhine against light enemy resistance.

Everywhere there is that sense of an impending finish to a long conflict—that this time the Germans cannot muster enough strength to stop the powerhouse drives of the Allies.

Boats Make Repeated Trips

The Navy boats, Alligators and Ducks made repeated trips across the river. But the storm boats which carried the first waves were left scattered on the opposite shore, their purpose achieved.

With the coming of daylight the Germans had been pushed back out of small arms range of the river in some sectors.

Engineers Tackle Big Job

They had the biggest short-term engineering job of the war, the building of enough bridges across one of the largest rivers in Europe to move three full armies.

The engineers have to work under fire for days in one of the war's roughest tasks. One engineer was seen in a truck going upstream with an arm in a sling. When asked what he could do thus injured, he raised the other hand and said, "I still have an other arm left."

As the morning advanced, there came a new crisis in the battle raging along the entire front under a canopy of Allied planes. That was the task of dropping airborne troops.

Saw Air Invasion

To watch it, one of the best seats was in a Cub plane piloted by Capt. Odell Williamson, Chan lotte, N. C. The Cub had to fly high to keep out of the way of some 1500 transport craft dropping airborne troops from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The drop was one of the most complicated feats thus far in the war. It was being made in daylight in one of the heaviest flak belts in Europe by slow transports towing gliders—sitting targets for ground gunners.

To meet this threat, British gunners at 9 o'clock fired shells which burst in the air at all known German flak positions, trying to knock out the personnel.

DON'T ACT FOR JAPS, SPAIN TELLS ENVOYS

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

troops while American divisions were seizing Manila.

Reich Warns Spain

Germany, it was reported reliably, has presented a note to Spain saying that any Madrid action against Japan would be considered by the Reich as an unfriendly act.

(Spain's decision to stop representing Japanese interests created a profound impression in Argentine diplomatic circles, a dispatch from Buenos Aires said. Argentina's military government is debating whether to declare war on the Axis and any Spanish move in that direction certainly will be taken into consideration.)

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QUALITY

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You'll wear your finest, Easter... and you'll add the superb touch by choosing from Barr's costume jewelry. Distinctive new designs—beauties all!

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Pendant and Chain—Heart-shaped design, yellow gold-filled; on sterling—\$7.00

Dainty Earrings—Stylish to match pendant; gold-filled; on sterling; centre stone, \$3.50

Bracelet—3 brilliant stones set in flowers, link band yellow gold-filled; on sterling, \$12.75

Distinctive Brooch—Yellow gold-filled; on sterling; colorful stones—\$17.50

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Chestnut St. Open Wed. Even. Other Stores Open Every Day.

All Prices Include 20% Tax

9th Finds Few Germans On Rhine's 'Berlin Bank'

By CLINTON B. CONGER

ACROSS THE RHINE WITH AMERICAN 9TH ARMY, March 24 (UP)—The 9th Army stormed the Rhine on route to Berlin in the darkness early Saturday and achieved their initial objectives against surprisingly light opposition.

I came across the Rhine with our infantry, and after two hours on the east bank of the great river not a single casualty had been reported by the group which I accompanied.

Opposition was so light that hopes were running high among the American men and officers that they were engaged in the war's last campaign in Europe.

Rhine Slow-Flowing
Battalion after battalion of our forces are pouring across the Rhine, which is slow-flowing at this point.

Our assault boats are chugging back and forth, spilling troops on the "Berlin bank" as fast as they can be shuttled across.

We hopped off at 2 A. M. Ahead of us American and British gliders and parachutists of the 1st Allied Airborne Army already had landed well beyond the river.

Main German Forces Held Back
The main German forces have not yet engaged us. They are known to include the remnants of the crack German 1st Paratroop Army. Possibly they are being held back while the Nazi command tries to figure out where the main weight of our attack will fall.

My crossing was almost an anti-climax after the days of tense waiting. Before the kick-off possibly the world's greatest artillery barrage crashed down on the Nazi positions across the river.

But as we crossed the Rhine it was deathly still. Only the quiet lap of the water against the sides of our boat could be heard. Later there was a burst of small-arms fire all around, but none seemed to be coming our way.

Stunned Prisoners Taken
We rushed up to what we had expected to be the first German line of resistance. That happened to be the capturing of some stunned prisoners.

From a railway embankment beyond us and from both our flanks there came the occasional chatter of machine guns. Snipers were still active in the darkness behind us.

But the famed German artillery and even the bristling Ruhr valley flak guns were opening up with only occasional fire in the sector where I am writing this dispatch.

Power Overwhelming
Possibly the desperate German manpower crisis has forced them to pull back everything but outposts along the river and to their main forces farther back for a possible counterattack when the pattern of our offensive becomes clear.

But there are guarantees that the Germans won't be able to mount a counterattack as fast as we build up our bridgehead.

First of these is the great width of our assault. The second is our overwhelming air and artillery effort which has isolated the assault area. And third is the speed with which our troops are pouring across the Rhine and plunging into the interior.

How Attack Began
The assault went like this: For the last two days or so we have been billeted in hiding in hamlets and villages half a dozen miles back of the river, waiting for our vehicles and weapons for D-Day and H-Hour.

About 10 P. M. after the men finished a late supper, checked and re-checked their equipment, they began strapping it on. Headquarters personnel took the last deep drags on their cigarettes, yunched them out under their belts, climbed into the trucks and the first small column was rolling toward the Rhine in the dense blackout.

Everything Timed
Everything had been timed to the split second. As the lead car passed the company area, the woods, thickets

and barns erupted with more jeeps, joining the procession until the whole battalion was in line.

It took only a few minutes to drive to a point four miles from the Rhine where the battalion dismounted from the trucks and began the last march-in. In a long column of twos, the men swung down the dirt road while the jeeps and trucks turned back to the assembly point to await their priority turn for rafts and bridges.

Our battalion was well ahead of schedule. A couple of miles down the road we halted. And through the stillness we could hear the sullen, distant and continuous rumble of the British 2d Army barrage. That started at midnight.

9th's Barrage Starts
At 1 A. M. on the nose the 9th Army's massed artillery roared into action with a deadly time-on-target salvo that crashed down with precision every few minutes. Between these crescendos came the bark and growl of individual guns.

At 2 A. M. we started forward again. That barrage really started into high. The roar was so continuous that you had to put your lips to a man's ear and yell to make yourself heard.

The German positions were now wrapped in great flames and a dull red glow marked the German lines.

Tape Guides Infantry
The infantry moved across flat ground, completely devoid of cover. It was guided by white tape on the ground. The moon, nearly full, was beginning to be bloodied by the haze and smoke. The columns closed up with a distance of only five to 10 yards between the men.

Silhouetted against the glare of the fires we moved like a strange snake-dance past German farms. Occasionally, we passed livestock. At one place two mares and a young colt nuzzled together and whinnied. At another a cow gazed at us in placid interest. Puzzled and outraged birds, awakened from their nests, flew around in angry protest.

Move Through Smoke
We moved through a bank of black smoke, still rolling northward from yesterday afternoon's air attacks and came ahead of the artillery belt. Now we could hear the machine guns pumping away and the dry cough of the heavy mortars.

The enemy shells were more audible, too, and at each halt the men glanced around trying to spot some handy hole or ditch—just in case.

Finally, came an uncomfortable wait in the open for our turn to go across. The storm battalion jumped off at 3 A. M. in two waves. We waited for their boats to return. Finally, guides led us around the dog trot across the last couple of hundred yards up the dikes and down the other side into the boats.

Motor Quickly Catches
We were lucky. Our motor caught on the first pull and we were on our way across the Rhine.

We got to the shelter of an embankment without event. The colonel and a couple of men decided to take a look over the embankment. As we neared the top, a helmeted figure rose in silhouette against the sky and snapped a challenge in German: "Who goes there?"

The German didn't even have his luger out of its holster, let alone cocked. The colonel grabbed the luger and the doughboys took the disarmed German forward a few paces where he persuaded a second German to surrender in his pillbox.

I spoke to the prisoner in German and he said there were three more Germans in the pillbox who might or might not surrender.

We called a couple of times but the Krauts were lying low. "We got business," said one doughboy: "Let the rear echelon pick them up."

CHURCHILL HAILS FEAT OF ALLIES IN FORCING RHINE

'Last Round Going Very Well,' Montgomery Tells Men

LONDON, March 24 (AP)—The "decisive victory in Europe will be near" once the Rhine River line is pierced and the crust of German resistance broken, Prime Minister Churchill declared today in a message to Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's armies.

"I rejoice to be with the chief of the Imperial General Staff (Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke) at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters of the 21st Army Group during this memorable battle of forcing the Rhine," Churchill said.

Lauds "Valiant Allies"
"British soldiers, it will long be told how, with our Canadian brothers and valiant United States Allies, this superb task was accomplished. Once the river line is pierced and the crust of German resistance is broken, the decisive victory in Europe will be near."

"May God prosper our arms in this bold adventure after our long struggle for King and country, for dear life, and for the freedom of mankind."

Montgomery addressed this message to all 21st Army group troops.

"1. On the 7th of February, I told you we were going into the ring for the final and last round; there would be no time limit. We would continue fighting until our opponent was knocked out. The last round is going very well on both sides of the ring—and over-head."

"2. In the west, the enemy has lost the Rhineland, and with it the flower of at least four armies—the Parachute Army, 5th Panzer Army, 15th Army and 7th Army. The 1st Army, farther to the south, is now being added to the list."

"In the Rhineland battles, the enemy has lost about 150,000 prisoners and there are many more to come. His total casualties amount to about 250,000 since the 8th of February."

'How Much Longer'
"3. In the east the enemy has lost all of Pomerania east of the Oder, an area as large as the Rhineland, and three more German armies have been routed. Russian armies are within about 35 miles of Berlin."

"4. Overhead, Allied air forces are pounding Germany day and night. It will be interesting to see how much longer the Germans can stand it."

"5. The enemy in fact has been driven into a corner, and he cannot escape."

"Events are moving rapidly. The complete and decisive defeat of the Germans is certain. There is no possibility of doubt on this matter."

"6. The 21st Army Group will now cross the Rhine."

"The enemy possibly thinks he is safe behind this great river obstacle. We will agree it is a great obstacle; but we will show the enemy he is far from safe behind it. This great Allied fighting machine composed of integrated land and air forces, will deal with the problem in no uncertain manner."

'Good Hunting to You All'
"7. And having crossed the Rhine, we will crack about in the plains of Northern Germany, chasing the enemy from pillar to post. The swifter and more energetic our action, the sooner the war will be over. And that is what we all desire: to get on with the job and finish off the German war as soon as possible."

"8. Over the Rhine, then, let us go. And good hunting to you all on the other side."

"9. May the Lord's mighty in battle give us the victory in this our latest undertaking, as he has done in all our battles since we landed in Normandy on D-Day."



HE LED THE THIRD across the Rhine. Capt. Harry (Pete) Smith, of Georgetown, Ky., whose men formed the first wave in the offensive, is pictured here with some German prisoners after the fall of Ft. Driant, near Metz, France, in 1944.

'Navy Orphans' in Army Togs Sail Allies Across the Rhine

WITH THE U. S. NAVY ON THE RHINE, March 24 (UP)—American naval units, after five months of sea life ashore, helped catapult Allied forces across the Rhine today.

Attached to the 9th U. S. Army, the sailors dived across the river in fast amphibious craft, disgorging troops, cannon and military supplies.

The sailors who manned these "Berlin ferries" had waited and trained since October. They had been forbidden to wear Navy uniforms or mark their vehicles "USN." They called themselves the "orphans of the Navy," the camouflaged battleship battalion or "sailors without ships."

Nine- and 26-ton amphibious boats were selected as most practical for the task of forcing the Rhine. The larger amphibian can carry a Sherman tank, or 6000 81 mm mortar projectiles, 75,000 gallons of gasoline or several score soldiers.

The sailors are commanded by Lt. Comdr. Willard T. Patrick, Newark, N. J., who said his brown-clad Navy learned that Army life was "damned uncomfortable."

BRITISH SURGEON LINKS COLD TO DEAD LEAVES
LONDON, March 24 (P)—Dr. John Anthony Seymour Jones, a leading British ear and throat surgeon, today linked the leaves that scatter from trees with the cause of colds.

Writing in the journal Medical World, Dr. Seymour Jones said he was "convinced that the origin of the widespread epidemic cold is in the whole air of a district being charged with a fulminating virus over a prolonged period." He suggested that "the source of the virus is in the countless millions of decaying leaves shed by trees."

JAP TROOPS BURNED FAMED MANILA LIBRARY
MANILA, March 24 (P)—More than 2,000,000 books—including the National Library's priceless, irreplaceable 70,000 Filipiniana collection of books and documents—were destroyed during the Japanese burning of Manila, Otley Beyer, of the University of the Philippines, said today.

AUTO MECHANICS. Fender & body men. Excd only. Heinel, 4240 N. Broad—Adv.

3 PHILADELPHIANS IN AIR-BORNE BLOW

Sgt. Willary Levy, 26, who was in the second glider that spearheaded the air-borne crossing of the Rhine, is a son of Mrs. Rae Levy, 3856 N. 19th st. He operated a printing business before entering the service three years ago.

Pfc. Thomas Tobin, 24, who was in one of the gliders, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Tobin, 744 Federal st. His wife, Anna, and two children live at 708 Washington ave. Before going into the service three years ago he was a driver for the Pennsylvania Warehouse Co. He was wounded in Luxembourg last January, but returned to his outfit a month later.

A third Philadelphian in the aerial invasion was Pfc. Alexander Bauer, 134 Fairmount ave.

U. S. S. Blood and Guts' Helped to Land Patton
THIRD ARMY'S RHINE BRIDGEHEAD, March 24 (P)—U. S. Navy men sailed the Rhine 250 miles from the nearest ocean today and helped put the 3d Army on its bridgehead in Hesse.

Fleet 36-foot LCVPs, capable of hauling 40 men, were trucked from the English Channel to the Rhine for the amazing operation and were in action soon after the first waves of infantry hit the shore in Army assault boats Thursday night. The Navy also brought along power launches and other craft.

The name given the Navy's operation in this show with Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's men was appropriately "U. S. S. Blood and Guts."

Gobs Used British Rivers to Practice for Crossing
By AUSTIN REALMEAR
SUPREME ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, March 24 (P)—American and British naval forces which ferried Field Marshal Montgomery's troops and heavy equipment across the Rhine today rehearsed for months in England.

It was long apparent that the armies would need ferry service between the time bridgeheads were started and bridges were thrown across. Exhaustive experiments were carried out on rivers in the United Kingdom having banks and current similar to those of the Rhine.

Instead of operating through waves and surf to beaches constantly changing with the tide the crews had to learn to maneuver their craft to and from pinpoint landing spots in strong currents running at right angles to their courses.

The armies needed fast craft sturdy enough to carry tanks, bulldozers and mobile guns safely. It was finally decided that LCMs (landing craft, medium), which weigh 26 tons, and LCVPs (landing craft, vehicle personnel) which weigh nine tons, were the largest types suited to the Army's requirements which still could be carried overland.

Both craft have ramps, making mechanical loading devices unnecessary.

The crews had to learn to launch these heavy craft from muddy river banks and to transport them over hundreds of miles of damaged roads. The 50-foot, all-

GI Battled Nazis to Protect Wounded—Gets Top Medal

WASHINGTON, March 24 (P)—The Congressional Medal of Honor has been awarded an infantry officer who stood up alone and shot it out with German machinegunners to cover the rescue of seven wounded companions.

The award is to 2d Lt. Stephen R. Gregg, 30, former welder from Bayonne, N. J., the War Department announced today.

The action occurred near Montelimar, France, last August 27, when Gregg was a technical sergeant.

In an advance to capture a hill position, seven Americans were wounded by hand grenades. Each time medical aid men attempted to reach them they were fired on from three enemy machinegun points.

Gregg took a light machinegun, and holding it at his hip stood up and advanced into enemy grenade and machinegun fire. He kept up this one-man assault until the hospital men had treated and removed the seven wounded.

A hand-to-hand struggle developed when Gregg's ammunition was exhausted. Four German infantrymen, who by that time had been able to maneuver into firing positions, opened up on the four Nazis. The lieutenant wrested an automatic pistol from one of the Germans and then made his way back to his own lines.

Gregg is a veteran of fighting in both Italy and France.

STEEL boxes with locks, 23" long, 13" wide x 21" high—\$4.50, 37" long x 13 1/2" wide x 21" high—\$6.50. Hinged inside, handles on each end. Acorn Iron & Supply Co., 915 N. Delaware av.—Adv.

JAPS FIGHT TO FLEE TRAP AT MANDALAY
CALCUTTA, March 24 (P)—Pitched battles between hard-driving British armor and Japanese troops caught in the Myingyan-Meiktila-Mandalay triangle were reported today as the enemy fought to escape from Central Burma. The enemy force was originally estimated at 30,000.

Allied occupation of Meiktila has cut the Japanese escape routes to the south and, unless the enemy can break through there, only narrow trails eastward to Thailand still remain open.

In the last 48 hours, field dispatches said, more than 1000 Japanese troops have been killed in the Meiktila area, with 200 slain at a road block midway between Thazi and Meiktila. Thazi is 15 miles east of Meiktila.

An armored column which captured Wundwin killed 190 of the enemy garrison of 200. The Japanese suffered heavy casualties when their roadblock on the Meiktila-Wundwin road was knocked out. Wundwin is 18 miles northeast of Meiktila, and the Allied armor pushed on another mile Friday and seized Pindale.

A 16-car train on the Mandalay-Rangoon railway, loaded with Japanese field guns and ammunition, was taken by the Wundwin column.

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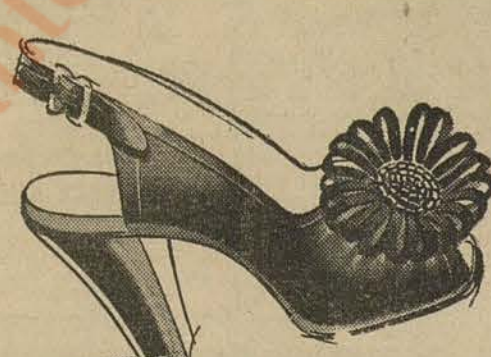
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AA to E

8 DEAD, 3 MISSING AND 14 WOUNDED ON CASUALTY LIST

Three Reported Prisoners;
4-County Death Toll
Rises to 3706

Casualties from the Philadelphia area reported yesterday included eight men killed, three missing and 14 wounded. Three men, previously reported missing, were reported prisoners.

To date the total number of Philadelphians reported killed is 2736. The total reported killed from Philadelphia, Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware counties reached 3706.

In all cases next of kin have been notified by the War and Navy Departments and have been kept informed of any change in status.

Killed

Bent, T/4 Richard P., whose wife, Isabella, lives at 2744 N. 15th st., in Europe.

Christmas, Seaman 1/c Harold, 24, whose wife, Doris, lives at 1401 Roselle st., in the South Pacific November 10; previously reported missing on that date. A graduate of Northeast High School, he worked at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. A brother, David, is in the Navy.

Glover, Pvt. Clarence C., 20, whose sister, Mrs. Josephine Carson, lives at 2325 W. York st., in Italy February 11. He worked at the Midvale Steel Co. before induction into the Army.

Grathwohl, Pfc. Henry L., Jr., 24, son of Mrs. Sadie Grathwohl, 2353 E. Hazard st., in Germany March 2, the day he was released from the hospital after recovering from wounds received February 19.

Kelly, Cpl. Robert J., Jr., 23, a Marine, whose parents live at the Briarhurst Hotel, 4527 Walnut st., on Iwo Jima March 1. A graduate of Simon Gratz High School, he worked for the Reading Railroad. He enlisted in the Marines December 9, 1941, and was transferred to the infantry before going overseas in April, 1944. A brother, Sgt. James, is in the Burma-India area.

Pfau, Pfc. Norman C., 37, a Marine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Pfau, 418 Bridgeboro st., Riverside, N. J.; on Iwo Jima February 19. He served with a Marine tank unit. A brother, S/Sgt. William, is in the Army overseas; a sister, Catherine, is an Army nurse at Tilton General Hospital, Fort Dix.

Rutkowski, S/Sgt. John, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Rutkowski, 4613 Edgemont st., in Germany December 17; previously reported missing. He attended Frankford High School and worked for the Delta File Works, 4837 James st.

Whitney, Pfc. Augustus D., 34, 19, son of Rev. Augustus D. Whitney, Jr., 410 Linden st., Camden; on Iwo Jima February 24. He attended Camden High School before enlisting in the Marine Corps. His father is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Camden. A brother, Paul W., 17, is in the Navy.

Missing

Clements, Sgt. Leonard, 28, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Clements, 147 S. 27th st., Camden; since March 4. He was a graduate of Camden High School. His wife, Catherine, lives at 4621 Crescent blvd., Camden.

Horodyski, Fire Controlman 2/c Edward S., son of Karl Horodyski, 101 Osceola st., Lester.

Thompson, Pfc. Charles W., 32, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, 2751 N. 13th st., in Germany since December 20. He was employed by the Charles Lennig Company. A brother, Eugene, 29, is in the Navy.

Prisoners of Germany

Dougherty, Pfc. Wesley, 25, whose wife, Trine, lives at 654 N. 52d st.; previously reported missing in Belgium since December 17.

Maple, Warrant Officer Harold S., 26, whose wife, Virginia, formerly lived at 4244 Leistikow st.; previously reported missing in Luxembourg since December 17.

Wagner, Lt. Harry, 26, whose wife, Jean, lives at 316 W. Biddle st., West Chester; previously reported missing in Luxembourg December 20.

Wounded

Belack, Cpl. Joseph N., 24, 21, son of Louis Belack, 607 S. 63d st., in Germany March 7.

Birely, Pfc. Edmund M., son of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Birely, Parkersburg, in Germany March 4. His wife lives in Pomeroy.

Brier, Pfc. Daniel, 22, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brier, 4756 N. 7th st., in Germany January 31.

Crosley, Pfc. Robert N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence N. Crosley, 134 Colebrook ave., Drexel Hill, in Germany January 20.

Hawkins, Cpl. John R., 22, son of Walter Hawkins, 222 Bickley rd., Glenside; on Iwo Jima March 1.

Johnson, Pfc. Albert S., Jr., 29, whose parents live in Jamison, Bucks county; in Germany February 25.

Minnick, Pfc. George W., a Marine, whose father, Samuel Minnick, lives at Oaks for the second time.

Nesent, Pvt. Robert, 21, son of Mrs. James Nesent, 25 E. Chelton rd., Parkersburg, in Belgium December 25.

Perrucci, Pfc. Angelo, 26, a Marine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Q. Perrucci, 10 Webster st., Riverside, on Iwo Jima March 9. A semi-professional football player, he played for the Philadelphia Greyhounds. A brother, Col. Paul, is in the Marines and another brother, Joseph, was discharged from the Army after being wounded seriously in North Africa.

Shields, Seaman 1/c Walter A., 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer A. Shields, 2716 W. Jefferson st., in the Asiatic area February 17.

Steinfeld, Pfc. Richard M., 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Steinfeld, 287 S. 8th st., in Belgium January 2. Of Mrs. Katherine Teuchert, 304 Virginia ave., Mount Park on Iwo Jima January 2.

Tical, Pvt. Emanuel, whose wife, Roslyn, lives at 1007 S. 24 st., in Europe.

Tomicki, Sgt. Stanley, son of Mrs. Mary Tomicki, 2685 Deacon st., East Falls, in Europe.

WILLIAM L. SHIRER SAYS:

Small Nations Disturbed About Postwar Future Should Recall Big 3's Aid

By WILLIAM L. SHIRER

The small powers of this earth, it is already evident, have no great enthusiasm for the way the world of the future is shaping up. They did not exactly rejoice at the news from Yalta. They are full of misgivings about the coming conference in San Francisco. In short, they are not happy at all at the prospect of living in a world completely dominated by four or five great powers.

But before they or we (we Americans who along with the French and often the British fancy ourselves as the "champions of the small nations") succumb to undue pessimism, some facts about this poor, unsettled world ought to be faced and some of the lessons of recent history taken to heart.

Goebbels Sounds Off

Old Doktor Goebbels, incidentally, already is at work shedding propaganda tears for the "small nations"—for the very ones, Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria, which the "Master Race" gobbled up, one by one, and then enslaved. And his talk is strange to say—curiously similar to that of the self-proclaimed defenders of the little powers in our own country.

"The plans of the three big Allies... give the small countries very much to ponder about," said one of Goebbels' propaganda broadcasters after Dumbarton Oaks and then proceeded to explain how the "Big Three can do as they please with the small, defenseless nations."

After Yalta this propaganda line was further pursued. "Not only Poland but a number of other small States see in the settlement of the Polish question at Yalta an open proof of Roosevelt's and Churchill's submission to Stalin's will," said another Berlin broadcaster after the Crimea conference. Sen. Wheeler and Rep. O'Konski were quoted by the Berlin radio along similar lines.

Co-operation Expected

It is true, alas, that the lot of the smaller powers is not likely to be quite as they would like it in the next few years. The peace will be made and, for a long time at least, kept mainly by the principal Powers, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, France, and, of course, China. The smaller countries will be expected to co-operate.

This, to be sure, is not an ideal situation. But let us remember it was brought about not by the Allies but by their Axis enemies. It was the Axis dictatorships, which by their utter disregard for international law and their solemn word in treaties, which brought the downfall of so many small nations. And it was mainly the Big Three which at a frightful cost in human lives and treasure, not only defended themselves but alone made it possible for the smaller countries, not the least of which was Poland, to rid themselves of the murderous Nazis and become free again. It is a curious commentary on the human race how easily and how quickly this is forgotten.

Need to Recall Lessons
And it is becoming difficult to recall, it seems, some of the lessons we should have learned about the smaller nations and their relations to the world and peace and war. One lesson that was as plain as day was that when the aggressor nations began itching to get going, it was

in the self-interest of all small Powers, as well as in the interest of world peace, for them to consort not only with one another but with those big Powers which alone were capable of furnishing the bulk of the military force to repel the aggressors.

This was not done. The little countries echoed with big words about neutrality, national honor, self-defense, and so on. Had they instead—Poland, first of all, and Belgium and Holland and the Scandinavian countries—had the sense to form some sort of military alliance with the western Powers which have been recently liberating them, then Hitler would never have been able to gobble them up, one or two at a time.

Have these splendid little nations learned their lesson at long last? One can only hope so. And yet I can remember in London last fall the shock caused by a speech, if I remember correctly, of a Belgian Cabinet Minister shortly after he had returned to Brussels, which was shortly after Belgium had been liberated by Anglo-American arms.

Defended Neutrality

The gentleman was quoted as saying that he still did not believe that Belgium had acted mistakenly in sticking to its neutrality until the very minute that Hitler's armies rolled across the border of his land!

It must be admitted, of course, that the conduct of the Western democracies and of Russia, and especially the fact of their mutual suspicions, did not make for perfect confidence being shown in them by the little Powers. Yet this does not excuse the follies of the policies which the small nations pursued.

It always seemed to me that they were not greatly helped by the diplomats they maintained in Berlin. With some notable exceptions, these esteemed gentlemen had peculiar talents for not seeing the danger which mounted daily for their nations with every new breath that Hitler took. Right up to the moment their lands were devoured, they were busy signing those silly "non-aggression treaties" with the Fuehrer.

Had Rude Awakening

They had, of course, a rude awakening there in Berlin and, of course, after it was too late. And Hitler's supreme contempt for them and their naivete came out fully in the end.

I will never forget the rude handling the Belgian and Dutch Ministers received in Berlin the day Hitler sent his armies plunging over the borders of their lands. When they called for their passports, they attempted to lodge strong protests at Germany's ruthless and contemptible violation of their neutrality. The official in the Wilhelmstrasse who received them, according to an official Nazi statement issued later in the day, considered the protests "arrogant and stupid" and refused to accept them and "asked the two Ministers to request for their passports in the usual manner."

In Hitler's world with its utter contempt for law and the solemn obligations of treaties, the small nations were doomed. In our world, far from perfect though it may be, the little nations can and should live in honor and freedom. That ought to be remembered amidst the brick-bats which are now being hurled at the Big Three.

BRITISH AIDES SAY 'Old Blood and Guts'—the War's Fastest General 100,000,000 SEEK FOOD FROM ALLIES

U. S. Called Principal
Source; Demands Con-
tinue to Pile In

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UP)—The world food situation has reached "a most critical state" with demands upon the United Nations continuing to pile in. British officials here said today. Already 100,000,000 more people are depending on the United Nations for food as a result of liberation," the officials stated, adding, "There will be millions more."

The British statement was made at a time when the American public has been told it may have to tighten its belt to send food to starving people of other countries.

Other Nations Can't Aid

A food official of this country said the United States must be considered the principal source from which relief food can be drawn. Other nations are in no position to increase their exports, he declared.

Strong objections have been raised to feeding others while this country's own food supply is reputedly in bad shape. A special Senate subcommittee will begin hearings Monday in an effort to find out just what the food situation really is and what can be done about it.

The subcommittee will take up the meat problem first, looking into reports there are record herds of cattle on the ranges but little meat on American tables. Meat producers will be questioned first.

F. D. R. May Make Statement

President Roosevelt also may have something to say next week on the food situation. He has said the public should be given the facts as soon as possible.

The British statement declared world food production and shipping facilities are "stretched to the limit," yet "the demands keep piling in." A spokesman explained that the 100,000,000 figure represents roughly the population of European and Pacific areas liberated by the Allies. He said that while "general responsibility" for feeding these people will fall on the Allies many will supply some of their own needs from domestic production.

May Cut British Ration

The British statement said the recent slash in lend-lease meat shipments to Britain may result in a "possible cut in the already scarce meat ration of the British people."

It said the ration now amounts to 23 1/2 cents' worth of meat a day per person, of which meat from the U. S. makes up 3 1/2 cents' worth.

The rest of the British meat ration is obtained from these sources: Domestic production, 8 1/3 cents' worth; South America, 7 1/2 cents; Canada, 5/6 cent, and southern dominions, 3 1/3 cents.

HERDS NAZI CAPTIVES

WITH HIS 'CUB' PLANE

WITH THE U. S. 1ST ARMY EAST OF THE RHINE, March 24 (AP)—Lt. J. C. Gaston of Corsicana, Tex., herded 19 prisoners to captivity on the 1st Army bridgehead with a Cub observation plane.

The Texan was on a mission with Lt. James O. Cox of Brown ton, Fla., when he saw a group of Germans in a field. The Germans made no hostile move, so Gaston swooped low over them and motioned toward the American lines. The prisoners started in the direction he pointed and he saw them safely in.

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'Old Blood and Guts'—the War's Fastest General

By LELAND STOWE

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton is the oldest American field commander in Europe—and the fastest on his feet. The Germans fear him especially, for they never know when he will break loose again. Oddly enough, very little has been written to explain Patton's speed with armored divisions.

When you spend an evening with Gen. Patton, his sulphurous speech, his charm and his colossal egotism all impress you deeply. You understand what he means for victory is confidence and good soldiers, but confidence most of all. But perhaps we haven't scrutinized closely enough what lives behind a great military exploit like his sudden dash to Coblenz. Talking with some of Patton's most intimate collaborators, I got a new conception of some of the

secrets of his success as "a born open-field runner."

Typical Patton "Stunner"

Look at a typical Patton "stunner." When Von Rundstedt burst through the Ardennes last December, Patton's 3d Army broke all records for transporting whole divisions over long distances at incredible speed. I got back to Luxembourg in time to see the tail end of the fastest armored and motorized flood in military history. At least five 3d Army divisions—complete with armor and artillery—were moved more than a hundred miles in 48 hours or less. That saved the Allied southern flank along the Bulge.

Patton's 3d Division was moved out of front lines near Sauerlaan and went into action 75 miles away only 18 hours later. His 80th Division left Stavod on Lorraine at 1 P. M. on December 19th; it moved every unit about 125 miles and went into action 24 hours later. One regiment—with all its artillery—made this

gigantic jump and began shooting again after only 15 hours. Using but two parallel roads, five of Patton's divisions averaged more than 100 miles in their rush northward. Most of the men went without sleep for two days and nights—then resumed fighting. Tanks, half-tracks, and trucks raced north, tail light to headlight, in a procession that at times extended for 150 miles without interruption.

He Tells 'Em; They Do It

Commanders who participated in this dazzling performance say there's never been anything else like it. They did not believe the thing could be done. With a grin, Gen. Patton assured me that all he did was tell his divisional commanders where they'd got to be tomorrow. According to Patton, he, his chief of staff, and his chauffeur co-operated to set that vast armored tide rolling—and it rolled. Some observers insist Patton's 3d must have the best serv-

ice of supply in the Allied armies. But there's still that fabulous spark-plug known to the world as "Old Blood and Guts" and called ironically by some of his men "Old Milk and Honey." One of Patton's staff, summing up the dash to Luxembourg and Belgium, said, "Patton told his generals where to go and when they had to be there. Then they did it! They kept pushing one regiment on the heels of the next."

When you look behind the scenes of the St. Lo-to-Paris break-through, you get the same story. Patton always rides a break to the last yard. He sticks his neck out. After St. Lo, as one of his intimates expresses it, "Patton had his neck stuck way out in five directions at once. We just cut through and kept going—and left the infantry to clean up the Germans we left behind."

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DR. POLING BACK, REPORTS APRIL 10

Dr. D.Daniel A. Poling, pastor of Baptist Temple will report on his two-month trip to Europe at an inter-faith mass meeting at 8 P. M. April 10 at the Academy of Music.

Dr. Poling arrived Wednesday at New York, after visiting London, Paris, Rome and other capitals. He talked with soldiers at the front and with officers of the World Christian Endeavor Union, of which he is president.

Dr. Poling, also editor-in-chief of the Christian Herald, was making his fifth trip overseas since 1935. He previously flew more than 125,000 miles on visits to all the active war theaters.

As chaplain in the last war, he was severely gassed. In the current war his son, Clark, a chaplain, won a posthumous DSC for giving his lifebelt to a soldier after the transport Dorchester was torpedoed in 1943. He went down with his ship.

The committee arranging for the meeting includes Attorney Harry L. Jenkins, chairman; Norman Klauder, Rabbi Louis Wolsey, Rabbi William Fineshriber, Judge Gerald Flood and Judge Vincent A. Carroll.

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BOISE, Idaho, March 24 (AP)—Police recovered Harland Towne's stolen bicycle, but put it in the station garage until a license was purchased.

When Towne showed up with the tag, the bicycle had been stolen again.

**COPS RECOVER BIKE—
THEN LOSE REPUTATION**

NAZIS' CHOICE: 'SURRENDER OR PULVERIZATION'

**Murphy Reveals Plans for
Revamping Reich
Education**

WASHINGTON, March 24 (UP)—Robert Murphy, political adviser on German affairs to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, warned the German people tonight that they must choose now between "unconditional surrender and pulverization."

He also revealed plans for re-educating the German people under Allied supervision, to make Germany a peace-loving nation. The plans contemplate elimination of all Nazi teachers, teachings and text books, and the closing of all schools in Germany until the necessary adjustments of faculties and text books have been effected.

Speaks on Weekly Forum
Murphy, who will return to Eisenhower's headquarters next week, spoke on the State Department's weekly radio program on "What About Enemy Countries?" Also participating in the forum were Assistant Secretaries of State James C. Dunn and Archibald MacLeish.

"Fortunately the debate over unconditional surrender versus a negotiated peace will soon become a dead issue," Murphy said. "Germany's choice now is between unconditional surrender and pulverization, and if they choose pulverization, they will have only themselves to blame for following vicious leadership."

Dunn said the two most important aspects of long-range treatment of Germany were re-education and establishment of the rights of labor. Murphy revealed that organization of German labor unions already is being encouraged, and that the Allies are studying plans for German workers to participate in management of industries.

Allies Must Supervise
Murphy said re-education of Germany will be a tough problem. But he stated emphatically that the job should not be left to the Germans themselves—"unquestionably the Allies must supervise this delicate operation."

The broadcast covered the broad field of Allied policy toward Germany. Here is a summary of some of its high spots: War criminals—Hitler was considered a war criminal and the fact that he is chief of state will be no reason for excluding him. Members of the Gestapo who have carried out criminal acts must be punished, and industrialists who supported and helped Hitler "would certainly be among those to be dealt with."

Democratic Tendencies—"I don't see how we can be too optimistic about the early discovery of many 'democratic Germans,'" Murphy said. "But we are trying."

Occupation—General location of occupation zones for the four big Powers is decided and "several hundred officers" of the U. S. Army are training in England and France for the job.

Partition Undecided
Partition—Undecided yet, but "there may be a movement in Germany to divide the country," Murphy said. In that case the Allies will approve and encourage it.

Postwar Control—Control of manufacturing in the entire German economy by a corps of civilian observers is planned for a long time.

Dunn said no one was in a position now to determine the post-war status of Japanese Emperor Hirohito. "Certainly neither the State Department nor Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew is defending the Emperor's position," he added.

Plans for treatment of Japan, like the end of the Japanese war, are still in the future, he said. But he added that "we'll have no more truck with the Japanese militarists than with the Nazis."

**OKLAHOMA PLANS FUND
TO ADVERTISE STATE**
OKLAHOMA CITY (UP)—The next Oklahoma Legislature will be urged to appropriate funds to advertise the merits of Oklahoma's resources and invite business and industry to investigate the State, Chairman Don McBride, of the State Planning and Resource Board, announced.

McBride said the board will propose a budget for the next biennium of approximately \$467,000 yearly. Complete details will be worked out between now and when the next Legislature meets in January.

WAS FIRST IN ENGLAND
According to tradition, Queen Elizabeth owned the first mahogany known in England. Sir Walter Raleigh, the sea-faring courier, presented her with a table made of it.



**RUSSIANS ADVANCE
43 MI. IN HUNGARY**
CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE
By RICHARD KASISCHKE

east of the great rail city of Szombathely, near the Austro-Hungarian border, were battering at the approaches to Komarom, Danube citadel 84 miles east of Vienna.

The battle before Berlin—which Moscow has not yet announced and which the Nazis called a bloody preliminary to an impending all-out frontal assault on the capital—was "now raging to a climax," DNB said.

Checked at Gdov
The Nazis said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's 1st White Russian Army troops had been at least temporarily held at Gdov, six miles west of captured Oder fortress of Kustrin, and 31 miles from the bomb-gutted capital.

Eight miles to the south, the Germans said massed tank forces of Zhukov's Army broke into Klessin, 33 miles east of Berlin, and there the Germans reported bitter house-to-house fighting.

Klessin is two miles beyond the Oder and seven miles north of the river fortress of Frankfurt. The Germans said fighting had extended 10 miles northwest of Kustrin to a Soviet west bank bridgehead at Kleinitz and enemy reports indicated Zhukov had established a solid bridgehead 17 miles long west of Kustrin from Kleinitz to Klessin.

The reports indicated at least three Soviet bridgeheads across the Oder had been linked.

**NAZIS STRENGTHEN
DEFENSES IN ITALY**
ROME, March 24 (AP)—Aggressive 5th and 8th Army patrols, probing enemy positions all along the Italian front, reported today the Germans were constructing large scale defense works at several points.

German artillery action was stepped up along the front and there were sharp patrol clashes along the 8th's front. Strong American raiding parties attacked a large cluster of buildings near Furcoli, on the central front, and inflicted some casualties on the enemy.

**U. S. PLANES HAMMER
JAP TROOPS IN CHINA**
CHUNGKING, March 24 (AP)—U. S. 14th Air Force planes, including Liberator bombers, have been hurled against the new Japanese offensive west of the Peiping-Hankow railroad which is aimed at seizing the area's wheat crop, an American communique announced today.

Without encountering opposition in the air in two days of operations, the planes blasted supplies and equipment west of the railroad and south of the Yellow River, in wide sweeps through Honan and Hunan provinces.

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AIR ARMY FILLS SKY LIKE TIMES SQUARE

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE
By ALEX H. SINGLETON

chutes and gliders pouring out troops and equipment. Armada 500 Miles Long
Above, the air armada curved in a gigantic "U" as the stream of planes officially placed at 500 miles long—came in two abreast, methodically dropped their troops, banded in sharp turns, and soared back across the Rhine.

German planes gave no opposition. The long procession, streaming out from bases in Britain and France, served as the signal to silence the smoke-screened batteries of Montgomery's big guns as the first plane nosed across the Rhine.

In broad daylight under a powder-blue sky, the fleets flowed over the landing area, across grey-green valley lands once planned for potatoes but now ploughed by tank tracks and furrowed by shells.

Nazis Numb by Barrage
From the dark patches of timberland stripped and torn by shellfire, from bomb-battered cellars of skeleton-like farmhouses, poured bursts of intermittent anti-aircraft fire as the reeling Germans attempted to recover from the pre-zero hour barrage to meet the challenge.

But when puffs of smoke betrayed the presence of flak batteries, rocket-firing fighters swooped down to blast their positions and take over where the west bank guns had left off.

In the hundreds of transport-tugs—as in the Stirling in which I flew—crews tensely rode up the run in freight-train fashion to deliver their troops and drop their human cargoes.

Anxious to Land
Soon after our Stirling crossed the Rhine going in, a glider pilot called out over the intercom: "Release now?"

"No," said the Stirling's skipper. A few seconds later again came the urgent cry, "Now? Now?" "No, No, No!" shouted the skipper. "We'll wait until we reach the marker."

Then as the marker—railroad line 66—was approached, came back his signal, "Release now." Suddenly the Stirling lunged forward, free of the tow.

"We're getting flak up here now," the tail gunner reported calmly. Heads back for England

Swiftly the pilot banked, circled, dodged a darting fighter by what seemed to be only a few yards, and headed back for England.

Below in this section were hundreds of parachutes lying discarded on the ground as the paratroopers dug in. Along the road nearby were a dozen burned-out wrecked vehicles, one of them a tank. Half a dozen smoked in a field in which several gliders were sprawled.

There was little enemy movement visible on the Rhine's east bank. But back of Montgomery's

front, I saw powerful evidence of the might behind the Allied drive. Transports in road-clogging abundance were moving up towards the front. Freshly-built air strips were there to support the push. There were masses of men and material.

And from dawn when the operation started until mid-afternoon when the stragglers were circling their home bases, the sky was full of other planes—heavy and medium bombers—to support the drive.

**Ardennes Vets Spoiling
for Chance at Revenge**
By HOWARD COWAN
(Representing the Combined U. S. Press)

WITH U. S. AIRBORNE TROOPS, March 24 (AP)—A sky-sweeping fleet of C-47 transport planes—some laden with parachute troops—others towing gliders—launched the first aerial invasion of Germany today with a series of daring daylight landings east of the Rhine.

Thousands of battle-tested chutists and glider infantrymen swarmed over the sunlit plain shortly before noon, a few hours after Field Marshal Montgomery's forces began pouring across the Rhine on the left flank of the Western Front.

Have Score to Settle
I am flying with a glider load of men, some of whom are going into this fight with a score to settle. These were men who had fought the Germans in the Ardennes bulge.

"Now it's our turn," said Lt. Col. J. W. Badcock, Portland, Ore. veteran of North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Southern France and the Ardennes.

"All I hope is that the wings don't come off this thing," declared the 30-year-old tank and artillery expert as he climbed into the glider. "We ought to point 'V'3' on the side of it, it's so full of explosives."

Spilling for a fight
This outfit is spilling for a fight. We moved off this morning after a 5 A. M. breakfast of steak, eggs and cherry pie. The weather is warm and sunny. There is not a cloud in the sky to keep the Thunderbolts, Mustangs and Typhoons from helping in this show.

Never before have so many troops been rained from the skies on so small an area and in such a brief space of time.

For the first time the C-47s have gone into combat with two gliders instead of one in tow. Most of the transports now have self-sealing gasoline tanks, and they won't blow up like giant firecrackers if incendiary bullets strike vulnerable spots.

**Plane Uses New Method
in Dropping Paratroops**
By DOON CAMPBELL
(Representing the Combined Allied Press)

WITH THE 1ST ALLIED AIRBORNE ARMY, March 24 (AP)—The C-46 Commando, giant new troop-carrying aircraft, made history over Germany today by tumbling 1st Airborne Army paratroopers from both sides at once.

The new drop technique, used for the first time in the co-ordinated Allied assault east of the Rhine, revolutionizes airborne operations by doubling the fire and fighting power each transport plane can take into battle.

On D-Day, in Southern France and at Arnhem, 18 paratroops dropped from one door of each C-47 carrier. Today 36 battle-hardened sky men fell from two doors of each C-46.

This American-produced super-transport has a range of 1800 miles and a speed of more than 250 mph. It is fitted with radar and can carry almost 4000 horsepower. A further development is a four-bladed propeller instead of the usual three.

They say the C-46 is a honey to fly. I've seen it take off, cruise and land. It glides effortlessly and smoothly through the air despite its stumpy design caused by the great accommodation capacity.

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**JAPS IN CHINA GAIN
20 MILES IN A DAY**
CHUNGKING, March 24 (UP)—Crushing Japanese armored columns, gaining more than 20 miles in 24 hours, have pressed to Fancheng, only 31 airline miles from Laohokow, American air base and military headquarters in northern Hupeh province, a Chinese communique said today.

An estimated 60,000 tank-led Japanese troops scored gains to the southeast, northeast and east of Laohokow in a powerful spring offensive which threatens the rich wheat crop in northern Hupeh and southern Honan provinces.

Enemy troops yesterday captured Icheng, on the turbulent Han River 20 miles south of Fancheng and 145 miles northwest of Hankow. Pounding the rain-swollen Han, they advanced to Fancheng. The communique said fighting was in progress in the northeast and southern outskirts of the city.

store hours 9:45 to 5:45 • Wednesday to 9 p. m.

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PHILADELPHIA RECORD, Sunday, March 25, 1945 d 5

**JAPS IN BAGUIO
ALMOST CIRCLED**
By DEAN SCHEDLER

MANILA, Sunday, March 25 (AP)—American troops clamped down today on Baguio, Philippine summer capital and prewar outlet for one of the world's richest gold-producing regions.

The 33d Division doughboys, closing in from two directions on the scenic mountain city of 25,000 normal population, were sealing the Japanese off into the wild Kalinga "head hunter" country.

Airport Captured
Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Saturday communique announced one force of Yanks, moving up the Naguilan mountain road from the town, has captured Naguilan town and airport. Naguilan is 12 air miles from Baguio.

Other 33d troops were some eight miles southwest of the city limits on the ennon rd, along which they have been fighting for days.

The only escape route left for Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita's Japanese garrison, which may include Yamashita himself, was by the unfinished Bontoc road and jungle trails through the wild Kalinga country.

MacArthur reported the 25th and 32d Divisions also advancing in Northern Luzon's mountains east of Baguio, had further reduced Japanese positions near Balete Pass and Santa Fe. The pass is the gateway to the Cagayan Valley, leading to the northern part of Aparri. It was here the Japanese started their Philippine invasion in 1941.

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LIEBMAN'S
726-28 MARKET STREET

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PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 25, 1945

Those 60,000,000 Jobs
Should Be 365-Day Jobs

President Roosevelt took two steps last week to prepare for peace in time of war.

He asked Congress to appropriate \$4,480,000 for preparation of plans for the development of the Missouri River Valley as one of the great Federal undertakings to provide a reservoir of jobs.

He called on James F. Byrnes' Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion for a study and recommendation of a guaranteed wage for as many workers as possible.

Those two ideas go together.

We won't be achieving the prosperity we want after the war if we provide 60,000,000 jobs that last 60 days, or even six months. We must make the jobs as nearly as possible year-round jobs, with a year-round income. The President quoted a War Labor Board report as saying that a guaranteed annual wage is "one of the main aspirations of American workers."

He is right. The American worker knows that even if his scale calls for \$2 an hour it doesn't mean much at the end of the year if he's worked only a few months. His actual earnings may average a good deal less than \$1 an hour.

A guaranteed wage should be one of the main aspirations of American businessmen as well as American workers.

A worker employed only half-time can't buy the goods he must buy to keep the wheels of industry turning.

If he fears he'll be out of a job in six months, he won't buy an automobile or a radio, or a refrigerator or clothes, or house furnishings. He'll be hoarding his money for the lay-off ahead.

Guaranteed wage plans present varying problems in various industries and businesses. At one extreme, a newspaper that publishes 365 days a year has little trouble in employing men throughout the year.

At the other extreme, it's obvious that a resort hotel open three or four months can't provide employment for 12 months.

There are many industries where an annual wage can be guaranteed if labor and employer work together on the problem. Many businessmen realize this.

Last fall, for instance, W. W. Stephenson, executive vice president of the National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association, declared that shoes can be sold on a monthly rather than seasonal basis. He added: "I am convinced that this can be accomplished through joint manufacturer and retailer co-operation and planning."

About 100 American industrial concerns have introduced guaranteed annual wages.

There is no reason why, by intelligent planning, employment in many more industries can't be spread over the year and a guaranteed wage made practical. Before the war the automobile companies changed the date of bringing out their new models from spring to fall in order to stimulate demand in a normally slack period.

Just what Byrnes' Advisory Board, given the job of making the survey, will recommend, we don't know.

But certainly the Federal Government should take the lead in making a guaranteed annual wage feasible.

It could, for instance, extend the principle of merit rating under which employers with lower labor turnover pay lower unemployment compensation insurance rates. It could set standards under the Fair Labor Practices Act.

We have put a ceiling on wages during the war. We must devise ways of putting a floor under wages for the peace.

Warishell Department
(Enemy Division)

Because of the shortage of materials, German women must do without black stockings and men without black ties "even in case of the death of the closest relatives," a Berlin broadcast reports.

And Tell It to Congress!

On Page 4 of the second news section of The Record today you will find a second account of the tour of Norman Abbott and Mrs. Abbott through Bretton Woods.

The first trip of that famous couple, recounted recently, created nation-wide interest. Requests for Record reprints of that simplified explanation of the Bretton Woods economic program came in great volume, from economists, bankers, educators, labor unions, auditors, businessmen.

Today's story deals chiefly with the proposed new International Bank. It aims to show how that new bank will help support the 60,000,000-job program, finance reconstruction of war-wrecked Europe, and re-

habilitation of a world perilously close to economic chaos.

That bank would help us at home by financing export of the products of heavy industries, locomotives, turbines, etc., and it is in those industries where there is the greatest danger of a postwar deflationary letdown.

We hope you will enjoy this second story of Bretton Woods as much as our readers seem to have enjoyed the first. And we hope that it will inspire you to write your Congressmen and Senators to support the Bretton Woods program—without crippling amendments.

Organized Labor Must Not
Abrogate Bill of Rights

Since formation of the Political Action Committee, The Record has applauded the aims of this lusty offspring of the CIO.

PAC has performed as a wholesome new political force on the American scene. It has given the workingman and other independent liberals a focal point for concerted political action.

But PAC is not above criticism—no more than is the CIO leadership, or military strategy or President Roosevelt or Mayor LaGuardia.

PAC is not sacred—but the right of free speech is.

That is why we are particularly shocked that Local 447 of the CIO's United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers threw two members out of the union for assailing PAC activities during the 1944 political campaign.

The ousted unionists, who didn't like PAC and said as much, will probably be forced out of their jobs because there is maintenance of union membership in the Newark plant that employs them. One of them is a veteran of this war.

Fired by their own union—because they spoke their opinion!

This is America. We want no highhanded denial of civil liberties here. Certainly not by those who should be out defending those very liberties.

If an employer were to fire workers for opposing activities of the Chamber of Commerce, union labor would rise up in wrath, denounce him as Fascist tyrant, bring him before the National Labor Relations Board on charges of unfair labor practices.

So should organized labor rise up and denounce this guilty labor within its own ranks.

Certain inalienable rights belong to every man, whether he be a union member or not.

They are the fundamentals of individual protection, the Bill of Rights, which guarantees freedom of speech among other freedoms.

They are a man's sacred right.

No union leadership, union majority or any other group can be permitted to take them away or diminish them.

That's what America stands for. That is what unions must stand for, too.

Note for Historians

Oranges reaching Britain from Spain now have wrappers showing crossed American and British flags, fastened with a pink bow, inscribed: "Unity Makes Peace." The pro-Allied wrappers haven't made the British forget the days when time bombs were found mixed with oranges from Spain.

Finland's Free Election

Finland, with her sturdy tradition of democracy, has elected a new Parliament, being the first European nation to do so since Hitler began his campaign of conquest.

What matters most is that Finland's was a free election.

Although Finland is still under Soviet control and partial Soviet occupation, both Prime Minister Paasikivi and the Finnish Minister of Justice have declared that the voters were not coerced, and that the results represent the will of the Finnish people.

Those results show big gains for the Democratic People's Union, which is Communist-controlled but includes Socialists and left wing liberals. This group won about 25 percent of the vote and, under proportional representation, obtains 51 seats in the Eduskunta, or Finnish Parliament. The Social Democrats lost heavily, but retain 52 seats.

Co-operation between these two parties is expected to control the new Government, even though the right wing parties polled a slight majority of the total vote.

Premier Paasikivi is due to head the new regime, and that its policy will be friendly co-operation with Russia is indicated by Paasikivi's statement after the election: "In the future, Finnish policy will never again run counter to the interests of the Soviet Union."

This should satisfy Moscow, which properly kept hands off the election machinery, although the Russian press and radio were active in propaganda. With ample justification, the Soviets have insisted on friendly regimes in their neighbor nations. The Finnish elections seem to assure that.

Just as the world watched the Finnish election, so it will now watch to see if elections equally free from coercion are held in Romania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Greece. Reports say that in Bulgaria, where the next plebiscite is to be held, only pro-Communist parties will be given places on the ballot. We hope those reports are wrong.

Finland's voting fits into the formula laid down at Yalta: "Free elections of Governments responsive to the will of the people."

Americans take that pledge at face value.

Add Age of the Animals

Headline in the New York Herald Tribune: "Dogs Parade With Picket Signs to Assail Rabies Law as Unfair."



Washington Merry-Go-Round

The Inside Story of How Japs Nearly Took Chungking

WASHINGTON, March 24. It is now possible to reveal just how close the Japanese came to capturing the Chinese capital of Chungking last November.

While Lt. Gen. Alvin Wedemeyer was en route to Chungking to replace Gen. Stilwell, the Japanese were driving on Kunming, gateway to Chungking. It looked very much as if they would capture it. By December 22 the Japanese radio was boasting that Wedemeyer would



eat his Christmas dinner in New Delhi if he ate it at all. Wedemeyer knew the situation was grave, arranged a conference with Chiang Kai-shek soon after he arrived.

"I need 90,000 men in a hurry," Wedemeyer told Chiang. "And they have got to be good men. Can you give them to me?"

Chiang wanted to know how Wedemeyer would get the men to the front if he could find them.

"I've got 87 big Army transports lying around here, and I can move 100,000 men in a few days."

Chiang asked what men Wedemeyer wanted. The American general told him he wanted 50,000 crack Chinese troops which had been trained and equipped by his predecessor, Gen. Stilwell, and were fighting in Burma. Chiang agreed. Then Wedemeyer asked the \$64 question.

"I also want about 60,000 of your best men who have been fighting the Chinese Communists in the North, Your Excellency," said Wedemeyer nervously. "I think it is more important that these Chinese troops fight the Japanese than that they oppose each other."

Chiang never batted an eye, swiftly gave his approval, and Wedemeyer ordered his air transports into action. In four days he had enough men at the Kunming fighting line to slow up the Japs. In four weeks he had the Nipponese drive stopped cold south of Kunming.

Note—Wedemeyer is doing as complete a re-organization job on the Chinese Army as he can, seems to be getting results.

Meanest Man in Washington

Newly-appointed Federal Loan Administrator Judge Fred Vinson was a bit surprised during a Cabinet meeting last week when his colleague, Attorney General Francis Biddle, hurled a sudden charge at him.

"I understand you are the meanest man in Washington," Biddle told Judge Vinson.

"Why so?" asked the startled Vinson.

"I understand," continued the Attorney General, "that you caused Ed Prichard to lose 90 pounds. You are the only man in Washington who could make him do that. When he worked for me, he gained 50 pounds."

The Attorney General was referring to 300-pound Edward F. Prichard, Vinson's brilliant counsel and right-hand man, who has now shifted from the Office of Economic Stabilization to the Federal Loan Administration. Replacing him as counsel of the Economic Stabilizer's Office is efficient Tom Emerson, formerly of OPA.

Washington Gestapo

Despite the shortage of manpower, the military Gestapo still seems to have plenty of personnel to spy on newsmen.

The other day Constantine Brown, crack foreign editor of the Washington Star, telephoned the State Department regarding certain news from Romania. Forty-eight hours later, two men from Military Intelligence were at his apartment house checking up with elevator girls and the servants as to whom he saw, who called on him, where he dined.

Brown immediately questioned Gen. Clayton Bissel, chief of Military Intelligence, and Bissel admitted the investigation had taken place.

Note—All reports from Europe continue to bear out the fact that U. S. Military Intelligence was woefully lacking regarding the concentration of German troops for the Belgian breakthrough. Perhaps if G-2 spent as much time checking on the enemy as checking on newsmen, we could have prevented some losses.

Priorities to Veterans

A new racket has developed as a result of the WPB ruling whereby discharged war veterans can get certain priorities on strategic materials in order to get back into private business.

Some unscrupulous businessmen (also some unscrupulous veterans) are arranging deals whereby the veterans become minor partners in their firms, then go to the WPB and secure priorities for raw materials.

Some veterans don't even sign papers giving them legal partnerships in the firm, and as a re-

sult find themselves used as mere priority bait, to be fired shortly thereafter.

In one case, however, when a veteran secured leather for a firm, WPB forced that firm to give the veteran a life contract. He cannot be fired in the future, come what may.

The WPB was preparing to go even further and give much broader priorities to the veterans to establish themselves in small business. However, this plan has been altered, partly because of abuses of the present concessions to veterans; also because of fear that further concessions would seriously threaten production of war and civilian goods already scheduled.

FBI Probe

Last summer this column told how certain big business interests in the north were financing the anti-Roosevelt campaign in the South, and particularly called attention to Vance Muse, of Houston, who was active last summer in pledging Texas electors to vote against Roosevelt despite the wishes of their State.

Among other things, it was recalled that in 1936 Vance Muse had spark-plugged the famous Macon, Ga., grass-roots convention to "uphold the Constitution," supposedly inspired by Southerners, but actually financed by du Pont and General Motors money. Muse collected \$10,000 from Pierre du Pont and John Raskob of General Motors before the Macon convention, plus \$500 from Henry du Pont and \$1000 from Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors afterwards.

More recently, Vance Muse has been active in the South, promoting State referendums to ban closed shops.

Now, Muse is being investigated by the FBI for possible violation of the Corrupt Practices Act. The investigation has been in progress for about a month.

Phil Murray on Prices

It didn't get into the papers, but Justice Jimmie Byrnes' War Mobilization Advisory Committee had another red-hot meeting the other day, during which CIO President Phil Murray tried to take the Administration's wage policy over the coals, but found himself completely stymied by the AFL's frustrating Bill Green.

Ex-Governor O. Max Gardner, of North Carolina, chairman of the Advisory Board, was in the chair when Murray started discussing wages with OPA Director Chester Bowles, Economic Stabilizer Bill Davis, and Chairman George Taylor of the War Labor Board. It was the first time Murray had had Bowles, Davis and Taylor together in one room, and he charged at them like a roaring lion.

First, Murray turned to Bowles and accused him of lading out price increases with a 10-gallon can. Then he turned to Davis and Taylor and charged that they laded out wage increases with an eye-dropper.

"Let's see what you are doing on the price level," said Murray. "The steel industry is making 34 times its pre-war earnings. Yet you have found a method of pricing them that will take in excess of \$100,000,000. The President's Executive Order No. 9250 specifically says it is designed to 'stop profiteering,' and yet, whereas the pre-war net profit before taxes of the steel industry was 3 1/2 billion dollars, it has now reached about 24 billion. What have you got to say about that?"

Bill Green Barges In

Bowles said nothing.

"You recently told Congress," Murray continued, "that you didn't consider it your function to control profits, but only to 'keep a floor under profits.'"

Bowles admitted that was true, pointed out that he had a difficult job on his hands, that he wasn't concerned so much with wages.

Murray then turned to Davis and Taylor, as Gardner tried to keep the meeting in check.

"As against that picture, what picture have you folks done but simply freeze wage rates?" he said to Davis and Taylor. "You two are running away from your responsibility. You are supposed to be preparing to meet the terrific curtailment of weekly take-home pay after we lick Germany. What are you going to do when the 48-hour week is dropped and the labor market loosens up?"

Davis and Taylor fumbled for an answer, but, out of a blue sky, Bill Green got to his feet, swiftly lifted not only Davis and Taylor, but Bowles as well, off the spot by offering a motion picture pressing confidence in the fine way in which the OPA and the WLB had been functioning.

Murray was flabbergasted at Green's action. He was speechless. Chairman Gardner banged his gavel. The resolution passed unanimously.



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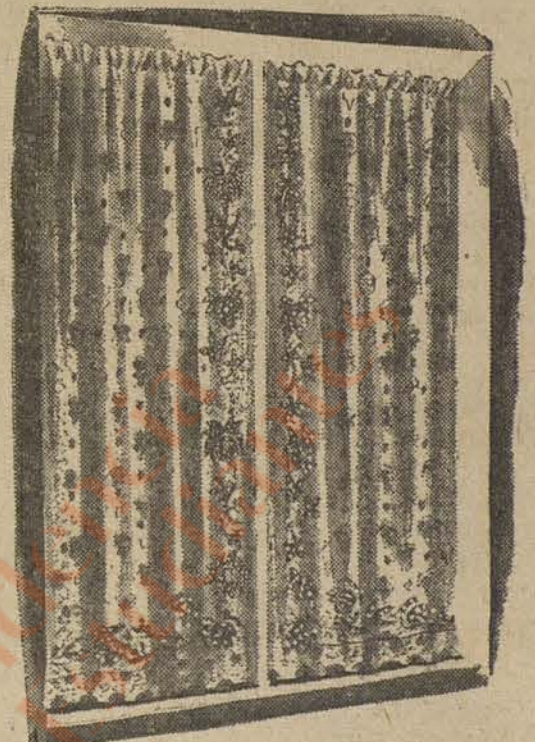
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Landed Elsewhere

There was one crew which started for one place and landed somewhere else, quite an adventure. The amateur engineers drove ahead through blackouts, into midnight blackness, with no organized signal system. They plunged headlong into tunnels, not knowing whether they had been mined. They drove with head stuck out of the cab, with a prayer. A sharp lookout was

necessary, for sometimes the track ended suddenly, and sometimes the bridge that was supposed to be there was not. Cigarettes, burning pieces of newspaper were makeshift signals.

Occasionally they were bombed. Their orders were to get through and they got through, somehow. They chopped up broken cross-ties for fuel, or they stopped and scoured the countryside for wood, or hauled furniture from bombed-out houses along the way. For water, they worked many angles, getting it sometimes from local fire departments, sometimes from creeks, sometimes from shell craters, sometimes by organizing bucket brigades among French farmers to bring it from a lake or stream.

Some lives were lost in collisions, and there were some bad ones. Once a train carrying high octane gas bumped headlong into another, with an earth-shattering explosion that rocked the whole countryside, in a jam that developed Rambouillet and Maintenon. It was hit-and-miss railroading. A respectable engineer would never have permitted it.

Truck Drivers' Epic

There's another epic of the boys at the wheel—the truck drivers. Trucks are not used out of the ports any more on anywhere near the scale of those early days, now that the railroads are in order and pipelines are available for carrying gasoline. But they were the sole reliance for a time.

To follow the armies, they improvised the famous red ball highway out of Normandy. Eventually it stretched 500 miles, going and coming, with one-way traffic each way, carrying at its peak nearly 8000 tons of supplies, mostly food and gasoline, from Normandy alone.

It was dangerous work with the gasoline, as at Coutances, for instance, where a convoy of 13 2000-gallon trucks had to go through a flaming town to get gas to Gen. Patton.

They made that flaming highway without a miss, a miracle.

Their schedule called for 22 out of 24 hours operation, with only two hours for maintenance. One driver would sleep while the other was at the wheel, though often one driver would carry the cargo through.

The red ball highway ended its glorious career in mid-November last year. It is littered with the legend of unsung heroes, more than half of them Negroes.

FROM FRANK FARRELL
the title role of "The Student Prince," Sigmund Romberg's tuneful holiday offering returning to the Forrest on April 10.