

Attack on Japs Expected From Allied War Talk

Plans May Include Opening Burma Road, China Supply Line; Raids on Nippon

By WILLIAM T. PEACOCK

WASHINGTON, May 12—(AP)—New blows against Japan, as well as the European axis partners, it was made clear Wednesday, are being mapped by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their momentous war talks.

Any question as to this was removed by disclosure that military men here for the talks include the commanders of the land, sea and air forces in the India theater of operations. They are Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief in India; Admiral Sir James Somerville, commander in chief of the Eastern fleet based at Ceylon, and Air Chief Marshal Sir Richard Peirse, air officer commanding in India.

Far East Commanders Attend

Also in Washington, are Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding American forces in China, and Major General Claire Chennault, commanding American air forces in China.

Although purely in the realm of speculation, there was disposition among some military men to regard the conferences as having two principal purposes:

1. To make plans for decisive campaigns against Japan, and 2. To make a last-minute check up on plans already made for invasion of Hitler's European fortress.

It was suggested in these quarters that the conferences of the president and prime minister are concerned usually with matters to be carried out several months later—are primarily of a long range nature.

New Supply Line Seen

President Roosevelt said after the Casablanca meeting in January that plans were made then for the "invasions"—he stressed the plural—of Europe. There is no reason to conclude that these have been changed, or that they necessitate prolonged conferences between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill at this time.

The allied situation with regard to the Pacific war has, however, been fundamentally altered by the victory in Africa and the imminent reopening of the Mediterranean sea route from Britain and America to the middle East and India.

It means the saving of 5,000 miles in the journey from American ports to India, and is the equivalent to adding millions of tons of shipping to the allied merchant fleet. It may mean that the British and American leaders feel free now to launch campaigns against the Japanese which have been withheld heretofore for lack of shipping to supply them.

Burma Road May Be Opened

One such campaign might be the reopening of the Burma road which until closed by the Japanese was a supply life-line for the Chinese. If this were intended, major operations might be delayed until late summer or fall and the end of the period of monsoons, or heavy rains, in Burma.

Meantime, they might be stepped up air operations throughout the whole Pacific theater. Suggesting that this already is being done are recent dispatches from China disclosing addition of heavy bombers to Chennault's command.

In addition to the British military leaders in India, those accompanying Mr. Churchill here included General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, the first sea lord; Air chief Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the air staff; Lord Leathers, minister of war transport; Lord Cherwell, the prime minister's statistical officer; Lieutenant General Sir Hastings L. Ismay, chief staff officer to Mr. Churchill, and Brigadier E. I. C. Jacob, of the war cabinet.

"The Beaver" in Washington

Also here, although not as a member of the official party, is Lord Beaverbrook, London publisher, former minister of supply, and adviser to the prime minister on production matters.

Stephen Early, presidential secretary, said the talks between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill and between the British military men and their American counterparts would be almost constant.

Momentous Decisions Expected

WASHINGTON, May 12—(AP)—Momentous political and military happenings have followed the previous four meetings between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. Circumstances surrounding their fifth make it rather obvious that important European invasion moves will be resurveyed in the light of the allied victory in North Africa.

Washington observers recall the language used in the official communiqué summing up their last meeting—at Casablanca—which said plans for "offensive campaigns" in 1943 had been completed by the two allied leaders and their combined chiefs of staff.

Back in August, 1941, just four months before Pearl Harbor, they met for the first time as national leaders on the decks of the American cruiser Augusta off the Newfoundland coast to map the broad strategy of the United Nations to be.

Mutual Aid Declared

When the president and prime minister met on August 9, 1941, they believed the time ripe for a plan and a declaration. Increased aid to Russia and concerted vigilance against the Japanese in East Asia was the fruit of their plan; the Atlantic charter was their declaration.

The next Roosevelt-Churchill meeting took place in the tense atmosphere of wartime Washington. The prime minister arrived December 22, 1941, fifteen days after Pearl Harbor, on the battleship Duke of York. The Prince of Wales had been sunk with the H. M. S. Repulse off Malaya by Jap planes.

United Nations Announced

On New Year's Day—Jan. 1, 1942—came an announcement that the allied leaders had conceived the declaration of the United Nations signed by Great Britain, the United States, Russia and China and pledging all resources at their command to defeat the enemy and opposition to a separate peace. The next day 22 other nations signed. Now the total is over 30.

Churchill returned six months later—June 18, 1942—again by air—air surcharged with speculation over opening of a second front. Russia had been falling back under a second spring offensive by Hitler; the Afrika corps under Rommel had driven into Egypt, and German submarines in that month of June alone sunk 78 allied ships, a record.

Casablanca Started Tunis Victory
The stage was then set for Casablanca. Defying every tradition, President Roosevelt flew across 5,000 miles of the Atlantic for a ten-day meeting with the prime minister in that picturesque French Morocco port.

The Tunisian war plan is near completion. They pick up from there.

French Cruiser Sinks Axis Sub Tender

By JOSEPH MORTON

DAKAR, French West Africa, May 1—(Delayed)—The 7,500-ton French cruiser George Leygues, based at Dakar, has brilliantly signaled her return to action against Germany by sending a large submarine supply ship to the bottom and returning to port with 90 prisoners.

The engagement took place near the equator in the early morning hours of April 13 and during South Atlantic patrol operations which had kept her away from Dakar 15 days. The news was withheld one month—until the axis became

trying men for submarines as well as fuel and supplies. She had embarked, he said, from a Bay of Biscay port. The loss of life was not heavy.

The vessel was sighted at 1 a. m. on the day of the sinking, the commandant said, after nearly three weeks of patrol activity in which not one other ship had been seen.

"We approached her," he recounted, "and signaled for recognition. There was no answer and we maneuvered in order to get the moon behind the ship.

"When we had succeeded in

Germans Retreat In Donetz

Russian Air Blows Continue as Foe Admits Losses

LONDON, Thursday, May 13—(AP)—A new Red army thrust rolled back German armor Wednesday on the lower Donetz front midway between Kharkov and Rostov, Moscow announced early today.

Heavy Russian guns thundered in the Caucasus meanwhile to wreck some of the last German defense lines northeast of Novorossisk, said the midnight communiqué as recorded by the Soviet monitor. The big barrage was perhaps intended to pave the way for a Soviet drive to clean up the Kuban delta.

A special broadcast also told of continued Russian aerial blows heavily damaging 12 more communications centers behind the German lines, bringing total rail junction attacks to more than 50 in four consecutive days.

The Russians identified the sector of their new lower Donetz front advance at near Lisichansk.

This is the same sector as Slavyansk, where the German radio admitted that a concentrated Russian drive Wednesday had scored some initial gains.

There was no immediate implication whether this was the full-scale drive for which the German (Turn to Page 2—Story C)

OPA Issues New List of Meat Prices

WASHINGTON, May 12—(AP)—A new schedule of specific dollar-and-cent prices on retail sales of beef, veal, lamb and mutton was promulgated Wednesday by the office of price administration, but is due to be supplanted in a couple of weeks by another schedule, 10 per cent lower.

The ceilings announced Wednesday will go into effect May 17, taking the place of the existing system under which ceilings are based on prices charged by stores in March, 1942. The third set of prices is tentatively set to go into effect about June 1, under a new subsidy program designed to bring down the cost of meat.

The new prices, it is understood, are somewhat lower than the average charged by small independent stores, but possibly somewhat higher than the existing legal maximum in chain stores. However, many chain stores have not been able to handle much meat because of their low ceilings.

Thus, the actual effect of the new prices will depend on the extent to which people switch their meat purchases from small stores to chains.

Oregon Under Labor Freeze

PORTLAND, May 12—(AP)—L. C. Stoll, area manpower director, announced Wednesday that the labor stabilization program has been extended to all of Oregon.

Agricultural workers may change from one farm job to another without obtaining certificates of availability, he said, but may not be hired in non-agricultural activities without clearance through the US employment service.

The local employment office stated that garage workers and restaurant and hotel help are also included in the freeze order in the Salem area.

Von Arnim Is Captured; Cap Bon Defense Quits; Prisoners Hit 150,000

Sprague Gets Chairmanship Of War Fund

Charles A. Sprague, editor of the Oregon Statesman and former governor, has been appointed by Winthrop W. Aldrich of New York City, president of the National War Fund, to be chairman of the program in Oregon.

The appointment is a prelude to a statewide campaign for all national and local war and welfare agencies which this year are to be combined in every state under the leadership of the National War Fund. Aldrich explains, Palmer Hoyt, publisher of the Portland Oregonian, is Oregon member of the National War Fund's board of directors.

The National War Fund has been established at the request of the President's War Relief Control board.

Nationally the program combines the campaigns for all the recognized allied relief funds such as USO, United China Relief and Russian Relief, into one campaign, and in each locality will join with the regularly established welfare program or Community Chest.

The plan is intended to reduce expense and overhead, save manpower and yet give every citizen of every state an opportunity to take part in the programs to aid this nation's allies.

Funds raised by the program will care for local services to men in the armed units, national and overseas programs for service men, aid to the allies of the United Nations through the various relief organizations which last year campaigned separately in Oregon except in cities having War Chests; and in addition will combine with regular local campaigns in all cities and counties that favor such cooperation.

North Atlantic Convoy Fight Sinks 4 Subs

LONDON, May 12—(AP)—Allied escort ships and planes fighting a fierce, eight-day running battle against a pack of as many as 25 axis submarines attacking an Atlantic convoy recently sank four and perhaps 10 of the U-boats, the admiralty announced Wednesday.

It was the greatest success against submarines thus far reported by the admiralty.

The battle against the savage thrusts of the subs took place intermittently for eight days and nights late in April and early in May.

The "convoy suffered some damage but the majority of the merchantmen reached port in safety," the communiqué declared.

"First reports state that in the course of these actions four U-boats are known to have been destroyed, four very probably were destroyed and two others were probably destroyed."

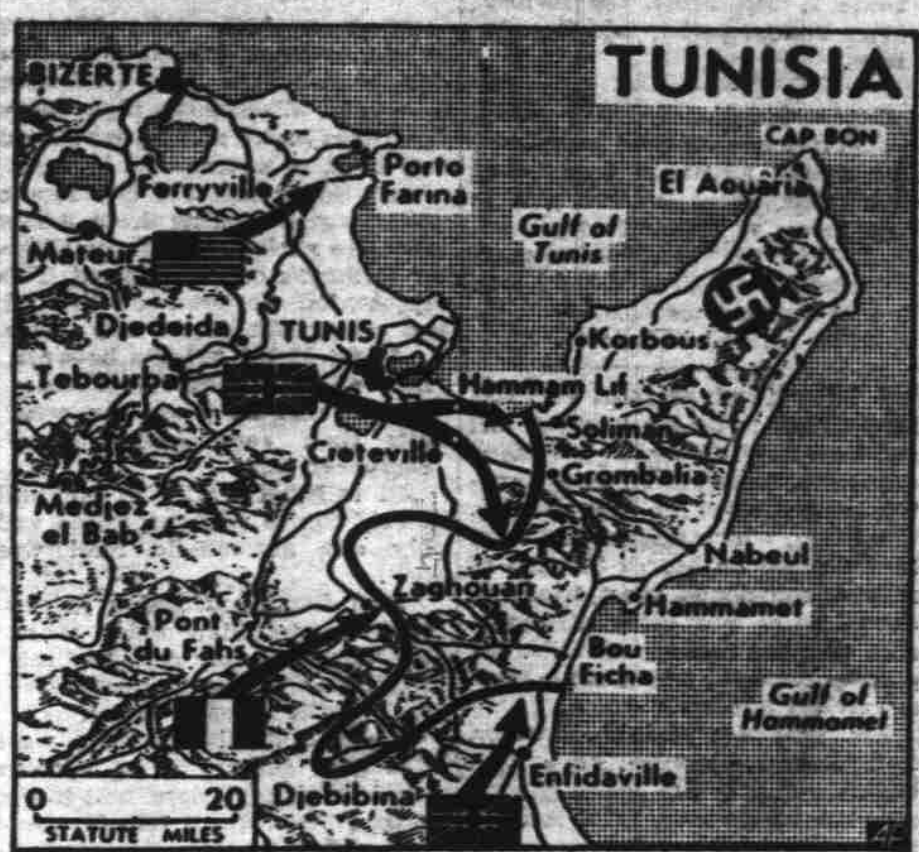
One of the British cutters in the battle was the Sennen, the former USS Champlain, completed in 1929 and one of the ships transferred to the royal navy in September, 1940.

Labor Board Rule Cleared

WASHINGTON, May 12—(AP)—Economic Director James F. Byrnes issued a directive late Wednesday which will let the war labor board make wage adjustments to aid in the prosecution of the war or correct gross inequities, provided they do not increase prices or production costs.

The directive was promulgated to meet the WLB's demands that President Roosevelt's hold-the-line inflation order of April 8 be clarified and defined in more detail.

Where Germans Fell



With only isolated pockets of disorganized resistance still existing in Tunisia, the eyes of the allied world were turned toward the "soft spots" on Hitler's European "fortress." The above map shows the belated trap which British and French forces sprung Tuesday to snare 80,000 badly beaten axis troops. Cap Bon, marked by a swastika, fell Wednesday.—Associated Press Map.

Shortage to Force 5 TB Patients Out

Closing of one floor at the state tuberculosis hospital here because of rising costs and shortage of nurses will throw out the Marion county welfare commission the problem of caring for five men now patients there and four others the commission had once expected to have admitted to that institution.

The problem of care for these patients, all elderly men, so that they may be comfortable and not a threat to the community, appeared almost unsurmountable to members of the commission at its Wednesday night meeting, when the plan was presented by Miss Marion Bowen, welfare administrator for the county.

County Judge Grant Murphy was named by Mrs. LeMoine R. Clark, commission chairman, as a committee of one to discuss the matter with Dr. W. J. Stone, county health department head, and, if necessary, to take it up with state authorities.

Probability was foreseen that no one of the rest homes where wards of the commission now receive care would be able to provide the needed isolation and care for the men, some of whom are almost normal in appearance and general health if they can be kept quiet and some of whom are bedridden and ill with diseases other than tuberculosis.

One of the five who must be moved from the state tuberculosis hospital to make room for curable patients clamoring and eligible for admission was entered there from Yamhill county. However, he may apply for old age assistance from any county in the state, Miss Bowen explained, and apparently has elected Marion county.

All of those who are able to walk and care for themselves might be paid regular old age subsistence, live in a cheap rooming house and eat at cheap restaurants, Miss Bowen pointed out, declaring that she would be opposed to such action if it meant spreading the disease.

The Marion county health department is ready and willing to (Turn to Page 2—Story F)

Police Matron Resigns Post

The resignation of Mrs. Beanie Armour, Salem police matron since November, 1937, to become effective Monday, May 10, was announced Wednesday by Chief of Police Frank Minto. Mrs. Armour's appointment was under civil service and her successor may be expected to come under that system, although original appointment may be made shortly and without examination as a matter of expediency, Minto indicated, with actual decision as to either the appointment or any examination resting with the civil service board.

Plans for her future were not for announcement, Mrs. Armour said Wednesday.

Father Takes Child Despite Stop Orders

To the great distress of her mother and contrary to the intent of two restraining orders issued in the Marion county circuit court on successive days, Joan Orchard is in the custody of her father, Pleasant R. Orchard, and their whereabouts are unknown. However, no law has been violated, for up to late Wednesday neither restraining order had been served.

Alma M. Orchard on Tuesday filed suit for divorce from Pleasant R. Orchard, charging cruelty. She obtained at the same (Turn to Page 2—Story D)

Bombers Raid 5 Jap Bases

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Thursday, May 13—(AP)—Five Japanese bases on New Guinea and New Britain and the Tanimbar islands have been raided on a light scale by allied planes, today's noon communiqué announced.

In the ground fighting which has flared up in the Mubo area, 12 miles of Salamaua, New Guinea, the latest developments reported was the ambush of a small Japanese patrol.

Big bombers started large fires Wednesday on the enemy port of Saumlake on the Tanimbar islands 300 miles north of Darwin.

In the southern sector of New Britain heavy units raided the air-dromes at Gasmala and Cape Gloucester.

Finschhafen on the Huon peninsula of New Guinea was visited by medium bombers in adverse weather and its air-drome bombed and strafed.

The Italian army leader, Gen. Giovanni Messe, apparently also is due for capture on this front. A Rome communiqué said earlier Wednesday that he had refused Freyberg's surrender demand, and chose to fight on.

United States troops already had captured 27,995 prisoners, mostly Germans, in the Bizerte area which they and their supporting French elements conquered last week.

The British first army took 25, (Turn to Page 2—Story B)

Tire Prospect Seen Favorable

PORTLAND, Ore., May 12—(AP)—American motorists may expect relaxation of tire rationing sometime next year if present plans for synthetic rubber production are carried out, John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich company, said Wednesday.

"Next year, barring unexpected bombings or sabotage, we should be able to produce 800,000 tons or more," he said.

Isolated Fighting Continues

By EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, May 13—(AP)—All organized axis resistance in Tunisia ceased at 8:19 p. m. Wednesday night after the capture of the German commander in chief, Col. Gen. Jürgen Von Arnim, 11 other generals, and 150,000 enemy troops.

A special communiqué declared that isolated pockets of resistance still were active, but that the battle officially was considered ended.

Captured Wednesday with Von Arnim, 54-year-old tank expert who succeeded Marshal Erwin Rommel, were Maj. Gen. Graf Von Sponeck, commander of the 19th light division, and Maj. Gen. P. Roich, commander of the 10th panzer division.

Von Arnim and most of his staff were taken by British armored units in a quick clean up of the Cap Bon peninsula.

"It is estimated that the total of prisoners captured since May 5 is about 150,000," said the special bulletin announcing Von Arnim's seizure.

"Vast quantities of guns and war material of all kinds have been captured including guns and aircraft in a serviceable condition."

Thus six months and four days after the allied landing in North Africa, the battle of Tunisia had ended in a complete triumph—clearing the way for an allied invasion of Europe.

A nine-mile-wide circle of axis resistance was reported holding out in the Zaghouan mountains southwest of Cap Bon peninsula, but the enemy was in a hopeless spot there and was expected to surrender or be wiped out quickly. Arnim and most of his staff were taken by British armored columns sweeping through Cap Bon peninsula.

The capture of 150,000 prisoners in the final eight days of the campaign brought to 400,000 the number of axis soldiers taken since the fighting began in Africa nearly three years ago.

This represents 11 German and 26 Italian divisions, and does not include dead and wounded.

In addition to Von Arnim, Von Sponeck and Roich, the French reported the capture Wednesday of two other German generals, one named Yelich, who had taken over command of the Italian Superbia division and the other Italian remnants, and the other named Pfeiffer, commanding a group bearing his own name.

The French captured 25,000 men in exacting an unconditional surrender of all German and Italian forces fighting between Zaghouan and Sousse.

This was particularly sweet revenge to the French who remembered Hitler's little dance of joy in the Campagne forest nearly three years ago when Marshal Pétain's regime signed an armistice.

Major-General Von Sponeck, the commander of the 90th light division, surrendered to Lt.-Gen. Sir Bernard Freyberg, New Zealand commander, on the British Eighth army front north of Enfidaville Wednesday.

Gen. Freyberg, during the morning demanded the surrender of the 90th division, but Von Sponeck refused and said his troops would follow his orders to fight until the last cartridge.

Later in the day however he preferred his unconditional surrender and his former elite troops were put behind barbed wire cages, where thousands of their comrades had preceded them.

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Dimout

Thur. sunset 8:34
Fri. sunrise 5:40
(Weather on page 3)