

# GUARD DAMS OR LOSE WAR--RAVER

"The Harder the Sacrifice, the More Glorious the Triumph."  
—Franklin D. Roosevelt, in address to nation February 23, 1942.

# 10 EXTRA

## The Seattle Daily Times

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# EYEWITNESS DESCRIBES RAID ON MIKADO'S 'PRIVATE POND'

## BONNEVILLE CHIEF ASKS U. S. TO USE N. W. RICHES

### Opening of New Industries Urged as Defense Measure; Big Power and Mineral Resources Cited

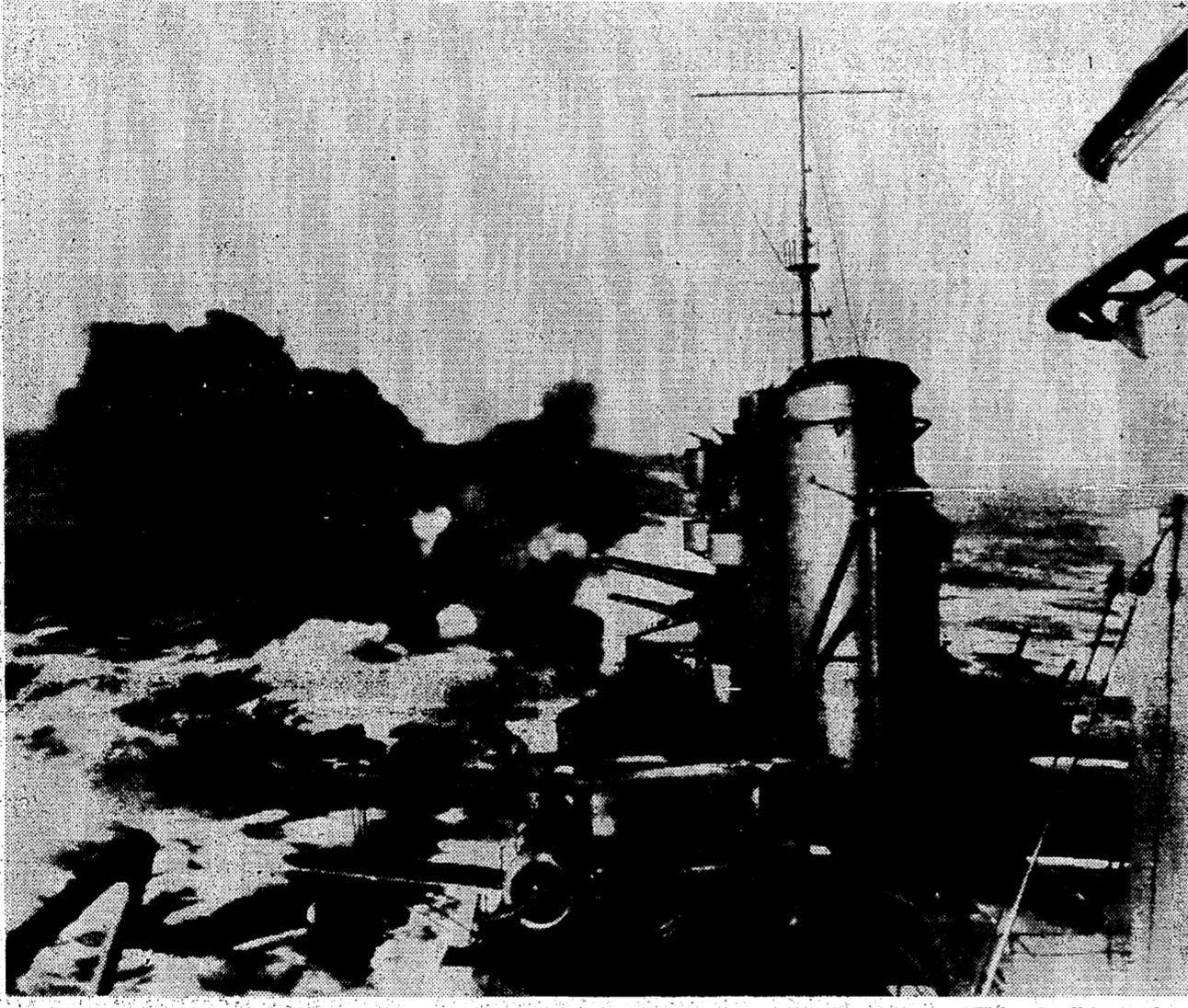
By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Paul Raver, power administrator, testified before the House appropriations committee during hearings on the Interior Department 1943 appropriation bill that the maximum contribution of the Northwest could make toward national defense was the establishment of industries utilizing power and mineral resources of the region.

"The Bonneville chief warned that destruction of the great dams on the Columbia River by aerial bombing would be a national disaster and added that the United States will not win the war if it is unable to protect these vital power plants.

"Speaking of the concentration of power plants in the Pacific Northwest, Representative Rich, Republican (Continued on Page 9, Column 1.)

## U. S. CRUISER 'LETS GO' AT WAKE ISLAND



A United States cruiser was photographed as its main batteries fired a broadside into Japanese-occupied Wake Island defenses, February 24. The Navy announced the raid today, also revealing an attack on Japanese-owned Marcus Island to the northwest of Wake. Small boats, planes and shore installations were destroyed at Wake and hangars and runways were destroyed at Marcus, the Navy said. (Official Navy photograph.)—A. P. wirephoto.

## NAVY RAIDS WAKE ISLE AND BASE NEAR JAPAN

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The Navy told today of highly successful raids on Japanese-held Wake and Marcus Islands, which so disturbed Japan, reports from Pearl Harbor said, that Tokyo's lights were blacked out for several nights.

Enemy small boats, seaplanes and numerous shore installations were destroyed, the Navy said, at both the strategic Pacific islands. The attacking forces, meeting "little opposition," lost one airplane at each. No United States ships were damaged.

Marcus Island is only 950 miles from Tokyo, and so far as is known the attack there was the closest United States Navy forces, with the exception of American submarines, have carried the war to Japan.

Several prisoners were taken at Wake, picked out of floating debris after two Japanese patrol boats were bombed, shelled and sunk.

Marcus Island lies 760 miles west-northwest of Wake and about 2,600 miles northwest of Honolulu. The (Continued on Page 18, Column 5.)

## WRITER TELLS OF TOKYO JITTERS AS U. S. HITS MARCUS

### Broadcasts Disclosed First Air Alarm in Nippon Capital; American Planes Avoided Aircraft Sent to Strafe, Struck Hard Blows and Returned With Loss of Only One Pilot

A great operation by American Navy bombers which took the United States Pacific Fleet within 1,000 miles of Japan proper and gives us a "possible base" from which to launch aerial attacks on Jap centers, is described in a series of six articles by Robert J. Casey. Here is Casey's introductory article, passed by the Navy's censor today.

By ROBERT J. CASEY

The Chicago Daily News Foreign Service

AT SEA, March 4.—(Delayed)—The war has been brought into Japanese waters by the "stop-and-sock" section, the sea-going Commandos of the Pacific Fleet. This is being written at no great distance from the Japanese coast, only a thin whisper from the bulk of Japan's stay-at-home navy, not too far from Japan's vital supply line to the expanding racket in the Southwest Pacific. If it is no surprise to you, well, it certainly was to the Japs.

The last couple of weeks have been fairly disconcerting for the Son of Heaven in these parts. The great force, supposedly sunk in bulk at Pearl Harbor and conversationally blasted piecemeal every so often since, has tested the Japanese strength all across the Pacific and has now come impudently to the door of Japan itself.

It smashed up, and this you know, Jap air attacks on the Fleet, south of the Gilbert Islands, with virtually 100 per cent destruction of the attacking force. It has recently made a more thorough desolation of Wake Island. And finally, it has blown up Minamitori Shima, another naval base like all the rest except that it is in a portion of the Pacific that the Mikado has long considered his private pond.

There was turmoil in the Japan-dominated portion of the ether last night. There were whistles of queuing airplanes in the dark overhead. The short-waves crackled with messages whose uneasy tempo made it unnecessary to understand their text—with gravely considered balmy in English, disclosing nervousness and fear in a too repetitive song of victory—"Eight unidentified planes were shot down in an attack on Minamitori Shima (Continued on Page 18, Column 1.)

## Farmers Taking Over Japs' Land To Be Deferred

TACOMA, March 25.—(AP)—State Selective Service headquarters at nearby Camp Murray reported today farmers who might replace Japanese on Bainbridge Island would be deferred from military service if they could prove they were experienced and the key man on the farm.

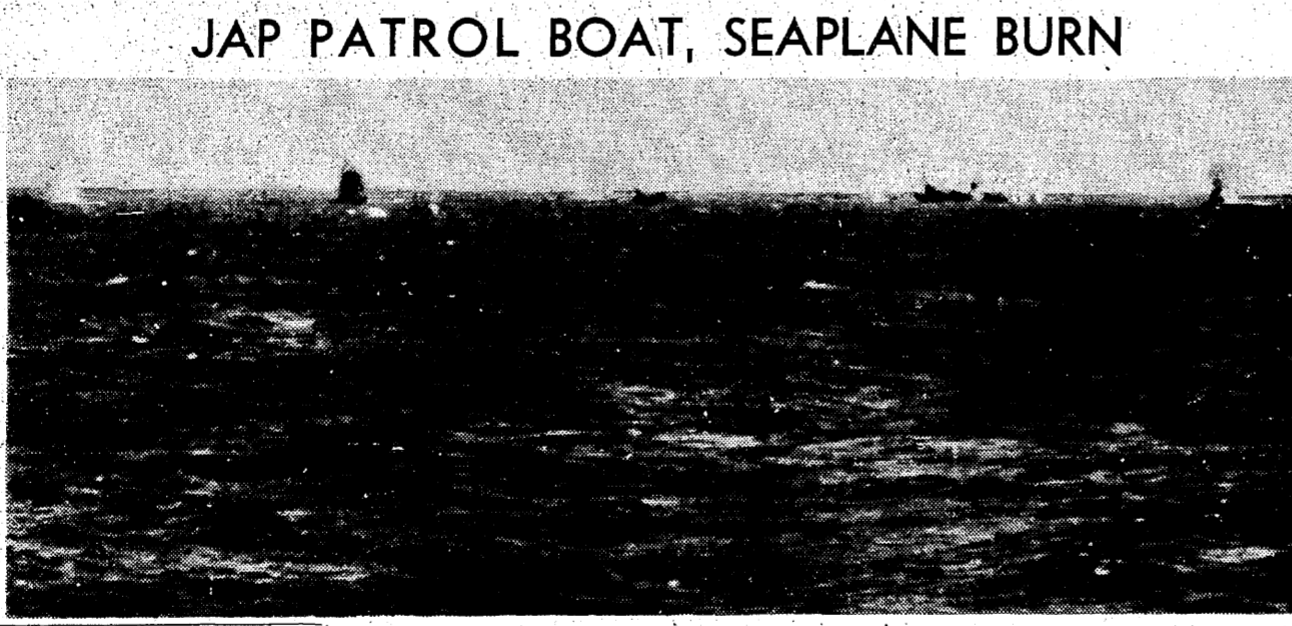
"If a farmer can prove he's capable of doing the job, we'll defer him, provided he operates a sufficiently large farm that could be classified as commercial," headquarters said.

In reply to a report that Filipinos in Kitsap County would be deferred and sent to work on the Bainbridge Japanese farms, the Selective Service office said such an order would not apply to any particular race.

"All key farmers in the state may be deferred," it said.

(See Page 10 for other details of Jap evacuation.)

## JAP PATROL BOAT, SEAPLANE BURN



Fire from a Navy task force left these burning smudges on the sea off Wake Island February 24, the Navy reported today. The long, black smudge at the right is from a burning Japanese patrol boat. The white splashes were from a destroyer salvo. The dark smudges to the left are from a burning Japanese seaplane. The patrol boat was first to sight the attackers. (Official Navy photo.)—A. P. wirephoto. (Another wirephoto, Page 14.)

## U. S. to Limit Movements Of Private Boats

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(AP)—Seven maritime control areas, in which the movement of private shipping will be controlled, were established by President Roosevelt today on the West Coast and along the Alaskan coast.

The areas were established for San Francisco, the Columbia River, Puget Sound, Southeastern Alaska, Prince William Sound on the southern coast of the territory's mainland, Kodiak Island in the same vicinity and Unalaska in the Aleutian Islands.

In the restricted waters, private vessels may operate only during daylight, under conditions of good visibility, and then only after specific permission has been obtained through a United States naval district headquarters or the proper local authorities.

The president said in a proclamation that creation of these maritime control areas, which were described in technical terminology, was "necessary in the interests of national defense." He acted as president and as commander in chief of the Army and Navy "in accordance with the principle of self-defense of the law of nations."

## BRITISH WHIP BIG ITALIAN SEA FORCE

By PRESTON GROVER

Associated Press Foreign Staff

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, March 25.—With a valor matched not even in the most romantic fiction, a light squadron of British cruisers and destroyers sailed head-on into an overwhelmingly powerful Italian fleet in the Central Mediterranean, three times drove it away from a British convoy, and ultimately delivered the supplies to the beleaguered little island of Malta. (See Page 19 for text of Special Admiralty Communique describing battle.)

It was a battle which will go down in naval annals. For not in the recollection of any officer (Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

## Ship Is Torpedoed; 17 Are Missing

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(AP)—The Navy reported today that a medium-sized British merchant vessel had been torpedoed off the Atlantic Coast.

A rescue ship landed 34 survivors and two bodies at Norfolk. Seventeen seamen were missing.

*Smooth as Satin*

The Famous Beer From Seattle

BUY U. S. DEFENSE BONDS

**SICK'S SELECT BEER**

Century Brewery, Lester McCash and Floyd Shepard, assoc. mgrs., Seattle, U. S. A.

## NAVY 'CALLING CARDS' Fire from a Navy task force left these burning smudges on the sea off Wake Island February 24, the Navy reported today. The long, black smudge at the right is from a burning Japanese patrol boat. The white splashes were from a destroyer salvo. The dark smudges to the left are from a burning Japanese seaplane. The patrol boat was first to sight the attackers. (Official Navy photo.)—A. P. wirephoto. (Another wirephoto, Page 14.)

## YAGER JURORS HINT DEADLOCK

Jurors who heard the testimony in the 410-B speakeasy murder trial and who have been deliberating since 5:15 o'clock yesterday evening asked Superior Judge Robert M. Jones for information this afternoon which indicated the jury was deadlocked on a verdict.

The jury, seeking additional instructions, asked Judge Jones if there was anything in the testimony to indicate that Edward Yager, the defendant, bought the pistol, with which he is accused of slaying three men, for the specific purpose of holding up the speaker.

The jury also asked if there was any evidence to show that Yager bought the pistol to rob any place.

Judge Jones replied that his instructions in the case had been clear and that he would not add to them. The jury then resumed its deliberations.

(For earlier details, see Page 8.)

## Caulkers' Union Abolishes Limit on Output of Workers

Removal of all union limitations on the amount of footage that a worker is permitted to caulk in one day in the shipbuilding industry was announced today by the Caulkers' Union, Local 1272, in a notice to Rear Adm. C. S. Freeman, commandant of the 13th Naval District.

William A. Anderson, business agent of the union, said the limitations are removed for the duration of the war. Previously, the union enforced a limit on footage to be caulked in any one day in order to put all employees on an equal basis in getting work.

"The action was taken without any request of either employers or the Navy," Anderson said, "but with only one thought in mind—to help our country and flag."

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(AP)—House naval affairs committee records disclosed today that two Oakland, Calif., wood caulkers asked \$160 pay each—on the basis of their union regulations— for eight hours' work on a naval auxiliary.

Here's the way Rear Adm. Ray Spear, chief of the Navy's Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, reported the caulkers figured their wages for work done February 21 on a purse seiner being converted into an auxiliary:

They caulked 550 feet each outside the ship and 375 feet each on deck. "The rules of the Caulkers' Union hold that caulkings 150 feet on deck, or 100 feet on the hull, shall constitute an eight-hour day's work."

On that basis, they figured they had worked a total of 64 hours each, and reasoned further that since the work was performed Saturday, they were entitled to pay for a total of 128 hours. At the rate of \$1.25 an hour, the aggregate would amount to \$160 each.

The Navy advanced each man \$50 for the day's work pending a ruling.

## 1 Razor Blade A Week Will Be New Quota

WASHINGTON, March 25.—(AP)—The War Production Board ordered production of safety razors, straight razors and razor blades curtailed today, under a limitation program which W. P. B. said would allow an average of one blade a week to each shaver.

Electric razors were not included under the restrictions, but W. P. B. officials cautioned that "they will be taken care of in another order to be issued soon."

Despite the one-a-week average on blades—hitting hard at the man with a tough beard—W. P. B. officials predicted the order would make "ample" supplies of blades as well as razors available.

They based this prediction on the belief that whereas some men need two or more blades a week, there are enough light users to compensate and, all groups being considered together, the one-a-week average would be sufficient.

## Union Shop Loses in Test Before War Labor Board

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Three members of a five-man panel recommended today that the War Labor Board deny a union shop to 25,000 employees of the International Harvester Company, but that it grant wage increases of 4 1/2 cents an hour, retroactive to January 15.

Two labor members of the panel, John Brophy of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and Richard Gray of the American Federation of Labor, dissented, asserting that nothing short of a full union shop would satisfy the workers and contending that the wage increases were inadequate.

The panel recommendations were made the basis of an open hearing before the full board today and drew criticism from representatives of both management and the unions.

Negotiations were begun in August, 1941, after the C. I. O. had won elections in six Harvester Company plants and the A. F. of L. in two. The rival unions joined in presenting identical demands.

The plants are located at Chicago, Rock Island, Ill.; Rock Falls, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis., and Springfield, Ohio.

The principal issues before the board were narrowed to the question of wage increases and union security after the unions had agreed to waive earlier demands for overtime pay for Saturday, Sunday and holiday work.

This latter decision was in line with the stand taken yesterday by international officers of the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. in relinquishing overtime payments for the duration of the war for work performed on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when those days fall within a 40-hour work week.

140,000 Nazis slain since Feb. 5, say Russ. Page 19.