

ALLIES CAPTURE MANY PRISONERS

Axis Forces Isolated on Peninsula and in Tunisian Hills.

(Continued from Page One)

Gen. Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander, personally directed the final phases of the lightning 36-hour offensive that engulfed both Tunis and Bizerte within five minutes of one another yesterday. Eisenhower has now returned to allied headquarters.

Simultaneously, it was disclosed that Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr., tank expert and commander of the 2d U. S. corps, has been transferred to another important command and replaced by Maj. Gen. Omar N. Bradley of Missouri.

Bradley took over the command of the 2d corps following its transfer from southwestern Tunisia to the northern front and directed the successful assault on the great naval base of Bizerte.

Air Power Evident

(Patton, known to his troops as "Old Blood and Guts" because of his toughness and daring tactics, presumably would play a leading role in coming Mediterranean landing operations. He is one of the ablest and experienced American field commanders.)

Hundreds of allied bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters were mercilessly bombing and strafing Italo-German troops and vehicles clogged with troops, destroying many vehicles and starting numerous fires. Eisenhower's communiqué reported the allies were enjoying "complete mastery of the air" and were meeting no effective opposition.

Range ahead of the British 1st army, allied bombers, fighter-bombers and fighters sank 17 ships, set fire to a destroyer, scored hits on several other vessels and blasted dock installations in the gulf and harbor of Tunis yesterday.

This brought the two-day toll of enemy shipping to 42 ships and five destroyers sunk or damaged.

Sicily Bombed

Other planes swept northward to the Sicilian ports of Trapani and Marsala to bomb docks and shipping.

The axis made no attempt to defend either Tunis or Bizerte once the allies had pierced their outer defenses, despite earlier claims that the Germans would make a "Tunisgrad" stand to the bitter end.

Front dispatches told of dispirited Italian and German soldiers waiting in the streets of both cities to surrender. Some protested that they were sick of the war and said: "We're not Nazis."

The Germans blew up many installations before they fled.

Acknowledge Defeat

(The Italian communiqué today acknowledged the fall of Tunis and Bizerte. The German communiqué said Bizerte had been evacuated but street fighting continued in Tunis.)

Allied authorities said overwhelming allied air and naval superiority would make it impossible for the axis to evacuate more than a few of the men from their rapidly shrinking toehold on the African continent.

Thus, except for what appeared to be primarily a mopping-up operation, the allies had won the battle of Tunisia exactly six months after American troops first went ashore on the coasts of Algeria and Morocco.

German and Italian prisoners were

Your Health in War-Time

Splint Is Demanded If Fracture Is Suspected

First aid knowledge comes into practical and maximum use nowadays because of the scarcity of doctors.

In the case of fractures, the real function of the first aider is to prepare the injured person for transportation to the hospital, and protect him in so doing.

First aid best serves its purpose in simple fractures. Compound fractures require more elaborate care.

Simple fractures mean broken bones without perforation of the skin. When the skin is intact, the danger of infection is eliminated, and this fact greatly simplifies the problem of treatment.

There are no symptoms common to all fractures. Many fractures do not immediately cause a loss of function of the broken part.

"Useless" Theory Wrong

The erroneous belief that a fracture prevents the use of a part has often resulted in delayed care and impaired healing.

Occasionally there is little pain or swelling. Typically, the pain is considerable at the site of the break, and even gentle pressure sharply aggravates it.

Swelling develops rapidly, and as blood is released from the point of fracture, discoloration beneath the skin, becomes evident.

When the fracture breaks the bone in two parts, a deformity as compared with the similar structure on the opposite side of the body may be observed.

Occasionally the patient has heard the bone crack. Often he



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