

VETO TOSSES TAX BILL BACK TO CONGRESS

Roseburg News-Review

VOL. XLVIII NO. 267 OF ROSEBURG REVIEW

ROSEBURG, OREGON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1944.

VOL. XXXII NO. 279 OF THE EVENING NEWS

Kuriles Island Naval Bases Of Japanese Bombed by U. S. Planes, Adm. Nimitz Reports

Occupancy of Eniwetok Is Also Listed

Nine More Nippon Ships From Rabaul Destroyed; Troops Capture Gunboat

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox reported today the destruction of 92 Japanese vessels in the last three weeks, but warned "there is nothing to justify any estimates of an early end of the war in the Pacific."

"Nothing is gained by foolish optimism in a war of this kind," he said at a new conference.

The secretary said he had observed "a tendency in comment on the Truk attack to go wild in optimism."

But, he continued, "we haven't yet tested the strength of the Japanese. We are operating only in the intermediate defenses; we haven't yet entered the inner defenses of the empire."

In the three weeks during which American submarines, airplanes and surface craft destroyed 92 Japanese vessels, he said, the enemy losses were two submarines. The enemy ships sunk, he said, included two light cruisers, four destroyers, one seaplane tender and seven other combat vessels.

The other Japanese ship losses were seven fleet tankers, three transports, 53 cargo ships and 15 miscellaneous vessels. In addition, Knox said, one light cruiser probably was sunk and eight non-combatant vessels probably were sent down.

Jap Army Still Factor.

In cautioning against undue optimism, he said that Admiral Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, has indicated that he favors attacks on the Chinese coast. Knox remarked in that connection that the Japanese army has suffered very little this far and is "big, well-equipped and fanatically brave."

"We are learning in Italy," he said, "that beachheads are no joke and in China they may prove pretty costly."

"Until we have gone much further than we have so far we have no grounds for optimism," Knox compared the Japanese strategy thus far with that in the last great war fought by Japan in which the Japanese were victorious over Russia. In that

war, he said, the fighting began with a Japanese sneak attack on Port Arthur which he compared with the December 7, 1941, raid on Pearl Harbor. The Japanese waited, he said, until the Russian fleet had extended itself and was far from its bases, then launched an all-out attack which in that war was successful.

Asked if there was any possibility of the American fleet's being extended too far and possibly meeting the same fate as the Russian fleet, he replied:

"It will not."

Assistant Navy Secretary Forrestal, just back from a tour of Pacific bases and observation of the American attack on Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, joined in a warning by Knox against any letdown in production.

"The man with the offensive always commands the opportunity of surprise," he said. "As the fleet pushes westward we'll need more and more of that supporting power."

As another day passed without decisive actions either on the main front around Cassino or at the beachhead, Fifth army spokesmen interpreted relaxation of German pressure against the beachhead as meaning the German offensive to erase it had failed for the second time since the allies landed below Rome just a month ago.

Guns Duel at Cassino

At the coastal end of the main southern front in the lower Garigliano region British troops engaged in several small clashes with the Germans, but around the vital highway town of Cassino and the equally bomb-battered abbey hill overlooking it, only patrols were active. Guns of both sides shelled back and forth.

Allied airmen attacked German positions ringing the beachhead, and struck at enemy shipping and communication lines including the railroad yards at Orte and docks at Imperia and Leghorn. Three German planes were shot down without any allied loss.

German Mosquito torpedo boats attempted to dash into Anzio harbor and strike at allied shipping there under cover of darkness Sunday night, only to be driven off by American naval patrol craft. One E-boat blew up after it was hit and allied officers believed another was driven ashore.

The lull in fighting left approximately 100 square miles of the beachhead in allied hands.

CCC Continuance Gets O. K.; Price Guaranty Pends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Legislation to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation to June 30, 1945, minus the controversial section banning food subsidies, was approved unanimously by the senate banking committee.

Senator Bankhead, the author, said he would call it up for senate consideration tomorrow.

Heavy Toll of Jap Vessels doesn't Necessarily Presage Early Finish of Pacific War, Secretary Knox Warns

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Secretary of the Navy Knox reported today the destruction of 92 Japanese vessels in the last three weeks, but warned "there is nothing to justify any estimates of an early end of the war in the Pacific."

"Nothing is gained by foolish optimism in a war of this kind," he said at a new conference.

The secretary said he had observed "a tendency in comment on the Truk attack to go wild in optimism."

But, he continued, "we haven't yet tested the strength of the Japanese. We are operating only in the intermediate defenses; we haven't yet entered the inner defenses of the empire."

In the three weeks during which American submarines, airplanes and surface craft destroyed 92 Japanese vessels, he said, the enemy losses were two submarines. The enemy ships sunk, he said, included two light cruisers, four destroyers, one seaplane tender and seven other combat vessels.

The other Japanese ship losses were seven fleet tankers, three transports, 53 cargo ships and 15 miscellaneous vessels. In addition, Knox said, one light cruiser probably was sunk and eight non-combatant vessels probably were sent down.

Jap Army Still Factor.

In cautioning against undue optimism, he said that Admiral Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, has indicated that he favors attacks on the Chinese coast. Knox remarked in that connection that the Japanese army has suffered very little this far and is "big, well-equipped and fanatically brave."

"We are learning in Italy," he said, "that beachheads are no joke and in China they may prove pretty costly."

"Until we have gone much further than we have so far we have no grounds for optimism," Knox compared the Japanese strategy thus far with that in the last great war fought by Japan in which the Japanese were victorious over Russia. In that

war, he said, the fighting began with a Japanese sneak attack on Port Arthur which he compared with the December 7, 1941, raid on Pearl Harbor. The Japanese waited, he said, until the Russian fleet had extended itself and was far from its bases, then launched an all-out attack which in that war was successful.

Asked if there was any possibility of the American fleet's being extended too far and possibly meeting the same fate as the Russian fleet, he replied:

"It will not."

Assistant Navy Secretary Forrestal, just back from a tour of Pacific bases and observation of the American attack on Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, joined in a warning by Knox against any letdown in production.

"The man with the offensive always commands the opportunity of surprise," he said. "As the fleet pushes westward we'll need more and more of that supporting power."

As another day passed without decisive actions either on the main front around Cassino or at the beachhead, Fifth army spokesmen interpreted relaxation of German pressure against the beachhead as meaning the German offensive to erase it had failed for the second time since the allies landed below Rome just a month ago.

Guns Duel at Cassino

At the coastal end of the main southern front in the lower Garigliano region British troops engaged in several small clashes with the Germans, but around the vital highway town of Cassino and the equally bomb-battered abbey hill overlooking it, only patrols were active. Guns of both sides shelled back and forth.

Allied airmen attacked German positions ringing the beachhead, and struck at enemy shipping and communication lines including the railroad yards at Orte and docks at Imperia and Leghorn. Three German planes were shot down without any allied loss.

German Mosquito torpedo boats attempted to dash into Anzio harbor and strike at allied shipping there under cover of darkness Sunday night, only to be driven off by American naval patrol craft. One E-boat blew up after it was hit and allied officers believed another was driven ashore.

The lull in fighting left approximately 100 square miles of the beachhead in allied hands.

CCC Continuance Gets O. K.; Price Guaranty Pends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Legislation to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation to June 30, 1945, minus the controversial section banning food subsidies, was approved unanimously by the senate banking committee.

Senator Bankhead, the author, said he would call it up for senate consideration tomorrow.

In endorsing the bill in an executive session, the committee agreed to defer action on a proposed amendment by Senator La Follette which would restate the provision of the CCC act of July 1, 1941, requiring the government to support the market prices of some commodities at 90 per cent of parity.

La Follette's office said the purpose of the amendment was to require the secretary of agriculture and war food administrator to "fulfill their support price commitments to farmers."

In the case of hogs and eggs, the support price assurance has not been carried out, La Follette asserted. He said the hog support price of \$13.75 a hundredweight had been applied only to hogs of 200 to 330 pounds, while those of other weights had sold in recent months as low as \$2 and \$3.

Eggs similarly have been selling at well under the 90 per cent of parity level, he added.

(Continued on page 6)

Fighting In Italian Areas Slows Down

Lull Indicates Utter Failure of Germans to Break Allied Beachhead

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Heavy artillery barrages and small but fierce infantry clashes marked the fighting yesterday in the allied beachhead below Rome, where, Fifth army officers said today, savage American and British resistance and their counterattacks definitely have beaten the Nazi all-out drive to push the allies into the sea.

American front-line troops and the Germans fired everything they had at one another at two points yesterday, but neither side gained any ground and positions all along the beachhead remained as they were. This was equally true after British troops clashed with the Germans in several local fights near the key road junction of Carroccio.

Allied artillery, in a fierce exchange of fire throughout the day, shelled German infantry and tanks forming up around Aprilia "factory," east of Carroccio, and apparently broke up preparations for a renewed enemy attack. None developed.

As another day passed without decisive actions either on the main front around Cassino or at the beachhead, Fifth army spokesmen interpreted relaxation of German pressure against the beachhead as meaning the German offensive to erase it had failed for the second time since the allies landed below Rome just a month ago.

Guns Duel at Cassino

At the coastal end of the main southern front in the lower Garigliano region British troops engaged in several small clashes with the Germans, but around the vital highway town of Cassino and the equally bomb-battered abbey hill overlooking it, only patrols were active. Guns of both sides shelled back and forth.

Allied airmen attacked German positions ringing the beachhead, and struck at enemy shipping and communication lines including the railroad yards at Orte and docks at Imperia and Leghorn. Three German planes were shot down without any allied loss.

German Mosquito torpedo boats attempted to dash into Anzio harbor and strike at allied shipping there under cover of darkness Sunday night, only to be driven off by American naval patrol craft. One E-boat blew up after it was hit and allied officers believed another was driven ashore.

The lull in fighting left approximately 100 square miles of the beachhead in allied hands.

CCC Continuance Gets O. K.; Price Guaranty Pends

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Legislation to continue the Commodity Credit Corporation to June 30, 1945, minus the controversial section banning food subsidies, was approved unanimously by the senate banking committee.

Senator Bankhead, the author, said he would call it up for senate consideration tomorrow.

In endorsing the bill in an executive session, the committee agreed to defer action on a proposed amendment by Senator La Follette which would restate the provision of the CCC act of July 1, 1941, requiring the government to support the market prices of some commodities at 90 per cent of parity.

La Follette's office said the purpose of the amendment was to require the secretary of agriculture and war food administrator to "fulfill their support price commitments to farmers."

In the case of hogs and eggs, the support price assurance has not been carried out, La Follette asserted. He said the hog support price of \$13.75 a hundredweight had been applied only to hogs of 200 to 330 pounds, while those of other weights had sold in recent months as low as \$2 and \$3.

Eggs similarly have been selling at well under the 90 per cent of parity level, he added.

(Continued on page 3)

Allied Bombs Continue to Strafe Reich

Plants at Brunswick and Hannover Among Targets Of Devastating Attacks

LONDON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—The first coordinated air attack against Germany from bases in the United Kingdom and Italy was carried out today with planes from the south and west hitting aircraft factories and other targets, U. S. army headquarters announced.

Berlin radio said allied bombers had attacked southern Germany, the Danube and Alps areas at noon.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—American and British bombers, sustaining the air offensive which nearly 2,000 U. S. bombers and fighters punctuated yesterday with attacks on two Nazi aircraft plants at Brunswick and six German airfields, jabbed today at enemy targets in The Netherlands and Northern France.

(The German news agency DNB said in a broadcast that allied bombers attacked targets in southern Germany and the Danube and Alps areas at noon today.)

American Marauders of the new Ninth airforce sprayed bombs on the strategic German airfield at Gilze-Rijen, Holland.

It was announced that three British fighters were missing from RAF night operations in which Mosquito bombers assaulted targets in western Germany, attacked two enemy E-boats in the channel and laid mines in enemy waters.

A German raid on England last night barely disturbed London, only a handful of Nazi planes crossed the channel, dropping a few bombs in southern England. "Little damage and a small number of casualties were reported," an official announcement said.

20 U. S. Planes Lost

The U. S. air attacks on Germany yesterday carried to new heights an allied offensive against the Reich in which approximately 5,000 planes have dropped nearly 8,000 tons of bombs in less than two days.

The assaults were carried out (Continued on page 3.)

Curfew Law Adopted By City Council

Parents to Be Liable for Infractions; No-Parking Localities Extended

The Roseburg city council last night adopted a curfew ordinance and also passed a measure extending the no-parking limits to include Second Avenue South, eastward from East Third street to the city limits. Two ordinances were placed on first and second readings, one regulating the construction of chimneys and the other extending the fire zone to include sections of North Roseburg and the property adjacent to the highway in the south part of town.

A request of the Catholic parish for permission to block off the street in front of the parish school for playground purposes during recess periods was referred to the police committee. The council also authorized a property trade offer to Paulus Bros., who have petitioned for the vacation of Bushey street, North Roseburg.

Parents Made Responsible

The city's new curfew ordinance, which carried an emergency clause, making it immediately effective, prohibits children from loitering or playing on the street between the hours of 10 p. m. and 5 a. m. and imposes penalties for violations upon the parents. It especially exempts children accompanied by parents or guardian, or those engaged upon emergency errands as well as those who have employment requiring their presence on the streets during the stated hours. Penalties include fines up to \$50 or imprisonment for 25 days or both fine and imprisonment for violations; the penalties to be imposed upon parents rather than the children. The ordinance, it was pointed out, provides wide

(Continued on page 6)

E. E. Wilson Retained On State Game Board

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 22.—(AP)—E. E. Wilson, Corvallis, chairman of the state game commission, was reappointed today by Governor Snell. Wilson's present term expires next Friday.

Two Americans, Mexican Governor Killed by Gunmen

MAZATLAN, Mexico, Feb. 22.—(AP)—Two American tourists died in a blaze of gunfire at the masquerade ball of Mazatlan's famed annual carnival yesterday when a masked assassin killed the governor of Sinaloa state with a bullet through the neck and escaped amid a wild hail of pistol shots.

The dead Americans were identified as Walter V. Cothett, Jr., 28, a U. S. army flying instructor, a native of Los Angeles stationed at Tucson, Ariz., and Reuben Brooks, brother of the Warner pictures agency manager in Mexico City.

The slain governor was Col. Rodolfo T. Loaliza, John Vozza of Tucson, and Alfredo Duarte, the governor's aide, were wounded seriously.

Eyewitnesses gave this description of the shooting: Governor Loaliza was sitting with friends at a table in the patio of the Belmar hotel when the assassin, slipping unnoticed through the gay crowd, fired a bullet at almost point-blank range through the governor's neck.

As the slayer ran toward the door, Duarte and others nearby drew pistols and began firing. The assassin was joined by three companions and all fled across the lobby, firing as they went. The two tourists and the others were hit. The gunmen fled in a car.

Douglas Needs \$37,000 To Meet E Bond Quota

War bond sales totalling \$37,000 still are needed to meet Douglas county's quota of individual war bond sales for the Fourth War Loan drive, H. O. Pargeter, chairman of the war finance committee, reported today. Monday's sales have not been checked, but preliminary reports were that sales were light, Pargeter said.

The chairman urged that all residents who possibly can do so buy bonds prior to Friday of this week, and that purchases from payroll deductions due this week also be made before the 25th in order that credit may be obtained toward the campaign quota.

Measure Ineffective, Favors "Greedy," Roosevelt Asserts; Tax Form Complexity Scored

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—(AP)—President Roosevelt tossed the \$2,315,000,000 tax bill back to congress today with a veto message in which he described it as "wholly ineffective" and a relief measure "not for the needy but for the greedy."

In a message to the house, already rumbling with talk of over-riding the veto, Mr. Roosevelt said the legislation was "replete with provisions which not only afford indefensible special privileges to favored groups but sets dangerous precedents for the future."

He said this tendency in itself was sufficiently dangerous to counter the loss of "a very inadequate sum" in additional revenue. He calculated that the bill would enrich the treasury by less than \$1,000,000,000 net a year.

The president, recognizing widespread complaints over the complexity of income tax forms, took occasion to lay the blame on congress.

He said it was squarely the fault of the legislators in using language in drafting tax legislation "which not even a dictionary or a thesaurus can make clear."

The chief executive said he hoped congress would act as quickly as possible to simplify tax laws which in turn would make possible simplification of forms and computation. Taxpayers engaged in an effort to win the nation's greatest war, he declared, "are not in a mood to study higher mathematics."

Mr. Roosevelt had asked congress for \$10,500,000,000 in additional taxes, and he noted that some prominent persons had stated that the figure was too low. Apparently he referred to Wendell L. Willkie's suggestion for a \$16,000,000,000 tax bill.

Early Action Urged

"The responsibility of the congress of the United States," the president said, "is to supply the government of the United States with adequate revenue for wartime needs, to provide fiscal support for the stabilization program, to hold firm against that tide of special privileges, and to achieve real simplicity for millions of small income taxpayers."

"In the interest of strengthening the home front, in the interest of speeding the day of victory I urge the earliest possible action."

In vetoing the bill, Mr. Roosevelt said that it "purports" to provide \$2,100,000,000 in new revenues and grants relief from existing taxes which would cost at least \$150,000,000 to the treasury. It cancels out an increase in the social security tax, he said, which would yield \$1,100,000,000.

(Congressional sources had estimated that the bill would cost the government \$1,000,000,000.)

(Continued on page 6)

Jap Moonshiner Weeps When Court Imposes Penalty

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 22.—(AP)—John Sasaki Kazuo, 36-year old inmate of the Tule Lake Japanese relocation center, wept today as Federal Judge Martin I. Welsh sentenced him to a year's imprisonment and fined him \$600 for possession of a still and sake mash.

Kazuo pleaded guilty to the charges which carried maximum penalties of four years imprisonment and fines totalling \$6,000.

Kazuo began to cry when Attorney Wallace Shepard, his defense counsel, asked for leniency on the plea Kazuo's wife is ill with tuberculosis in the Tule Lake camp.

The Japanese, a former Sutter county farmer, continued to cry as deputy marshals led him from the court room after sentence was passed.

Asachi Walter Inmal, 33, another Tule Lake Japanese, pleaded not guilty today to theft of government foodstuffs at the camp and his trial was set for March 14.

Three other Japanese received one year sentences last week in the federal court here on charges of possession of untaxed liquor.

The indictments were returned after the federal alcohol tax unit investigated military complaints that Tule Lake Japanese "were consuming liquor in large quantities."

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.

Black markets in booze and food, thefts of ration and gasoline stamps and convictions for drunken driving probably convince a lot of men on the war fronts that they're fighting for the land of the spree and the home of the knave.