

## WICKARD STICKS DESPITE REBUKE

Hoosier First of Cabinet to Get Public Scolding From F. D. R.

By DANIEL M. KIDNEY

Times Staff Writer  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard stands today as the first Roosevelt Cabinet official to be publicly rebuked by the President. But he doesn't intend to quit and F. D. R. will not fire him.

However, the Indianian is unlikely to get into any more rows with Price Administrator Leon Henderson. For it was his taking sides with the Congressional farm bloc against Mr. Henderson which brought the Presidential reprimand.

### Wickard Stands Pat

Secretary Wickard favored the Bankhead amendment to the Administration price control bill. This would give him (Wickard) veto power over prices of agricultural products set by Mr. Henderson.

Even after the President sent a letter opposing the amendment, which was read in the Senate, Secretary Wickard reportedly stuck with his Senate committee testimony in favor of this dual control.

Only yesterday did the White House receive a letter from him saying that he had been misquoted in the press. The President said, "The matter of the letter was brought to light after President Roosevelt lashed out against the Wickard veto plan at his press conference yesterday afternoon."

### Warned of Inflation

He pointed out that such a plan would ultimately make him the Price Administrator because he "could fire either one."

But he made it clear that he hopes that both the Bankhead and O'Mahoney amendments, inserted by the Senate, will be killed in conference and the measure restored to the status in which it passed the House.

The O'Mahoney amendment providing so-called parity prices for farm products would compel inflation, the President insists.

Secretary Wickard wasn't on record regarding the O'Mahoney amendment, however.

### Offered by Bankhead

The dual-control amendment was introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead (D. Ala.) after the Southern Senators had fought several rounds with Mr. Henderson regarding ceilings he finally placed on fats and oils.

The cotton-seed Senators soon were joined by the corn and wheat bloc, backed by politically potent farm organization lobbies, and the Senate passed the Bankhead amendment 48 to 37.

Both Senators Frederick Van Nuys (D. Ind.) and Raymond E. Willis (R. Ind.) voted for it. They had been asked to do so by President Hassel Schenck of the Indiana Farm Bureau, who made a special trip here to help put it over.

## Pledge 5% of Pay for Bonds



The gavel of Herff-Jones Co. Guild changed hands last night as William Chaille, left, took over the presidency from Fred Bennett, right. Members of the guild pledged 5 per cent of their salaries for the purchase of defense bonds at the meeting. Harry J. Herff, president, center, announced that the company had received the contract for making West Point Military Academy graduation class rings. Other officers installed are Larry Holmes, vice president; Gretchen Hicks, secretary, and C. H. Becker, treasurer.

## 'SCRIPT' READY FOR BOND DRIVE

### Martial Setting Arranged For Carole in Ceremony At State House.

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put Indiana at the top for the nation, will give a luncheon in his honor at the Claypool at noon.

Tomorrow night, both Miss Lombard and Mr. Hays will take part in a patriotic rally at Cade Tabernacle. Mr. Hays will give the principal address.

The audience will see what is believed to be the largest photograph of President Roosevelt. It is 26 feet high and 20 feet wide. It is the "creation" of James Branson.

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## ALLIED BLOWS DELAYING JAPS

Dutch Land, Air Forces Fight on All Fronts; Wavell in Indies.

(Continued from Page One)

fied Netherlands—United States—British Empire defense, were operating on territory of all three partners, it was announced in Batavia that Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, the new British commander in chief of United Nations forces in the Far Pacific, had arrived in the Dutch Indies to establish headquarters.

Announcement of the arrival in Java of U. S. Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Gen. Wavell's deputy in command of the Allied Far Eastern naval forces, had been made previously.

There was no assurance in either Singapore or London today that Allied Supreme Headquarters in Java held any immediate hope for improvement of the Malaya situation.

### Hope to Stop Enemy

The Japanese, pushing down the west coast from the Kuala Lumpur sector, still were making some progress despite extensive Allied demolition and rear-guard resistance but the big test will come closer to Singapore.

The Dutch moved into the fighting zone on the Sarawak border to stop the enemy rather than in hope of immediately pushing him out of Borneo. Offensive operations by Allied forces were in progress but the Allies were still on the defensive in general in the Far East.

That situation is likely to prevail for sometime, with the Japanese momentum continuing to make broad gains despite the offensive counter-blows that may be struck against them until the enemy general drive is brought to a halt.

The counter-blows struck from Dutch bases were part of a rapidly developing general plan of fast eastern defense which appeared to be creating an American "Tobruk" on Luzon island in the Philippines.

Australian forces and increased numbers of Allied airplanes were improving the military situation in Malaya but it was pointed out in London that large numbers of Japanese mechanized troops, infantry and airplanes still held the initiative and that no sudden or complete reversal should be expected.

### Predict Burns Action

Although the heavy rains slowed up the Japanese, it was believed likely that they would be able to advance farther south before meeting the strongest British resistance.

In Burma, there still were indications that both sides were preparing for possible land offensives. An exchange of aerial bombs continued, with the Japanese again bombing the Rangoon airfield following Allied air attacks on Japanese bases in Thailand.

Northward in China, there were reports from Chungking of severe fighting in the Canton area where the Chinese had struck at that important Japanese-held base in southern China.

The latest reports told of three Japanese counter-attacks by columns of 300 soldiers each, but progress was indefinite.

Mr. Taylor, an American reporter in Paris before the debacle, describes in his book the Nazi methods of sapping civilian morale by spreading false rumors and racial and religious prejudice. Mr. MacLeish thinks so well of the book, intimates say, that he recommends no other text on Nazi propaganda methods.

How the volume is to be popularized for the millions has not been divulged.

The second aim, to point out propaganda shifts, will be a continuous objective. Mr. MacLeish is said to believe that official Axis statements, and those inspired in "neutral" capitals, should be accompanied to American readers by judicious annotation.

The office will warn America not to be taken in, for instance, when the Axis exaggerates its own resources in order to create Allied over-confidence while it prepares a new coup.

### STATE C. I. O. ASKS OUSTER OF KNUDSEN

The Executive Board of the State C. I. O. today demanded the immediate removal of William Knudsen from the Office of Production Management and his replacement "by a competent person whose first interest is patriotism instead of profit for his company."

In a statement issued by C. I. O. President James McEwan and Secretary-Treasurer Walter Frisbie, the Indiana C. I. O. asserted that the OPM under Mr. Knudsen "has committed one blunder after another."

"We need machines working, but the automobile industry with its vast resources of machine tools is being used only 35 per cent of its capacity . . . Mr. Knudsen and his force of dollar-a-year men have consistently placed the interests of their companies ahead of the interests of their country," the statement said.

### Thrifty Dutch Collect Mines

BATAVIA, Jan. 14 (Delayed)—The Dutch are thrifty.

Several days ago a Japanese submarine was spotted laying mines outside a Netherlands East Indies harbor. Dutch observers sat back and waited until the Japanese had completed his mission and left.

Then a Dutch minesweeper put out, picked up the mines and after neutralizing them carefully stowed them aboard a Dutch minelayer for future use against the Japs.

"At the time," a Dutch informant said, "we really needed those mines."

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## War Moves Today

By LOUIS F. KERNEE

United Press War Analyst

The urgent appeal of Dutch and British Malayan authorities for reinforcements points up the immediate weakness of the Allied position in the western Pacific and the reason for continued Japanese successes at the end of the fifth week of the war.

That is the difficulty of delivering sufficient supplies, especially airplanes, soon enough to offset Japanese superiority.

The time element heavily favors the Japanese. They attacked by surprise and Britain and the United States had to start from scratch as of Dec. 7, first organizing reinforcements and then delivering them over long and hazardous routes.

The supplies now are arriving, with more on the way. The question is whether the Japanese can be held off in Malaya and the East Indies until the United Nations are equipped sufficiently to take the offensive.

### Dutch Might Hold On

The Japanese hope to have Singapore and be firmly established in the islands before the real Allied strength can make itself felt.

In that case, the task of driving them out would be trebly difficult.

The Allies would lack bases and might have to operate from Australia. The fall of Singapore would threaten the Indian Ocean line of supply.

However, even if Singapore is taken, the Dutch Indies might be capable of holding the fort for a considerable time. The Dutch are fighting hard and as part of the unified war effort, struck at the today in British Sarawak, East Borneo and even the Philippines.

### Shipping Routes Periled

If they hold long enough, British and American ships steaming eastward over the Indian Ocean and westward over the Pacific might be able to deliver enough aid to turn the tide. Aircraft also can be flown in from both sides.

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