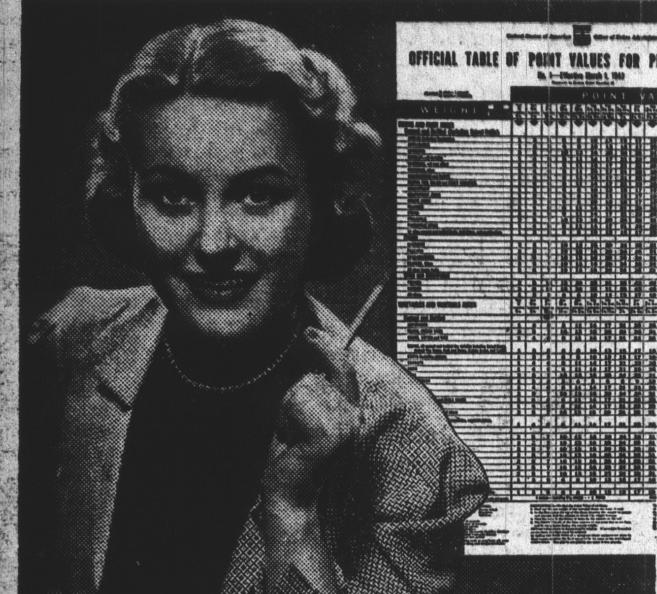
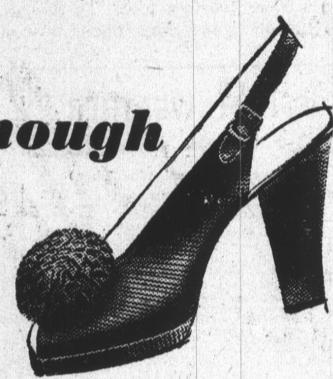


Keeps Point Values Handy for Ration Planning



"I JUST CLIP OUT all the point-charts from the newspapers and paste them up in the kitchen," said this efficient housewife to our Ration-Reporter. "It makes food-shopping simple and I get walled on more quickly. In shoes, I don't need a chart to find the good buys. I just take my coupon to Thom McAn... and get the better shoes I need, at the price I want to pay!"

Spend enough



to get Better Shoes



pay only \$3.95

Low-heel "duty shoes" \$3.30

These Shoes are "Blues" and we've dozens of other smart Pre-Ration styles you can choose from, in this favorite Spring color.

Thom McAn
21 No. Illinois St., nr. W. Washington St.
Open Monday until 9 P.M.

YOUR PRECIOUS
FUR COAT
WILL HAVE
DAILY CARE

IN
Marilyn's
FUR
STORAGE
for only \$1.

The spacious vaults in our new location offer facilities for perfect storage—and our daily care is your assurance of complete satisfaction.



OUT-OF-TOWNS—Send Your Fur Coat to Us for Storage By Express Collect. We Will Accept Your Coat and Pay the Charges

ODDS AGAINST
1943 VICTORY

It's Possible but Slowness Of Tunisian Push Makes It Unlikely.

BY HARRISON SALISBURY
United Press Staff Correspondent

LONDON, April 9.—Hitler can be beaten in 1943, but the odds are strongly against it, a synthesis of the best military and economic opinion here showed today.

This realistic view is based on the hard facts of war—the fighting experience of Britain, the United States and Russia thus far against the Wehrmacht, an assessment of Germany's potential war material reserves and a factual analysis of the number of troops Hitler still has available for opposing an allied invasion of Europe.

Experts are inclined to think that the jokers in the woodpile may be allied air power and the Red Army's recuperative power, but at the same time they point out that Nazi air power did not let Britain—a much more compact target than vast axis Europe—and even the Russian offensive did not quite even the score in 1942 or 1943 for the Nazis' summer victories.

Allied combat experience largely has been confined to Africa, where it is noteworthy that German Marshal Erwin Rommel's strength seldom, if ever, exceeded six German divisions plus a fluctuating number of Italians.

Despite this comparatively little strength, Rommel has managed to maintain a field against the allies for five months against forces which uniformly were larger than his and it may be several months more before he is completely defeated.

Maintains Ratio

These figures are most revealing when placed beside the forces Germany has available for the defense of Europe. Best estimates indicate that Germany and Italy have between 300 and 325 divisions—probably 4,500,000 to 6,000,000 fighting men. In addition, they have possibly 50 satellite divisions numbering roughly 750,000 troops who probably are able to stand front-line combat plus considerable others lacking in equipment and experience.

If the Germans went to the full defensive, the eastern front probably could be held with 150 Nazi divisions, plus a score of satellite divisions. That would mean a withdrawal to the Dnieper line to shorten the front sufficiently so that the current ration of one division per 10 miles could be maintained.

The axis now has about 80 divisions stationed in Norway and the Balkans and it is presumed that regardless of where the allied invasion hits, it would be necessary to continue this number of occupation troops. However, if the invasion hit either of those points, occupation troops could be drawn in for front-line fighting.

It is therefore believed that the axis has available something like 200 divisions—roughly 3,000,000 troops—which would be available for meeting the allied western threats.

In view of the time it takes to cope with Rommel's small force, it is difficult to find optimism in predicting greater speed and greater strength against the full Wehrmacht.

CRASH KILLS FARMER ANDERSON, April 9 (U. P.)—John L. Runk, 70, a native of Shelby county and retired farmer, died late yesterday at an Anderson hospital from injuries received when an automobile in which he was occupant was struck by a fast passenger train.

Plan Rigid Price Ceiling
To Check Living Cost Rise

(Continued from Page One)

fore the house small business committee, together with Food Administrator Chester C. Davis. They agreed that there will be strong sentiment for imposition of price ceilings on live animals in view of the president's new order, and Brown believed such regulations might be issued.

Brown said he personally was anxious to put ceilings on live animal prices but that they would have to be approved by Davis.

Some Prices May Drop

Byrnes indicated that Davis would have considerable authority to reduce food prices. Application of specific ceilings to fresh vegetables, he said, would be up to the food administrator, as would regulation of farm labor wages.

Byrnes said an effort will be made to reduce prices in a number of cases. This also will be undertaken by Price Administrator Brown, he said.

Mr. Roosevelt characterized the entire program to combat inflation as a four-legged stool. The legs he enumerated were:

1. Control of wages.
2. Control of food prices.
3. Rationing.
4. Decrease of purchasing power through taxation and savings.

Hits Luxury Buying

The president said that because so many people had a great deal more cash in their pockets than they have ever had before, there was too much luxury buying. He said the administration's goal for the new fiscal year still stood at \$16,000,000,000 in additional revenue. Congress received cautiously Mr. Roosevelt's sharply-worded warning to help hold the line against inflation or face the consequences of a runaway inflation.

Most congressmen wanted to study the executive order carefully before commenting. Immediate congressional reaction indicated that the president would get support from divergent groups for his objectives, but there were rumblings of possible strong opposition.

S. Cites "Loopholes"

Sen. Burton D. Smith (D., S. C.), a leader of the farm bloc, said "I honestly don't know what the president's driving at."

"I notice the order provides a lot of loopholes permitting increases of both wages and prices in special cases," he added. "Isn't the president breaking the stabilization line right there?"

But Mr. Roosevelt, in a statement accompanying the executive order, made it unmistakably clear that he plans to fight it out with congress to assure continuance of an even more stringent basis of the anti-inflation program he set up last fall when he made Byrnes the director of economic stabilization.

"I am exerting every power I possess to preserve our stabilization program," Mr. Roosevelt said. "I am sure the congress will co-operate."

What the Order Provides

Specifically, Mr. Roosevelt's executive order provided:

1. Price Administrator Prentiss I. Brown and Food Administrator Chester C. Davis are to have control over all prices and were instructed immediately to place ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living.

2. The war labor board was directed "to authorize no further increases in wages or salaries except such as are clearly necessary to correct substandard of living" and aside from "reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages or the like."

Mr. Roosevelt also specifically provided that the "little steel formula" of wage stabilization be retained by the WLB as its primary yardstick, labor demands for abandonment of the formula to the contrary notwithstanding.

Upholds Little Steel Formula

That would provide that miners be paid from the time they arrive at the mine head until they leave the mine head, instead of the present plan under which they are paid from the time they reach the coal vein and until they leave it.

In some cases that would give the miners a wage increase comparable to their demands without mining any more coal. Such a compromise might be approved under the "substandard" provision of the new order.

Challenge to Lewis?

At first glance, this statement seemed to be a challenge and a promise for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers who has been demanding a \$2 daily increase for his members. It would appear to bar the \$2-a-day flat wage increase, but there have been rumors that Lewis might accept a compromise on the so-called portal-to-portal issue.

That would provide that miners be paid from the time they arrive at the mine head until they leave the mine head, instead of the present plan under which they are paid from the time they reach the coal vein and until they leave it.

In some cases that would give the miners a wage increase comparable to their demands without mining any more coal. Such a compromise might be approved under the "substandard" provision of the new order.

GERMAN DONETS
ATTACKS SHIFT

Izyum Blows Dwindle, and Balakleya Zone Flares Into Action.

MOSCOW, April 9 (U. P.)—The red army has killed nearly 1000 enemy troops in repulsing a series of German attacks along a 30-mile stretch of the Donets river below Kharkov in the past 24 hours, the Soviets announced today.

Somewhat 750 of the enemy were slain in fighting south of Balakleya, where the Germans shifted the main weight of their Donets attacks following repeated failures to dislodge the Soviets from their south bank bridgehead below Izyum, 27 miles to the southeast.

Upwards of 1000 German infantrymen, supported by 12 tanks, moved against the Russian lines below Balakleya, 45 miles southeast of Kharkov, yesterday, but were thrown back in disorder by an intensive Russian artillery and mortar barrage.

Taking advantage of the chaos, the Russians counter-attacked and pursued the axis troops back to their original positions.

Air forces also launched small-scale attacks south of Izyum, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 men.

Gives General Warning

President Roosevelt's statement was a general warning to all special groups such as the congressional farm bloc and labor that competition for higher prices and wages must end because the resulting conflict will "not only cause inflation but will breed disunity at a time when unity is essential."

"The only way to hold the line," he said, "is to stop trying to find justifications for not holding the line here and not holding it there... we cannot afford to take further chances in relaxing the line. We have already taken too many."

That was regarded as a definite slap at recent demands by farm and labor groups—agriculture asking for improved price positions and labor asking for higher wages and for depression of retail prices.

Senate Rebuke Seen

One section of the president's statement was a rebuke to the senate for recent tactics on the vetoed Bankhead bill to exclude farm benefit payments from the computation of parity, and may well be interpreted by the sponsors of that measure as a challenge. Noting that the bill had been sent back to the committee and that it may be brought out for consideration again next or months hence, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I am... advised that in the history of congress no bill vetoed by a president and recommitted to a committee has ever become a law."

"I cannot wait to see whether the committee at some future date will again report the bill to the senate. I cannot permit a continuance of the upward spiral of prices."

The price control provisions of his order were expansive, according to his own description.

"All items affecting the cost of living are to be brought under control," he said. "No further price increases are to be sanctioned unless imperatively required by law."

"There are to be no further increases in wage rates," he said, "or salaries' scales beyond the little steel formula, except where clearly necessary to correct substandards of living."

Challenge to Lewis?

At first glance, this statement seemed to be a challenge and a promise for John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers who has been demanding a \$2 daily increase for his members. It would appear to bar the \$2-a-day flat wage increase, but there have been rumors that Lewis might accept a compromise on the so-called portal-to-portal issue.

That would provide that miners be paid from the time they arrive at the mine head until they leave the mine head, instead of the present plan under which they are paid from the time they reach the coal vein and until they leave it.

In some cases that would give the miners a wage increase comparable to their demands without mining any more coal. Such a compromise might be approved under the "substandard" provision of the new order.

Pacific Lull Ended as Japs Strike Frantically in South

view of the war said that the United States also has increased its air strength in those areas "and further increases are in prospect."

"A dispatch from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters quoted an authoritative source as estimating that there is a reserve of 10,000 combat planes in the United States over and above lend-lease commitments and assignments to various fronts. Four of MacArthur's aids recently returned to Australia after appealing in Washington for the dispatch of more materials to the southwest Pacific. The war department had no comment on the estimate of the reserve combat planes."

Wednesday's 98-plane raid was one of the largest air assaults attempted by the Japanese since the marines first invaded the Solomons last Aug. 7.

The Japanese in a communiqué said their planes sank a cruiser, a destroyer and 10 transports near Florida Island in the Solomons Wednesday—presumably the engagement reported by Washington.

The navy today corrected its figure of 37 Japanese planes shot down in this encounter to 34.

Although the navy did not say whether any American ships were hit by the raiding force, which included 50 bombers and 48 zeros, there appeared to be no signs of gloom around the navy department. Only 7 American planes were lost.

Planes under Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command continued their single sorties, one Hudson bomber catching 12 barges and a small warship off the Dutch New Guinea south coast, hitting three with

DOWNSTAIRS at AYRES

Men's Spring Suits
100% Wool Worsteds
and Gabardines

\$24.95

There's color, style and superb tailoring in these fine quality Spring suits! They're serviceable 100% wool worsteds in new, fresh, eye-appealing patterns. Choose from gray, tan, brown, chalk stripes, over-plaids or neat mixtures in single breasted three button coat styles or double breasted models. Sizes 35 to 46.



Douglas keeps abreast of the times with the finest array of men's shoes you've seen. Style isn't the only consideration... comfort and quality that endure for a long, long time, are built into every pair of these fine shoes. Try a pair tomorrow and you'll agree they're the finest shoes you've ever slipped your feet into!

Men's Shoes, Downstairs at AYRES

