

# Story of Release of 510 Men From Foe Camp Graphically Described in News From Luzon

BY RALPH TEATSORTH  
(United Press War Correspondent)

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 2 (UP)—At 7:45 p.m. Tuesday, a shot echoed through the Cabanatuan prison camp on Luzon and the battle for the liberation of the imprisoned survivors of Bataan and Corregidor was on.

It lasted only 15 minutes. In that quarter hour, all 510 American and allied prisoners were moved out of the camp and all 73 Japanese guards were killed—knifed, bayoneted or shot by American rangers and Filipino guerrillas.

The heavily armed, bewhiskered rangers, mostly farm boys who confessed they were "crazy about fighting," started out on their rescue mission Sunday. Scorning helmets, they wore fatigue caps at jaunty angles.

**Hit 29 Miles**  
Working stealthily through the enemy lines, they reached a point just north of the prison stockade late Tuesday afternoon after hiking 29 miles through overgrown rice fields and clumps of woods.

Capt. Robert W. Prince of (226 Mauden Lane) Seattle, Wash., commanded the actual attack. He deployed 73 guerrillas to guard the main road east of the stockade and 85 more to guard the road west.

The rangers split into two forces.

One group under 1st Lt. John F. Murphy of Springfield, Mass., took two hours to crawl into positions behind the stockade. Murphy, who once ran for the Massachusetts state senate, was a star quarterback at Notre Dame under the late Coach Knute Rockne.

The second group under 1st Lt. William J. Connell of Boston, crawled for an hour and a half to get into position for a frontal assault on the main gate.

**Forces Deployed**  
At 7:30 p.m., all forces were deployed and ready to strike. Then followed 15 minutes of tense waiting, expecting momentarily to be discovered.

The signal for the assault, by agreement, was fired by Murphy's men, who had taken positions beneath the rear guard tower. The initial shot killed the guard, and soon bedlam broke loose.

Ranger Theodore Richardson (address unknown), in the van-guard of Connell's detachment, advanced to blast the lock from the prison gate, but at the crucial moment the ammunition clip fell from his gun.

Richardson reached by his pistol, but the Japanese sentry, recovering from his amazement at the ranger's appearance, knocked it from his hand. Richardson recovered the pistol, however, killed the sentry and blew off the gate lock.

Connell's men poured into the stockade through the main gate, while Murphy's forces burst through the rear gate. A Japanese barrack containing four tanks was smashed with bazookas. Grenades knocked out a pillbox containing eight Japanese.

**Prisoners Retire**  
The prisoners had just retired for the night, but they quickly were roused by the rangers with cries of, "We're Yanks!" 1st Lt. John Dove of Hollywood, Calif., and a detail under 1st Lt. Melville H. Schmidt of (2406 Joseph street) New Orleans, La., directed them out of the stockade.

The first of the ragged, weary prisoners emerged through the gates only seven minutes after the start of the attack and eight minutes later all 513 had stumbled out into the darkness and freedom.

When all were safely in the fields on the homeward trek, 800 Japanese came rushing down the main road from Cabu, shouting and firing as they ran.

The guerrillas guarding the flank held their fire until the Japanese got within range, then opened up with a withering barrage that stopped the enemy cold.

**Bodies Piled High**  
Japanese bodies piled high as Browning automatics cracked in the hands of the sturdy Filipinos, who wore jaunty straw hats and carried cartridge belts over their shoulders and grenades on their belts.

More than 400 Japanese had been killed by the time eight en-

emy tanks appeared on the scene and pinned down the guerrillas. Just then, however, the signal to withdraw was given and the force crawled to safety. Twenty-one guerrillas and one ranger had been killed and two rangers wounded.

The rangers carried all prisoners almost two miles to 20 waiting carabao carts. The Japanese pursued for an hour, but stopped at the Pampanga river.

By the time the mile-and-a-half long procession reached the American lines, it had grown to 51 carabao carts.

## List of Luzon Prisoners Given

Allied Headquarters, Luzon, Feb. 2 (UP)—The list of American prisoners from the northwest released in Tuesday night's attack on Cabanatuan included:

Addington, Ermond R., M/Sgt., Harrison, Ida.

Albee, Dean W., civilian, Eureka, Mont.

Braunberger, John, Pvt., Portland, Ore.

Bronk, Stanley E., Sgt., 3930 11th W. St., Seattle, Wash.

Englin, Milton A., Sgt., 2536 Queen Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Floyd, Lloyd I., Capt., Enterprise, Ore.

McEwen, Charles C., Sgt., 7608 NE Rodney Ave., Portland, Ore.

Moen, Norman E., Pvt., 1205 4th Ave., Kalispell, Mont.

Sly, Robert E., Capt., 1275 Ferry St., Eugene, Ore.

Batchelor, John F., S/Sgt., care Mrs. D. F. Wray, 90 5th St., Ashland, Ore.

**Medford Man Listed**  
Davis, William E., Cpl. 909 Sunset St., Medford, Ore.

Henry, Joseph R., Pfc., 815 Coweeman St., Kelso, Wash.

Hickey, Charles J., Pvt., 312 N. Sacramento St., Portland, Ore.

Kirkpatrick, William H., Pvt., 1497 1/2 Franklin Blvd., Eugene, Ore.

Connacher, Peter, Pvt., 832 SW Evans, Portland, Ore.

Moritz, Melvin C., Fireman 2/c USN, Sedro Woolley, Wash.

Reed, Careth, J., Cpl., 1009 Bonnie Bare St., Walla Walla, Wash.

Cox, Lorne B., Pfc., 10th St., Monroe Wis., or 515-W Jackson St., Medford, Ore.

Hagstrom, Glen, Col., 1020 Summit Blvd., Spokane, Wash.

Vincent, Willis C., Pvt., box 393, Klamath Falls, Ore.

## Othman Visits Senate, Finds Matters Rather Complicated

By Frederick C. Othman  
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Feb. 2 (UP)—With a black patch slung over his left eye, Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley looked like a benign pirate in a double-breasted suit.

His job was to keep the brethren from tossing out Henry A. Wallace as secretary of commerce, with or without the reconstruction finance corporation. Sen. Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, one of the anti-Wallace leaders, eyed him suspiciously.

Barkley said all he wanted was to speak a tribute to the senate's late secretary Edwin Halsey. Bailey relaxed. So did the senate, the standees in the galleries, the vice-president, and Othman.

This was a mistake, Boy!

I guess those senators knew what they were doing, all right, I hope, maybe, but all was confusion to me. Barkley sat down. Barkley mumbled something I couldn't hear, and then everybody was yelling.

It turned out (according to a smart U.P. senate reporter sitting next to me in the press gallery) that Bailey moved the senate be now declared in executive session. That didn't seem like anything epochal, but the reporter said that if the motion carried, it meant the senate would have to vote on Wallace as combined secretary and RFC chief. He said that would mean the end of Wallace.

The boys voted, but the eyes seemed as loud as the nays to Vice-President Harry Truman and he had 'em sound off on a roll call. Some of 'em muttered and some of 'em yelped and Bailey lost on a tie.

Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio moved that the vote be reconsidered: now came some parliamentary abacadabra which I defy anybody to explain to my satisfaction: Barkley propounded an inquiry and then he moved that the senate consider what he called the George bill.

Things were getting complicated, all right, and Barkley's good eye was sparkling. But before we get any further into this I'd better explain that the George bill is the measure that takes the RFC away from the commerce department.

The vote on whether to vote on the George bill was 83 to 2, Sen. Walter F. George of Georgia explained his bill. He said he

wasn't even thinking about Wallace when he wrote it. The senators adopted the measure in a hurry.

Barkley, adjusted his eye patch (it'll be coming off next week, the doc says) and read a letter from President Roosevelt, which said that he'd sign the George bill, all right, if congress ever adopted it.

Sen. Taft stood up and opened his mouth, but Barkley beat him to it by moving that the vote on Wallace be postponed for a month.

Then Taft got his say. He said he wouldn't like Wallace any better a month hence than he does now.

The galleryites booed him. They hissed. A couple of catcalls echoed around the dimly-lit chamber.

Truman banged his gavel and banged it again and I got out of there while I was able. I am a sensitive fellow, and delicate, and prone to dizzy spells.

## War Briefs - - -

(By United Press)  
**Eastern Front**—Russians drive toward Oder river defense barrier 30 to 39 miles from Berlin.

**Western Front**—First and Third armies advance on 40-mile front against light opposition; Germans reported abandoning Siegfried line fortresses one to five miles inside Reich.

**Pacific**—American forces converge on Manila from two sides after new landing southwest of city.

**Italy**—Activity limited to patrolling.

## How To Relieve Bronchitis

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## Icing Conditions Force Plane Down

Madras, Feb. 2 (Special)—A woman member of the marines and five army fliers in a Lockheed B-34 are marooned in Madras after having to make a forced landing at the local air field late Monday afternoon. Icy weather and poor visibility made it necessary for them to remain here until weather conditions get better. Two of the party are due at their camps from furloughs. They were en route to Augusta, Ga., from Portland.

The crew includes: Capt. Wallace Oppenheim, pilot, New York; Capt. Frank Macholic, co-pilot, Scranton, Pa.; S/Sgt. M. B. Jones, flight engineer, Nashville, Tenn. The passengers are: S/Sgt. Doris Hallas, M.C.W.R., Portland, S/Sgt. Luke Johnson, Dallas, Texas, and Pvt. John Steely, Tacoma, Wash.

The party started out in good time but ice conditions forced them to land most unexpectedly on the Madras field.

**HAS HER CAREER, TOO**  
Boston (UP)—Mrs. Beatrice H. Mullaney, 39, is the mother of five children, but in addition to running her home in Fall River, she finds time to serve as an assistant Massachusetts attorney general.

**SIMPLE BOOKKEEPING**  
Boston (UP)—Frank A. Goodwin, Republican candidate for state auditor, had no trouble at all balancing his own campaign books. Unopposed for the nomination, he received no contributions, spent no money.

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# BEND DAIRY'S STATEMENT ON MILK

The Bend Dairy wants its customers to know that it has given them and always will give them the best milk that it is possible for it to produce. The quality of our milk exceeds the standard required for Grade A by the state and we are continually trying to better our records. We shall welcome the appointment of a city sanitary inspector. With an inspector on the job the people of Bend would have the opportunity of knowing under what conditions milk is being produced and distributed in the city. Working under a city inspector the dairies would know exactly what the regulations are and would no longer be subject to inspections made by outsiders and based on rules and regulations never made known to the dairies. For years the dairies have worked under state supervision. On the whole this has been satisfactory and has raised the standard of our milk products. However, in the business of inspection from cow to consumer two departments have overlapped and the situation has given rise to disputes. The work of both the Department of Agriculture and the Oregon Board of Health is worthwhile, and we'll all agree that both are needed. The two should be working together to promote a better standard of living. The fact is that they are doing just the opposite. At the present they are fighting for political power at the expense of the dairy industry.

Under present law the Oregon State Board of Health has little power to enforce its rulings except through the power of public opinion. Public opinion can be strong and if it can be developed all over the state legislation will probably give the State Board of Health the power that is now exercised by the Department of Agriculture. Which one should have the power is not the concern of the dairies. They want and will always have some type of supervision. The Bend Dairy wants the best—that is, supervision that gives us doctors and scientists who can show dairies exactly what they are producing. We want a type of person that the public as well as the dairies can have confidence in.

Undulant fever has been talked about considerably in connection with milk. We have never heard of an instance where the fever could be traced to a state licensed dairy. Every herd of cows in Oregon producing Grade A milk must be tested to prove that it can not distribute the germ that causes this disease. Our laws in Oregon are very strict on cow testing. In fact, the Oregon laws are more strict than are the laws in some of our neighboring states. That is one of the reasons why so many cows have gone out of the state, thus making our supply of milk here low at times.

We feel that the people of Bend may think that because of the milk survey just concluded by the Oregon Board of Health the milk distributed in Bend is unfit to use. That is not the case. It is true that the survey disclosed minor details wrong with plans and equipment. These are changes that each dairyman would like to make—just as you want to buy a new car, refinish the house or build a new one. We all know, however, that this is not possible at present. It is true that if these desired changes were made we could bring the milk to you faster and more easily but it is not necessarily true that the milk itself would be a better product. The Board of Health has told you that the milk for Bend did not meet certain specifications. Immediately those reading the reports began to wonder if the milk was even fit to drink. Those of us in the dairy business were just as disturbed as you consumers over the first reports. We wondered if actually we as well as the Department of Agriculture had overlooked some protection that had rendered our products unfit for you. However, when the reports were brought out for examination, we found that the reasons for the Board's low ratings were not, at least in the case of The Bend Dairy, due to anything wrong with the milk itself but rather due to the age, type and placement of equipment and building. No two people could ever agree on the details of handling milk and the construction of a barn or creamery. It is easy for one to find fault with the effort of another. We of The Bend Dairy conscientiously feel that milk should be graded on the standard of the milk itself and not on the construction and placements of building and equipment. If the milk in the bottle is tested regularly, which it is now by the State Department of Agriculture, and found to pass the standards set by the government, we believe the dairies should be left alone and not hampered by scores of men telling us what, where, how and when we can go about our work. In our instance we know from the reports that had we been graded on the milk alone our rating would have been high in the bracket rating of good, pure milk. We believe that every drop of milk sold in Bend from licensed dairies such as the Medo-Land Creamery, Bradetich Bros., Pleasant Ridge and Bend Dairy is good healthy milk, and that you are taking less chances drinking milk from these dairies than you are by walking down the street and catching a germ from out of the air or getting hit by a car. The people hired to handle this milk for you realize the dangers of contamination far more than you do and therefore every precaution is taken to keep it safe. We also believe that the milk situation on the whole would not have been brought before the public in the way that it was if it had not been for some political reason or the desire on somebody's part to play safe.

We of The Bend Dairy stress again that we encourage strict supervision. We welcome suggestions for bettering our plant operations. We appreciate the time that the Board of Health and the Department of Agriculture have taken in explaining the whys and wherefores of producing good milk. Both departments hire men who understand the story of germs and bacteria far better than the average business man or club woman does. The dairies pay a great deal of money every year to have these men available. A review of records for the past ten years will show that the standard of milk used in Bend has been raised considerably because of these skilled and trained men. We want these two departments to work together so that we can continue to raise the standards. However, we do not want to be working continually under the fear that at any time some group is going to jump up and throw a bunch of new regulations at us. We want some group or some person to test our milk regularly and if it meets the specifications, which ours does, to let the public know about it. We do not appreciate the type of advertising that milk has gotten during the past few weeks because we feel that it does not tell a true story.

**THE BEND DAIRY**  
BY D. WONSER