

WASHINGTON Calling

A Weekly Sizeup by the Washington Staff of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers

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compares with approximately 26 billion this year, plus contract authorizations of \$2 billion.

All this in spite of the fact that our navy believes the Japs have lost from one-third to one-half the ships it had at Pearl Harbor time.

JAPS ARE suffering, also, from losses of cargo ships, targets for our submarines, surface craft and airplanes. They're having great difficulty keeping in contact with what remains of their conquered "empire."

This might mean our blockade of Jap home islands will pay off sooner than expected, especially after our planes begin to use air-strips at two Jims—and we take other islands such as the Ryukyus, which navy planes have started bombing.

Lesson Learned on Heavy Production

CONGRESSIONAL SOURCES don't put much stock in reports that material used in Europe will not be suitable for the Pacific war. They think it will, with slight changes in some cases.

Therefore they expect large quantities to be moved from Europe to the Pacific as soon as V-E day comes, and ships are available.

But this doesn't mean slowing down of production here. European war taught the need of having more than any original estimate called for.

GERMAN SURRENDER will bring repercussions on the labor front, despite all that can be done to convince union leaders and industrialists that there's another man-size war yet to be won.

Feeling here is that management and labor will be disposed to retrieve the ball bats they've been more or less hiding behind the door since Pearl Harbor, and to start swinging at each other.

Unions, already talking about rescinding the no-strike pledge, may decide all such restraints are off. Displeasure of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. with war labor board is likely to boil over into a real effort to make it ease wartime wage controls.

JOHN L. LEWIS, up to now unusually peaceful in coal wage negotiations, may risk public displeasure and possible prosecution, by causing strikes, if it ends quickly in Europe.

And despite senate filibuster on war manpower—slow motion in hopes V-E day would end necessity for compulsory controls—administration pressure for tough action will increase after V-E day.

Contradictory?

REPUBLICANS OPPOSING use of lend-lease program as post-war mechanism will stress French agreement calling for \$1,675,000,000 in raw materials, food, oil and freight charges and \$900,000,000 for locomotives, ships and machinery.

C. O. P. spokesmen, who want lend-lease authority continued only until next July, say French past contradicts Roosevelt statement last November that lend-lease "should end with the war."

FORTHCOMING INTERSTATE commerce commission decision on control of Chesapeake and Ohio railroad family will define ICC attitude on rail holding companies.

ICC examiner has recommended that Allegheny Corp., a top holding company of the fabulous Van Sweringen pyramid, be forced to divest itself of control of C. & O. Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette.

Allegheny got control of the roads in 1930 and control of Allegheny successfully passed from the Van Sweringen brothers to George Ball, Indiana fruit jar maker, and to syndicate headed by Robert R. Young, New York broker.

If ICC orders divestment, it probably will provide for trusteeship operation for fixed period to protect Allegheny investors from losses of a forced sale.

Plenty of Coverage

STATE DEPARTMENT estimates that at least 500 news writers will go to San Francisco to cover united nations conference, by far the largest group assigned to any U. S. international conference so far. And there's accommodations available for only 425.

AN ARMY commission for Joe Louis, heavyweight champion, is being sought by Rep. Powell, Negro minister from New York. In a letter to President Roosevelt, Rep. Powell pointed out that two

Senate Prober Says He Saw 200 Men Idle in One Plant

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are women, and that it considers this "too high a percentage."

He said army representatives agree with company employment experts that "too many women retard efficiency." He said the objections were that "because women are not interested in careers, their absenteeism is too high, and there are too many jobs they are physically unable to perform."

Walter Reuther, U. A. W.-C. I. O. vice president, was scheduled to testify this afternoon.

Yesterday management ripped into the unions, the unions handed it right back, and both collaborated with enthusiasm in attacking the bungling and ineptitude of Washington officials running the war program.

The investigation is being made against a background of a new outbreak of work stoppages. Some 35,000 workers were estimated to be away from their machines in the latest series of rows.

Management contends the unions are trying to muscle in on its "functions, authority and responsibility," and says the result is decreased efficiency. But the unions claim back with claims of labor hoarding by management, prejudices against hiring women and general "arrogant hostility to unionism."

Mr. Thomas gave the senators the

15 SQUARE MI. OF TOKYO BURNS

Crewmen Jubilant Following Record Raid by 300 B-29's.

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engulfed another five square miles before the raid was over.

Crewmen said the mile and a half stretch from the moated Imperial palace to the Sumida river and another huge area on the opposite bank of the river literally were a "sea of flame."

It was possible that the fire damage extended to such vital railway centers on the edge of the target area as Joban Ueno and Central Tokyo stations from which radiate the main lines serving Honshu island.

The Marunouchi telephone exchange with thousands of lines and automatic equipment may have been damaged.

Thousands, perhaps tens of thousands of war workers' homes lay within the area. Apart from those killed, the evacuation of the survivors was expected to have a serious effect on employment in the war factories.

'Like Night Football Game'

"There will be a lot of cold, shelterless people in Tokyo tonight," said Maj. Robert Irwin of Estherville, Ia., a unit commander. "The city was burning to beat hell."

Irwin flew over Tokyo about mid-way in the raid and found the area assigned his unit burning so furiously that he moved to another area.

"Tokyo was lit up like a football field at a night game," he said. "Smoke was pouring up to 2000 to 7000 feet. Fires were spreading fast."

Brig. Gen. Thomas Power, commander of the Guam-based raiders, spent two hours shuttling over the capital. He said the flames were burning so furiously he doubted that fire equipment could be brought in.

The target area was laced with fire breaks—wide, straight boulevards designed to prevent the spread of fires—but the area was so thoroughly saturated that nearly every building within the 15-square-mile area hit probably was destroyed or damaged.

Photographs Awaited

"It was the greatest show on earth, and the damndest thing I ever saw," Power said. "We did 50 times more damage than on Feb. 25, when we burned out 240 city blocks."

Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May, commander of the 21st bomber command, said the operation was "very much the most successful to date."

"However, we must await photographs for final determination," he said. "Flight reports indicated excellent results."

The Superfortresses took off for the first announced time from Guam, as well as the other American island bases in the Marianas, Tinian and Saipan.

LEGALITIES SLOW WIEDENHOFF TRIAL

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ously testified that Ora was his wife. The case in which Charles DeGraffenreid is on trial for the slaying of Gus L. Wiedenhoff, South side florist, last June 30, became entangled at this point with legalities.

Court in Recess

Judge William D. Bain refused to allow the introduction of a marriage certificate in evidence. Haskins previously had testified that the day following the murder he and his wife, Ora, were told by the defendant that he had participated in the Wiedenhoff murder and had injured his leg in the getaway.

The court recessed the trial until 9:30 p. m. Monday.

Judge Bain upheld the state's objection that a statutory provision requiring that notice of an alibi defense be filed 10 days in advance of trial.

The court, however, allowed defense attorneys to comply by filing a belated notice today. He expressed the belief that when a defendant faces the death penalty he should have every opportunity to make his defense.

The first defense witness called yesterday testified that DeGraffenreid had spent the evening of the murder at a private home at 305 W. 28th st., Raymond Harris, 1218 W. 25th st., said "he was there with the defendants and several others until about midnight."

16 ASCOLIS ON TRAIN, JOIN PAPA IN QUEBEC

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had handled a family migration without the help of Papa Ascoli, former member of the British consular service in Belgium. A poultry expert, he is now assistant manager of the Federated Co-operatives of Quebec province.

The family lived in Jamaica four years.

Before the train pulled out, Mama Ascoli called the roll. "Rose-Mary," she warned quietly, "So-lange—this way." Then, "Rene, Marguerite, Marie-Gladys, Marie-Therese, Gabrielle, Julia, Marie-Edward, Blanche, Lawrence, Lillian, Elizabeth, Jacques and Francois."

A airline, railway and civic officials who greeted the family here were confused when 15 children appeared. Only 14 had been expected.

Mrs. Ascoli explained that Rene, 25, was discharged from the British army just in time to make the trip. So he was squeezed into the plane, the hotel suite and the train.

Among Tarkington's Treasures



This 17th century Venetian lute is among a treasure trove of valuable period pieces with which Tarkington's home is furnished. One of his favorite pastimes is trading and bargaining with antique dealers.

The Gentleman From Indiana Is Now 'Oozing Out' Winter

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stowed upon him "for special distinction in the field of American fiction" during the past five years.

Equally significant is the fact that his latest novel, "Image of Josephine," has been selected by the Literary Guild as one of its books-of-the-month. Already it's a best seller.

AND NOW Mr. Tarkington has plunged into dictation of another novel—"A Short One." This, in addition to the numerous magazine articles, pamphlets and other brochures he drills out largely in the interest of a practical international policy organization.

He's immensely pleased with the Howells medal because it comes from fellow-artists of high literary discriminate tastes.

And of course he's delighted with the favorable public acclaim accorded "Image of Josephine."

BUT HE'S A little worried about the Literary Guild.

This group sent him a questionnaire seeking the innermost secrets of his success.

For instance: "How does he feel after he's completed a novel?"

This one isn't too difficult because Mr. Tarkington admits he prefers to forget all about his creations after they're on paper.

But then the queries become personal, "sounding like a police record."

ACTUALLY, his life is relatively serene and sheltered. He dictates to a secretary a day amidst the rich color and brocade of his splendid collection of 17th and 18th century European antiques, paintings, statuary and objects d'art. His secretary is Miss Elizabeth Trotter.

He's been out in the yard but a few times this winter and goes downtown only to attend symphonic concerts and meetings of the board of the Herron Art Institute.

The Hoosier writer says he has to take it easy because 16 years ago his doctor warned of a heart condition, informed him that he could do little more than "ozone."

"I've been ozone ever since," he smiles. "As a matter of fact, I like it that way. . . I'm terribly lazy."

HE LIKewise was supposed to refrain from smoking, but continued instead to make himself "immune to any harmful effects."

In his day, Mr. Tarkington was known to have indulged now and then in a little hair of the dog, especially with his friend, James Whitcomb Riley. But now he declares he hasn't touched the stuff since 9:40 a. m. Jan. 16, 1912.

"I remember the exact time," he reminisced, "because it was then, right here in Indianapolis, that I suddenly decided I preferred to die sober. Got so I craved a drink before breakfast and that's not good. But as it turned out, it required surprisingly little will power to climb aboard the wagon. Couple of days later I was in the University club and a fellow asked me to have a drink. I took one whiff and it smelled like kerosene. That was that."

MR. TARKINGTON has never admitted a talking picture, largely because of failing eyesight. He passed up Orson Welles' film version of his superb novel, "The Magnificent Ambersons."

Several other of his books have been screened, including "Penrod" and "Seventeen."

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EXTERNALLY CAUSED
BLACKHEADS

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CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

RESERVES HOLD FATE OF REICH

Allies Racing to Build Firm Bridgehead on Rhine's East Bank.

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which has been sustained, but thus far with little effect.

The bridge, taken Wednesday afternoon, was a small air target to begin with. It is now protected by anti-aircraft and fighter cover as impregnable as we can make them.

Its location in a region where the heavily forested eastern bank of the river rises sharply to 1200-foot heights, the nearest of which were swiftly captured by the hard-driving U. S. 9th armored infantrymen, gives the bridge considerable immunity to directly observed artillery fire.

Moreover, its rugged construction makes it unlikely that a lucky hit or two by the heaviest caliber shell would do more than close it to traffic temporarily.

The Germans, in addition to stepping up their attacks, may try to employ gadgets such as mines and human torpedoes, as they did against the Nijmegen bridge, but those have only the most forlorn hopes of succeeding.

Nazis Need Reserves

The only real hope the enemy has of sealing off what looks like a greater threat to his ability to continue waging war than all the rest of our race to the Rhine is to rush great quantities of his own armor and infantry to the scene immediately.

If he has not these forces available, then it is just too bad because we have. And we are pouring them across. It is the old, old war-time story of getting there "fustest with the mostest."

Right now it's D-day on the Normandy beaches all over again. It's the race for the buildup.

If the enemy lets us build up and gain elbow room to a point where we are in a position to drive straight on east in the Reich's heart—on the north and south along the splendid patterns of highways which lace the Rhine's far shore—his doom is immediately inescapable.

1st Running Wild

The 1st army is running wild up and down the magnificent "autobahn" that skirts the Rhine's east bank, paving the way for Gen. Henry D. G. Crerar's Canadian 1st army, Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's U. S. 9th army and Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's U. S. 3d army to come across from their sectors.

That is the possibility that Field Marshal Karl Gerd von Rundstedt must be contemplating today with emotions at least as strong as melancholia.

How swiftly have the fortunes of war changed! In December it was von Rundstedt who seized the initiative. Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' commander of the U. S. 1st army was the guest then.

Now the whole German war machine must dance to Hodges' tune. Von Rundstedt already is doing just that. He is driving his columns full tilt for the Remagen railroad bridge.

He is lashing them on in the darkness with their headlights blazing—something the German never does if he can help it in view of our air might. Bad flying weather has enabled him to get away with it so far.

Big Battle Brewing

There will be a battle, somewhere on the east side of Remagen bridge. It will be a big battle, if von Rundstedt has enough left to make it a big battle. It may be the decisive battle.

Parts of a panzer division have already appeared in the bridgehead perimeter. Other divisions are undoubtedly en route.

A certain panzer army, if it has not gone to Russia or been destroyed in the Ardennes melee, may be following on behind.

But then what will the Germans have left to restrain Patton and Simpson and Crerar from jumping over to the east bank?

All this because we captured, quite unexpectedly intact, one of the last of the Rhine's great bridges. Copyright, 1945, by The Indianapolis Times and The Chicago Daily News, Inc.

Berlin Reports 2d Crossing Of Rhine in Assault Boats

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corroboration in any other quarter.

Now 6 Miles Wide

By Nazi account, the bridgehead now extended six miles from Honnef to Linz, east bank towns.

The German DNB news agency said that a mid-day strong German force, supported by heavy tanks, opened a counter-attack against the northern flank of the bridgehead. After "extremely fierce fighting" the Germans claimed they threw the Americans out of Honnef.

The Nazis said strong U. S. infantry and tank forces pushed north along the east bank of the Rhine to Honnef, and added:

"Simultaneously other American forces under cover of a strong umbrella of gunfire crossed the Rhine south of Honnef in rafts in order to link up with the forces which advanced from Remagen."

Berlin also reported stiff fighting east and northeast of Linz, and said the American push in that direction had been stalled.

Another 'Anzio'

SHAEP reported that Marshal Karl von Rundstedt rushed several hundred troops strongly supported by tanks to the perimeter of the bridgehead. But they succeeded only in slowing the advance of Hodges' forward elements.

A dispatch from Bradley's headquarters said the bridgehead was "taking on an Anzio aspect."

It was around Anzio below Rome that the allies established a solid bridgehead which they held until they burst out of it to link up with other allied forces driving toward Rome from the south.

While the battle of the bridgehead picked up momentum, newly linked forces of the 1st and 3d armies west of the Rhine engaged in a mass roundup of perhaps 50,000 Germans trapped in the Elbe mountains.

Hint Highway Cut

(Radio Paris broadcast an unconfirmed but possibly correct report that the 1st army already had stabbed eight miles or more east of the Rhine to cut the broad, high-speed military highway linking the Ruhr and Rhineland to Berlin and central Germany.)

The university city of Bonn, on the west bank of the Rhine 13 miles south of Remagen, and 12 miles north of Cologne, was captured by the 1st army's infantry division yesterday.

The 1st also took Beag, three miles to the south.

Casualties Heavy

Bonn fell after a savage street battle in which casualties on both sides were reported heavy. The Rhine bridge in the town was blown up, however, before the Germans quit.

Unofficial information, reaching headquarters from the blacked-out 1st army front across the Rhine, said the bridgehead opposite Remagen last night covered an area of more than 50 square miles and was being built up steadily against sporadic and still disorganized German resistance.

The Rhine breakthrough revived rumors that Field Marshal Karl von Rundstedt had again been removed from the German Western front command. The U. S. army newspaper, Stars and Stripes, quoted Nazi prisoners as saying Rundstedt had been replaced by Field Marshal Walther von Model.

Bomb Narrowly Misses Span

Seven German fighter-bombers, some of them reportedly jet-propelled planes, struck at the Ludendorff bridge yesterday in a futile attempt to choke off the flow of American men and armor into the German hinterland.

Six of them were shot down in flames by hundreds of anti-aircraft guns massed around the bridge, and not a single bomb hit was scored on the vital invasion gate. One enemy bomb missed the 1300-foot span by inches, splashing water

50 feet into the air in the faces of doughboys marching across the bridge.

The 1st and 3d armies linked up yesterday around the river town of Brohl, 14 1/2 miles north of Coblenz and 7 1/2 miles south of the Remagen bridgehead, forging a loosely-knit trap around five to six German divisions pocketed to the west in the Elbe mountains.

The 17th armored division attached to Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's 3d army sealed off the Nazi pocket with a whirlwind dash of more than 21 miles northward from Kelberg to the Rhine.

Tank and motorized infantry task forces of the 11th, following up the 4th armored division's breakthrough near Coblenz, captured Mayen, 15 miles west of Coblenz, swept on to take the Rhine town of Andernach and then advanced another 4 1/2 miles north along the river to seize Brohl.

Virtually Ends Resistance

The juncture between the two armies cleared virtually all organized German resistance from the west bank of the Rhine for a distance of about 125 miles from Coblenz on the Mosel to the Dutch town of Nijmegen, except for the shrinking pocket at Wesel, now being pounded to pieces by the Canadian 1st and American 9th armies.

Field dispatches from the now-joined American 1st and 3d army lines revealed a picture of spreading chaos and demoralization in the ranks of the pocketed Germans.

Cut off from the Rhine crossings and with American armor closing in on them from all sides, the Germans appeared to have abandoned all semblance of order and were trying desperately to break through the southern arm of the trap and escape across the Mosel.

More than 12,000 prisoners were captured on the Western front yesterday, and well over 6500 of them were credited to Patton's rampaging tank columns. At one point along the Rhine a German divisional general, his entire staff and 3200 officers and men surrendered to the 3d army.

Units of the 4th armored division captured Karlich and Rueschbach, four miles northwest and two miles west of Coblenz, and German broadcasts said the Yanks were storming Coblenz itself in a bid to capture intact the Hermann Goering bridge there.

Other 3d army infantry and armored divisions were pushing out steadily along the northern and southern flanks of the 4th and 11th armored leaders, broadening the salient on both sides of the Mosel and rounding up hundreds of bypassed Germans.

The ominous hull on the American 9th army's Rhine front before the Ruhr valley remained unbroken until a late hour last night as Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson deployed his divisions for a crossing attempt that German spokesmen said was imminent.

9th Continues Barrage

Hundreds of 9th army field guns were spreading death and ruin through the arsenal cities of the Ruhr as far east as Essen, however, in a tremendous rolling barrage that obviously was intended to blast a path across the Rhine for the waiting ground troops.

Pvt. William H. Simpson, 1st army, was wounded in the Ruhr valley. He is recovering in a hospital in England. A graduate of school, he is 24 by the Kingsbury before entering March.

A brother, P. H. Simpson, is serving in the 1st army.

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Hoosier Now

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Pvt. Robert S. Parker, in S. Sgt. Robert L. Ford, in B. Sgt. 5th Gr. Ca. East dr. Woodruff T. Sgt. Fredrick 4258 Boulevard theater.

Pvt. Basel, W. Holmes, in, in. Capt. Harold C. prisoner in German S. Sgt. Joe E. nois st. prisoner.