

"The essence of stabilization is that each should sacrifice for the benefit of all."—President Roosevelt, April 11, 1943.

## The Seattle Daily Times

### SUNSET FINAL

LATEST CITY NEWS

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Published Daily and Sunday and Entered as Second Class Matter at Seattle, Washington. Vol. LXVI, No. 117. MAIN 0300 SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1943. 32 PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS

## STATE TOPS \$100,000,000 IN 2ND WAR LOAN DRIVE; MORGENTHAU CHEERS WORK

### Employees of Seattle War Plant Put 31.14 Per Cent of Wages Into Bonds; Display of Aggressive Spirit at Olympic Steel Example to Others; Longview Is Honored

At noon today, Washington's purchases of Second War Loan bonds stood at \$100,890,270 with bundles of orders yet to be counted and more pouring in. From Portland, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., sends a message of warm congratulations to the people of Washington for work so far and urges energetic continuation until the end of drive Saturday.

Washington's challenging war-bond objective of \$130,000,000 during the Second War Loan would be achieved overnight if employees of every industrial plant in the state—especially those throbbing with vital war work—displayed the same aggressive bond-buying spirit shown by the workers of the Olympic Steel Works, 151 Horton St.

It was disclosed today that, during the three-week period of the Second War Loan, which is nearing its end, the men and women of that firm will have put 31.14 per cent of their earnings into war bonds. Officials of the state's War Finance Committee, informed of this attainment, declared it was an outstanding achievement.

The Olympic Steel Works, engaged fully on war production, has 95 employees and 93 of them are buying bonds regularly. For some time, between 76 and 82 employees had been putting between 8 and 12 per cent of their income into bonds.

But, when the nation issued its appeal for energetic support of the Second War Loan, the firm's labor-management committee decided that the time for greater action had come.

A seven-man group, especially charged with selling the war-bond "idea" to every employee, was chosen and an intensive personal sales campaign began. On this group are Jack Shearer, Andrew Gardner, and others.

While district leaders of the United Mine Workers gathered in New York for a policy committee meeting with President John L. Lewis, the War Labor Board made its first appeal to the union leaders for help in stopping the spreading strikes.

Appeal to Patriotism  
The W. L. B. appealing to the miners' patriotism, said in messages to Lewis and other U. M. W. chiefs that "a nation at war" needs uninterrupted production.

Although U. M. W. spokesmen said no strikes had been authorized, they pointed out that Lewis had not forbidden them, and more than 26,000 of an estimated total of 450,000 soft coal miners were reported to have left their work by midday.

In Pennsylvania, 26 mines were shut down with 14,700 men idle. About 4,000 were idle in Kentucky and 7,500 in Alabama.

In Ohio, a U. M. W. district leader said miners would not work Saturday unless a contract was signed.

A New York source close to the U. M. W. officials said hundreds of telegrams were arriving at U. M. W. headquarters, urging the union's negotiators to stand firm and informing them that miners were ready to strike at a moment's notice.

No Disorders Reported  
No disorders were reported and there was little picketing. The miners just "took a holiday" and passed the time fishing, playing cards, attending baseball games or working in their gardens.

Steel men were agreed that any lengthy layoff would quickly be reflected in steel production, since the supply by its metallurgical coal needed to make coke for blast furnaces.

Blocks, and each to handle 500 children. They will be operated under the clock to accommodate day, swing and graveyard shifts. Under present plans the mothers will be charged less than \$1 a day for each, this rate including the child's three meals.

As in other Kaiser-commission enterprises, there are innovations, for instance a plan to spare mothers the drudgery of cooking at home after work. While picking up children at the nursery, they may also pick up the main course of a dinner, cooked and ready to be taken home for reheating.

All this is put forward by the Kaiser organization as an inducement to women to work in the Kaiser shipyards, which, like most other industries, are confronted with a tightening manpower situation.

## YANKS TAKE TUNISIAN HILL, LOSE ONE IN HARD BATTLE

### SPILL CAN'T SPOIL BICYCLE OUTING



This tumble taken by Terry Bennett (left), brakeman at the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation, and Mary Jane Boggs, mail clerk with the United States Army Corps of Engineers, detracted not at all from the gaudy of the outing enjoyed this morning on Green Lake's bicycle paths by members of the Graveyard Breakfast Club. The group meets Tuesday mornings at the Y. W. C. A. from 8 to 10:30 o'clock. (See Page 10 for another picture.)

### Allies Now Only 23 Mi. From Tunis And Bizerte

American infantry attacked Djebel el Azag, ten miles west of Mateur and in the area west of Lake Achkel early today, but pulled back under heavy counter-fire. The enemy's position is north of strongly fortified Jefna.

South of Jefna, the Americans succeeded, however, in occupying Djebel el Aired. Other Allied armies drove within 23 miles of both Tunis and Bizerte in the climatic battle of Tunisia, and the enemy's whole western mountain barrier appeared to be crumbling as the Germans abandoned vital, defensible high ground without a fight.

For the first time since the late 1942 setbacks, the Allies once more were on the threshold of the Tunis plain.

French Advance  
In the north, French troops reached a point six miles west of Lake Achkel, 18 miles southwest of the big Axis-held Bizerte naval base.

Major Allied gains in at least four sectors were announced in a communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters. Three main gateways to the Tunis-Bizerte zone — Tebourba, Mateur and Pont du Fahs—were either under direct assault or imminently threatened, and field reports said the Axis forces were in danger of being split into two pockets.

Planes in 1,000 Attacks  
In the skies, Allied planes flew more than 1,000 sorties in an offensive of "increasing intensity," hammering Axis troops, airbases and supply lines in the enemy's coastal corridor.

The Americans were last reported attacking on a line three miles east of Sidi 'n Sir and about 10 miles southwest of Mateur.

At the same time, Lieut. Gen. K. A. N. Anderson's British First Army smashed beyond the German outer line of mountain defenses and advanced four miles to Toum railway station, only 23 miles west of Tunis, climaxing 100 hours of ceaseless attack.

Toum is more than halfway between Medjez-el-Bab and Tebourba, 18 miles from the Axis-held capital.

Front-line reports said rear guards protecting the general Nazi withdrawal along the entire United States Second Corps front were reeling.

Other War News IN BRIEF  
EASTERN FRONT—All of Lake Ilmen, south of Leningrad, is in Russian hands and Novgorod likewise has fallen, a German broadcast indicated. Moscow told of increased aerial activity on the Eastern Front and said many German planes had been destroyed. See Page 13.

PACIFIC—In Burma the Japanese were thrown back after attacking the British south of Raddaung, American and British planes continued attacking Japanese installations. In New Guinea Allied headquarters revealed that a ridge overlooking the Japanese-held village of Mubo has been taken. American planes raided Kiska 13 times in one day. See Page 14.

POLAND—The United States and Britain were conferring on how to heal the breach between Poland and Russia after Moscow's severing relations with Poland. See Page 5.

WASHINGTON—The Board of Economic Warfare pictured German looting of occupied Europe as surpassing any previous conquest in history, with plunder estimated at \$36,000,000,000 by the end of 1943 and increasing at the rate of "tens of billions of dollars."

## 5,000,000 TO BE NEEDED IN WAR PLANTS

### —Says McNutt

LOS ANGELES, April 27.—Trustworthy American-born Japanese should be given jobs outside relocation centers—and the sooner the better, says Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The President's wife declared at a press conference yesterday: "I think it's had to institutionalize anybody. I wonder if we didn't go too far that way with the Indian."

"Of course, the citizen Japanese in these camps should be checked carefully, but then I think they should be put to work at locations where they are welcomed, and when government officials are willing they should be."

The sooner we get the young Japanese out of these camps the better."

Camp Residents Not Idle  
Mrs. Roosevelt's comments followed a visit Friday to the relocation center near Gila, Ariz., where from 13,000 to 15,000 Japanese are housed. She said they made no complaints and asked no favors, save one: A ventilator to cool the barracks this summer for the benefit of some of the camp inmates who are ill.

The camp's residents, she reported, are living neither in idleness nor luxury.

"They are in barracks something like those we built for migratory workers," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "There are no partitions, and they have rigged up canvas and matting to give each family some privacy."

"They are living in conditions which certainly are not luxurious, as some report. Neither can it be said that they are not decent, although I would not like to live that way."

"They work hard, that is sure. Some are farming, others are on a job I am not able to describe. On this job the supervisors told me they had worked so well it would be done in less than half the time originally estimated."

Mrs. Roosevelt said she was interviewed for the camp newspaper, and spent an hour conferring with the camp staff, all Japanese.

Naval hospitals at Corona and Long Beach were visited yesterday by the President's wife. She chatted with wounded men returned from the Pacific theater.

"They had no complaint or request of any kind," she said. "They have a wonderful gallantry which defies classification or description."

## Worthy Japs Should Be Given Jobs—And Soon, Says Mrs. F. R.

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## \$1,000,000 Nurseries to Aid Mothers in Kaiser Shipyards

PORTLAND, Ore., April 27.—Virtually every time the Henry Kaiser organization and the Maritime Commission get together something big seems to result. Now it has to do with babies.

The commission announced after a conference with Kaiser officials here that it would build what possibly will be the nation's largest nursery, to care for small children of the women who work in Kaiser's.

Like almost everything else springing from the Kaiser-commission combination, the nursery is envisaged by its sponsors as something bigger, better and faster. Contractors will go to work in about 15 days. Forty days later the project, costing more than \$1,000,000 is scheduled to be complete.

There will be three buildings, each, with its surrounding yard and playgrounds, to cover four city

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