

Corsica Unchanged by War; Inhabitants All 'Bonapartists'

By WES GALLAGHER

AAACIO, Corsica, Oct. 10—(Delayed)—(AP)—Bound for Corsica—we left a small French air field outside Allgiers in a 1939 Martin bomber which had been converted for air travel. The wind whips in through numerous cracks, and even at 1000 feet it is cold. There are numerous rain squalls and as the plane bounces around the water drips down on your neck driven by our 200-mile-an-hour-plus speed.

Our pilot, like most Frenchmen, believes in saving gas and does not climb unnecessarily. As a result we skip through mountain passes of 6000 feet elevation but go only a few feet from the ground below and even less from the rocky walls that are just a few feet from the wingtips.

As we cut across the Mediterranean the squalls cease and we ride serenely through huge foam mountains of clouds stretching four and five miles high. As we approach Sardinia it becomes bitterly cold at 12,000 feet and our summer khaki pants feel as clammy as ice.

Sardinia suddenly bursts out of the clouds below and we half expect to see a burst of flak and fighters because a few days ago this was "enemy territory."

We swoop into a slithering landing in the rain on a tiny airfield.

Checking in with the French intelligence, the major in charge asks us if we have a jeep as though expecting us to yank one out of the tail of our none-too-large plane. All Europeans expect Americans to carry boundless packages of cigarettes in one pocket and a jeep in the other.

Ajaccio seems too packed with vaguely beautiful girls to one who has grown accustomed to the Arabs and mixed races of North Africa.

In the tiny town partisans with Sten guns over their shoulders mingle with Goums, French Spahis, American GI's and a sprinkling of British RAF men.

A small Corsican boy with a wooden replica of a Sten gun over his shoulder proudly steps behind his partisan father who has a more lethal weapon.

Like all of Europe the capital is bare except for countless replicas of Napoleon. All inhabitants on the island are "Bonapartists" and the Americans are more popular than the British because deep in every pure Corsican's heart smolders a resentment against the English for defeating and imprisoning the famous Corsican.

Food is scanty and a walk through the market makes one wonder what would happen if American housewives had to face the same marketing problems. There are only four things for sale—apples, grapes, a weed used for greens and peppers. Long lines of women, almost all clad in mourning, stand patiently before each little stand.

There are plenty of sidewalk cafes and in one we find two American GI's of the handfull now in the city. They are Signal Corps Corporal Thomas A. Owens, Jr., a former printer on the Patton, Pa. Union Press, and Walter Regan, Elmhurst, Long Island, N.Y.

"The trouble around here is that you can't tell the French army from the real GI's," complained Owens.

The French troops landing in Corsica all have been re-equipped down to their underwear with American army goods, and it is difficult to tell where one army starts and the other ends.

Owens and Regan, like thousands of other soldiers, are puzzled by the lenient treatment accorded the Italians who still have the only transport on the island and rush about polished and clothed like dressed window dummies.

"Some of these Italian officers look at us as if we were dirty," said Regan.

During the conversation the only British private on the island wanders up. He is the unhappiest man in town. He is the only enlisted man allotted for office work and errands.

"I asked when I was supposed to sleep," he moaned, "and one of those blokes replied 'Well, you have from two to four off haven't you?'"

"Now what do you think of that?" he demanded while the GI's sympathized. The subject turned to Napoleon as it often does in this town and Owens said he and Regan had just been down to visit the famous Corsican's birthplace.

"It looks sort of moth eaten," he added.

Bill Provides Death Penalty For Sabotage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—(AP) Legislation stiffening the penalties for wartime sabotage and providing a death penalty for anyone willfully producing defective war material was approved today by a house judiciary sub-committee.

The death penalty, an indefinite prison sentence or a fine of \$1,000,000 would be applicable upon the conviction of anyone holding a government contract or sub-contract and "intentionally producing or selling defective property to be used for the manufacture of war material."

Penalties of 30 years imprisonment or a fine of \$10,000, or both, would be inflicted on anyone willfully committing any act that might "injure, interfere with, or obstruct" any of the United Nations in their conduct of the war.

Solon Urges Hole in Penny

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—(AP)—Rep. Dewey (R-N.Y.), who designed the little dollar bill now in use, proposed to Treasury Secretary Morgenthau today that the government poke a hole in the war-model, silver-hued penny—so folks can tell it from a dime.

"Of course it would deface Lincoln's picture," he said, "but Mr. Lincoln was the kind of person who always looked at the doughnut and not the hole."

Tom Ray Charged With Jim Crowism

PORTLAND, Oct. 13—(AP)—Tom Ray, local boilermakers' union chief under fire from the boilermakers' international, was accused of a "czaristic attitude" today by Walter White, New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

White, whose organization has asked the national labor relations board to bar "Jim Crow" auxiliary unions, charged Ray with maintaining a color bar "which hurts production, embitters negro workers who have met discrimination, and endangers the unions themselves."

Students Earn \$175

FAIRVIEW—Two Fairview students, Wayne Ojus, 11, and Allene Lehman, 11, both in the seventh grade, each earned enough during summer vacation to buy \$175 worth of war bonds.

First US Yugoslav Combat Unit Activated



Activation of the first Yugoslav combat unit in the US army air force took place in Washington, DC, October 6, with the dedication at Bolling Field of four B-24 Liberator four-engine heavy bombardment planes and their delivery to their American-trained Yugoslavian combat crews. The ceremony was attended by President Roosevelt. The long-range bombers were formally dedicated to the allied war effort and were accepted by Constantia Fotitch, Yugoslav ambassador to the United States.—(International Soundphoto).

Taxes Show Movie People Drawing Fattest Pay Checks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—(AP)—Louis B. Mayer, movie producer, drew the biggest pay check—\$949,785.84—reported to the treasury for the calendar year 1941 or fiscal year ending in 1942. The motion picture industry, as usual, furnished the lion's share of the personal service incomes above \$75,000 shown in corporation income tax returns.

The list of such incomes, made public by Secretary Morgenthau as required by law, including 922 names, 215 of them movie figures. Loew's Inc., paid Mayer \$157,500 salary and \$792,265.84 in commissions for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1942.

Second place went to a big-money newcomer, C. G. Swabill, president of the Dixwell corporation, Hamden, Conn. The management and engineering firm paid him \$631,809.16 salary for the year ending November 30, 1941, and \$499,148.11 for the next fiscal year.

E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel company, was third with an income of \$537,724—\$357,724 in the form of a bonus—for 1941.

A larger payment—\$589,423.15—was listed for comedians Bud Abbott and Lou Costello. Jointly they received a \$224,458.32 salary and \$363,964.83 other compensations from Universal Pictures for the fiscal year ending last October 31.

Largest individual salaries listed for film stars included the \$300,000 paid Jeanette McDonald and Bing Crosby by Loew's and Paramount, respectively; Gary Cooper's \$299,177.84 from Samuel Goldwyn and Bob Hope's \$294,166.67 from Paramount.

Others received larger aggregate amounts, however, notably Claudette Colbert's \$390,000 from Paramount and Twentieth Century-Fox; Ginger Rogers' \$355,000 from RKO-Radio and Twentieth Century; Cary Grant's \$351,000 from Columbia, RKO and Warner Brothers; and Charles Boyer's \$350,000 from Paramount, Universal and Warners. In most cases the payments covered overlapping periods embracing more than 12 months.

Bette Davis received \$242,333.33 from Warners, Jack Benny \$250,000 from Twentieth Century and Warners, William Powell \$242,500 from Loew's, Errol Flynn \$240,000 from Warners, Preston Sturges \$230,841.68 from Paramount, Spencer Tracy \$233,461.49 from Loew's and James Cagney \$229,416.51 from Warners.

Ronald Colman received \$203,333.33 from Columbia and Loew's, Tyrone Power \$203,125 from Twentieth Century, Robert Taylor \$201,666.67 from Loew's, Frederic March \$200,000 from Columbia and Warners and Marlene Dietrich the same from Universal.

The Charles Chaplin film company listed a \$104,000 salary for actor-producer, and Paramount listed his former wife Paulette Goddard, as receiving \$132,737.18. Loew's paid Clark Gable \$198,750, while his wife, the late Carole Lombard, received \$117,314.14 from RKO.

International Business Machines Corp. of New York paid Thomas

J. Watson \$460,289.30. The Northern Pump company of Minnesota paid \$442,000 to J. E. Hawley, Jr. The Dixwell Corp. paid J. E. Owens, former navy football coach, \$421,206.11 in 1941 and \$299,488.87 last year.

The list included the names of 426 corporations in 32 states. Loew's reported the largest number of payments above \$75,000—76—while Warners listed 36, Twentieth Century 33, General Motors Corp. 27 and Paramount 25.

Schools Set Hours For Ration Signup

PORTLAND, Oct. 13—(AP)—County school superintendents, placed in charge of distributing ration book 4, planned today to keep schoolhouses open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. during the October 26-28 registration period.

Officials of the district office of price administration (OPA) said that one person may secure books for the entire family by presenting ration books 3. Goods on hand will not be declared.

Volunteers will be instructed in registration procedure under direction of county school superintendents.

Faculty, Students Turn Janitors at Reed

PORTLAND, Oct. 13—(AP)—Reed college faculty and students, despairing of vanished janitorial help, turned out en masse yesterday to polish dust- and trash-filled halls.

"It will take me a week to find my scattered brooms and mops," Janitor Brunner complained today. "But everything looks just fine, and I want to thank everybody."

Exchange Ship Repatriates List Revealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—(AP)—The names of 1236 American repatriates from the far east who are aboard the Japanese exchange liner Teia Maru en route to Mormugao, Portuguese India, were released tonight by the department of state.

This number does not include an American child born aboard ship, whose name has not yet been reported.

The announcement was made upon receipt of final word from the Swiss government, intermediary in the second exchange of nationals with Japan, as to the exact makeup of the list of repatriates, and notification of their next of kin in this country by the state department.

Also aboard the Teia Maru, which is now approaching Mormugao, are 221 Canadians and 40 nationals of Latin American republics.

A total of 1497 allied nationals are aboard the Teia Maru. They will be exchanged probably early next week for an equivalent number of Japanese nationals who left this country Sept. 2 on the Swedish exchange liner Gripsholm, sailing by way of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Port Elizabeth, union of South Africa.

The American repatriates include 80 from Japan, 975 from Japanese occupied China, 24 from Hongkong, 130 from the Philippine islands, and 27 from Saigon, French Indo-China.

After the Americans and others are exchanged next week for the Japanese, the Gripsholm will bring them back to New York, touching at Port Elizabeth for fuel and water, and at Rio de Janeiro to allow Latin Americans to disembark.

Among the more prominent Americans returning are: William T. Alexander, Chicago, far eastern manager of the Palmolive-Peet-Colgate company.

Rev. and Mrs. William J. Axling, New York City, Axling has been a missionary in Japan for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond P. Cronin, Columbus, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Brines and daughter of Honolulu. Cronin was chief of the Associated Press bureau at

Closeup of New 'Chin Stinger'



Rolling off the assembly lines at the Vega plant in Burbank, Cal., is a new and more deadly model of the B-17 bomber, equipped with a remote-control powered "chin-turret" whose two .50 caliber machine guns spout death like the fangs of a spitting cobra. This is the B-17G. The "chin turret," located directly beneath the bombardier's compartment, was added to protect him from enemy fighters who have been taking advantage of this one vulnerable spot by boring in from head-on with a burst of machine gun fire.—(International).

Manila, and Brines was a member of the bureau staff.

Dr. Thomas D. Dunn, Burlingame, Calif., and family, physician in Shanghai.

Dr. John C. Ferguson and daughter, of Newton, Mass., former advisor to the Chinese government and an outstanding authority on Chinese culture.

Anker B. Henningsen, Portland, Ore., Shanghai importer and head of the American Community association there after Pearl Harbor.

The repatriates include hundreds of American missionaries, plus business personnel of American companies.

All have been subject to some form of internment by their Japanese captors since Pearl Harbor.

More than 2000 American civilians remain in the Manila area, and more than 1000 are left in Shanghai, but the present exchange is understood to have taken almost the last of the American population from the rest of the Japanese-occupied areas north

of Hongkong.

There are certain notable exceptions, however. The list of repatriates does not include the names of Henry F. Kay, head of the American President Lines office in Shanghai; Paul Hopkins, president of the Shanghai Power company; J. V. Crowe, far east representative Ford Motor company; Dr. John Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching university in Peiping; Dr. Henry S. Houghton, director of the Rockefeller-endowed Peiping Union Medical college, and its comptroller, Trevor Bowen.

Up to the time of the first repatriation in the summer of 1942, Stuart, Houghton and Bowen had been held incommunicado by the Japanese in Peiping. The department of state today said no reasons could be announced at this time for the failure of these and other prominent personalities to be included in this exchange. It is understood, however, that in making up the exchange list, the Japanese had final disposition in the areas they controlled.



PIONEER—Prof. Alexander Fleming (above), professor of bacteriology in the University of London and noted pathologist, discovered the new curative drug, penicillin.



SPAR—Mrs. Edith Murre of South Oreg. Hills, Wash., a housewife (left) in the CGWV, took her training at New London, Conn. She is the mother of Douglas Murre, signaller here of Guadalcanal, awarded the Congressional Medal posthumously.

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