

FDR Seeks 100 Billion For Budget

(Continued from Page 1) B

I assure the congress and the nation that war production will be promptly adjusted to the changed requirements, and war expenditures in the fiscal year 1945 may be less than estimated at the present time.

The budget, too, lists nothing for American contributions to relief and rehabilitation of war-devastated areas, or for mustering-out pay for those already, and others who will be discharged from the armed services. Pending in congress are measures to authorize both and, if finally approved, the costs may run to several billion dollars before the end of the 1945 fiscal year.

Likewise, the president's estimate of net federal revenues in the 1945 fiscal year—\$40,769,000,000 compared with \$41,186,000,000 estimated for this year—was based on current taxes. Any new taxes imposed by congress would represent an addition to that figure.

Using the 40-billion figure for anticipated revenues, Mr. Roosevelt estimated the deficit for 1945 at \$50,000,000,000 and calculated the national debt would rise by the end of that fiscal year to \$258,000,000,000.

"A debt of 258 billion dollars will require gross interest payments of 5 billion dollars annually at the present average (interest) rate," he continued. "With a national income of 125 billion dollars or more, these payments need not prove oppressive."

Mr. Roosevelt said the war program, as measured by appropriations, contract authorizations, and government corporation commitments, now totals \$344,000,000,000 and will reach \$397,000,000,000 by the end of the 1945 fiscal year.

Actual spending, he said, has been \$153,000,000,000 and by the end of this fiscal year will total \$202,000,000,000, and by the end of the 1945 year \$292,000,000,000.

"I hope that this total war program will never be fully obligated and spent," he added.

Saying "demobilization begins long before hostilities end," the president devoted considerable part of his 8,000-word message to discussion of wartime readjustments and preparation for peace.

"Our objective must be a permanent high level of national income and a correspondingly high standard of living," he said. "To achieve this end there must be concentrated efforts by industry, labor, and government and a well-planned demobilization program."

In that connection he made these points:

1. "Our reconversion policy should have as a major aim the stimulating of private investment and employment. There will, however, be an urgent need for certain public works in the postwar period."

2. "Congress should approve mustering-out pay for members of the armed services and also provide an 'educational and training' program for them."

3. "Unemployment insurance and retirement benefits must be reinforced and extended so that we shall be better equipped for readjustments of the labor force and for demobilization of the armed forces and civilian war workers."

"Military victory is not enough," he said. "We shall not have completed the defense of our way of life until we also solve the second task, the reconstruction of an economy in which everyone willing to work can find for himself a place in productive employment. The enemy, though beaten on the battlefields, may still arise in our midst if we fail in the task of reconstruction."

Biddle Investigates CIO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle today ordered "an immediate investigation" of charges that the CIO's political action committee violated criminal provisions of the anti-strike law by seeking "to influence, if not control, the 1944 elections."

ELSONORE

Today & Saturday
HOWARD HAWKS
CORVETTE #225

CO-FEATURE
BARBARA STANWELL
WILLIAM HOLDEN
WARREN WILLIAM
"ARIZONA"

Fired Wife
ALAN BURNETT
GLOUCE HODGINS
HOWARD HAWKS
CORVETTE #225

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ON THE HOME FRONT

By ISABEL CHILDS

"She used no cosmetics and often wore low heels."

So many times I have read in an obituary some fact I did not know about the subject lived.

Now I had met Mrs. Hoover—just once, but though I am about as observant as most women, her lack of "makeup" entirely escaped me.

The morning was cool and seasonless as only coast-country mornings can be; the sky was as blue as the bay beneath it and the bay was almost as blue as Mexican glass.

We stood beside a white colonial house and the great cedar trees were beginning to cast their shadows. It was fall of 1938 or spring of 1939 and already the shadow of war was stretching toward us.

While he fished, his wife "hunted" Mr. Hoovers (whom the men with him called "the chief") told me. Then he grinned and explained that she did her hunting with a camera.

And, although I had not noted the lack of cosmetics, even I could see that this was part of what had made the fishing trip an occasion for the entire group. Here was fun, fellowship and appreciation.

Beneath her white hair, Mrs. Hoover's skin was a shade of golden brown as Hollywood stars might well have envied. Her smile needed no lipstick to make it bright; there was a glow about her lovely face that could never have been copied. I do recall that her khaki-type sports suit did not differ a great deal from the one my mother had worn on our trip west 18 years earlier, but on the walk beside the white colonial house where satins and monks, sheer hosiery and custom-made pumps were accustomed to appearing occasionally there was nothing out of place or out of fashion, about her garb.

The task of the obituary writer is not pleasant, but it is not the morbid work that those outside the newspaper profession might think it. For there is satisfaction in saying well the thing that must be said. But I am glad that I was not called upon to write the news story of Mrs. Hoover's death. Even had I known her well, I think I should never have wanted to add some un-newspaperish comment to the effect that she wore about her a light that lingered even after her departure.

Earlier, Representative Walter (D-Pa.), a committee member, expressed the hope service men would be given hearing. He was in the last war, he said, and was "one of those who had prohibition put over on us."

Highlighting an intra-committee discussion was an exchange between Representatives Celler (D-NY) and Russell (D-Tex), occasioned when Celler said the war manpower commission found drinking caused only a small amount of absenteeism. Russell retorted that the WMC was "very prejudiced" against any legislation to halt the liquor traffic.

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Drys Condemn Sprees, Seek Prohibition

(Continued from Page 1) F

committee hearings to air their views. Feighan made a speech in the house putting "professional prohibitionists in a class with the saboteur." The Ohioan is a member of the subcommittee that held today's hearings and his sentiments, along with the privately expressed views of colleagues, indicated the Bryson bill may be headed for a committee pigeon-hole.

The prohibition witnesses included: Dr. George W. Crabbe, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league, who condemned the liquor business as a "non-essential, luxury enterprise" that has no place in a war. He advocated "complete suppression of a traffic which involves not only economic waste . . . but carries with it added social dangers by increasing absenteeism in war work, contributing to industrial and traffic accidents and causing loose talk which may endanger the lives of our men and involve possible frustration of military plans." Crabbe recommended that the president establish non-liquor zones in the vicinity of industrial plants.

The only opposing view that went into the committee record was a brief statement by Representative Forand (D-RI) contending the Bryson bill would "impede the war effort" and bring back "the evils of bootlegging and racketeering."

Feighan's speech in the house charged that prohibitionists are seeking to "divide the American people at a time when unity is our greatest need."

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Salem Pupils Start Drive For Jeeps

(Continued from Page 1) G

committee chairman, opened the luncheon meeting by declaring that Marion county residents and corporations should purchase \$5,000,000 worth of bonds, although the quota is \$4,246,000, if the right number of workers do the right things.

Constituting the businessmen's committee, Sprague taught a brief "class" in types of bonds to be recommended as investments to merchants and professional persons. The committee plans to meet informally at luncheon twice a week during the campaign.

In connection with the war bond carnival next Monday night at the armory, announcement was made Thursday that in addition to the games and auctions and the entertainment already planned in the armory, the cavalry band and the "Top Hatters" arrangements have been made to present the Singing Sentinels, Portland harmonizers who so struck the fancy of Henry Morgenthau, secretary of the treasury, while at the Portland shipyards for a ship launching that he asked that the numbers be recorded so they might have a wider scope of influence. Bill Talbot of KSLM will be master of ceremonies.

Organization of the county war finance committee for this campaign is now complete and includes as a central committee: Jesse F. Gird, chairman; Charles A. Sprague, vice chairman; Gene Vandenberg, payroll savings chairman; Roy Rice, agricultural chairman; Mrs. Carmelite Weddie, county school chairman; Rex Gibson, secretary-treasurer. District chairmen include:

Salem, Arthur Smith; Brooks, Ronald Jones; Donald-Aurora, Fred Duntel; Gervais, George Wadsworth; Jefferson, David Wied; Mt. Angel, Ed. Palmer; Mill City, D. B. Hill; St. Paul, S. J. Smith; Sidney-Talbot, Mrs. E. B. Henningsen; Silverton, Jack Spencer; Stayton, Paul Reynolds; Turner, Eddie Ahrens; Woodburn, Dean Bishoprick.

Other key workers on the various committees will be listed later.

Chavchavadze Concert Is Pleasing

By MAXINE BUREN

Satisfying to all listeners was George Chavchavadze, Russian pianist who appeared on Thursday night at the Salem high school auditorium under the sponsorship of the Crescendo club. Those who know music, realized that with all his ease of playing and smoothness of technique, he was making a great show of talent, strength and musical skill. To those less versed in music, the concert was pleasing and smooth and skillful.

Perhaps his greatest triumph was in his rendition of the Beethoven Sonata in C Major. This number, seldom heard because it is difficult, showed the great strength in his fingers and his flowing technique.

Of the modern numbers, "Toccata" by A. Katschaturian, simulating the sound and rhythm of modern machinery, was the best. De Busy's suite for piano came a close second to the Beethoven number in perfection of technique and skill.

Three Mazurkas by Chopin were more on the melodious side, but their lack of fast runs and fire, only displayed Chavchavadze's versatility the more.

"Polonaise," in A flat Major, by Chopin, "Malaguena" and then the De Falla "Ritual Fire Dance" caught the audience's fancy. The player concluded with his own arrangement of De Falla's "El Amor Brujo," which sealed his favor with his listeners.

Army bombers also blasted installations on several islands of the Maloelap atoll but extent of the damage was unreported. Two of six intercepting Japanese fighters were believed damaged. All our planes returned.

The Seventh AAF attacked Mill both January 10 and 11 but the damage was unreported. One of our planes was lost, presumably near our own base because the crew was saved.

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French Troops Open Drive In Appenines

(Continued from Page 1) E

front were fighting through some of the roughest country in Europe, hauling their supplies from one peak to another by muleback and by hand.

North of Acquafredda, the French advanced two-thirds of a mile southwest of Rocchetta and captured a 2000-foot peak in the Monna Casale range that commands a portion of the Colli-Atlas road. Gen. Jula's surprise advance bagged a number of men and prisoners.

Virtually the entire fifth army was on the move, but the eighth still had not renewed its offensive on the north, or Adriatic, end of the line. A front dispatch described how Canadian troops, impatient for another crack at the enemy, had set up rifle ranges in canyons immediately behind the battle line in order to brush up their marksmanship.

A German propaganda broadcast said American forces were attacking so heavily along the Garigliano river near the lower end of the front that the Nazi command "decided to withdraw its troops to the northern bank of the river." Allied dispatches have indicated the Germans withdrew to the northern side of the Garigliano many weeks ago.

Thick weather grounded heavy bombers of the US 15th air force yesterday, but American medium and fighter-bombers pounded enemy positions and communications behind the line. Two Nazi planes were shot down and three Allied craft were missing.

The air force announced that a report of Monday's air fight over Sofia, Bulgaria, showed that Flying Fortresses and their Lightning fighter escort shot down 28 out of 60 Nazi interceptors. A communiqué from the middle east command disclosed that the RAF Wellington bombers that attacked the Greek harbor of Piraeus on Tuesday night, following a daylight raid by Flying Fortresses, flew from north African bases.

(A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, said Sofia was "completely destroyed" by Monday's day and night assault by Fortresses and Wellingtons, adding that evacuation of the Bulgarian capital had become a "mass flight." All telephone and telegraph communications were said to have been broken and the parliament building heavily damaged.)

Trant Sues Warners

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—John A. Trant, printer and writer, today filed suit for \$1,000,000 damages against Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., charging that the 1941 movie, "Meet John Doe," depicted portions of his life without his permission.

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Council to Be Asked About Postwar Data

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stead of all projects that have been suggested to the committee, which has not lost its endorsement or recommendation to any of them.

The list includes 18 proposed projects, tentatively estimated to cost almost \$3,000,000. The sewage treatment plant, interceptor sewer and lateral sewers planned before the war and for which bonds were authorized and sold, are listed as well as a system of fire alarm boxes in the business district, which has been an item in the fire defenses program for many years.

Other items include remodeling of the city hall, an art center building, expansion of the various parks, river front improvement between Chemsaka and Division street, grade separation at the 12th street intersections of State, Chemsaka and Center streets and from 12th to 14th on Mission street, and extension of Fairgrounds road.

Returning Vets To Release Men For Production

(Continued from Page 1) I

the advancing Australians who are scaling the steep cliffs of the Kapu river near Sio, were caught as they climbed into their barges by allied light naval craft which sank three of the barges, each containing about 30 Japanese.

Allied heavy and medium bombers struck again at the enemy supply base and troop center at Alexishafen, this time with 104 tons of bombs, making it more than 1,200 tons dropped here and at the near-by Madang base since January 1.

A navy Catalina bomber on night patrol caught a Japanese destroyer off Kavieng, New Ireland, and damaged it with a near-miss which lifted the stern of the vessel from the water.

Liberator heavy bombers from the Solomon Islands bases hit the enemy airfields around Rabaul, New Britain, with 38 tons of explosives, continuing daily attacks made here in recent weeks. Torpedo and dive bombers struck at Cape St. George, on the south tip of New Ireland, dropping 36 tons of bombs, damaging anti-aircraft positions and buildings and shooting down one enemy fighter and probably four others.

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Soviets Advance to Rumania

(Continued from Page 1) D

Kiev. This line, more than 80 miles long, gave the Russians more than 2000 square miles of territory in old Poland.

More than 80 other towns and hamlets were captured by Vstutin's forces in the Korota area. A thousand