

Land, Crop Values Must Hold, Goff Advises Pomona

Agriculture will suffer heavy losses unless existing land and crop values are maintained during period of high national debt and taxes, Fred A. Goff, chairman of the agricultural committee of Pomona county, told members of Pomona grange at a meeting held Saturday at Riverside grange hall. The grange and all farm interests must combat attempt to lower farm land prices and prices on farm products, Goff said, pointing out that a high income plane must be maintained in order to meet demands for taxes resulting from the existing national debt and cost of administration.

The chairman's report stressed importance of a "floor" under agricultural production as well as ceiling prices. He pointed out that fluctuating OPA regulations have caused heavy losses to agriculture and if increased production is demanded, the farmer should be given assurance of minimum prices sufficient to meet production costs.

Sheep Industry Hit.—Sheep raisers, both during 1943 and 1944, took many thousands of dollars of loss on their lambs due to inability to market them at a time when they were fat and ready to go, the report said. "As you will recall, our sheepmen, both years, were unable to market due to OPA regulations. Local, state and national granges took part in the request for an investigation, being joined by other organizations. After considerable time and expense the investigator sent to investigate coast conditions did not give any results until too late to assist our farmers to market their lambs. As a result many growers who would have received 11c per pound for their fat lambs were forced to hold them until they had shrunk and had to be sold as feeders at 8c or less per pound. Many of these were later shipped to Iowa and the middle states for fattening out, which added enormous expense to the consumers' price and resulted in thousands of dollars of loss to our local producers for this operation."

Goff pointed out that OPA regulations can be changed overnight and as a result producers are unable to make definite plans. He urged general cooperation among farmers with the grange in working for price stabilization, declaring that the grange must take the lead but must have the cooperation and support of all agricultural interests.

"Mile of Dimes" Chalks Up \$427 for Paralysis Fund

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talk as they already had ample enthusiasm. The boys were most appreciated when it came time to pick up the money. With coins of all denominations strung out in a continuous line for approximately a full city block, the task of gathering up the day's receipts was one presenting much hard labor. But the boys' nimble fingers made quick work of it and within a comparatively few minutes, all money had been gathered into bags.

Tellers, Clerks Kept Busy.—Bank tellers and store clerks, however, did double duty. Some pedestrians simply dropped a dollar bill on the line, but others insisted on changing currency into dimes and spreading the dimes on the sidewalk. Tellers broke out neat rolls of dimes to make change, then had the task of counting the money back in and rolling it again.

Despite the extra work, however, they joined most cheerfully in cooperating in the campaign. Chairman Fries related. Much credit, too, Fries said, should go to local merchants, for they patiently made change to accommodate Scouts and contributors.

Few pedestrians passed the line, it was stated, without making a contribution.

Tarloc Burned by Japs As They Abandon City

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16 enemy planes attempting to reach the Philippine battlefield on Luzon.

This navy interception of air reinforcements for Gen. Yamashita's hard-pressed Luzon force was reported in a Pacific fleet communiqué at Pearl Harbor yesterday. It said the enemy planes



JOHN CLEVELAND STAMMES, FORMERLY AN OFFICER OF THE U. S. ARMY, IN 1818 DECLARED THE EARTH TO BE A **HOLLOW GLOBE,** WITH OPENINGS THROUGH THE THICK SHELL AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH POLE, INTO WHICH SHIPS COULD SAIL TO THE CONTINENTS INSIDE THE SPHERE.

KWIZ KOMON

Down below us, where the peak stands, holds the distinction of being the highest point in the U. S. between the Rocky Mountains and the Gulf of Mexico.

Private Elmer.

ANSWER: Harney Peak, 7242-foot peak in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

NEXT: How many toes do birds have?

WAR BONDS in Action



Signal Corps Photo. Capt. Jones, Little Rock, Ark., bandages native girl's leg with aid of Filipino Red Cross nurse on Leyte Island. War Bond funds are helping to restore freedom and health in the Philippines. Buy Bonds. U. S. Treasury Department

flying from Formosa, were shot down Friday.

The communiqué made no mention of any new attack on Formosa which Tokyo radio said was being raided, along with Okinawa Island in the Ryukyus, by about 450 carrier-based planes. The Tokyo report added that "air battles are now raging" and that 38 raiding planes had been destroyed and 21 others damaged. It said "several cities and towns were badly damaged."

Aircraft Plant Erased

Land-based planes ranged beyond Formosa to hit a convoy off the China coast, struck at Wake Island, the Kuriles, and the Bonins and Volcanos some 700 miles south of Tokyo.

Superforts reconnoitering the Osaka area of Japan proper brought back photos showing the great Kawasaki aircraft plant was knocked out in a single raid. In the north Burma-China sector, Chinese troops captured Waing and closed from two directions on Japanese units clinging to a small sector of the Burma road.

Tokyo broadcast claimed some gains in southeast China but Premier Koiso admitted Japan "is faced with the gravest period" of the war and "the enemy may attempt to invade our land."

Unable to Be at Work—Miss Jo Carpenter, News Review reporter, is still unable to be at work today on account of the continued illness of her mother.

First Survivor of March Of Death Joins Yankees

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slapped and beat them with sticks as they marched along without food or water on a scorchingly hot day."

Japanese "Get Even" Wade's story supported this statement. He said all he had to eat was a rice cake slipped into his hand by a Filipino boy. "The Japs," he added, "opened our C rations and ate the sugar and chocolate and tossed the rest away. They would not allow us to pick it up."

The Bataan survivor said he joined an army tank unit just before the surrender and became a prisoner with it.

"This tank outfit we were with," he said, "had given the Japs particular hell and now they were getting even."

"We were marched up a road and turned and marched back again, time and again."

He devoured one meal of beef and hash, potatoes, green beans and a second of fried ham with four eggs, six buns, milk and chocolate bars.

Japanese officers who enjoyed talking in English told Wade with sadistic glee, "Americans have good autos, good machines, but no fighting spirit. They have too much girls, too much parties."

Jap Brutality Told.—The Americans were worn out and dropping from exhaustion. Malaria, fever and chills beset them. Yet the brutal march went on at 132 paces a minute, and let stragglers beware.

"We chewed sugar cane," the corporal said. "It kept a lot of us going."

They stopped at a hacienda where rice was issued by the Japanese for the first time. There were only two rice issues in six days.

At San Fernando the second handful of rice was distributed. One Japanese officer gave some of the men a few cans of sardines to supplement their pitifully small ration. Then the Americans were loaded in small gauge freight cars until there was no longer room to breathe and hauled to O'Donnel where concentration camp was being prepared.

Escapes into Hills.—I got out early from O'Donnel," Wade said. "There were three lookout towers then and for some reason the water supply failed. Americans were sent out to fill cans of water. One day the radio operator—call him Gilbert—said, 'a Jap is coming.'"

Wade said he and a Filipino, who was still being constructed, dumped the cans and took off in broad daylight.

"We didn't know where to go so we headed for the hills. We rested on a hilltop about five kilometers from the camp when Gilbert shouted, 'a Jap is coming.'"

He turned out to be a Filipino. He took us to a barrio. "I had been one of the few to escape malaria at Bataan but now it came. Gilbert was scared of these people so we moved again until we could go no further. My feet were swelling, too. The Filipinos helped carry me to a town where a guerrilla doctor could give me medicine for the malaria."

Filipinos Lie To Save Him.—"A Jap raid was expected. We were forewarned most of the time. And sure enough, they came. I lay in a shack. The people of the barrio were lined up

and questioned about American soldiers they said no Americans were there.

"Through the slits of the bamboo I could see the legs of a Jap sentry near my house. At dusk a Filipino came to the back door and loaded me on a caribao and we left for still another barrio. "The new place was one of the headquarters for the peoples' anti-Japanese army, called in the Tagalog language 'tukbalahap.' It was a separate organization. They obtained arms at Bataan where great quantities still were to be found."

He learned his friend was killed by Ganaps, a pro-Japanese Filipino party once known as the Sakdalistas.

Wade ended his story with a yawn, "but I'll sleep tonight, my first real sleep in three years."

Jones' Ouster, Naming Of Wallace Stir Row

(Continued from Page 1)

standing that those powers would be administered by Jones. Election Debt Paid

In the face of pleas from such men as Senators Connally (D-Tex.) and Bailey (D-N. C.) that Jones be kept on at least in his capacity as head of vast federal financing agencies, the president called for and received the latter's bitter but full acquiescence.

It must accede to your decision," said Jones, in a letter emphasizing that "I can not agree" that Wallace, until Saturday the vice president, would be a good man for the job.

Mr. Roosevelt had written Jones that "Henry Wallace deserves almost any service which he believes he can satisfactorily perform."

"I told him this," the president's letter continued, "at the end of the campaign, in which he displayed the utmost devotion to our cause, traveling almost incessantly and working for the success of the ticket in a great many parts of the country. Though not on the ticket himself, he gave of his utmost toward the victory which ensued."

Jones interpreted this as meaning Mr. Roosevelt wanted to hand out a cabinet post "as a reward for his support of you in the campaign."

Senator O'Daniel (D-Tex.) said it "has the appearance of a new deal political payoff appointment, dictated by Sidney Hillman and his communistic comrades who are running the country."

Jones Displays Bitterness.—Jones, as did several senators who backed him, spoke disparagingly of Wallace's abilities to handle the multi-billion dollar agencies now grouped within the commerce department. Jones said to the president on this point:

"I have had satisfaction in my government service because I have had the confidence of congress, as well as your own. I have had that confidence because I have been faithful to the respon-

sibilities that have been entrusted to me. For you to turn over all these assets and responsibilities to a man inexperienced in business and finance will, I believe, be hard for the business and financial world to understand."

In turning down the thought of an ambassadorship, suggested by the president, the 70-year-old Texas financier and newspaper publisher said "I can best be helpful in the line of my life's work—business and finance—but I seek no job."

Feud Is Recalled.—Mr. Roosevelt's letter was full of praise for the work Jones has done in his 13 years of government service and said his own feeling that Wallace should have the job was the only reason "that I am asking you to relinquish this present post."

The whole situation amounted to a reversal of the outcome of the historic feud between Jones and Wallace in 1943.

Then Wallace accused Jones of taking too much of a cautious, business-as-usual course in amassing strategic materials. Wallace was head of the board of economic warfare at the time.

Jones replied that Wallace was slinging innuendos, half-truths and "no truths at all." He added that Wallace's own efforts in this field approached the ridiculous.

The upshot was that Mr. Roosevelt took Wallace out of this work and the victory was one for Jones.

Local reserves and some paratroop units were being hurried to that front in an attempt to check the British short of the Roer. The heaviest fighting swirled in snowfields around St. Joost, where the British beat back a paratrooper counterattack with the use of flamethrowers.

ROME, Jan. 22.—(AP)—Snow-falls on already snowbound mountains.

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tain positions limited even patrol activity along the Italian front today—the first anniversary of the historic landings at Anzio.

Officers to Practice—All officers of Roseburg Rebekah lodge, No. 41, are asked to meet tonight at 7:30 o'clock at the I. O. O. F. hall for practice.

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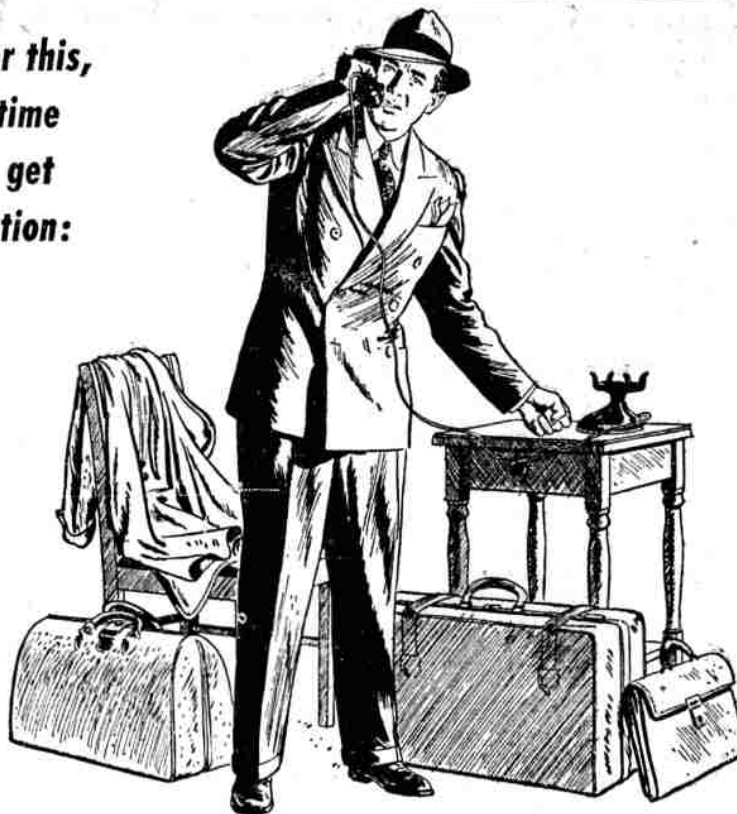
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